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

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES LEADING TO PREPCOM-3

I.   BACKGROUND

1.   Resolution 73 (Minneapolis, 1998) of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), introduced by Tunisia, resolved to instruct the Secretary-General of the Union to place the question of the holding of a World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) on the agenda of the United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC; now renamed as the Chief Executives Board, "CEB"). The reaction of the ACC was positive and in 2000 it adopted an Action Plan for organization of the Summit, which had been prepared by the Secretary-General of the ITU.

2.   The 2001 session of the ITU Council considered the Report of the Secretary-General and, in Resolution 1179 (Ref. C2001/114), endorsed the framework for a Summit in two phases, with the first phase in Geneva in 2003 and the second phase in Tunis in 2005.

3.   The decision of the ITU Council was endorsed on 21 December 2001 by the UN General Assembly in Resolution 56/183, which welcomed the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society at the highest possible level under the high patronage of the UN Secretary-General, with the ITU taking the lead role in its preparations. The Resolution supported the framework for the Summit in two phases, which had been endorsed by the ITU Council.

4.   The UNGA Resolution further recommended that preparations for the Summit take place through an open-ended intergovernmental Preparatory Committee that would define the agenda of the Summit, decide on the modalities of the participation of other stakeholders and finalize both the draft Declaration of Principles and the draft Plan of Action. It also invited the ITU to assume the leading managerial role in the Executive Secretariat of the Summit. In December 2002, the General Assembly adopted Resolution 57/238, which reaffirms the support for the Summit previously expressed in Resolution 56/183.

II.   OUTCOME OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

5.   The first meeting of the Preparatory Committee ("PrepCom-1") took place in Geneva from 1 to 5 July 2002. Adama Samassekou of Mali was elected as the President of the PrepCom, along with 14 Vice-Presidents and 1 Vice-President each from Switzerland and Tunisia ex officio, who comprise the Bureau of the PrepCom. The meeting was attended by 969 participants, including 607 delegates from 142 States, 34 participants from business sector entities, 223 participants from NGOs and civil society and 110 participants from UN bodies and international organizations. (The Report of PrepCom-1 and the documentation for the meeting can be found at http://www.itu.int/wsis/preparatory/prepcom/prepcom1.html).

6.	PrepCom-1 created two subcommittees to conduct its work: Subcommittee 1 on Rules of Procedures and Subcommittee 2 on Themes and Outcomes. The meeting adopted Rules of Procedure for the PrepCom meetings and Arrangements for Accreditation. The meeting also adopted a document on Principles for the Summit.

## III.	PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES LEADING TO THE SECOND MEETING OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

7.	An informal meeting of Subcommittee 2 took place from 16 to 18 September 2002 in Geneva, to advance the work on the themes and content of the Summit. The Report of that meeting can be found at: http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents.

8.	Four regional preparatory conferences were held in advance of PrepCom-2. The Pan European Regional Ministerial Conference took place in Bucharest from 7 to 9 November 2002 and was preceded by sub-regional conferences in Bishkek and Moscow. Other regional preparatory conferences were held in Tokyo from 13 to 15 January 2003; in Bavaro (Dominican Republic) from 29 to 31 January 2003 and in Beirut from 4 to 6 February 2003.

9.	Other major meetings related to the Summit include the League of Arab States meeting in Cairo, Egypt, from 16 to 18 June 2003; the Ministerial Conference on Access to ICTs for All, held from 3 to 5 April 2003 in Pointe-aux-Piments (Mauritius) and the meeting of Francophone Ministers in Rabat (Morocco), from 3 to 5 September 2003.

## IV.	OUTCOME OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

10.	The second meeting of the Preparatory Committee was held in Geneva from 17 to 28 February 2003. The meeting was attended by 1,586 participants, including 918 delegates from 146 States, 60 participants from business sector entities, 398 participants from NGOs and civil society, 128 participants from the United Nations and its specialized agencies and 59 participants from other inter-governmental organizations.

11.	The Heads of State of Romania and Senegal spoke at a Visionary Panel on the first day of Prepcom-2. The report of PrepCom-2 and the documentation for the meeting can be found at http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents. More than 100 written contributions were received.

12.	PrepCom-2 agreed on two working documents, which will serve as the basis for further discussions on the Draft Declaration of Principles and Draft Action Plan. The second PrepCom also agreed that inputs from Observers would be reflected in a separate section of the revised documents with a distinct title, on the understanding that proposals by Governments would constitute the basis of negotiations. These two working documents were subsequently refined and posted on the WSIS website on 21 March 2003 at http://www.itu.int/wsis/hlsoc.

13.	The second PrepCom also established an inter-sessional mechanism, based on the membership of the Bureau, to further refine the documents for the meeting of an open-ended intergovernmental drafting group, which was convened from 15 to 18 July 2003 at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris. Detailed information on the inter-sessional mechanism adopted by PrepCom-2 can be found at http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents. The dates for PrepCom-3 were decided as 15 to 26 September 2003, to be held at the Centre International de Conférences in Geneva (CICG).

14.	By the deadline of 31 May (set by PrepCom-2 for receiving comments on the draft Declaration and Plan of Action), 800 pages of comments on both documents had been submitted

and others were subsequently received. In accordance with the mandate from PrepCom-2, all such comments have been placed on the WSIS website (www.itu.int/wsis).

V.   OUTCOME OF THE PARIS MEETING

15.   The meeting of the open-ended intergovernmental drafting group took place from 15 to 18 July in Paris, at the kind invitation and with the logistical assistance of UNESCO. Three documents were made available for the inter-sessional meeting, as follows:

(i)   A refined first version of the draft Declaration and Plan of Action, which does not include any new substance. He indicated that this refined document had been presented to the Bureau of PrepCom.

(ii)   A reference document that includes all comments received from Governments and Observers by 31 May. The document is drawn up in table format and contains, on one side, the first version of the draft Declaration and Plan of Action of 21 March and, on the other, the comments on the text submitted by Governments and Observers.

(iii)   A document to serve as the working basis for the Paris meeting, which consists of the refined document with comments from Governments integrated into the text.

16.   It was agreed in Paris that the text of the draft Declaration of Principles (revision 3), as considered at the final plenary of the Paris meeting on 18 July, should be transmitted to the third meeting of PrepCom without modifications. The entire text remains in square brackets.

17.   It was also agreed that the draft Action Plan considered at the Paris meeting, along with the comments made at that meeting, would be the basis for further revision of the Action Plan. This revision will be undertaken by the Chairperson of the Paris meeting, along with the regional coordinators of the WSIS Bureau, with the assistance of the Executive Secretariat and under the supervision of the President of the PrepCom. The main objective of this revision is to improve the structure of the draft Action Plan and to align it with the Declaration of Principles, so that the text can better serve as a basis for negotiations at PrepCom-3. The revised draft Action Plan will be submitted to the Bureau at its meeting to take place on 22 August 2003. The text will immediately thereafter be posted on the website of the Summit.

VI. ORGANIZATION OF THE SUMMIT

18.   The overall managerial responsibility for the World Summit is placed with the ITU, under decisions taken by the ITU Council and under UNGA Resolutions 56/183 and 57/238. The Summit will take place under the high patronage of Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations. On 21 April 2003, official letters of invitations to Heads of States and Governments to participate in the first phase of the Summit were sent out from New York, under the signature of Kofi Annan. In June 2003, an information letter was sent to governments and other stakeholders by the ITU Secretary-General.

