

**ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION
Telecommunications and Information Working Group**

**TWENTY SEVENTH MEETING
(TEL 27)**

CHAIR'S REPORT

24 – 28 March,
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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Chairs Report

TWENTY-SEVENTH MEETING of the APEC WORKING GROUP ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

The twenty-seventh meeting of the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) Working Group on Telecommunications and Information (TEL) was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 24-28 March 2003. Nineteen economies of the APEC region were represented, including Australia; Brunei; Canada; People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Republic of Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Peru; Philippines; Russia; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; and Vietnam. Also attending were the Director (Program) of the APEC Secretariat, Observers from the Pacific Economic Co-operation Council (PECC), and representatives of four Guests (APLAC, AOEMA, INTUG and Macao, China).

Mr Richard Thwaites of Australia chaired the meeting.

OPENING OF TEL 27

The 27th Meeting of the APEC Telecommunications and Information Working Group was officially opened on the morning of 26 March by the Chair, Mr Richard Thwaites.

In his opening remarks, the Chair thanked the host of the meeting, the Ministry of Energy, Communications and Multimedia for its generous hospitality and reaffirmed the APEC process as a robust one. The host thanked APEC members for attending the meeting.

The Deputy Chair, Ms Salma Jalife, was unable to attend the meeting due to an unforeseen work related issue and sent her apologies.

REVIEW AND ADOPTION OF AGENDA

The Agenda for the meeting was adopted and is at [Annex A](#).

The TEL was preceded by a number of workshops, seminars and Task Force Meetings. The program of all the associated meetings of the TEL is contained in [Annex B](#).

APEC SECRETARIAT REPORT

The Chair invited the Director (Program), APEC Secretariat, Mr Bruce Bennett to provide an overview on APEC issues. A copy of the report is at [Annex C](#).

Mr Bennett replaces Sam Gongsakdi as the APEC Secretariat Director supporting the TEL.

In his report, the Director (Program) noted the key outcomes of the Leaders' meeting in October 2003 and also highlighted key priorities for the APEC year ahead. These include:

Developing trade facilitation action plans to assist meeting APEC's target of reducing transaction costs by 5% by 2006.

Creating transparency standards for economies through the Committee on Trade and Investment.

Encouraging the development of new pathfinder initiatives for economies that are able to meet some of the Bogor Goals more quickly than others.

At SOM I Senior Officials agreed to consider a proposal for PECC to monitor the e-APEC Strategy. A proposal for funding would be submitted to the BMC later in the year.

The ECSG has had its mandate extended for a further two years. The new chair is Michelle O'Neil of the USA Department of Commerce.

- Singapore raised the issue of duplication between the TEL and the ECSG and that economy budgets do not allow participation in all fora. Japan noted that the ECSG is aware of the danger of duplication and is working closely with the TEL Work Plan to avoid these where possible. The TEL will need to rely on the coordination of SOM with the APEC Secretariat.

SOM had agreed to prepare a report on relevant matters to the [WSIS](#) and the TEL had been invited to provide input where appropriate.

SOM had endorsed the APEC Counterterrorism Action Plan and established a Counterterrorism Task Force.

The TEL has two urgent projects before the Business and Management Committee (BMC) for consideration. The projects are Cybercrime Legislation and Enforcement Capacity Building and Computer Emergency Response Team Awareness Raising and Capacity Building. The Secretariat noted that the deadline for projects requiring funding in 2004 is 22 June 2003. TILF funds have been reduced by 35% but this is unlikely to affect the total amount of funding available next year.

The Secretariat has developed a communication and outreach strategy, hired specialist staff, and encourages the TEL to use this service. The Secretariat is able to provide support and advice on media releases and strategies. TEL members should contact the Director (Program) in the first instance for support, and also identify a contact person who can respond to any media queries.

The Secretariat has developed a reporting matrix to streamline reporting requirements for Working Groups. The Chair thanked Thailand for this initiative to develop a more efficient process.

WSIS input

In February 2003 the SOM agreed that APEC fora, in particular the TEL, should provide input to the WSIS process by

SOM11 (May 2003). The Chair, requested all Steering Group Convenors consider how the TEL should provide this information.

It was agreed that all convenors would coordinate a response from the TEL by the first week of May with the final version being signed off by the new TEL Chair before being sent to SOM. The Chair recommended that the response should be precisely targeted in order for the TEL's voice to be heard.

The Convenor (BFSG) emphasised the Tokyo Declaration objectives and that the TEL should contribute and highlight specific issues that are common between the two groups, such as security and e-government. Japan, Singapore, USA and the Chair of the eSTG agreed to form a drafting group from the BFSG and will send a report to the TEL Chair by the first week of May.

The Convenor (DCSG) has agreed to form a drafting group to consider; e-APEC Strategy, Tokyo Declaration, Draft WSIS Declaration of Principles, and the Draft WSIS Action Plan. A report from the DCSG will be sent to the TEL Chair by the first week of May.

The Convenor (HRDSG) has agreed to liaise with other Steering Group Convenors to provide input to the TEL Chair by the first week of May. Areas to be covered include capacity building, training and e-learning.

The Deputy Convenor (LSG) has agreed to liaise with other Convenors and the TEL Chairs office to provide input by the first week of May.

Steering Group and Task Group Meeting Reports

1. Business Facilitation Steering Group

The Convenor, Mr Eiji Makiguchi, introduced his report. Document PLEN/27 refers. A full copy of the report can be found at [Annex D](#) of this report.

The Convenor thanked all involved in the BFSG for the comprehensive discussions that took place and the host economy for providing a successful meeting.

The Convenor drew attention to Attachment B *Summary of the Dialogue on e-Government* of his report and noted that panellists in the dialogue were from both industry and government. The focus of the discussion was on secure e-government networks and benchmarks for success.

Project proposals

Three proposals were approved in the BFSG, none are seeking APEC funding.

- e-Government Research Project proposed by Japan and AOEMA. The project will be based on research done by other organisations such as the United Nations and will focus on interviewing participating APEC Economies.
- E-University Network in HRD, also proposed in HRDSG. BFSG supported this project as it has relevance in the BFSG. The project is seeking Central Funding and will be discussed under HRDSG.
- 2nd High Level Symposium on e-Government proposed by Mexico at SOM I. The BFSG agreed to further discuss this at TEL28 to identify links or contributions the BFSG can provide to the symposium.

Project reports

A number of project reports were given in the BFSG. The Convenor highlighted the TEL Website Maintenance Project in the Plenary. The Plenary endorsed sponsorship guidelines at TEL26 in Moscow, Russia, and the technical details of this were discussed at TEL27. It was agreed that 5 sponsors of the site would be sought and the Convenor invited members of the Plenary to source potential sponsors. AOEMA expressed an interest in being a sponsor.

Workshops requested at APEC TEL28

- One-day workshop on Website Accessibility.
- One-day workshop on Online Content.
- One-day eSTG Meeting.
- Half Day workshop on CERTs.

The Convenor invited the Chair of the eSecurity Task Group, Mr Steve Orłowski, to present his report, which is an Annex to the BFSG report.

The eSTG Chair informed the Plenary that an Authentication Paper had recently been published and a number of copies are available for each member economy, he also requested economies provide contact details so the publication can be posted.

The eSTG Chair noted the following:

- The Co-Chair (Singapore) of the PKI Expert Group has stepped down and Canada has also expressed interest in doing the same. The eSTG Chair has noted that a new Chair for the group will need to be found.
- Leaders adopted the APEC Cybersecurity Strategy, drafted at TEL26, and they recommended the TEL work toward implementing the strategy.
- The OECD invited the TEL to comment on implementation of cybersecurity. The work has also extended to include civil society and industry as well as government.

Project proposals

A Cybercrime Legislation Workshop was submitted by the USA and was agreed to by the eSTG. The proposal has also been awarded funding by the Budget Management Committee (BMC) for \$76 500.

A Computer Emergency Response Team proposal was submitted by Australia and was agreed to by the eSTG. The proposal has been granted funding by the BMC for \$94 560.

Australia recommended that a project on Computer Forensic Technologies and a mapping of their use to be considered at TEL28 in Chinese Taipei.

Deputy Chair of eSTG

There have been two nominations to date. At the meeting Richard Downing from the US Department of Justice was nominated and accepted. Subsequently, Mr Gunadi Mislán, the Directorate General of Post and Telecommunications of Indonesia was also nominated. The Chair has agreed to discuss other Deputy Chair nominations intersessionally.

The Plenary adopted the BFSG report.

2. Development Cooperation Steering Group

The Convenor, Dr Arnon Tubtiang, introduced his report. Document PLEN/29 refers. A full copy of the report can be found at Annexe E of this report.

Dr Tubtiang thanked the Plenary for his appointment as Deputy Chair of APEC TEL.

The Convenor requested that each member economy provide an update of DCSG activities to the Deputy Convenor, Ms Diane Steinour, before TEL28.

The Convenor noted that the DCSG will draft a report using the Standard Reporting Template and deliver it to the Chair by early May. The report will be part of a final TEL report to SOM II.

Project proposals

No new project proposals were put forward in the DCSG but it has currently 11 projects. The *Active Partnerships for Internet Connectivity Project* (self-funded) has been discontinued due to difficulties in locating funding and resources.

Workshops requested at APEC TEL28

- A one day Broadband Workshop. It was agreed at TEL26, Moscow, Russia, that there would be a total of three Broadband Workshops run at consecutive TEL meetings (from TEL27).

The Convenor thanked Frank March and Judith Speight for the assistance they gave in running the Broadband Workshop and their help in the DCSG.

The Plenary adopted the DCSG report.

3. Human Resource Development Steering Group

The Convenor, Dr Inuk Chung, introduced his report. Document PLEN/30 refers. A full copy of the report can be found at Annexe F.

The Convenor welcomed Dr Lang-Chee Chang of Chinese Taipei as the Deputy Convenor of HRDSG and Mr Wing-kan Leung of Hong Kong as the other Deputy Convenor selected during the duration of the meeting.

The TEL Chair mentioned that the protocol for appointing Deputy Convenors is done in the Plenary, not Steering Groups. Steering Groups can nominate potential candidates but Heads of Delegation make final approvals. The Plenary approved the appointment of Mr Wing-kan Leung as Deputy Convenor.

The rotation for Convenorships is at TEL28. The Chair encouraged Heads of Delegation and Steering Groups to consider likely candidates prior to that meeting.

Project proposals

There are three new proposals seeking Central Funding, one seeking TILF Special Account Funding and one seeking approval for self-funding.

Central funding proposals (in order of priority) are:

- SME Internet Safety Training Program proposed by Australia is seeking \$20 000.

- e-University Network in HRD for e-Government proposed by Thailand is seeking \$79 000.
- APEC Smart Community Development Project proposed by Canada is seeking \$30 500.

TILF Special Account proposal is:

- The MRA-HRD Project: Training Program Design for Phase 11 Implementation proposed by Australia is seeking \$20 000.

Self-Funded project is:

- Telecom InfoTechnology Forum proposed by Hong Kong. The project is designed to provide education and training to senior staff of telecommunications regulators in an online format.

All proposals were accepted and will be further developed intersessionally with two more proposals expected at TEL28.

The Plenary adopted the HRDSG report.

4. Liberalisation Steering Group

The Deputy Convenor, Mr Colin Oliver, introduced his report. Document PLEN/25 refers. A full copy of the report can be found at [Annexe G](#).

Mr Oliver represented the Convenor, Ms Kathy Fisher, as she was unable to attend. The second Deputy Convenor Ms Koesmarihati Sugondo assisted.