19.   In July, the UN Under-Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs, Nitin Desai, was appointed as SG Kofi Annan's Special Adviser for the World Summit on the Information Society.

20.   The core Summit event, which will be held from 10 to 12 December 2003 at Geneva-Palexpo, is intended to attract Heads of State as well as the most senior-level representatives from international organizations, business entities and civil society. This three-day meeting will provide

the opportunity for States and Observers to make brief, general statements on the Information Society. It is also proposed to include, as part of the core Summit event, a number of High-Level Roundtable discussions on key themes of the Information Society.

21.   A number of side events will also be organized on themes that are directly related to the WSIS, to be held prior to and during the core Summit.

VII.   ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)

22.   The 2002 session of the ITU Council (Resolution 1196) established a WSIS Working Group, open to all Member States and Sector Members of the Union, with the task to develop a framework for the substantive contribution of the ITU to the Preparatory Committee meetings and to prepare an Information Report. The Chairman of the Working Group is Mr. Yuri Grin (Russian Federation) and its first meeting was held on 21 September 2002 in Marrakesh.

23.   The ITU Plenipotentiary in Decision 8 (Marrakesh, 2002) decided to forward to the Working Group the framework contained in Annex 1 to the Decision, as a guideline for further elaboration of ITU's substantive input to the WSIS Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action. The WSIS Working Group produced two contributions to the WSIS preparatory process at its meeting in Lisbon, in December 2002. The first of these consisted of an edited version of Annex 1 to Decision 8 (Marrakesh, 2002), which describes relevant ITU activities. The second contribution consisted of a proposed ITU supplementary input to the WSIS Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action. The contribution summarized the issues for consideration by the Summit into three main points and identified areas for action that could benefit from ITU competencies and expertise. These include ICT infrastructure development, equipment standards, network security, assistance in ICT policy-making, development of mechanisms to assess and quantify the digital divide, etc. Also, the document addressed the special needs of developing and least developed countries and affirmed the need for new forms of cooperation and innovative partnerships.

24.   The Secretary-General of the ITU addressed the plenary during the second PrepCom and presented the three fundamental objectives set by the ITU membership in respect of the Summit. The substantive contribution of the ITU membership and the Report on ITU activities were appended to the Report of the Secretary-General as an official document of PrepCom-2 (http://www.itu.int/wsis/documents).

25.   By Resolution 1207, the 2003 session of the ITU Council instructed the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux to perform a "stock-taking exercise" and prepare an analysis paper to show how the ITU's current work programme contributes to the fulfilment of the objectives outlined in the WSIS draft Action Plan and to post this material on both the ITU and the WSIS websites by 1 July 2003. This work has been carried out and is posted on the website at http://www.itu.int/council/wsis/CouncilRes1207/stocktaking.doc. The Resolution contains a number of other tasks and initiatives, including the preparation of a status paper of ITU activities relating to the digital divide.

26.   In that same Resolution, the ITU Council encouraged the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of HLSOC, to encourage other UN agencies and international organizations to carry out a similar stocktaking of their own activities as they relate to the WSIS Plan of Action. (Please see report on this subject at Section VIII).

27.   The Secretary-General has taken numerous steps to bring the matter of the Summit to the attention of world leaders and major stakeholders, as well as the media. A report on the Summit was submitted to ECOSOC and the Deputy Secretary-General of the ITU addressed ECOSOC

members on this issue on 17 July 2003, in Geneva. The meeting of G8 leaders in Evian (May 2003) and the meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the African Union (Maputo, July 2003) both confirmed their support for the WSIS process.

VIII.   THE HIGH-LEVEL SUMMIT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (HLSOC)

28.   The Action Plan adopted by the CEB called for the creation of a High-Level Summit Organizing Committee (HLSOC), consisting of those UN agencies interested in participating in the preparation of WSIS. The HLSOC was formally established in March 2001 under the Chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the ITU, Mr. Yoshio Utsumi. The main task of the Committee is to generally oversee and coordinate Summit planning and preparations for the UN system. (A list of present HLSOC members and the terms of reference of the Committee are available at http://www.itu.int/wsis/hlsoc).

29.   Two high-level meetings of the HLSOC took place on 18 October 2001 (New York) and on 24 April 2003 (Paris), in conjunction with CEB meetings. Four working-level meetings of the HLSOC were also held on 29 March, 25 June, 5 July and 4 December 2002.

30.   In addition, the Secretary-General of the ITU keeps the CEB regularly informed on the Summit preparations. At the meeting of the CEB held in Paris on 25 April 2003, CEB members formally expressed their strong interest and support for the objectives of the Summit and concurred with the conclusions of the HLSOC concerning the role and continued contribution of UN agencies in the Summit process including, in particular, the provision of inputs on contents.

31.   HLSOC Members are active in the WSIS process. A compilation of their written contributions on themes to PrepCom-1 is contained in Document PC-1/CONTR/1-E. Further, nine HLSOC members (ILO, ITU, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNITAR, WHO, WIPO and the World Bank) participated in the multi-stakeholder thematic roundtables organized at PrepCom-2.

32.   A special meeting of the HLSOC was held at the ITU in Geneva on 23 June 2003 to consolidate the input of UN agencies to the draft WSIS Action Plan. Thirteen HLSOC Members made inputs to the draft Declaration and Plan of Action by the deadline of 31 May 2003 and several used the opportunity of this special HLSOC meeting to present their contributions.

33.   HLSOC members supported the recommendation from the ITU Council that each organization should undertake a stocktaking of their activities as they relate to the WSIS Plan of Action. It was indicated that a compilation of relevant activities of HLSOC members in the area of ICTS would be a useful instrument and could serve to develop multi-stakeholder partnership projects. The output of the stocktaking exercise to be carried out by HLSOC members is annexed.

IX.   THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

34.   Pursuant to the Action Plan adopted by the CEB, an Executive Secretariat (ES) was established by the ITU Secretary-General in the fall of 2001 at offices provided by the ITU in Geneva. The Executive Secretariat of the Summit is the body that is organizing much of the Summit preparations and is composed of experts sent from governments, UN agencies, the private sector and civil society. In May 2002, Mr. Pierre Gagné was appointed as the Executive Director of the Executive Secretariat. Approximately 21 experts have been sent to work in the ES on a full or part-time basis (see Annex A).

35.   Since the beginning of the preparatory process, the ITU has provided four full-time staff (ITU WSIS team) and five additional high-level staff who dedicate some 50% of their time to WSIS-related activities, all of whom work closely with the ES. In addition, the ITU provided the

premises, office equipment and the information and communication technologies necessary to the functioning of the ES. Further, as far as practicable, the ITU frequently provides services free of charge to Summit preparations, in particular those services provided by the Offices of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, the Legal Affairs Unit, the Coordination, External Relations and Communications Units (CEC), the Conferences, the Common Services and the Information Services Departments. During the Geneva phase of the Summit, it is planned that many additional ITU staff members will be asked to assist in such areas as protocol, logistics, media and delegate registration.

X. FINANCES

36. Apart from the financial and direct support offered by the two host countries, Switzerland and Tunisia, the Summit and its preparatory process must be organized on the basis of contributions from all stakeholders. Neither Resolution 56/183 nor 57/238 provide any funding for the Summit.

37. Resolution 56/183 invites the international community to make voluntary contributions to a special trust fund established by the ITU to support the Summit, as well as to facilitate the effective participation of representatives of developing countries, in particular those from the least developed countries. That fund has been created by the ITU. A list of contributions is provided in Annex B.

38. Since PrepCom-2, the following commitments have been announced: €35,000 from Belgium; €250,000 from Italy and CHF 10,000 from Slovenia. A second contribution of CHF 15,000 was received from the World Meteorological Organization.

39. The ITU Council, by its Decision 509, decided to establish a loan mechanism that would provide liquidity for the Summit as appropriate. According to Decision 6 of the ITU 2002 Plenipotentiary Conference, the ITU 2004-2007 Financial Plan includes an appropriation of CHF 1,194,000 for the WSIS. These appropriations would be available during the 2004-2007 period, pending a decision of the ITU Council on the biennial budget of the Union.

XI. CONCLUSION

40. Since the preparatory process began, significant progress has been made both in organizational and substantive terms, to prepare for the first phase of WSIS. The multi-stakeholder approach that has guided the WSIS process and the active role of UN agencies are setting a new path for Summits, which is intended to encourage the international community to take advantage, in an equitable manner, of the opportunities created by the ICT revolution.

ANNEXES:
Annex A: Staff seconded to WSIS
Annex B: Contributions to the Summit (as of 23 July 2003)
Annex C: HLSOC Preparatory Activity for the World Summit on the Information Society

ANNEX A

Staff Seconded to WSIS

1.   Staff of the Executive Secretariat (salaries are borne by their originating entities)

Government of Switzerland	3 experts
Government of Spain	1 expert
Government of Japan	2 experts
Government of Romania	*1 expert
Government of Korea	1 expert
Government of Canada	1 expert
UNDP	1 expert
UNESCO	1 expert
UNITAR	1 expert
Civil Society (salaries are borne by the Canton of Geneva)	8 experts
KDDI Corporation [Japan]	**1 expert

* until end October 2002
** part time basis

2.   Facilities of the Executive Secretariat

Government of Switzerland	furniture
ITU	offices, computers

3.   ITU Staff

Full-time staff	4
Part-time staff	5
Others	Conference Department
	Common Services Department
	Coordination Unit
	Legal Service
	Information Services Department

ANNEX B

Contributions to the Summit (as of 23 July 2003)

1.   **Donations to the WSIS fund**

		Swiss francs
1.1	Contributions received	
	Government of Japan (62,691,030 yen)	796,835
	African Telecommunications Union (500 US$)	750
	World Meteorological Organization	30,000
	Government of Malta	3,512
	Government of Portugal	30,000
	Universal Postal Union	15,000
	NTT DoCoMo (Japan) (10,000,000 yen)	124,100
	Government of Burkina Faso (10,000 US$)	15,000
	Government of Finland (170,000 €)	245,565
	OFCOM (Switzerland)	208,173
	Government of Spain (100,000 €)	145,200
	Government of Sweden (210,000 €)	317,660
	UNFCU (1,000 US$)	1,390
	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (Switzerland)	450,000
	Government of Canada ($1 million CDN)	901,917
	Total contributions received	**3,285,102**

1.2	Commitments	
	OFCOM Switzerland	103,687
	ITU (Financial Plan, 2004-2007)	1,194,000
	European Commission (300,000 €)	432,000
	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (Switzerland)	50,000
	Government of Belgium (35,000 €)	52,500
	Government of Italy (250,000 €)	375,000
	Government of Slovenia	10,000
	Total commitments	**2,217,187**

NOTE – The Swiss contribution and commitment are in addition to direct support and services to be provided as host country for the first phase of the Summit.

2.   **Loans**

ITU Telecom Capital Fund up to CHF 5,000,000

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

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

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

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

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

	ITU: ITU/CITEL Telecommunications Policies for the Americas Region: The Blue Book 2003 This 3rd edition of the Americas Blue Book is aimed at enhancing the development of ICTs throughout the region. The report will focus on regulatory challenges in light of convergence, the connectivity agenda and strategies for promoting an information society in the Americas Region.	**2.** **BDT/FOP/** **AM**	
	ITU: Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2003 Explores how regulatory reform contributes to bridging the digital divide, e.g., by promoting the rise of mobile services and keeping regulatory barriers to ICT access low.	**BDT/PSF/** **RRU**	
	FAO: Address the five distinct but interrelated priorities identified by FAO and its Members in the framework of the Anti-Hunger Programme launched in 2002. FAO's work in this area comprises an interconnected series of interventions, encompassing firstly national and regional level case studies and pilot interventions on information exchange and communication, and the dissemination of the results obtained at national and regional levels through the Consultation on Agricultural Information Management (COAIM) meetings and secondly a capacity building resource network. The Organization will facilitate the process of brokering and sharing the expertise accumulated by Member States and regional/international organizations.	**FAO**	
	UNIDO: BISnet Programme	UNIDO/SME	Capacity Building for Business Information Networking (http://www.unido.org/file-storage/download/?file%5fid=13229)
3. Universal access:	**ITU:** ITU/CTO Universal Service models	**3.** **BDT/PSF/** **RRU**	3. A three-part model developed jointly by BDT and CTO covering universal access/service policies, regulations, and procedures. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/Events/Seminars/2002/GSR/index.html

	ITU: Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2003: Promoting Universal Access to ICTs, Practical Tools for Regulators Trends 2003 explores how regulatory reform, especially competition in an effective regulatory environment, can be used to achieve universal access; includes ITU/CTO universal service models on universal service funds used to jump start rural ICT public access projects using minimum subsidy auction mechanisms; as well as principles, policies and procedures for ICT telecentres.	**3. BDT/PSF/RRU**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/
	ITU: GREX Virtual WiFi for Rural and Public Access conference	**3. BDT/PSF/RRU**	3. GREX Virtual WiFi conference explored regulatory aspects of the use of WiFi technology to achieve rural and public access. http://forum.itu.int/~grex (password only)
	ITU: ITU-D SG Question 7-1/1 Universal Access	**3. BDT/PSF/RRU & BDT/IOS/STG**	3. Study Group question examines financing for universal access. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/study_groups/SGP_2002-2006/SG1/StudyQuestions/SG1Quest.html
	ITU: "Universal Service in the Americas", jointly published in 2000 by ITU, CITEL and AHCIET.	**3. BDT/FOP/AM**	3. A joint publication highlighting the experiences of countries in Americas with Universal Service policies and financing
	ITU: Research project "Mobile overtakes fixed", June 2003. In 2002, mobile subscribers worldwide have outnumbered fixed-line subscribers. The dimensions in which this cross-over gain significance are access to basic telecommunications services as well as information and communication technologies (ICTs) as a tool for economic and social development. The main issues the project will deal with regard the need for policy changes or for the re-constructions of regulatory frameworks, possible market failures, effects on building infrastructure, and the potential of mobile communication industry to continue its prosperous development in the future.	**OSG/SPU**	A background paper to serve as an introduction to the topic is available for download, together with other information and links: http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/ni/mobileovertakes/index.html
4. Broadband:	**ITU:** ITU-D Study Group 2 (Questions 12-1/2 and 20/2)	**4. BDT/IOS/STG**	4. Definition of Questions & 20/2 12-1/2