The Convenor highlighted the presentation made by BIAC and requested guidance from the Plenary on where presentations like this should be made. The TEL Chair noted that it is appropriate for Steering Group Convenors to invite speakers to talk to specific agenda items, however, general presentations should be made in workshops. The Chair recommended that presentations with the lowest priority should be made in workshops and only those that require a decision should be presented in Steering Groups. Steering Groups are more formal than workshops as economies are represented.

Project proposals

The Convenor noted that there are currently two projects seeking APEC funding.

- WTO Capacity Building proposed by Singapore for \$20 000 – Urgent interessional funding from the TILF Special Account.
- Standards Equivalence proposed by Australia for \$178 650 - TILF.

Workshops requested at APEC TEL28

- One day workshop on WTO.
- One day workshop on Liberalisation Stocktake.
- One Day MRA Task Force meeting.
- Half Day MRA Joint Committee meeting.

The Plenary adopted the LSG report.

Discussion/Approval of New Project Proposals/Priority Setting

There were a number of new project proposals requesting funding and the following priorities were agreed to by Plenary.

APEC Operational Account

- HRD - SME Internet Safety Training Program - \$20 000.
- HRD - e-University Network in HRD for e-Government - \$79 000 (ranked first by the BFSG).
- HRD - APEC Smart Community Development Project \$30 500.

Urgent/intersessional

LSG - WTO Capacity Building and HRD - MRA Training Workshop both requested \$20 000 from the TILF Special Account. The Director (Program) noted that these two proposals do not need to be prioritised as they were applying for urgent funding intersessionally.

TILF

LSG - Standards Equivalence seeking \$178 650 is the only application being put forward for TILF funding.

All new project proposals were approved.

Request for Extension

HRD Orientating and Training Regulators for MRA Implementation extension from May 31, 2003 to December 31, 2003.

Plenary approved the request for extension.

Workshops TEL28

Steering Group	Subject	Time Requested
BFSG	Website Accessibility	One-day
	Online Content	One-day
	eSTG	One-day
	CERT	Half-day
LSG	WTO Workshop	One-day
	Liberalisation Stocktake	One-day
	MRA Task Force	One-day
	MRA Joint Committee	Half-day
DCSG	Broadband Workshop	One-day

The Chair noted that there are a number of requests for workshops. The principles are that workshops should not place a burden on hosts to provide facilities and should minimise the number of workshops run in parallel.

eSTG Chair noted that it may be possible to compress the eSTG into half-day and further discussions are needed to determine the length of time required for the CERT workshop.

It was difficult to determine what workshops could be compressed, as some key people were not at the meeting to make a decision.

The Plenary agreed to all the workshops.

It was agreed that the new Chair's office will discuss with the host of TEL28 what arrangements can be made to accommodate these requests.

Presentations by Economies of their Recent Regulatory and Policy Developments

Australia; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; Peru; Philippines; Russia; Chinese Taipei; and Thailand presented brief updates of their recent regulatory and policy developments.

Macau, China thanked the Malaysian hosts for the meeting.

The Chair reminded economies that updates are a valuable source of information to members and external groups and requested each economy to provide an electronic copy of reports to the host for loading onto the website.

Brief Voluntary Statements by Observers and Guests

Observers and guests were invited to present their voluntary statements.

Pacific Economic Cooperation Council

Professor Kenji Saga presented for PECC (Document Plenary/17 refers) and commended the long lasting relationship with APEC TEL. PECC is currently working on two HRD capacity building projects within the TEL.

Prof. Saga informed the TEL that there is an administrative change within PECC. The 14th General Meeting endorsed the "New PECC Vision" and created a new entity, the PECC Networked Economies Taskforce (PECC NET), to replace the PECC Telecommunications and Information Industry Forum (TIIF). This change reflects the Councils belief that telecommunications and information networks and services are critical to community building and international cooperation.

The Chair thanked PECC for its statement and said he was encouraged by the restructuring process PECC is undergoing as a basis for future participation in APEC TEL.

International Telecommunications Users Group

Ms Rosemary Sinclair presented for INTUG (Document Plenary/04 refers).

Ms Sinclair reaffirmed INTUGs commitment to the TEL and mentioned that it is important that the perspectives of end users are discussed at an international level. INTUG has been addressing the issue of competition in telecommunications since 1974 and sees that competition in practice is still an issue around the region. Some of the key issues INTUG is addressing include: encouraging regulators to take a more active role where market failures occur; noting that regulators should be more flexible in their approach to seeking a broader range of information; and that interconnection and termination rates are still an area of concern.

New Zealand thanked INTUG for its report and mentioned that the TEL has done work in the area of Internet peering that may be of interest.

Global Business Dialogue Presentation on cooperation with APEC.

Mr Michio NARUTO, Asia Co-Chair of GBDe and Chairman of Fujitsu Research Institute made a presentation to the Plenary (Document Plenary xxx refers). Mr Naruto expressed a desire for a continued relationship between the GBDe and the TEL and requested Guest Status to achieve this. The Chair noted that the decision as to whether groups are offered Guest Status is at the Working Group level and the Plenary agreed to consider the request.

The GBDe has members in the Americas, Asia/Oceania and Europe and encourages companies from around the APEC region to join. Mr Naruto stated that there are a number of Working Groups within GBDe that have particular relevance to the TEL. These include: Building Customer Trust; Future of the Internet; and Advocacy and Policy Cooperation.

Japan mentioned that the GBDe already contributes significantly to the TEL in the fields of security and e-government and feels it is appropriate to offer them Guest Status.

Presentation by the ICCP Division of OECD

Mr Pekka Lindroos, head of the ICCP Division of the Organisation for Economic and Cooperation Development (OECD) made a presentation on work the OECD is currently engaged in and identified possible linkages between the two groups.

Mr Lindroos highlighted the opportunity for the TEL and the OECD to share results and best practice and invited all members of the TEL to participate in forthcoming meetings including one on information security in Oslo. As it stands the two groups currently share seven members.

Mr Lindroos also noted that the OECD will provide a report to the WSIS on the body of work the OECD is conducting. This report will be coordinated by the ICCP Division.

The TEL Chair mentioned that there are activities that relate closely in each group. The Chair encouraged members to look for ways to harmonise our work and to share common knowledge and noted that the OECD is not seeking membership of the TEL, but rather a chance to share ideas where appropriate.

The Head of Delegation for Viet Nam appreciated the presentation and questioned whether the OECD ran a program for ICT Skills. Mr Lindroos noted that the OECD does do work in the skills area (and with non-OECD members) and will inform relevant people in the OECD on possible areas of collaboration.

Japan also welcomed the presentation and mentioned that the joint OECD and APEC forum held in Honolulu was a great success and thanked the USA for hosting the meeting. Japan also noted that there are many areas of common interest between the groups including WSIS and security and welcomed the opportunity to share knowledge and cooperate with the OECD.

Discussion of Future Meetings

The Chair welcomed Chinese Taipei as the next host and invited the Head of Delegation, Ms Vivien Wang, to report on planning of the next meeting.

Ms Wang stated that Chinese Taipei looks forward to hosting a very successful TEL28 and encouraged all delegates to attend.

The Chair thanked Chinese Taipei for offering to host the meeting and acknowledged that they were able to commit to hosting in less than normal time.

Appointment of Deputy Chairs for TEL

The Chair announced that after broad consultation among the Heads of Delegation, Dr Arnon Tubtiang, Convenor of the Development Cooperation Steering Group, and Dr Inuk Chung, Convenor of the Human Resource Development Steering Group, were nominated as the two Deputy Chairs of the TEL to support Salma Jalife.

The Plenary approved the nominations and congratulated the new Deputy Chairs.

Handover of Chair

A speaker phone was set up in Plenary for Salma Jalife to telephone from Mexico in order to accept the position of Chair. Ms Jalife apologised for not being able to make the meeting but assured the Plenary that she has the support of Cofetel and her government to be Chair for the next two years.

Ms Jalife thanked the current Chair, Mr Richard Thwaites, for all his hard work and said that he has accomplished a lot in the position as evidenced by the work program of the TEL.

Ms Jalife informed the Plenary that she is looking forward to being Chair and will see everyone in Chinese Taipei.

The Chair thanked Ms Jalife for her speech and was pleased that someone with her competence and high regard is taking on the role.

The Chair thanked the host of the meeting, Malaysia, for all the hard work they did which is evidenced by the fact that the meeting was a success. The Chair also thanked the members of the Steering Groups for developing such a comprehensive work program and the participants of the TEL for being the back bone to the group and for bringing a great spirit to the meeting.

Valerie D'Costa from Singapore spoke on behalf of the Plenary and thanked Mr Thwaites for his hard work and great leadership. Ms D'Costa mentioned that Mr Thwaites had done an excellent job and his service to the TEL community is greatly treasured.

The Chair then declared the meeting closed.

ANNEX A

APEC TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION WORKING GROUP 27th MEETING

PLENARY DRAFT AGENDA 0900 – 1230 WEDNESDAY 26 March 2003 0900 – 1230 FRIDAY 28 March 2003

- A. Review and Adoption of Agenda
- B. APEC Secretariat Report on APEC Developments
- C. Steering Group and Task Group Meetings and Reports

1. Business Facilitation Steering Group Meeting (BFSG)
2. Development Co-operation Steering Group Meeting (DCSG)
3. Human Resource Development Steering Group Meeting (HRDSG)
4. Liberalisation Steering Group Meeting (LSG)

D. Discussion/Approval of New Project Proposals/Priority Setting

E. Presentations by Economies of their Recent Regulatory and Policy Developments

F. Brief Voluntary Statements by Observers and Guests

G. Global Business Dialogue Presentation on cooperation with APEC.

H. Discussion of Future Meetings – TEL 28

I. Other Business

J. Process for review and Adoption of Chair's Report

K. Election of new Deputy Chair or Chairs

L. Handover of Chair

ANNEX B

List of Workshops at TEL27

Saturday 22 March Computer Emergency Response Team Workshop

Sunday 23 March Computer Emergency Response Team Workshop
Interconnection follow-up day

Monday 24 March e-Security Task Group
WTO Workshop
MRA Training Workshop

Tuesday 25 March Broadband Workshop
Regulatory Roundtable

APEC Secretariat Report

APEC Secretariat Report to TEL on APEC Developments

Overview

2002 saw a high level of information exchange and cooperative policy development within APEC. Over 230 APEC-funded projects were completed and over 130 meetings/events were held. The emphasis on APEC's work was on effecting the implementation of past commitment and further extending the direct benefits of APEC's work to the people within our communities. This process was strengthened through the introduction of new processes to promote accountability in the management of APEC projects and through a strengthened peer review process for reviewing economies' Individual Action Plans.

Outcomes of Leaders Meeting

At Los Cabos, Ministers and Leaders agreed to a number of new initiatives to promote free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region. These included:

A Trade Facilitation Action Plan which aims to meet the trade facilitation objective of reducing transaction costs by five percent across the APEC region over the next five years. The aim is to reduce costs to business, and provide greater choice to consumers. The economies of the region will also benefit from an increase in trade of US\$280 billion during that time.

APEC Transparency Standards which will provide business and investors with comprehensive and clear information on the rules and regulations of each member economy. A process for implementing these standards is now being led by the CTI.

Pathfinder initiatives on APEC Policies on Trade and the Digital Economy, Advanced Passenger Information Systems, the revised Kyoto Convention on the Simplification and Harmonisation of Customs Procedures, Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Conformity Assessment of Electrical and Electronic Equipment parts II and III, Electronic Sanitary and Phytosanitary Certification, Electronic Certificates of Origin and Corporate Governance.

2003 Priorities

Senior Officials have agreed to the following priorities for 2003

- Concrete progress on TILF/ECOTECH and the need to balance the two
- Close co-ordination with the Finance Ministers Process
- Establishment of a sub-group on micro-enterprises to co-ordinate the development of a concrete action plan, taking into account the work being done by relevant APEC for a and other APEC stakeholders.
- More interactive Dialogue between Leaders and ABAC
- A SOM Policy Dialogue on RTAs/FTAs to be held at SOM II
- IAP reviews for Hong Kong, China; Korea and New Zealand to take place at SOM III this year.