	ITU: Organization of a New Initiatives Workshop "Promoting Broadband", which has been held in Geneva in April 2003. The workshop attempted to identify the characteristics of successful broadband deployment and use around the world, which can be used by other governments, especially in developing countries, in establishing their own broadband policies.	OSG/SPU	Background papers, country case studies and other information are available online at: http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/ni/promotebroadband/
	ITU: Broadband access standards such as ADSL and Optical are produced by ITU-T Study Group15. Cable-based broadband is handled in ITU-T Study Group 9	TSB/SG15 and SG9	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups
5. Low cost equipment:	ITU: G-REX Virtual WiFi for rural and public access conference	5. BDT/PSF/RRU	5. G-REX Virtual WiFi for rural and public access conference examined regulatory aspects of low cost WiFi-based equipment and connectivity http://forum.itu.int/~grex (password only)
6. Low cost connectivity:			
7. Convergence:	ITU: ITU-D Study Group 1 (Question 10-1/1)	BDT/IOS/STG	7. Definition of Question 10-1/1
	ITU: ITU-D SG 10-1/1 Impact of Convergence of telecommunication, broadcasting and information technology	BDT/PSF/RRU & BDT/IOS/STG	7. Convergence of telecommunication, broadcasting and information studies - various approaches to the regulatory framework required to accommodate convergence. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/study_groups/SGP_2002-2006/SG1/StudyQuestions/SG1Quest.html
	ITU: "ITU Internet Reports 2002: Internet for a Mobile Generation". Report prepared by the ITU Strategy and Policy Unit (SPU). This edition (240 pages) examines the possibilities and challenges emerging from the convergence of two distinct sectors of the telecommunication economy, the Internet, and mobile telephony.	OSG/SPU	The Report includes an 80page annex of Mobile/Internet Statistical Tables, with data on over 200 economies worldwide. Executive summary: www.itu.int/mobileinternet/ or in SPU News at http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/spunews/2002/jul-sep/jul-septrends.html
8. Interconnection:	ITU: ITU-D Study Group1 (Question 6-1/1)	8. BDT/IOS/STG	8. Definition of Question 6-1/1

	ITU: International Internet connectivity	TSB/SG3	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com03/index.asp
	ITU: International interconnection for telephony services	TSB/SG3	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com03/index.asp
	ITU: Trends In Telecommunication Reform 2000/2001: Interconnection Regulation Trends 2000/2001 addresses regulatory and economic aspects of interconnection. It aims to identify the key issues raised by interconnection regulation and to provide concrete examples of how regulators and policy makers around the globe have addressed these issues.	**8. BDT/PSF/ RRU**	http://www.itu.int/publications/docs/trends2000.html
	ITU: ITU-D SG Question 6-1/1: Interconnection	**8. BDT/PSF/ RRU & BDT/IOS/ STG**	ITU-D SG Question 6-1/1 Interconnection addresses technical, economic and regulatory aspects of interconnection. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/study_groups/SGP_2002-2006/SG1/StudyQuestions/SG1Quest.html
9. Interconnection fees:	**ITU**: ITU-D Study Group 1 (Question 6-1/1)	**9. BDT/IOS/ STG**	9. Definition of Question 6-1/1
	ITU: COSITU is the ITU Software for the Calculation of Costs, Tariffs and Rates for Telephone Services. The objective of this tool is to permit operators, service providers, regulators and policy-makers to calculate cost-oriented or cost-based tariffs, taxes related to trade international traffic and interconnection rates for national and international telephone services, both fixed and mobile.	**9. BDT/PSF/ MEF**	Online http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/finance/COSITU/
10. Regional infrastructure:			
11. Environmental protection	**ITU**: In implementing WTDC-02 Recommendation 7, ITU and UNEP are actively involved in a global initiative together with telecommunications companies (operators and manufacturers) to address the issues relevant to building solutions aimed at reducing the negative environmental impact of telecommunications and ICT development.	**11. BDT/PSF/ E-STR**	11. http://www.gesi.org WTDC-02 Resolution 7 – Role of telecommunications and information technologies in the protection of the environment.
	Materials and waste standards	TSB/SG6	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com06/index.asp
2) Access to information and knowledge			

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

15. Information flows			
3) The role of governments, the business sector and civil society in the promotion of ICTs for development	**ITU**: Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2003	**3) BDT/PSF/RRU**	3) Trends 2003 addresses how governments can promote ICTs for development by fostering an effective regulatory environment.
	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/RRU**	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/RRU**	http://www.itu.int/itunews/issue/2003/03/consumers.html http://www.itu.int/itunews/issue/2003/03/investors.html http://www.itu.int/itunews/issue/2003/03/privates.html
17. Cooperation among Stakeholders:	**ITU**: ITU-D Study Groups	**17. BDT/IOS/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/RRU**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/Events/Seminars/2003/GSR/index.html
	ITU: G-REX	**BDT/PSF/RRU**	17. G-REX is facilitating cooperation among national regulatory authorities and policy makers around the globe http://forum.itu.int/~grex (password only)

	ITU: Cooperation among stakeholders: in line with WTDC-02, Resolution 29, ITU should
	  i) continue to apply the principles of transparency and non exclusivity to partnership opportunities and projects involving the private sector.
	  ii) promote increased sector membership & active participation of sector members in ITU-D activities and develop ITU regional offices tasks that improve mechanisms for increased sector member participation in their activities.
	  iii) facilitate exchange of views and information between Member States and Sector Members on private sector issues related to telecommunication policies and regulation, technologies and related services, market access and investment conditions.
	  iv) promote and facilitate the creation of human resource development programmes... encouraging private and public sector participation.
	  v) coordinate and cooperate with public and private organizations, foundations and financial institutions on issues concerning telecommunication development and promote opportunities for ITU-D sector members.
	  vi) facilitate cooperation and coordination between sector members and regional associations of the private sector.
	  vii) facilitate the development of public and private sector partnerships for the implementation of regional initiatives such as the NEPAD, the Agenda for the Connectivity of the Americas.
		BDT	17. WTDC-02- Res. 29 and Res.6

	ITU-T standardization activities involve a unique partnership of Governments and the private sector working together	**ITU-T**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/membership
	ITU: Partnerships and external cooperation in the field of standardization including MoUs, formal communication processes and informal groups	TSB/Dir	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/tsb-director
	UNCTAD : forum for developing countries to discuss ICT-related policy issues, exchange of experience and best practices. Intergovernmental meetings, regional conferences and seminars.	UNCTAD	www.unctad.org
18. Resource mobilization:	**ITU**: Resource Mobilization and Partnership	**18. BDT/**	WTDC-02 Res. 13
19. ICT manufacturing capabilities:			
4) Capacity building: human resources development, education, and training			

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

	FAO: FAO has contributed to the establishment and/or strengthening of national and regional agricultural information centres and systems through its field activities since 1968. The scope of the early field projects was similar to the scope of AGRIS/CARIS, i.e. bibliographic information and information on on-going research. The FAO entity entitled "Facilitation of WAICENT Outreach" provides a strategic approach and mechanism for collaboration, capacity building and training with governments and local communities in providing technical advice and support to strengthen their information management capacities, through the effective use of ICTs. By working with partners, the programme has been assisting in the development of tailored systems according to clients´ needs, such as the development of national agricultural information systems and/or promoting the establishment of regional consortiums on the use of tools for agricultural information management. Annex 1 provides a table of on-going Regular Programme and extra budgetary field projects and activities which include an information management component, as a sample of the on-going support and collaboration with Member Nations undertaken by FAO. In early 2000 a distance learning initiative was launched for strengthening the capacity of national and regional institutions to manage and access agricultural information in the form of an Information Management Resource Kit. The Resource Kit is being developed and sustained by FAO in a consultative process with contributing partner organizations. The Resource Kit will be delivered starting in 2003 as a computer-based distance learning resource made up of a series of discrete modules on CD-ROM or downloadable from the Internet, with each module containing one or more inter-related topics on information management. The modules are being developed using the latest methods in interactive e-learning which are highly suitable for self-paced learning. The modules will be supplemented by Internet-based virtual community for contributors and learners, allowing them to exchange information, and to collaborate with other professionals. Software applications and tools developed by FAO and partner organizations are also being provided with each module. The Resource Kit will contain only non-proprietary materials and be made available free of charge. FAO is bringing about important information-based organizational innovations and partnership with other United Nations organizations, the private sector, and national and international institutions. FAO´s activities cover the use of modern information and communication technologies (ICTs) in the development and promotion of institutional innovations and capacities, such as the Virtual Extension and Research Communication Network (VERCON); farming communities networking programme (FARMNet). Also, FAO has established a working relationship with the private sector in the development of new ways of improving access to information and knowledge.	**FAO**	www.fao.int/waicent
23. Training ICT specialists	**UNCTAD**: Training of trainers who will deliver courses with distance-learning components	**UNCTAD/ SITE**	**www.unctad.org/tr ainfortrade**

	ITU in partnership with Cisco is implementing the Internet Training Centers Initiative, aimed at establishing 50 Internet training centers in least developed and developing countries. These centers will be responsible for multiplying ICT knowledge as widely as possible in their communities. ITU/Cisco immediate contribution is to set up the infrastructure of the centers and ensure the training of trainers so critical to this process. Pilot projects with a gender focus have proven to be a great success within this project.	**23. BDT/FOP/ HRD**	23. http://web/ITU-D/itci
	ITU: With the objective to promote understanding to developing countries on the calculation of costs, tariffs and rates, a special "training the trainers" is being executed in order to have specialists on the use of COSITU for English, French and Spanish Speaking countries.	**23. BDT/PSF/ MEF**	
	ITU: The ITU holds bi-annual seminars/workshops on frequency management and radiocommunication systems. Regional seminars/workshops are also held in developing regions, in cooperation with the Telecommunication Development Bureau.	**ITU-R**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/conferences/seminars/index.html
5) Security	**ITU**: Security standardization covering network security, information security, security management, safety, confidentiality non-repudiation, digital signature etc. These studies are led by ITU-T Study Group 17	TSB/SG17	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com17/cssecurity.html and http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups
24. Secure and reliable infrastructure:	**ITU**: As part of its E-strategies programme, ITU provides assistance to developing countries in the implementation of projects to build security in public networks. Between 2001 and 2003, 10 Operational projects on e-security have been implemented in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Arab Region. A training workshop for 128 countries was organized in Geneva with the participation of more than 50 industry experts on security and trust. The ITU E-strategies Programme also provides training on IT security and provides guidance to countries and regions in the elaboration of national and regional policies for security on the Internet. Workshops and seminars addressing e-security have been organized in various ITU regions and countries.	**24. BDT/PSF/ E-STR**	24. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies

	ITU: Organization of a New Initiatives Workshop "Creating Trust in Critical Network Infrastructures", which has been held in Seoul in April 2002 The scope of the workshop was focused on these underlying infrastructures, their security, their availability and the public's trust in them. Questions raised during the workshop ranged from such topics as the definition of terms of reference with regard to critical network infrastructures, the need for a global, international approach to the dissemination of information regarding the security of critical network infrastructures and ways to stimulate international and regional cooperation with respect to critical network infrastructure.	**OSG/SPU**	Online http://web.itu.int/osg/spu/ni/security/index.html
25. Information Security:	**ITU**: ITU E-strategies programme assists developing countries in the elaboration of policies and strategies for information security. Many workshops/seminars have been organized dealing with information security and operational projects have been implemented to address information security challenges for various sectors.	**25. BDT/PSF/E-STR**	25. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies
26. Creating a global culture of cyber-security: **27. Fighting cybercrime:**	**ITU**: 26 & 27. As one of the six priority areas for Programme 3, developing countries in Latin America (ASETA Member States), Africa (Mauritania, Cape Verde and Burkina Faso) and Asia (Mongolia) have benefited from ITU assistance in the development of model laws for ICTs (e.g., e-applications) including the prevention of cyber-crime, security and data privacy. For 2003, ITU has ongoing activities for e-legislation in Cameroon. To address global issues in relation to e-security, ITU initiated a multilateral and self-regulatory framework called World e-Trust Memorandum of Understanding.	**26&27. BDT/PSF/E-STR**	26&27. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies
6) Enabling environment			
28. Good governance:	**ITU**: "Blue Book on Telecommunication Policies in the Americas (update)", to be jointly published by ITU and CITEL at the beginning of 2004. **ITU**: This 3rd edition of the Americas Blue Book is aimed at enhancing the development of ICTs throughout the region. The report will focus on regulatory challenges in light of convergence, the connectivity agenda and strategies for promoting an information society in the Americas Region	**ITU/BDT**	
29. Market environment:	**ITU**: 28 & 29 IsAP Programme 1 The overall objective of Programme 1 is fully in line with this section of the declaration. "to create a trustworthy, transparent, and non-discriminatory legal, regulatory and policy environment capable of promoting technological innovation and competition. There are many actions both already underway and planned to fulfill this objective. The preparation of reports (such as the Annual Trends Publication), models (ITU/CTO universal service), case studies identifying best practices for effective regulators, interconnection disputes, etc. **ITU/World Bank** are undertaking a joint study on the settlement of national disputes with an emphasis on consensus building and alternative dispute resolution.	BDT/PSF/ RRU	

	ITU: Organization of a New Initiatives Workshop on the subject of competition policy in telecommunications, which has been held in Geneva in November 2002 With the growing number of countries undertaking major liberalization efforts in their telecommunication markets, and the growing trend towards industry consolidation, it has become increasingly important for countries to ensure that they possess the necessary facilities and know-how to efficiently and effectively manage telecommunication competition issues in the public interest. To this end, the	OSG/SPU	For more information, see the Competition Policy in Telecommunications http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/ni/competition/index.html
30. Standardization:	**ITU**: Standardization work is carried out by 13 study groups in which representatives of the ITU-T membership develop Recommendations for the various fields of international telecommunications on the basis of the study of Questions (i.e. areas for study).	**TSB**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/activities
	UNECE: Standardisation in the filed of electronic business The E-Business MoU Management Group works to foster cooperation among standards developers, so as to minimize the risk of divergent and competitive approaches to standardization, to avoid duplication of efforts, and to avoid confusion amongst users of E-Business standards**.**	UNECE-Trade Development and Timber Division (on the basis of MOU between ISO, IEC, ITU and UNECE)	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/e-business/mou/index.html
31. Spectrum management:	**ITU**-D Study Group 2 Resolution 9 (Rev. Istanbul, 2002)	**31. BDT/IOS/STG**	31. Resolution 9 (Rev. Istanbul, 2002) http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/pdf/B406021-2_004-en.doc
	ITU-R effect allocation of bands of the radiofrequency spectrum, the allotment of radio frequencies and the registration of radio frequency assignments and of any associated orbital position in the geostationary satellite orbit in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries. It also coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of radio-frequencies and of the geostationary-satellite orbit for radiocommunication services	**ITU-R**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/