- A Roundtable between International Financial Institutions and SOM will be held at SOM II or III
- SOM endorsed the Terms of Reference for a Life Sciences Innovation Forum in the CTI.
- Official opening of the APEC Secretariat Building in the second half of 2003.

Other matters arising from SOM

SOM noted a US proposal to invite PECC to monitor and report on the implementation of the e-APEC Strategy. A proposal for funding (\$US50,000) would be put to the BMC in July.

SOM agreed to extend the mandate of the ECSG for further two years and endorsed changes to its management structure. The US is the new chair and Australia, China and Thailand the vice chairs. The ECSG also agreed to the establishment of a sub-group within the ECSG for managing data privacy work. Work is underway to develop APEC Data Privacy Guidelines.

The APEC Secretariat would compile the 2003 Stocktake of Electronic Commerce Activities in APEC and a representative of the ECSG would attend the forthcoming meeting of the International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network in early April.

The GBDe has written to the APEC Secretariat seeking Guest Status in the ECSG.

The Executive Director of the APEC Secretariat also tabled a letter from the Deputy Secretary-General of the OECD seeking closer collaboration between the OECD and APEC.

The SOM agreed to forward Mexico's proposal for the 2nd High Level Symposium on e-Government to be held in November 2003 to the ECSG for its consideration.

SOM agreed that APEC should contribute its experience to the WSIS and agreed to work with the eCSG, the TEL and other APEC for a to prepare a report for the WSIS.

Counter-Terrorism

Terrorism is a threat to economic stability, regional peace and security and is a direct challenge to APEC's vision of free, open and prosperous trade. In Los Cabos APEC Leaders agreed to a comprehensive Statement on Fighting Terrorism and Promoting Growth. Their statement included (a) the Secure Trade in the Asia Pacific Region (STAR) initiative designed to assure the security of trade and travel, while improving the efficient flow of goods and travellers, (b) the APEC Action Plan on Combating and Financing Terrorism which aims to deny terrorist access to the world's financial system, (c) the APEC Cybersecurity Strategy to protect communications and information systems, (d) the Energy Security Initiative, and (e) measures to protect tourism.

At SOM I Senior Officials endorsed the APEC Counter Terrorism Action Plan and established a Counter Terrorism Task Force. The Task Force will oversee the implementation of the Action Plan; co-ordinate regional and bilateral capacity building and technical assistance programs, including through consultations with international financial institutions; cooperate with other international organisations such as the International Maritime Organisation, the World Customs Organisation and the International Commercial Airline Organisation and facilitate cooperation between APEC's Working Groups and Committees on counter-terrorism issues. The APEC Executive Director outlined APEC's counter terrorism strategy at a Special Meeting of the United Nation's Counter Terrorism Committee on 6 March 2003.

Trade Facilitation

Trade facilitation continues to be an important objective for APEC. Individual fora have been tasked with considering how to implement the APEC Trade Facilitation Action Plan and the APEC Transparency Standards. SOM also encouraged wider participation in the pathfinder initiatives agreed at Los Cabos and asked fora to identify additional pathfinder initiatives. Fora should also provide assistance on measures economies can implement to achieve the 5 per cent reduction in business transaction costs by 2006.

WTO

In recent years APEC contributed to the successful launch of the WTO Doha Development Agenda. Last year APEC's Strategic Plan on WTO-Related Capacity Building funded 19 projects to assist APEC economies participate in the WTO process. This year APEC has an opportunity to make a strong contribution to the WTO Doha Development Agenda and to provide political support in the lead up to the 5th WTO Ministerial Meeting in Cancun at the end of the year. At SOM I officials agreed to reactivate the APEC caucus in Geneva and encouraged APEC fora to increase their understanding of WTO issues and to develop and participate in WTO capacity building programs.

ECOTECH

The ESC's ongoing mission is to assist SOM in coordinating and managing APEC's ECOTECH agenda and identifying value-added initiatives for cooperative action. In order to reinforce the importance of APEC's work in ECOTECH the ESC was renamed the *SOM Committee on ECOTECH*. In Chiang Rai SOM endorsed a proposal that APEC focus its ECOTECH efforts on the following four priorities over the next few years:

- A.) Integration into the Global Economy
- B.) Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building
- C.) Promoting the Development of Knowledge-Based Economies
- D.) Addressing the Social Dimension of Globalization

This short list is meant to provide an up-to-date overall strategic focus and a roadmap for future APEC ECOTECH agenda, and enable APEC to better communicate with its constituents and possibly attract additional support from external organizations and the private sector. The establishment of a short list of APEC-wide ECOTECH activities does not preclude conducting other ECOTECH activities. This short list reflects the complementary and cross-cutting nature of TILF and ECOTECH.

Thailand's Themes for 2003

APEC fora have been asked to keep in mind the themes for this year when planning their work programs.

"A World of Differences: Partnership for the Future" Bringing together the best potential of all APEC economies to confront the challenges of the future is the overarching goal of the 2003 APEC Year hosted by Thailand. Regardless of cultural diversity and levels of economic development, all APEC economies possess unique strengths to share with our partners in all 21 APEC economies and make a meaningful contribution towards the WTO process. As the APEC region moves towards the Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment for developed economies by 2010 and for developing economies by 2020, the diversity of our region is our strength for the future. This central theme is further explained and supported by a series of five sub-themes that are designed to guide APEC's Working Groups and Forums in achieving their goals for the year:

Ø **Knowledge-Based Economy (KBE) for All**

KBE is the foundation of economic growth in the APEC region. Thailand is calling for APEC to continue its work in support of the knowledge-based economy, maximizing the combined potential of information and communications technology, human resource development and a conducive legal and regulatory framework. APEC's work in this area will enhance economies' abilities to engage in broader trade and investment liberalization towards the Bogor Goals.

Ø **Promoting Human Security**

Empowering people to become active and self-reliant in the regional economy is the essence of promoting Human Security. Through capacity building programs and providing opportunities for human resource development, the strengths and potential of all people in the APEC region can be better realized. As the region moves towards the Bogor Goals, the process of change must be properly coordinated and social safety nets strengthened to ensure that economic and social opportunities are accessible to all stakeholders.

Ø **Financial Architecture for a World of Differences**

Reducing vulnerabilities while enhancing investment and trade between the differing social systems and economies requires sound and compatible market based systems and infrastructure. Through its dialogue on the international financial architecture APEC is in a position to play a substantial role in reforming the global financial system. Attention to best practices of financial regulations and corporate governance is applicable to all economies regardless of the level of economic development. A financial infrastructure that recognizes the differences between APEC's members will also generate more options for investment and trade.

Ø **New Growth Enterprises: SMEs and Micro-Businesses**

There is an abundance of untapped entrepreneurial capacity in the APEC region. Reducing red tape to make it less complicated and less costly for small to medium businesses to trade across borders will make local economies stronger and create jobs. Extending resources for the creation of micro-businesses in both developed and developing economies strengthens the foundations for a broader distribution of income, enhanced economic stability and greater community development. Thailand will build upon the work initiated in the 2002 APEC Year.

Ø **Act on Development Pledge**

The future prosperity of the APEC region depends on the dedication of APEC economies to set strategy and implement plans of action to meet regional and global pledges. It is crucial for economies to implement commitments made to the global economy through forums such as the WTO.

Reporting by APEC fora

In order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of APEC processes and to reduce the reporting burden of fora, APEC Senior Officials endorsed a fora reporting framework at the 2002 Concluding SOM. Under the agreed framework Chairs/Lead Shepherds will be offered more assistance from the APEC Secretariat to prepare reports.

On 30 January the Executive Director wrote to Chairs and Lead Shepherds with details of the proposal. In the case of reporting to SOM, the Secretariat will prepare the draft report for consideration by the Chair/Lead Shepherd, if the latter requests such assistance. Transitional arrangements will apply whereby current Chairs/Lead shepherds would continue to prepare the report themselves if they so wished.

This year APEC fora are requested to report on their activities and 2003 Work Plans at SOM II. To assist Lead Shepherds meet this reporting requirement the Secretariat is currently preparing a comprehensive template that will be circulated to APEC fora for comment by the end of March.

Budget and Management Committee Meetings – March and July

Projects – Deadlines for applications. The deadline for submission to the Secretariat of urgent projects for commencement in 2003 is **12 March 2003**. This deadline is for projects already approved by Committees or Working Groups. The projects will then be considered by the Budget and Management Committee (BMC) at its meeting on 26-27 March 2003.

The deadline for submission to the Secretariat of 2004 projects is **30 June 2003**. Such projects must by that stage be approved by Committees or Working Groups and will then be considered by the BMC at its meeting on 22-24 July 2003. If there are funds still available, it is also possible to submit further urgent projects for commencement in 2003 on the same timescale.

Fora should note that Japan's contribution to the TILF fund in 2003 will be reduced by 35% to 325 million Yen (approximately \$US2.76 million dollars) for TILF Special Account projects to be funded in 2004. At its March meeting the BMC will take this into account together with the level of TILF reserves to produce the affordable level of expenditure for TILF projects for 2004. Fora can expect that this will be less than the US\$5.5 million available for 2003 projects when the contribution from Japan was US\$4.2 million. We expect that the total amount of money available for Operational Account projects for 2004 will remain unchanged at US\$2 million.

Project Evaluation Process –

- TEL's **small evaluation group** has played an important role in commenting on the Evaluation Reports prepared by the Project Overseers after the completion of their projects.
- Project Overseers are reminded to **submit Evaluation Reports** as required by the Guidebook on APEC Projects. Submitting an Evaluation Report is an integral and important part of implementing an APEC project. The Guidebook requires that an Evaluation Report should be submitted to the Secretariat within 8 weeks of the completion of the project with comments from the forum small group and the Chair if any. Note that Directors (Program) will be also be notifying Project Overseers by email.

Communications and Outreach Strategy

The APEC Secretariat will continue implementation of the APEC Communications and Outreach Strategy in 2003 with deliverables in the following areas:

- Expansion of services to host economy;
- Closer engagement with APEC fora and economies on strategic communications planning and outreach program development;
- Proactive media relations and information program;
- APEC-wide review of communications tactics and collateral;
- Launch of redeveloped APEC website and the introduction of revised APEC web presence management policies;
- Development of extended range of common communications resources and tools;
- APEC identity standards development; and

Further policies and processes to strengthen coordination and quality management of APEC communications output.

Business Facilitation Steering Group (BFSG) Report

Note) Underlined parts are the decisions made by the BFSG.

I) Review/Adoption of Agenda

The Convenor, Mr Eiji Makiguchi, welcomed participants. He briefly discussed the context of the meeting and the work for the BFSG. Thanked government of Malaysia for the excellent facilities. Introduced deputy convenors Y.S. Lee from Korea and Frank March from New Zealand.

Introduced the additions to the agenda. E-Commerce Capacity Building Project (Thailand) was added as the item VII Project Reports f). Malaysia's Showcase E-G Project "e-Procurement" was added as the VIII Information Items a). APEC Publicity and Questionnaires from Other APEC Fora, both of which are tasked from the Plenary, as well as the Relationship with the ECSG were added to the IX Other Business. Agenda adopted. (See Attachment A)

II) Dialog on e-Government

(See Attachment B)

III) Projects and Reports regarding e-Government

- a) Integrated e-Government for Local Governments (Indonesia)

Document telwg27/BFSG/14

Main objective of the project is to improve local government services as well as to help with Human resource development. There were many aspects to the project and a comprehensive list of recommendations and results has been produced. A list of actions for the future is also included.