32. Consumer protection:	ITU: Feedback to Regulators from Consumers 2002 Case Study	BDT/PSF/ RRU	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 Management of Internet domain names and addresses was revised in Marrakesh at the 2002 Plenipotentiary. Originally adopted at the 1998 Plenipotentiary, previous activities have been reported to Council in documents C99/51, C00/27, C00/27B, C01/EP/8 and C02/46.	TSB/SG2	http://web/ITU-T/studygroups/com02/index.asp
34. Intellectual property rights:	ITU: TSB Director's Ad-Hoc group on Intellectual property rights	TSB/Dir	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/othergroups/ipr-adhoc
7) Promotion of development-oriented ICT applications for all			
36. E-Government:	ITU e-government activities include the implementation of projects, guidance in the elaboration of technology policies at the national and regional levels. Operational e-government projects have been implemented in Bulgaria and Cambodia. For 2003, projects in Cameroon, Rwanda and Georgia are scheduled to be completed. A regional workshop for the Arab Region is planned at the end of 2003 with the objective of facilitating the elaboration of a regional e-government policy with focus on the technology aspects.	BDT/PSF/ E-STR	36. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies
	UNCTAD: Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) – computerized Customs management system installed in over 80 countries.	UNCTAD/ SITE	www.asycuda.org
	UNCTAD: Computerized Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS) installed in over 60 countries.	UNCTAD/ GDS	www.unctad.org/dmfas

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

	UNCTAD: Research and analysis of developments in ICT and the knowledge economy and their implications for developing countries, including the impact on productivity, business organization, export capacities and competitiveness, key sectors with e-business potential, and the gender dimension. See E-Commerce and Development Report (annual). See A.21	UNCTAD/SITE	www.unctad.org/ecommerce www.unctad.org/trainfortrade
	ITU: For more than 5 years, ITU has been providing technical assistance in the implementation of e-business project for developing countries. As part of its Electronic Commerce for Developing Countries (EC-DC), operational e-business projects have been implemented in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Arab Region. 5 regional seminars on e-business have been organized to address regional technology policy issues and strategies for e-business. ITU also provides direct assistance to developing countries in e-business technology policies and strategies.	**37. BDT/PSF/E-STR**	37. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies
	ITU-D Study Group 2 (Question 17/2)	**BDT/IOS/STG**	37. Definition of Question 17/2
	ITU-T study group 16 leads the standardization in the area of e-business and e-commerce	**TSB/SG16**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/com16/index.asp
	ITU: MoU on electronic business between IEC, ISO, ITU, and UN/ECE	**TSB**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/tsb-director/mou
	UNECE: The Data Bank on Regulations Concerning The Carriage of Dangerous Goods aims to provide member states' transport operators, chemical industries, oil sectors as well as control and enforcement bodies with quick and effective access at the lowest possible cost to the various requirments connected with the classification, packing and labelling of dangerous goods and related transport routes (road, rail and waterways)	**UNECE:** Transport Division	
	UNECE: Database on Classification and Labelling Of Chemicals consolidates all information submitted by the members of the committee of experts on the transport of dangerous goods and on the Globally harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.	**UNECE:** Trade Development and Timber Division	
	UNECE: Database on Classification and Labelling Of Chemicals consolidates all information submitted by the members of the committee of experts on the transport of dangerous goods and on the Globally harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.	**UNECE:** Trade Development and Timber Division	
	UNIDO: Effort for SME support, BISnet Programme Capacity Building for Business Information Networking	**UNIDO/SME**	http://www.unido.org/file-storage/download/?file%5fid=13229)
38. E-learning:	**ITU**: e-Learning Center delivers more than 50 on-line courses per year in English, French and Spanish, not only to transfer technical and managerial know how, but also to disseminate the e-learning culture and promote the use of ICTs in training and education. ITU also provides assistance in e-learning technology policies and will be organizing a regional seminar on e-education for the Arab Region in 2003.	**BDT/FOP/HRD** **BDT/PSF/E-STR**	38. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/hrd/elearning 38. http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/e-strategies

ITU: "Tele-education in the Americas", jointly published in 2001 by ITU and CITEL.	**BDT/FOP/ AM**	
UNECE: Statistical Database UNECE maintains large databases of macro-economic statistics to support the complication of ECE refrence series. This involves the analysis and production of the Economic Survey of Europe, the socio-economic statistics used in the "Trends in Europe and North America" publications" as well as environmental statistics. The primary objective of this activity is th ensure that analyses conducted by ECE are supported by relevant, accurate, timely, understandable and easily accessible data. It also aims at providing user-friendly electronic public access top a core set of the statistics that have been collected to support ECE's analysis programmes. It is expected that the core set of ECE refeence seiries will be extended in the coming two years to include most of the important macro-economic statistics from Eastern-Europe and CIS countries.	**UNECE** Statistical Division	
UNECE: Macroeconomic database domain	**UNECE** Statistical Division	
UNECE: Human settlements database domain	**UNECE** Environment and Human Settlements Division	
UNECE: Socioeconomic database domain	**UNECE** Statistical Division	
UNECE: Population database domain	**UNECE** Population Activities Unit (Economic Analysis Division)	
UNECE: Projects in the Framework of The Working Parties On Road Traffic Safety And Transport: The ECE has launched a set of projects targeting its member countries' traffic saftey standards. They include a study on the the safety implications of the use of mobile phones while driving, the introduction of digital tachographs on commercial vehicles engaged in international transport and the application of informatics in road safety.	**UNECE** Transport Division	

	UNECE: The Gender Statistics Website for Europe and North America is a joint ECE/UNDP project which aims at the overall improvement and availability of gender statistics and key indicators for countries in the ECE region. This project brings together both gender statistics and policies. The main focus is on the production, dissemination and use of gender related data. In addition to statistics, this site elaborates on some of the main gender issues relevant to the UNECE region, and provides examples of policies and other initiatives within that context. This website also links these gender issues to statistical indicators developed by the UNECE/UNDP gender statistics Task Force. The database of gender statistics helps to monitor the situation of women and men in all UNECE member countries, and to evaluate the effectiveness of policies.	**UNECE** Statistical Division	
39. E-health:	**ITU**: ITU's e-health activities include the implementation of telemedicine projects in several countries including Mozambique, Malta, Nicaragua, Georgia, Myanmar, Senegal, Bhutan, Uganda and Ukraine. There are ongoing projects for several countries such as Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Haiti, Rwanda, Venezuela, Sudan, Mauritania, Bulgaria, Zimbabwe and Guinea. Requests for assistance from Lebanon, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Latvia are in consideration for future partnership action by ITU. ITU also provides assistance in elaborating national and regional ICT strategies that can enhance health services in developing countries. A regional activity is planned for the Caribbean region later this year. To address common issues related to enhancing health through ICTs, ITU for the third time, will be organizing a World Telemedicine Symposium for Developing Countries from 1-4 December 2003 in Tunis, Tunisia, just before the WSIS. This Telemedicine Symposium is being organized by ITU and WHO with Tunisia as the host country.	**39. BDT/PSF/ E-STR BDT/PSF/ N&T**	
	ITU-D Study Group 2 (Question 14-1/2)	**39. BDT/IOS/ STG**	Definition of Question 14-1/2
	ITU: "Telemedicine in the Americas", to be jointly published by ITU and CITEL in 2003.	**39. BDT/FOP/ AM**	
	ITU: E-health workshop	**TSB/SG16**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/worksem/e-health/index.html
40. E-employment:	**ILO**: Tripartite meeting for the media, cultural, graphical sector entitled "The future of work and quality in the information society" The **ILO's** Governing Body decided, at its 286th Session (March 2003) to hold a week-long Tripartite meeting for the media, cultural, graphical sector entitled "The future of work and quality in the information society". It is being tentatively planned for mid-October 2004, at the ILO in Geneva. This meeting will bring together representatives of governments, employers' and workers' organizations to discuss a background document prepared by the ILO	**Sectoral Activities**	http://mirror/public/english/dialogue/sector/sectors/media/publ.htm http://mirror/public/english/support/publ/wer/index2.htm http://mirror/public/english/dialogue/sector/sectors/media.htm