Convenor asked about the relationship between central and local government. Any lessons learned. Indonesia answered that there have been some issues but they are approaching from both sides trying to reach one standard.

- b) e-Government Research Project (AOEMA/Japan)

Document telwg27/BFSG/03

AOEMA presented their project proposal. The project aims to help all APEC economies by providing information about how various governments have developed their e-government strategies. They asked the BFSG to accept their project as a self funded project.

Japan, Australia and Singapore supported the project. Chinese Taipei supported the project and showed interest to be interviewed. (Added to the economies to be studied.)

Indonesia mentioned that we should take note the similar work by the World Bank. Also support the project. Again noted to incorporate with the Telecommunications Users groups as well.

Philippines supports the project and asked if the project is to study national or local governments. AOEMA answered national governments to be studied.

Project Approved.

c) e-University Network in HRD for e-Government (Thailand/PECC)

Document telwg27/HRDSG/03 and Document telwg27/BFSG/21

Thailand presented their project and outlined the project definition, deliverables, partners and funding sources. This HRDSG project is asking for APEC Central funding for phase 2 of the project starting next year.

Professor Saga of PECC thanked APEC member economies for their attention and help on this project.

Convener mentioned that there is some funding available to help developing economies to participate in the Seminar in October this year.

Japan and Indonesia gave words of support.

Project proposal approved for APEC Central funding.

d) Electronic Certification Services for e-Government (Chinese Taipei)

Document telwg27/BFSG/11

Chinese Taipei presented the findings on their work on Certification Services for e-Government. Implementation issues were shared with the participants and some solutions were offered.

e) Report on the ECSG E-Government Workshop (United States)

Document telwg27/BFSG/02

The group was asked to take note of the e-government report from the ECSG.

f) 2nd High Level Symposium on E-Government (Secretariat)

Document 2003/SOMI/050

The secretariat offered the SOM document on the 2nd High Level Symposium on e-Government sponsored by Mexico. It is being considered intersessionally by the ECSG and the TEL has been asked to be involved by the SOM.

Korea welcomed the close cooperation between ECSG and TEL and recommends that the TEL BFSG be involved with this Symposium.

Chinese Taipei, happy to see this symposium being held. They recommended that this should be help regularly and welcome the effort.

Convenor recommended that the BFSG makes contribution or links to the Symposium in Mexico in November and that details could be discussed at the next BFSG meeting in September.

BFSG so agreed.

IV) Other New Project Proposals

a) Web Site Accessibility (Australia)

Document telwg27/BFSG/01

Australia proposes a workshop for the next TEL on the topic of Web Site accessibility

Hong Kong China noted that this project would also include accessibility for the underprivileged. Australia replied that the design should be sufficiently broad to include this.

Indonesia asked if it could include mobile? Noted by Australia.

BFSG approved the proposal and agreed to seek for one-day workshop at TEL28.

V) Discussion Issues

a) eSTG and CERT Workshop (eSTG Chair)

Document telwg27/BFSG/15

Report has been circulated. Electronic Authentication issues paper has been published. Economies asked to submit details so that they can have their 30 copies.

The eSTG chair reported on the meeting. (See Attachment C)

PKI Mapping is going ahead.

Report on the CERT seminar held on March 22nd and 23rd prior to the APEC TEL was given by Australia. Half-day workshop requested for TEL 28 on CERT issues

Response to OECD implementation plan prepared and will be submitted to OECD.

New project proposals were already approved by the HODs prior to the first Plenary.

Two Seminars on Cybercrime and CERT capacity building project were submitted and approved at the meeting

Request a one- day ESTG meeting at the next TEL.

The United States noted that the Cybercrime Legislation Workshop will be held in Bangkok on the week of the 23rd June. Thailand noted that the Workshop to be hosted by NECTEC.

Vietnam congratulated Australia on the CERT workshop and supported the workshop request for the next TEL.

BFSG was asked to approve the request for the eSTG meeting and the CERT Workshop at TEL28 and the changes to the OECD document. All requests approved.

b) Online Content Issue (Deputy Convenor-Korea)

Document telwg27/BFSG/22

Deputy Convenor-Korea described the document and presented its contents.

He proposed that a one-day workshop be held at TEL28 to discuss the content promotion agenda in-depth and lay the groundwork for further work. The workshop would introduce the concepts and issues as well as identify “the way

forward” on this issue for economies in general and APEC as a whole.

Vietnam congratulates the deputy Convenor on the paper noting that this is necessary for developing economies. Vietnam supports the proposal.

New Zealand mentioned that the Broadband Workshop brought out common themes, leading one is the content requirements for the uptake of broadband. Strongly supports a focus on content issues especially for non English speaking economies.

The United States delegate highlighted a point that the Deputy Convenor made in his presentation: i.e., that he was talking about content in a "process" sense, and not in the sense of "substance". She noted that the United States approaches the topic cautiously because content crosses so many areas. The United States wants any work on this issue to be carefully and appropriately defined.

Chinese Taipei thanked the deputy convenor. IPR issues should be included in the workshop as this is an important aspect of content on the Internet.

Deputy Convenor noted that originally he wanted to avoid that issue. Area which is wary of getting into at this time in APEC TEL as there is already a group in APEC looking at this. It does not mean that he would not consider it.

Convenor asked if the workshop could be bundled with the next Broadband Workshop. The Deputy Convenor discusses with NZ and the United States. Consulted with the future program of the Broadband Workshop, recommended to hold a separate workshop for content issue.

Hong Kong China congratulated the proposal and noted that Multilanguage environment is needed. Other issues such as encoding standard should be addressed as well.

Proposal for the workshop at TEL28 approved.

AOEMA suggested that BFGS might need to prioritize the three workshops to propose. Australia asked for web accessibility to be top priority.

VI) WSIS Issues

a) Asia-Pacific Regional Conference (Japan)

Document telwg27/BFSG/04 and telwg27/BFSG/20

Japan introduced the overview of the background of the WSIS and outlined the Tokyo Declaration and other regional declarations for the WSIS.

Thailand asked how, on slide 7, the amount of Internet penetration is measured. In some economies it is not possible to access some sites. Was this taken into account? Japan replied that it is an internal Japanese research and that he is not sure of second question. Hong Kong China mentioned that the DCSG has a paper on Internet penetration.

b) PrepCom2 (Deputy Convenor – Korea)

Document telwg27/BFSG/23

Deputy Convenor-Korea, who attended the PrepCom2 in February, presented the document introducing the latest information of the preparation in Geneva for the WSIS.

c) APEC input for the WSIS

Document telwg27/BFSG/19

Convenor presented his discussion document on TEL's input for APEC's contribution to the WSIS. Convenor offered a schedule for completion of TEL's input. Proposed that an intercessional drafting group be formed to achieve the suggested schedule.

United States agrees to re-endorse the Tokyo Declaration and looks for infrastructure development and Human Resource development should be included as well as TEL's trade experience and the United States will be on drafting committee.

Singapore noted that it is not a direct mapping of APEC Members and the participants of the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference. Those economies, which did not attend the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference, should be given opportunity to participate. Secondly, we should focus on work that we are doing and profile specific activities in our region, such as our multilateral MRA framework. Thirdly, APEC TEL is epitomized by our action-oriented approach and activities, which should be reflected in the APEC input to WSIS.

Australia as chair of ESTG supports Singapore particularly on security side. The actions of ESTG could well go into the document.

New Zealand supports both Singapore and Australia.

Deputy Convenor-Korea noted that the deadline of May 31 is just for the July meeting of WSIS and that there will be another opportunity to submit input before PrepCom3 in September if APEC cannot meet the May deadline. Convenor also noted that while that is true, it would be best for APEC to provide input early in the drafting process of WSIS.

Hong Kong China supported Singapore and noted that we should draft on our actions.

Convenor agrees as well.

China Supports Singapore and Australia. Should highlight which concerns are important for us such as HRD.

Small drafting group will include the United States, Japan, Singapore, Canada, Australia as ESTG chair. Other economies in other steering groups could join.

Hong Kong China asked if this drafting group represents TEL or just our Steering group. It should be whole TEL working group. Thailand noted that it is needed to consult with other steering groups.

Convenor proposed that he recommends to the Plenary that BFSG agrees that the TEL establish a small drafting group and the United States, Japan, Singapore, Canada and ESTG chair join from BFSG and that the TEL intends to make an input to the SOMII in May to meet the deadline of the end of May.

BFSG so agreed.

VII) Project Reports

a) EC Strategies for Rural SMEs in APEC (AOEMA/Philippines)

Document telwg27/BFSG/08

Philippines presented their paper on this project. The status of the project so far was outlined.

Convenor noted that this is an important project as it addresses the importance of narrowband in economies and areas that cannot get access to broadband.

b) Protecting Yourself in Today's Internet Society (AOEMA)

Document telwg27/BFSG/06

AOEMA introduced that the booklet is welcomed by many economies.

Hong Kong China congratulated the project and asked if there would be any royalties for using the guide. There are no royalties.

Indonesia asked who owns the copyright. The copyright is owned by APEC, AOEMA and FMCC (Japan).

Australia mentioned that the ISP association in Australia will be linking to the SafetyNet website.

c) E-Commerce Awareness Seminar (AOEMA/Japan)

Document telwg27/BFSG/09

The latest seminar was held in New Zealand with an emphasis on the issues of security on the internet. Much was learned from the participants regarding the holding of seminars of this type. The next seminar will be held in Shanghai China.

New Zealand thanked AOEMA for holding the seminar.

d) Global B2B Interoperability Project (Korea)

Document telwg27/BFSG/24

Korea presented the progress so far of the B2B Interoperability project.

They outlined the activities for the coming year. The three main success factors identified for the project this years are: Government Support is essential, Technical Architecture, Marketing Strategy of the participating marketplaces.

The first interoperable catalog will be established in July 2003. The project were focusing on horizontal markets but will now work with vertical markets as well.

Convenor thanked Korea for the report.

e) TEL Website Maintenance Project (Korea)

Document telwg27/BFSG/13

Korea reported on the growing access numbers of visitors to the web site. The site has been made as "user friendly" as possible. While Korea has been scanning documents from the TEL meeting to ensure that they are all on the site, economies are encouraged to submit their documents electronically.

The web site consulting committee has agreed to invite five sponsors for the TEL website through sponsorship guideline, which was approved at TEL26 in Moscow and member economies are recommended to invite the sponsors in their own economy.

AOEMA expressed its interest to be one of the sponsors.

f) E-Commerce Capacity Building report

Thailand presented their report and called the attention of the group to the specific policy recommendations in the report.

This report will form the basis for continuing work on electronic commerce within APEC TEL.

In addition there is also a 33 minute video that has been produced and this will be available within the next few weeks.

Thank all economies including AOEMA for all the help in the preparation of the report and video, particularly Australia and Canada as members of the oversight committee.

The convenor thanked Thailand for their good work.

VIII) Information Items

- a) Malaysia's Showcase E-G project

Document telwg27/BFSG/12

Mr. Dato' Mohd Salleh Masduki, the CEO of Commerce Dot Com of Malaysia presented overview of their e-procurement system. He explained in detail about the BOT project to establish the e-procurement system and analyzed the lessons and benefits of their experiences.

The presentation was welcomed by the participants.

IX) Other Business

- a) APEC Publicity

Convenor noted that if any economies have items suitable for publicity, please contact the secretariat.

- b) Questionnaire from other APEC fora

Convenor noted that the matrix questionnaire received from TEL Chair's office will be reviewed by the Convenor and the deputy Convenors.

- c) Relationship with ECSG

AOEMA raised the concern regarding the relationship with ECSG and proposed that:

- ECSG's minutes should be an agenda item on the BFSG agenda
- TEL's minutes should be sent to ECSG
- TEL members should be included on distribution lists of ECSG for minutes and meeting notifications.