41. E-environment:	ITU: Working with industry partners within the framework of the Global e-Sustainability Initiative, ITU plays an important role in the promotion of activities aimed at reducing the environmental effects of telecommunications and ICTs.	41. BDT/PSF/ E-STR	41. WTDC-02 Recommendation 7
	UNECE: Internet-based reporting scheme under the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) The LRTAP project, completed in 2002, aims to address the major environmental problems of the ECE region through an Internat-based approach. In this perspective, input from the Parties to the convention on LRTAP (47 ECE member states) are handled electronically, thus allowing the public to receive better and more up-to-date reports on air pollution abatement startegies in the region.	UNECE-Environment and Human Settlements Division	

| Added point | **FAO:** World Agricultural Information Centre (WAICENT)
WAICENT was established to improve access to essential documents, statistics, maps and multimedia resources to millions of users around the globe. Today, WAICENT is one of the world´s most comprehensive sources of agricultural information, providing access to the accumulated knowledge and expertise of FAO, improving the capacities of decision-makers, professionals and the public-at-large to obtain and use information essential for achieving sustainable agriculture development and helping to combat hunger.
 Since 1996 the FAO Internet site has been improved in terms of quantity and quality of information. There are presently 500,000 HTML pages including dynamic pages on the FAO Web site comprising 3200 sites traceable through the WAICENT Information Finder, 87 databases available on the site, and 12,000 full text documents available in the Organization's Corporate Document Repository. In December 1999, visits to the FAO Web site averaged 360,000 (6.5 million hits) per month and Encyclopaedia Britannica ranked it amongst the top Web sites. In the first quarter of 2003, hits were recorded at 40.4 million; during the second quarter of 2003, Web site hits reached 44.4 million.

Bridging the Rural Digital Divide
FAO has prepared a programmatic framework which encompasses its work to empower rural people to access, use, and manage agricultural information and in support of food security and the eradication of poverty. FAO aims to contribute to achieve the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society, as well as the Millennium Development goals, and particularly to address the five distinct but interrelated priorities identified by FAO and its Members in the framework of the Anti-Hunger Programme launched in 2002. FAO's work in this area comprises an interconnected series of interventions, encompassing firstly national and regional level case studies and pilot interventions on information exchange and communication, and the dissemination of the results obtained at national and regional levels through the Consultation on Agricultural Information Management (COAIM) meetings and secondly a capacity building resource network. FAO aims to have a leading role in bridging the rural digital divide, given its international role in the elimination of hunger, seeking to establish collaborative partnerships to assist with the task of bridging the rural digital divide. The Organization will facilitate the process of brokering and sharing the expertise accumulated by Member States and regional/international organisations. | | |
| **8) Cultural identity and linguistic diversity, local content and media development** | **ITU**: Trends in Telecommunication Reform 2003 | **8) BDT/PSF/ RRU** | 8) Trends 2003 focuses on need for rural telecentres to provide content of relevance to local community and the need of local participation in telecentre projects. |

42. Cultural and linguistic diversity.			
43. Content:	**ITU/WIPO** Joint Symposium on Multilingual Domain Names, held in Geneva on December 2001. Domain names, on which Internet mail and web addresses are based, currently use a restricted subset of Latin (ASCII) characters — even for countries that do not use Latin characters in their written language. While Internet content such as web pages have been internationalized and made available in many languages, it is only recently that there have been a number of initiatives to similarly internationalize the Internet's domain name system. The implementation of multilingual domain names raises a number of complex issues: the objective of the Symposium was to raise wider understanding of the issues as well as offer an opportunity for further dialogue on possible approaches to these issues.	**OSG/SPU – ITU-T**	ITU and WIPO background papers are available online at http://www.itu.int/mlds/
	UNECE: Statistical Metadata This projects ai at standardisation of formats and methods and minimum requirements for methodological and descriptive metadata disseminated along with the statistical data.	**UNECE:** Statistical Division	
	FAO: Information Dissemination and Management Networks and Systems Under the WAICENT corporate framework, collaborative arrangements between FAO and external partners have developed and strengthened information networks and systems. The following list gives some examples of established networks, among others:	FAO	
	- Gender and ICTs: FAO has carried out multifaceted activities in the field of access to information technologies and improving the collection, dissemination and use of gender disaggregated data. The Dimitra project, a communication and information project aiming at increasing rural women´s visibility, has set up an on-line data base of organizations, projects, publications on FAO´s Web sites and published newsletters to about 4000 contacts in the world. ICTs are also used for e-forum conferences. The Gender and Population Division and the Statistics Division of FAO are also currently preparing a "Lessons learned" document on national experiences with incorporating gender considerations into agricultural censuses and surveys.		www.fao.org/sd
	- Access to Global On-line Research in Agriculture (AGORA): The Director-General will launch the AGORA initiative in October 2003. AGORA is a global partnership to provide free or reduced-price journal access to developing countries. It is a programme of FAO in collaboration with major scientific publishers, Cornell University, Mann Library, the World Health Organization (WHO). The long-term goal of the AGORA programme is to increase the quality and effectiveness of agricultural research and training in low-income countries, and in turn, to improve food security		www.fao.org

- International Information System for the Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS): AGRIS is the international information system for the agricultural sciences and technology. It was created by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1974, to facilitate information exchange and to bring together world literature dealing with all aspects of agriculture. AGRIS is a cooperative system in which participating countries input references to the literature produced within their boundaries and, in return, draw on the information provided by the other participants. To date, 240 national, international and intergovernmental centres participate from all over the world.		www.fao.org/agris
- Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS): GIEWS is an information system for compiling and exchanging information that is essential for providing regular bulletins on food crop production and markets at the global level, and situation reports on a regional and country-by-country basis. GIEWS has developed an integrated information system knows as "GIEWS Workstation" which consists of customized tools that include country cereal balance sheets, software for the display and analysis of maps and satellite images and an electronic news service. This is an important system for crop and food supply monitoring.		www.fao.org/giews
- Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System (FIVIMS): FIVIMS is a programme promoting systems that assemble, analyse and disseminate accurate and timely information related to food insecurity and vulnerability. FIVIMS is a framework within which a wide range of activities can be carried out, both at the international and national level. Two case studies were produced "Food Security Impact of Productivity Improvement on Small Farms" and "Use of Existing Information Systems for FIVIMS-related Work". A handbook on operationalizing food security information and early warning systems is available and associated training has been provided in various countries. Extensive work has been carried out related to vulnerable groups profiling, improving information in complex emergencies and on enhancing sustainable livelihoods.		www.fivims.org
- World Information and Early Warning System on Plant Genetic Resources (WIEWS): is a world-wide dynamic mechanism to foster information exchange among member countries, by gathering and disseminating information on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, an an instrument for the periodic assessment of the state of the world´s PGRFA. WIEWS interface is available in four languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish. Also, a new seed module (more than 65,000 varieties) is currently being developed and will be integrated within WIEWS.		www.fao.org/wiews