Australia supported AOEMA's proposal and suggested that this should be even more proactive and the draft agenda of ECSG could be distributed to TEL.

Singapore supports the recommendations plus two more. First, ECSG should meet with TEL and second, ECSG officials should be invited to the TEL activities.

New Zealand supports the comments by Singapore at the first plenary and supports AOEMA's suggestion. He has had many discussions with the ECSG about meeting timings. ECSG wants to meet with the SOM rather than TEL. However the suggestions of inviting members is a good one.

Hong Kong China expressed that TEL chair should work with the ECSG chair to develop a combined matrix of activities.

Convenor sees this as a good idea but is concerned about the burdens for the both groups.

BFSG agreed to recommend the suggestions to the TEL.

X) BFSG Report to the TEL

Convenor explained the procedure to draft the report to the TEL and concluded the meeting.

Attachment A

APEC TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION WORKING

GROUP 27th MEETING
The Business Facilitation Steering Group (BFSG)
Agenda
THURSDAY 27nd MARCH 2003,
Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA

9:00

I. Review/Adoption of Agenda (10)

9:10

II. Dialog on e-Government (1'45)

“Cooperation between Government and Private Sector for the Development of the Network for e-Government and the Enhancement of its Usage”: This short dialog between governments and industries, with the support by GBDe, based on the agreement at the TEL26/BFSG, focuses on the network building and the users' aspects of the e-Government, which would be within the reach of the many of the BFSG participants. The dialog, which is moderated by the Convenor, starts with keynote speeches by the three panelists, both from private sector and government followed by discussion among all the participants. The conclusion will be reported to the Plenary.

- Introduction by the moderator (5)
- Keynote speeches by panelists (15 x 3 panelists)
 - Ø Dr. Toshiki P.Tanaka,
Senior Vice President, IT Policy Promotion Division, Information Business Group, Hitachi, Ltd., Japan
 - Ø Mr. David Hickman
Manager, E-Security Policy, National Office for the Information Economy Australia
 - Ø Mr. Mohamad Suhaimi Mohamad Tahir, General Manager of MSC Technology Centre, Multimedia Development Corporation, Malaysia
- Discussions (coffee break in the middle) (45)
- Wrap up by the moderator (10)

11:30

III. Projects and Reports regarding e-Government (40)

- a) Integrated e-Government for Local Governments (Indonesia)
- b) e-Government Research Project (AOEMA/Japan)
- c) e-University Network in HRD for e-Government (Thailand/PECC)
- d) Electronic Certification Services for e-Government (Chinese Taipei)
- e) Report on the ECSG E-Government Workshop (United States)

12:10

IV. Other New Project Proposals (15)

- a) Web Site Accessibility (Australia)

12:30-14:00 Lunch

14:00

V. Discussion Issues (40)

- a) eSTG and CERT Workshop (eSTG Chair)
- b) Online Content Issue (Deputy Convenor-Korea)

14:40

VI. WSIS Issues (40)

- a) Asia-Pacific Regional Conference (Japan)
- b) PrepCom2 (Deputy Convenor – Korea)
- c) APEC input for the WSIS

15:20-15:50 Coffee Break

15:50

VII. Project Reports (50)

- a) EC Strategies for Rural SMEs in APEC (AOEMA/Philippines)
- b) Protecting Yourself in Today's Internet Society (AOEMA)
- c) E-Commerce Awareness Seminar (AOEMA/Japan)
- d) Global B2B Interoperability Project (Korea)
- e) TEL Website Maintenance Project (Korea)
- f) E-Commerce Capacity Building Project (Thailand)

VIII. Information Items

- a) Malaysia's Showcase E-G Project "e-Procurement" (Malaysia)

IX. Other Business

- a) APEC Publicity
- b) Questionnaire from Other APEC For a
- c) Relationship with the ECSG

X. BFSG Report to the TEL

17:00 adjournment

Attachment B

Summary of the Dialog on e-Government

Background

At the TEL26 in Moscow, BFSG agreed to drill down on the e-Government issues of some areas which BFSG has advantage based on a series of discussion on e-Government of BFSG, and agreed also to implement the public-private dialog with GBDe. According to this agreement, BFSG implemented the short dialog with the participation of the following three panelists in its meeting on 27 March 2003, under the theme of “Cooperation between Government and Private Sector for the Development of the Network for e-Government and the Enhancement of its Usage”. BFSG Convenor acted as the moderator.

Dr. Toshiki P.Tanaka, Senior Vice President, IT Policy Promotion Division, Information Business Group, Hitachi, Ltd., Japan (Document telwg27/BFSG/18)

Mr. David Hickman Manager, E-Security Policy, National Office for the Information Economy Australia (Document telwg27/BFSG/07)

Mr. Mohamad Suhaimi Mohamad Tahir, General Manager of MSC Technology Centre, Multimedia Development Corporation, Malaysia (Document telwg27/BFSG/16)

Keynote Speeches

Dr. Tanaka, after briefly introduced Japan’s e-Government experiences, explained that an introduction of IPv6 was necessary to ensure security with regards to the establishment of network infrastructures for e-Government. He also noted that e-Government has a powerful traction force as an application, and pointed to the importance of each Government rule to promote the IPv6 network within the framework of developing e-Government.

Mr. Hickman first reviewed the Australian e-Government strategy, which was released in November 2002. Then he focused on the user perspective, especially the importance of responsive services to client needs, of integrated related services and of building user trust and confidence. He also introduced the major demand study on citizen and business preferences regarding the e-Government, which was undertaken by the Australian Government.

Mr. Tahir introduced public-private partnership through the MSC (Multimedia Super Corridor) Flagship and overviewed e-Government policy in Malaysia. Mr. Tahir recommended that government must lead as viable and sustainable business model and continue to facilitate the environment for innovation, usage and public-private partnership. He also noted that human capital must be developed.

Discussion

The moderator thanked the panelists and asked the two questions:

- 1- What is the most important recommendation to the governments when they construct the e-Government network? And is the recommendation different between developed and developing economies?
- 2- What is the most needed cooperation or support from the business sector when the governments want to

establish the e-Government services that meet client needs and trust?

Dr. Tanaka stressed the needs for security. For the developing economies, he recommended the phase-in approach starting from the governments.

Mr. Hickman mentioned the need to take full advantage of the skills/expertise of the private sector. He also indicated that the public-private partnership approach requires a new approach to risk management. We need to explore a shared responsibility to risk between government and business.

Mr. Tahir noted that, in developing economies, government should play a leading role.

A Japanese carrier (KDDI) commented that the IPv6 is not being implemented extensively right now because of the lack of suitable terminals. Most of the terminals connected to the Internet are currently Windows-based personal computers. The newest version Windows XP can be modified to use IPv6 with an additional installation procedure. But the ordinary people usually do not know how, and cannot do even if they know, because it requires a highly specialized knowledge on Windows XP. Suitable terminals are the key to the success of IPv6.

Questions asked by economies:

Thailand (NECTEC) :

- 1- What is the benchmark or reference point where we measure success of e-government?
- 2- How can we estimate the cost of achieving the benchmark?
- 3- What is the benefit of achieving more people on e-government?
- 4- How do you transmit the money?

Indonesia: Need more work on justification at the application level and asked a question. What is involvement of ministry of finance in Malaysia and what about State government?

Chinese Taipei: How does the government measure and satisfy the demand side of e-government?

Hong Kong China: The key factor is the take up rate but it is difficult to measure. This effects the sustainability. How do you estimate the take up rate and how does it compare to reality?

Mr. Hickman – It is difficult to measure take up rates accurately. Users don't know what online services are possible so they don't actually know what they can have. Australia is attempting to measure costs and benefits. ROI should include qualitative aspect as well as monetary. As to the transfer of money question, it is difficult to get a whole of government approach. There tends to be a "silo" approach adapted to budgets/financing. A senior committee of public servants – the Information Management Strategy Committee – has been formed and is examining these sorts of key ICT investment and governance issues.

Mr. Tahir – Ministry of finance is involved right from the start. State governments not involved in first phase but when move to national roll out they will be involved. As to measuring, share Australia's opinion. Have put conditions on vendors including KPI's including number of jobs created and exports created. How to measure costs is case by case basis. For instance health care costs must be a percentage of GDP.

Dr. Tanaka – Clear measure of ICT effectiveness is operational cost of the organisation. This could also be used in e-government. Process of restructuring is an important aspect.

New Zealand noted that the NZ's problem is integration with local government. How do you get on in a three tier structure in Australia? How do users cope with this? There is a set of best practices now, this would form part of a benchmark.

Mr. Hickman – There is a project to work towards integration. The challenge of three tiers is recognised. Australia has mechanisms such as the Online Council to deal with these broader governmental issues.

Australia commented. There is a security leveller. What the market wants is usually what is implemented. It is hard to move the consumers if they don't want to move.

Dr. Tanaka - Business sector provides several levels of securities according to the clients.

Wrap up by the moderator

The moderator summarized the discussions, thanked the participants and closed the dialog.

e-Security Task Group

Attachment C

MONDAY 24 MARCH 2003

MINUTES

ELECTRONIC AUTHENTICATION

1. Electronic Authentication Issues Paper

The Chair reported that the electronic authentication issues paper had been published using APEC Central Fund funding. Thirty copies were being distributed to each economy and five copies to guests and observers. A number of economies had yet to provide addresses and phone numbers for delivery of the report and the Chair asked that they do so as soon as possible.

2. PKI Interoperability Expert Group

(a) PKI Guiding Principles

Singapore reported that the PKI guiding principles had been completed and were distributed at the meeting. The principles provide high level guidance in establishing schemes. Hong Kong, China expressed concern that some of the principles appeared to be technology specific and thus contrary to the UNCITRAL model law. The Chair pointed out that the principles were developed for PKI based schemes but did not require economies to use that technology. The guiding principles were adopted.

(b) Detailed Mapping Exercise

The Chair advised that detailed mappings had been prepared comparing the Australian government, Canadian government, Singapore national and United States government PKI schemes. The Chair also advised that the United States was in the process of completing a mapping of its government scheme with the European scheme. Preliminary results indicated that the United States Federal Bridge medium assurance certificate was generally equivalent to the European Union qualified certificate. It was agreed that the Chair and the United States continue with this detailed mapping. The Chair invited other economies to participate in the exercise. Hong Kong, China advised that it was interested in participating.

(c) Accreditation of Cryptographic Modules

The Chair advised that Chinese Taipei had expressed concern that different economies were using different standards for the evaluation of cryptographic modules and this was impeding cross border recognition of electronic signatures. The Chair passed on advice from the United States that FIPS 140-2 had been submitted to ISO for development as an international standard. Chinese Taipei advised that this addressed its concerns.

(d) Chairmanship of Expert Group

The Chair advised that Singapore was stepping down as co-chair of the PKI Interoperability Expert Group. Canada had also advised that it wished to step down if other co-chairs could be found. The Chair asked for nominations but none were forthcoming. The Chair advised that he would discuss the co-chairship with the United States and Canada out of session.

3. Liaison with European Electronic Signatures Standardization Initiative (EESSI)

The Chair advised that EESSI had been unable to send a representative to the meeting but had provided a written report. The Chair noted that the EESSI work on provision of the work on development of trust service provider status information was continuing and that this standard would support the APEC cross recognition work. EESSI is also the main focus of the mapping exercise between the United States Federal Bridge certificates and the European Union qualified certificate.

The Chair also advised that he had been invited to Rome to address an EESSI meeting on the APEC activities on PKI interoperability.

4. Economy UpdatesAustralia

Australia is developing a framework for authentication requirements across federal government agencies and is investigating the need for individuals to provide common identity documents. Australia is also working on the establishment of a national authentication technologies framework. One of the key issues being examined is the policy in respect of 'Gatekeeper'; the Australian Government's strategy for the use of digital certificates.

Canada

Canada expects to publish electronic authentication principles later this year.

China

The Ministry of Information Industry is coordinating PKI implementation. It is currently implemented in state owned bodies and is being encouraged for the private sector, in particular with SMEs.

Hong Kong, China

Hong Kong, China will issue a multi-application smart card based identity card that can incorporate digital certificates on an optional basis. This roll out will cover the population of 7 million.

Indonesia

The ICT Coordinating Team has received a report on the framework for electronic signatures. Indonesia has combined two draft laws to produce a draft law on information, communications and electronic transactions which is expected to be passed this year.

Japan

Japan advised that 12 private sectors CAs have been accredited and a further three are being examined. Japan is working to implement e-Government by the end of fiscal year 2003 and it is hoped that the use of electronic signatures in this initiative will help to establish their use in the private sector.

Korea

Korea implemented mobile authentication in April 2003. Korea is concerned that the lack of indemnity requirements for mobile services is affecting CAs and advised that it intends to raise this issue at TEL 28.

Malaysia

Malaysia advised that it has developed a national information security policy that includes electronic authentication. It is reviewing its suite of cyberlaws and will amend them if necessary. It is promoting the use of ISO 15408 and 17799 to improve security. It is also promoting cooperation between government and industry. The Malaysian citizens smart card MyCard can incorporate digital certificates.

New Zealand

The Electronic Transactions Act has been passed into law. It is based on the UNCITRAL Model Law, and is very similar to the Australian Act. The only New Zealand CA, went out of business at the end of 2002. This leaves a significant gap in the market. The E-Government Unit is considering various options for the provision of certificates for existing applications, mostly based on a certificate-issuing capability within government. A review has been carried out of agencies which use or have used PKI technology. The overall experience with PKI in the NZ public sector is not particularly good, and the attitude can be described as "cynical but watchful".

As previously reported, an all-of-government approach to electronic authentication is being developed, with a target date of June 2003 for reporting to Cabinet. As part of this process, the E-Government Unit is conducting public consultation via a web page at

<http://www.e-government.govt.nz/authentication/public-consultation.asp>

Singapore

Singapore has initiated a project to review its guidelines for CA accreditation. The results of the review are expected to be released in September 2003.

Thailand

Thailand advised that its Electronic Transactions Act has passed and a committee has been established to set up guidelines to implement the Act. It proposes to issue smart cards to all citizens.

Chinese Taipei

The electronic signatures law became effective in 2002 and it has developed regulations for CAs and their CPSs. The

law will provide a foundation for both private and public sector use of digital certificates. A government CA (GCA) has been established for use by government agencies and 430,000 certificates have been issued. The GCA also issues certificates to citizens during a five year trial project. In addition two CAs will be launched in 2003. They will be issuing certificates to business and citizens separately.

United States

The United States advised that it will provide a written update as soon as possible.

Vietnam

Vietnam advised that the issue of electronic authentication and its legislative requirements is under consideration.

5. New Project Proposals

The Chair advised that Peru had suggested that a project be developed to provide training for authorities responsible for the accreditation of certification authorities. The Chair had asked Peru to draft a proposal but this has not yet been received.

SECURITY OF INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND NETWORKS

6. Leaders' Statement on Cybersecurity

The Secretariat provided a presentation on the APEC work on counter terrorism including cybersecurity. It advised that in respect of cybersecurity, Leaders had made the following commitments:

Endeavor to enact a comprehensive set of laws relating to cybersecurity and cybercrime that are consistent with the provisions of international legal instruments, including United Nations General Assembly Resolution 55/63 (2000) and Convention on Cybercrime (2001), by October 2003.

Identify national cybercrime units and international high-technology assistance points of contact and create such capabilities to the extent they do not already exist, by October 2003.

Establish institutions that exchange threat and vulnerability assessment (such as Computer Emergency Response Teams) by October 2003.

They also called for closer cooperation between law enforcement officials and businesses in the field of information security and fighting computer crime.

The Chair noted that a number of other activities in the counter terrorism statement had implications for the eSTG as they required secure information infrastructures.

The Secretariat advised that Senior Officials had established a task force to coordinate APEC counter terrorism activities.

7. APEC Cybersecurity Strategy

The Chair advised that the APEC Cybersecurity Strategy drafted at TEL 26 had been adopted by Senior Officials, Ministers and Leaders and Ministers had instructed TEL to work towards implementing the Strategy.

8. Establishing Cooperative Arrangements Between Law Enforcement and Business on Cybercrime and

Cybersecurity

The Global Business Dialogue – electronic (GBDe) made a presentation on business/government cooperation on cybersecurity. It advised that in its Brussels Declaration, October 2002, GBDe supports the OECD Guidelines for the Security of Information Systems and Networks and the declaration commits to development of good corporate security practices and promotion of a culture of security among the business community. It made the following five recommendations:

1. Certification and Security Standard
2. Information Sharing/Collaboration
3. Corporate Governance
4. Internet Protection
5. Electronic Authentications and Digital Signature

It felt that international cooperation between governments and industries raised two issues:

1. What can Governments expect for Industries?
2. What can Industries expect for Governments?

Australia presented its initiatives in respect of law enforcement /business cooperation. It outlined the development of a Cybercrime code of practice by the Australian Internet Industry Association (IIA). The Australian Government formed a working party of a number of law enforcement bodies to assist IIA in developing the code. A key issue in the code is the retention of records.

Australia has established a business/government task force to allow business input into arrangements to protect Australia's critical infrastructure. It has also established a trusted information sharing network to share information on vital issues. It will involve advisory groups for different sectors coordinated by the relevant government portfolio for that sector. It has also established a critical infrastructure advisory council to oversee the sector advisory groups and report to the Attorney-General. It will address preventative aspects of critical infrastructure protection but will not be involved in response arrangements for security incidents. It will also address research requirements.

Hong Kong, China presented information from the law enforcement perspective. It advised that although ISPs were regulated, there was no statutory requirements to retain activity logs. Consequently retention ranged from no records to two year retention depending on individual ISPs. There are a number of different requirements to obtain records including police letter, police form and search warrant. Response time to requests varies.

Hong Kong, China also advised that it issued circulars and guidelines for security in the e-banking sector. The Commercial Crime Bureau, HK Police undertakes cybercrime investigations, forensics and intelligence gathering. It noted that ISP log records are important to cybercrime investigation. The stability of e-banking is crucial to consumer confidence.

The Hong Kong, China Government has established the Inter-department Working Group on Computer Related Crime involving ISPs and the Private Sector to address issues of mutual concern. It has established a technology crime forum which involves LEAs, ISPs and the private sector.

The Chair observed that the following themes had emerged from the discussion:

- Governments and business need to be aware of each other's needs:

- There is a need to provide advice on threats and vulnerabilities;
- There is a need to provide law enforcement support; and
- There is a need to undertake research and development in respect of cybersecurity.

Australia and New Zealand advised that they are developing research and development programs to support their Cybercrime initiatives. Indonesia suggested that the Dependency Development Support Initiative involving universities in ten European Union member states would be a good reference point for APEC economies.

Chinese Taipei noted the importance of technology such as PKI in building solutions while Korea raised the possibility of ISPs being required to provide indemnity for losses arising from inadequate security measures on their part.

GBDe suggested that cooperation between government and business could be promoted through dialogue with the detailed responsibilities of each stakeholder being determined. It suggested that GBDe could:

- Provide updated information on activities in the private sector;
- Provide a diverse business base including ISPs, vendors and critical infrastructure service providers;
- Take government views to the private sector through GBDe meetings and report back outcomes;
- Participate in and provide speakers for government activities.

The business voice could facilitate the adoption of best practice at the corporate level tailored to various industry sectors.

It was agreed that discussion continue at the next TEL.

9. Computer Emergency Response Teams

(a) Report on CERT Workshop

Australia reported on the CERT Workshop sponsored by Australia and Japan on 22 and 23 March. Speakers came from Australia, Japan, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia, the Netherlands, South Korea, Canada and the United States.

Seventy people participated in the workshop, with at least one quarter of these being women. The workshop was both stimulating and challenging and called for economies to think about ways in which we can establish effective Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) across the region.

Different economies are adopting different approaches to creating CERTs. For example:

- Wholly government funded (MYCERT, CERTCC)

Non-government, partially government funded (AusCERT)

There are many models for the relationship between governments and CERTs. Economies in APEC have generally decided that national CERTs should be government funded at some level. Each APEC economy's e-security is dependent on the e-security of the economies that they do business with. People will attack the weakest link.

Japan expressed its appreciation to the organisations involved in the workshop. The Japanese Government places the greatest importance on CERT activities including the promotion of cooperative arrangements.

(b) CERT Capacity Building Project Proposal

Australia advised that it will be funding in-country training to Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia. Australia will also fund the development of guidelines for establishing CERTs.

Australia submitted a project proposal requesting urgent TILF funding to extend in-country training to Chile, Mexico, Peru and the Russian Federation. Japan supported the proposal. The proposal was agreed by Heads of Delegations and submitted to the Budget and Management Committee for consideration.

A project management committee will be established comprising the Chair, eSTG; Australia; Canada; Japan and the United States.

eSTG agreed to request a half-day follow up workshop on CERTs at TEL28.

10. Survey of Cybercrime Legislation

The Chair advised that a survey of Cybercrime legislation had been carried out as a follow-up to the survey of economy implementations of the ten points noted in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 55/63.

A preliminary report was tabled showing only nine economies had responded to date. Most responding economies have some legislative provisions to address cybercrime although the extent varies from economy to economy. Most economies also have some provisions to support law enforcement although again the extent varies from economy to economy. For mutual assistance and extradition arrangements, only half the economies have relevant legislative or procedural provisions to facilitate extradition and provision of cross border information in respect of computer offences.

A detailed analysis of the data received to date has been hampered by the lack of a suitable data base package to facilitate the consolidation and sorting of the data obtained. Similarly we have been unable to build a suitable database to make the data obtained available to economies in a useful format. Steps will need to be taken to identify and obtain a suitable package. New Zealand advised that the package it was developing for the IT security standards compendium could be possibly be used for this project and undertook to investigate this possibility.

The Chair noted that part of the problem in analysing the data was different understanding of the questions. The United States provided a paper explaining the questions.

The Chair noted that the report of the survey was required to provide a report to Leaders on action taken to address their commitment to endeavour to implement cybercrime legal and investigative frameworks by October 2003 and urged those economies that had not done so to respond to the survey.

11. Description of Existing IT Security Skills Certification Schemes

The Chair advised that an update of the survey had been circulated. However due to other eSTG activities it had not been possible to prepare the document describing the basis of the various schemes.

12. Compendium of IT Security Standards (including encryption algorithms)

New Zealand advised that additional material on encryption algorithms and key lengths had been received and would be included in the compendium. It advised that the electronic version was being prepared by a software developer and was not yet ready. It will be ready by TEL 28. Standards New Zealand would host the compendium and update it as needed. It would be available through a link on the APEC TEL website.

13. Establishment of Website of Infrastructure Protection and Electronic Authentication Resources

Australia advised that work was underway on the websites but was not yet complete. It also would be accessible through the APEC TEL website. The website should be established by TEL 28.