	- Information Network on Post-harvest Operations (INPhO): is an interactive platform to disseminate technical information on post-harvest operations. The INPhO Web site is the starting point for any post-production search and offers information systems support to the network of international and national organizations participating in this important programme world-wide. Some activities have been contributing to the improvement of access to agricultural information such as the inclusion of three new chapters in the Post-harvest Compendium of INPhO including the Post-harvest Operations; Potatoes Post-harvest Operations; and Millet Post-harvest Operations. Also, for those interested in accessing equipment, tools and materials needed in the post-harvest sector, the INPhO Equipment Database is available and operational for Asia and Africa.		www.fao.org/inpho
	- Fisheries Global Information System (FIGIS): is a global information system on fisheries aimed at providing policy makers with timely, reliable strategic information on fishery status and trends on a global scale. Designed as a policy-based information system, it will enable policy makers to make informed decisions about the key challenges of sustainable development, and will support their shifting towards sustainability-centred management by providing them with a single entry point to strategic data, information, analyses and reviews of fisheries issues and trends.		www.fao.org/figis
44. Media:	**UNECE: Dissemination of statistical commentary** The Internet dissemination of data requires improved methodologies for accompanying comments disseminated with the data, in order to ensure betted interpretation of statistics.	**UNECE:** Statistical Division	
9) Identifying and overcoming barriers to the achievement of the Information Society with a human perspective			
(Empty for the moment)			
B. Objectives			
45. Examples of possible concrete and comprehensive actions could include:	**ITU**: A number of ITU/BDT/MEF studies and reports have proposed targets and benchmarks for ICT over the years in line with those mentioned in the WSIS draft Action Plan.	**45. BDT/PSF/ MEF**	
a) Benchmarks:	**ITU**: World Telecommunication Indicators (WTI) database	**BDT**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/
	UNCTAD: ICT Benchmarking tool	UNCTAD/DITE/CSTD	http://www.tte40.net/un/

b) E-Strategies			
	ITU: Country Case Studies Telecommunication case studies provide an analysis of modern day issues in telecommunications — and how they have been addressed in individual countries. The goals are to raise awareness among government officials, regulators and industry players in developing countries and to provide policy-makers and other players with in-depth substantive information	**OSG/SPU – BDT/MEF and RRU**	Online at: http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/casestudies/index.html
	ITU: Workshop on The Internet in South East Asia held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 21 to 23 November 2001 The workshop presented and discussed the results of the ITU Internet Case Studies carried out in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2001. Comparative results were presented for several South East Asia countries. . The workshop covered a variety of Internet-related issues, with the objective to understand the factors that help to accelerate, or which may retard, the development of the Internet in countries at different stages of economic and social development. The workshop was primarily aimed at policy and regulatory staff responsible for Internet development in their countries.	BDT/MEF – OSG/SPU	Online resources and presentations: http://www.itu.int/asean2001/documents/index.html. Internet case studies: http://www.itu.int/asean2001/reports/index.html.
	UNCTAD: Capacity building for the development of national e-strategies in developing countries; assisting countries in designing their e-strategies, providing guidance and producing guidelines to that end.	UNCTAD/SITE/ECB	www.unctad.org/ecommerce
c) Global Digital Compact:	**ITU**: IsAP Programme 1 45c) The language promoting the launching of a Global Digital Compact gives the example, "governments create stimulating regulatory environment." Programme 1, dedicated to the regulatory environment, could play a leading role in any action to achieve this development goal.	**BDT/PSF/ RRU**	
d) Digital development index	**ITU**: The Knowledge Center activity	**45d) BDT/PSF/ RRU**	http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/treg/Events/Survey/survey.asp
	ITU: World Telecommunication Development Reports (forthcoming issue: December 2003)	**45d) BDT/PSF/ MEF - SPU**	WDTR 2002: http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/wtdr_02/index.html
	UNCTAD: Development of information and communication technology indices.	UNCTAD/DITE	www.unctad.org/stdev
e) Handbook on good practices and success stories:	**ITU**: The Global Regulators Exchange (G-REX) 45e) The Global Regulators Exchange (G-REX), a password-protected website for national regulatory authorities and policy makers, has been very successful in facilitating an exchange of best regulatory practices through its hotline and online conferences. Regulators and policy makers have shared information on their challenges and success stories. G-REX conferences to be launched this year aim to identify best practices in addressing specific regulatory challenges	**45e) BDT/PSF/ RRU**	http://forum.itu.int/~grex (password only)

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

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

56. Technology transfer:	**ITU**: Pricing of telecommunication services based in IP networks: the objective of this study and direct assistances to countries, is to provide understanding to regulators, operators and service providers on how to use IP-based networks as a vehicle for real time services by creating profits.	**56. BDT/PSF/ MEF**	
E. Follow up			
57. Indicators:	**UNECE: Monitoring the Information Society: Data, Measurement and Methods(Geneva, 8-9 December 2003)** In view of the upcoming World Summit on the Information Society in Geneva (10-12 December 2003) and the Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action that will result, there will be a need to monitor the progress made towards the goals stated in Geneva (2003) by the next Summit in Tunis (2005) and beyond. In light of this, it is fundamental that Information and Communication Technology (ICT) data be brought into the realm of official statistics, so that current global gaps in the data can be identified and closed. The first step in making this happen is a fundamental stock-taking exercise. This workshop will comprise a variety of themes surrounding ICTs, including (i) the role of ICTs in economic and societal transformations, (ii) individual and household use of ICTs, (iii) business usage of ICTs, and (iv) measuring social implications of ICTs (see preliminary programme attached to this information notice). Within each theme, some basic questions will be asked. Can critical data or indicators that currently do not exist but are desirable be identified? Are these even measurable? How is it possible to encourage countries that don't currently collect the relevant data to do so within their official statistics programmes? The main participants of the Workshop will be representatives from national statistical offices, policy makers and analysts in the ICT area. The key message of the Workshop will be the need for official statistics to be a central player in shaping the information society from the point of view of (i) independent information as a basic condition for democracy and other aspects of the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, and (ii) statistical monitoring with the view to obtain international benc hmarking and to assess ICT trends from a core set of internationally agreed indicators.	**UNECE:** Statistical Division (Cooperatio n bytween the UNECE, ITU, OECD, UNESCO, UNCTAD and Eurostat)	http://wwwdev.unece.org /stats/documents/ces/sem. 52/inf.1.e.pdf
	UNCTAD: Capacity building and assistance to developing countries in developing mechanisms for monitoring and measuring the information society, particularly statistical indicators on the use of ICT by the business sector.	UNCTAD/SI TE/ECB	www.unctad.org/ecom merce
58. Reporting:	**ITU**: Annual Regulatory survey	**ITU BDT/PSF/ RRU**	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/s urvey.asp

| 59. Support for implementation : | **FAO:** Intergovernmental Process
FAO established the Consultation on Agricultural Information Management (COAIM) as an intergovernmental process to discuss and set policies related to management of and access to agricultural information. COAIM is a biennial meeting that brings together policy-makers, funding agencies and major players in all relevant fields of agricultural information, as well as observers from the United Nations and the non-governmental organization community. Delegates at the Second COAIM held 23-25 September 2002 endorsed nineteen specific recommendations calling for improved effectiveness of information dissemination in national agricultural development programmes. | FAO | www.fao.org/coaim |