14. Cooperative Arrangements with OECD

(a) Report on OECD/APEC Conference on the Information Society

The Chair advised that he had participated in a joint OECD/APEC conference on the information economy in January. The session on a culture of security for the networked society had concluded:

- Implementation of the OECD Security Guidelines is of global concern. Awareness-raising and exchanges of best practice information will be a priority.
- Advancing the creation of a global culture of security is a priority. The OECD and APEC will co-operate in this area. The UN resolution on culture of security adopted in December 2002 marks an important step for the preparation of the WSIS.
- Governments as well as business have a central role for the work, and a good public-private partnership is required.
- Balancing the need for security with other democratic values, such as protection of personal information, should be sought through a win-win situation.
- The OECD has been asked to organise another international workshop (OECD, APEC and non-members) concentrating on security issues, in Fall2003, and welcomes the Norwegian government's invitation.

The Chair noted that at the conference it had been agreed that there would be closer cooperation between the OECD and APEC.

(b) Implementation Plan for OECD Guidelines for the Security of Information Systems and Networks

The Chair advised that the eSTG had been invited by the OECD to comment on its draft implementation plan of the OECD Guidelines for the Security of Information Systems. He observed that the implementation plan was directed to governments and that it could be extended to cover the private sector as well. A drafting group was established to prepare APEC input to the plan. A version of the plan including the proposed comments is at Attachment 1.

15. Development of IT Security Training Material Project

A written report from the United States was provided subsequent to the meeting and referred to HRDSG. The report stated that material from Australia; Canada and United States had been posted and some non-APEC economies have agreed to submit material. There have been over 5,000 'hits' on the site and over 800 people have downloaded material including two that had downloaded all the material. The site administrators would like to receive material from other APEC economies.

16. Economy updates

Australia

In addition to the initiatives outlined under agenda item 8, Australia is promoting a broader culture of security within federal government departments and agencies.

Canada

Canada is promoting the OECD Guidelines for the Security of Information Systems. It expects to release an IT security management policy next month or so as a means of implementing the Guidelines.

China

China has established a CERT as part of its strategy to protect Internet systems. The telecommunications laws will include a section to address security. China is participating in the international CERT activities.

Hong Kong, China

Hong Kong, China has conducted the 2002 computer security survey. It is reviewing its electronic transactions and computer crimes ordinances. It is promoting education and awareness of security and the prevention of Cybercrime and is developing short education programs for radio and TV. Further information can be found at <http://www.infosec.gov.hk>

Indonesia

Indonesia has recently endorsed the establishment of the Indonesia Forum for ICT incident and Response Teams (ID-FIRST). The Forum was initiated by IT security teams that make up the Forum's ICT Incident Response Task Force. Information is available at <http://www.id-first.or.id>. Activities will include awareness raising, coordination with government particularly in the development of laws and forensic capabilities.

Japan

MPHPT has published a report on public/private sector cooperation on cybersecurity incidents. Japan is developing an incident response framework for important infrastructure industry sectors and has established a telecommunications ISAC. Its main objective is to collect and analyse information on incidents, and to share threats and solutions among ISPs.

It has prepared a list of recommended cryptographic algorithms for use in eGovernment.

It is establishing an accreditation scheme for information security management systems and an information security audit scheme. These will be based on ISO 17799.

Korea

Korea expressed the view that incident reporting schemes for critical infrastructure operators should be regulated. It is working to raise public awareness of IT security issues.

Malaysia

Malaysia has developed an information security policy framework promoting a culture of security in government and business. They have established a working group on information security standards. A national scheme for implementation of ISO 17799 and ISO 15408 is being developed as are standards for cryptography. Legislation is being reviewed to facilitate eCommerce and eGovernment transactions. It has conducted an information security survey.

New Zealand

The Centre for Critical Infrastructure Protection is now fully established and active. See www.ccip.govt.nz. The CISSP and SANS GIAC qualifications are becoming increasingly popular in New Zealand, and CISSP examinations are held twice a year. The Crimes Amendment Bill No. 6, which covers a full range of cybercrime provisions (both substantive and procedural), is awaiting its final reading in Parliament and is expected to be enacted by October 2003.

Singapore

Singapore is developing a framework for information sharing and analysis between the public and private sectors.

Thailand

Thailand has established a CERT and a Cybercrime unit in the royal Thai police. Guidelines have been developed for Internet cafes and security guidelines for government departments and agencies based on ISO 17799. Computer crimes legislation is under discussion and should be drafted by the end of the year.

Chinese Taipei

Chinese Taipei is establishing IT security defence systems based on the following three steps:

- Establish the fundamental systems
- Evaluate the capability
- Construct a healthy information security environment.

It has developed a data classification scheme with four different levels. Protection is based on the classification of the data with management of essential systems given the highest priority.

United States

The United States advised that it will provide a written update as soon as possible.

Vietnam

Vietnam advised that the issue of cybersecurity and its legislative requirements is under consideration.

17. New Project Proposals

(a) Cybercrime Legislation Workshop

The United States introduced a proposal to conduct a five day conference of experts and capacity building seminar to assist economies in developing cybercrime legislative and investigative networks. The target audience is experts from law enforcement agencies, justice ministries, telecommunications ministries and policy makers involved in legal reform. Australia supported the proposal and advised that it may be able to provide a trainer from its high tech crime unit.

The proposal was agreed by Heads of Delegations and submitted to the Budget and Management Committee for consideration. A project management committee will be established comprising the Chair, eSTG; Australia; Canada; Japan and the United States.

(b) CERT Capacity Building

This project proposal was discussed under agenda item 9 (b)

(c) Other

Australia suggested that a stocktake of computer forensic technologies and a mapping of their use would be a useful project although it was not seeking funding at this stage. The suggestion was supported by Hong Kong, China; Malaysia and Singapore.

The Chair expressed concern as to whether such activity was within the TEL charter but asked Australia to submit a written proposal so that this could be considered at the next meeting.

18. Other Business

The Chair advised that at the joint Heads of Delegation/Executive Committee meeting at TEL 26 he had asked for nominations for the position of Deputy Chair of eSTG and asked if there were any nominations. The United States nominated Richard Downing from Department of Justice. Several economies indicated they were also interested but needed to consult further domestically. It was agreed that there could be more than one Deputy Chair. The nomination of Mr Downing was accepted and it was left to the Chair to consult with other possible nominees. Subsequently Indonesia nominated Mr Gunadi Mislani of the Directorate General of Post and Telecommunications.

Attachment 1

**IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
FOR THE OECD GUIDELINES FOR THE SECURITY OF
INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS: *TOWARDS A CULTURE OF SECURITY***

Promoting a global “Culture of Security”

The revised *OECD Guidelines for the Security of Information Systems and Networks: Towards a Culture of Security* (the “Guidelines”) that were adopted as a Recommendation of the OECD Council at its 1037th Session on 25 July 2002, represent a significant step forward in the OECD’s efforts to promote a “Culture of Security” among all participants who develop, own, provide, manage, service and use information systems and networks, whether those participants are from government, business or civil society. These guidelines have been the basis for considerable implementation efforts at the national level, and are the basis for Resolution A/RES/57/239 adopted by the 57th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Guidelines respond to the ever-changing nature of the security environment by promoting the development of a culture of security – that is, a focus on security in the development of information systems and networks and the adoption of new ways of thinking and behaving by all participants when using information systems and communicating or transacting across networks. The Guidelines signal a clear break with a time when secure design and use of networks and systems were too often afterthoughts. Participants are becoming more dependent on information systems, networks and related services, all of which need to be reliable and secure. Only an approach that recognises the interests of all participants, and the nature of the systems, networks, data and related services, can provide effective security. An effective action programme, well planned and co-ordinated is now essential for the implementation of the Guidelines and the promotion of a culture of security.

These voluntary Guidelines constitute a foundation for work towards a culture of security. The principles of Awareness, Responsibility, Response, Ethics, Democracy, Risk Assessment, Security Design and Implementation, Security Management, and Reassessment apply to all participants, but differently, depending on their roles in relation to information systems and networks. Leadership in pursuit of policies that will support the aims and objectives of these principles is essential and should encourage all participants to adopt and promote a culture of security as a way of thinking about, assessing, and acting on, the operations of information systems and networks. The promotion of a culture of security will require not only leadership but also broad participation at all levels of government, business, and civil society to heighten the priority for security planning and management, as well as to increase understanding of the need for security among all participants. The Guidelines and the related outreach campaigns should encourage participants to factor security into the design, implementation, and use of all information systems and networks.

Each participant is an important actor in the process of ensuring security. Participants, as appropriate to their roles, should be aware of the relevant security risks and preventive measures, assume responsibility and take steps to enhance the security of information systems and networks. They should recognize that the principles are complementary and meant to be read as a whole. Involvement of the private sector, which designs, builds, owns and operates most of the infrastructure of information systems and networks, is required for the promotion of a culture of security. Business as well as other participants is also encouraged to formulate their own initiatives to implement the Guidelines.

Continued co-operation among government, business and civil society is also required in follow-up work on the Guidelines. Public-private partnerships offer a good platform for fostering such relationships. Government, as well as industry and civil society, should address the Awareness Principle first, as participants' awareness of risks to information systems and networks, as well as what they can do to address those risks, is fundamental. Without awareness, action to implement the other principles is unlikely. Likewise, embracing the Responsibility Principle is a matter of urgency and will require a new and imaginative partnership among member and non-member countries, government entities, and other participants.

II. Roles of government

Government has a responsibility to provide leadership in developing a culture of security. It should provide this leadership in each of its roles related to information systems and networks that include the development of public policy, as owner and operator of systems and networks, and as a user of such systems and networks. In developing public policy, government should promote the security of information systems and networks to engender confidence in their use and better ensure economic growth and overall security. Public policy development is a unique role of government but one that should be carried out in a transparent fashion and in consultation with other participants and concerned parties. Of particular note in this regard is government's responsibility for (a) awareness-raising (b) ensuring the provision of education and training, and (c) the provision of information resources to the public, an activity that also assists government in fulfilling its other roles. As owner and operator of information systems and networks, government shares a role with businesses and other organisations and has responsibilities to lead by example. As a user of information systems and networks government shares a role with businesses, other organisations, and individuals for ensuring use of the system and network consistent with a culture of security. The following sections look more closely at government's responsibilities and opportunities in these various roles.

Government responsibility for public policy

1. Develop national policy on information security and ensure cross-border co-operation to promote a global culture of security.

Government should recognize the increasing need for a comprehensive policy and institutional infrastructure to ensure public safety, security and economic well-being in response to the threats and vulnerabilities associated with globally interconnected information systems and networks. Governments are further encouraged to respond by establishing new or amend existing policy that may incorporate principles of the Guidelines. In doing so, principles in the Guidelines may need to be aligned with the national situation in the area, and ongoing or planned national initiatives. Such initiatives may include policies to combat cyber crimes, such as:

- Enacting a comprehensive set of substantive criminal, procedural and mutual assistance legal measures to combat cybercrime and ensure cross-borders co-operation. These should be at least as comprehensive as, and consistent with, the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (2001).
- Identifying national cybercrime units and international high-technology assistance points of contact and creating such capabilities to the extent they do not already exist; and
- Establishing institutions that exchange threat and vulnerability assessments (such as national CERTs (Computer Emergency Response Teams)).
- Developing closer co-operation between government and business in the fields of information security and fighting cybercrime.

The development of these policies should be consistent with the Guidelines, in particular, the principles on ethics and democracy that provide the societal references for addressing security. These public policies should also be developed in conjunction with other participants (business, other organisations and users) to better ensure transparency and that the aims of the Guidelines' principles can be met in an effective manner.

2. Outreach and support for other participants

A second aspect of government's public policy role is to conduct outreach and support efforts by all participants to address security. In the first instance government action should raise awareness of law and policy that address cybersecurity. Beyond this, government should facilitate awareness and appropriate responses by other participants through programmes and initiatives.

These efforts could include, but not be limited to, highlighting the nature of the problem, assisting participants to address their security responsibilities, supporting education and training, establishing points of contact and resource sites for practical information, and removing obstacles to action by participants. Government should also consider support for R&D, the development of best practices, and building partnerships among participants to address information security. As part of its public policy role, government can utilise its significant purchasing power and system/network size to support efforts to increase security through improved security in software, hardware, and best practices operational procedures. This public policy role also extends to addressing response to and recovery from cyber incidents.

Awareness raising can be achieved through consistently emphasising the necessity of security at every opportunity. Education, training, press releases, Web sites, public announcements, offering tools and kits are among the current identified means to raise awareness. Government should continue to emphasise the importance of awareness of the risks and available safeguards to participants. Such awareness-raising campaigns should aim to ensure that participants become fully aware that:

- Information systems and networks can be affected by both internal and external risks.
- Security failures may significantly harm systems and networks both under and outside of their control.
- There is potential harm to and from others arising from interconnectivity and interdependency.
- It is important to understand the configuration of, and the availability of updates for, their system, its

place within networks, good practices that they can implement to enhance security, and the needs of other participants.

- They should adopt safeguards/solutions to deal with known threats and vulnerabilities.
- They should develop security goals that are appropriate to their needs in preventing, detecting and responding to threats and vulnerabilities.
- They should be accountable in a manner appropriate to their individual roles.
- They should review their own policies, practices, measures, and procedures regularly and assess whether these are appropriate to their environments.

Examples of initiatives in this category can be found on the Web sites of several governments including at the US Federal Trade Commission:

<http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/online/edcams/infosecurity/forkids.html>

Exchange of best practice should facilitate users' ability to better understand and achieve the goal of effective and up-to-date security measures.

In designing education and information programmes, not only tips to ensure the security of the systems and networks are necessary, but also emphasis on the ethics to promote conduct that recognizes security needs and respects the legitimate interests of others. Government initiated education and outreach programmes should also promote conduct that aims at ensuring security in a manner consistent with the values recognised by democratic societies including the freedom to exchange thoughts and ideas, the free flow of information, the confidentiality of information and communication, the appropriate protection of personal information, openness and transparency. Assessing the impact of planned security measures on these values should also be encouraged.

Further efforts are necessary so that users of the systems and networks should know how to set up and maintain their systems and networks, be aware of the latest vulnerabilities, and know whether or not software patches are available. They should also know what to do when security incidents occur, including timely action for seeking help.

Further efforts are necessary for the development of information security educational programmes wherever IT use is taught, such as in engineer education, health education or general computer education programmes currently undertaken in schools and universities.

[1]

[2]

Useful sites such as those of CERT^[1] or SANS^[2] and various industry information sharing and analysis centres (ISAC) have been established.. Further efforts are necessary to continue to support such initiatives to establish sources of practical information and publication of the references to such sources. Governments should encourage participants, especially business, to utilise, share and distribute useful information through such institutions.

Government as owner and operator of information systems and networks

Government must address the principles of risk assessment, security design and implementation, security management, and reassessment, just as any other owner and operator of information systems and networks. Government should develop policies that reflect best practices in security management and risk assessment. Security management should be based on a risk assessment that identifies threats and vulnerabilities and is sufficiently broad-based to encompass key internal and external factors, such as technology, physical and human factors, policies and third-party services with security implications. Government's security management should also be dynamic, encompassing all levels of

government's activities and all aspects of their operations. It should include forward-looking responses to emerging threats and address prevention, detection and response to incidents, systems recovery, ongoing maintenance, review and audit. And, these information system and network security policies, practices, measures and procedures should be coordinated and integrated to create a coherent system of security. Internationally recognised information security management standards, such as ISO standards and industry-specific standards, may be used to establish an effective system of security management.

Because of the size of its operations, government has a special responsibility to become a model owner/operator and to lead by example. Government can thus use its operational expertise to facilitate the development of best practices and other operational improvements for the benefit of all participants. Government can also use its significant purchasing power in information systems and networks to encourage the development and expanded availability of more secure products and services.

Government as user of information systems and networks

As a user of information systems and networks, government has a responsibility to ensure that its use is consistent with the Guidelines, in particular the ethics and democracy principles, and thus contributes to a secure global system. Because individual government employees constitute government use, government must ensure its employees are aware of security concerns, their individual responsibilities and have the capability to respond in an appropriate way to security incidents. Development by government of an appropriate security environment, training, and tools will not only facilitate security on government systems and networks, but can also serve as foundation elements for government's outreach as a public policy matter.

Roles of Business and Civil Society

Business as owner and operator of information systems and networks

As with government, business must address the principles of risk assessment, security design and implementation, security management, and reassessment. Security management should be based on a risk assessment that identifies threats and vulnerabilities and is sufficiently broad-based to encompass key internal and external factors, such as technology, physical and human factors, policies and third-party services with security implications. This will be enhanced through ongoing dialogue between business and government.

The ICT industry in particular has a role in ensuring that their products and services reflect sound security practices. In this regard the industry can play a leadership role in the development of internationally accepted standards through

[3] [4]

involvement in the activities of standards bodies such as ISO and IETF .

Business and civil society as users of information systems and networks

As users of information systems and networks, business and civil society have a responsibility to ensure that their use is consistent with the Guidelines, in particular the security design and implementation and security management principles, and thus contributes to a secure global system. This will be facilitated by government's awareness-raising activities referred to under **II A) 2**.

Development Cooperation Steering Group (DCSG) Report

1. OPENING AND ADOPTION OF AGENDA

The Development Cooperation Steering Group (DCSG) meeting was held during 26 – 27 March 2003. There were about 40 participants attending the meeting (see Attachment A). The Convenor (Dr. Arnon Tubtiang, Thailand) welcomed all participants to the meeting. He expressed his appreciation to Malaysia for the excellent meeting arrangements and to the Deputy Convenor (Ms. Diane Steinour, USA) for devoting her time and efforts in preparation of the meeting, though she was unable to attend the meeting.

2. REVIEW AND ADOPTION OF AGENDA

The meeting reviewed and revised the draft agenda of the DCSG meeting as shown in Attachment B.

3. DISCUSSION SESSION

For the ongoing activities on Digital Divide, the DCSG updated the three sections of APEC TEL Digital Divide Blueprint for Action, as prepared by the Deputy Convenor. The updated sections included 1) Matrix of TEL Activities, 2) External Stocktake 2003 and 3) Monitoring Internet Access. Australia, Korea and USA provided updates for the Matrix of TEL Activities. External Stocktake 2003 was edited based upon information from Chinese Taipei and USA. The last paper, Monitoring Internet Access, was updated by Australia, Canada, Hong Kong China, Indonesia and Chinese Taipei. The Deputy Convenor requested that any additional information on these three parts of the Blueprint could be sent to her to be updated for TEL28. The Deputy Convenor also asked for the point of contact of each economy for this particular activity. Japan, Hong Kong China, Chinese Taipei and USA had responded to the request.

4. INFORMATION EXCHANGE: Next Generation Technologies and Applications

The Information Exchange session included two new sub-items: Technology Support for Micro/SMEs and Strategic Partnership. There were five presentations and two workshop reports.

4.1 IP

4.1.1 IPv6 Workshop Report (Canada)

The representative from Canada reported on a successful IPv6 Workshop, held from 20 to 21 March 2003 at TOT Academy, Bangkok, Thailand. The workshop addressed the issues relating to the need to migrate from IPv4 to IPv6, which included transitional procedures, operations, financial impacts, and other security issues. He also expressed his appreciation to the TOT Academy for the excellent meeting arrangements.

4.1.2 IPv6 Applications in Japan (Japan)

Japan presented a 14-minute video script of IPv6 applications which were developed by Japanese companies and research institutions. Sample IPv6 applications included mobile/wireless applications, home electronics/networks, Intelligent Traffic System (ITS), watch cameras, IP telephony, entertainments and scientific applications. Recent activities of the IPv6 Promotion Council of Japan were also introduced.

4.2 Broadband

4.2.1 Broadband 1st Workshop Report (New Zealand)

Dr. Frank March, the moderator of the first Broadband Workshop, made a report to the meeting. The workshop held on 25 March 2003 was jointly organized by the United States, New Zealand and Peru with supports from Canada, Indonesia, Korea, Singapore, Chinese Taipei and Thailand. The theme of the first workshop was “Developing a Market for Broadband in Underserved and Unserved Areas: APEC Experience”. The workshop series was to assist the DCSG in developing a status report on broadband development in APEC to be reported to the Ministers at

TELMIN6. Nine (9) papers were presented and about 40 delegates attended the workshop. The workshop report is presented in Attachment C. The second and third full-day workshops will be held in conjunction with TEL28 and TEL29, respectively.

From the discussion, the definition of broadband was agreed to be the technology that provide “enough” bandwidth, symmetry both-way and always on/available communications. Government roles and available contents based on community needs will be key factors of broadband deployment. The access to broadband network will assist the economic development of the community. These concepts can be summarized into central ideas of Access, Content and Empowerment (ACE). In addition, the partnership of private sectors and community groups are essential.

4.2.2 Broadband Workshop: Proposed Organization Overview (USA)

The workshop organizers requested APEC economies to consider the overview planning of the current and future workshops. It could be the guideline to help planning for Workshop 2 and 3.

4.3 Alternative Technologies for Community-based networking

4.3.1 Building a Successful Model for Telecenters in Rural Areas (Chinese Taipei)

Mr. Michael Yu-Chuan Lin addressed the need of government responsibility to reduce the Digital Divide gap. He introduced the concept of Telecenter, an Internet access center, developed as a government initiative to bridge the Digital Divide in Chinese Taipei. While 52% of households are connected to the Internet, the Digital Divide between the urban and the rural population and between the rich and the poor still remains. In rural areas, PC penetration is only 20%. Under the NII Promotion Program, a pilot project established 141 telecenters with supports from the private sector and the local government. There are two models of telecenters: PC-model and Kiosk-model. Of those 141, only 20 are still operating. Primary problems included the underestimation of maintenance costs, the lack of community support, promotion and training. Also the lack of qualified workforce and the need for well-diversified contents and services were parts of the problem.

The speaker also mentioned e-Learning Paradise, another type of telecenter, was also setup by Microsoft Taiwan and Acer Computer. Currently, there are 15 sites. Two of them are located in remote areas and currently provide information services to indigenous people and had proven successful. Canadian representative shared an idea on his similar project, Community Access Point (CAP), normally located at school sites and some at medical or dental centers.

The speaker concluded that using other models of access devices such as multimedia public phones, using local resources for training and closer cooperation with schools and teachers would reduce the operating cost. On the last note, he emphasized that the government should support the program funding. However, in order to ensure a higher level of success, community involvement, and partnership with the private sectors and NGOs are essential.

4.4 Technology Support for Micro/SMEs

No presentation at this meeting.

4.5 Strategic Partnership

4.5.1 Asia Broadband Program (Japan)

Mr. Kenchi Imai, a representative from Japan, introduced the Asia Broadband Program as proposed by the study group of MPHPT. He stressed that there was an imbalance of information flows within the world economy in comparison to the monetary trade flows. He noted the key principles to bridge the digital divide, to respect for diversity and autonomy, and to foster partnership between the private and public sectors. The objective of the program aims for Asia to transform into a global information and communications hub. The “Asia Broadband Program” largely consists of measures to develop national strategies, to prepare broadband networks and platforms, to promote widespread use of broadband and digital content distribution as well as other capacity building in the ICT field.

4.5.2 Asia Network & Incubation Center (ANIC) Initiative

Professor Kenji Saga, Acting Chair of ICT Committee of Japan PECC, presented the concept of “Asia Network and Incubation Center (ANIC)”. ANIC is a comprehensive policy package between the public and private sectors and other stakeholders namely the business entities, the academic institutions and NGOs in implementing the policy goals identified in “e-APEC Strategy”, “Program of Action” and “Asia Broadband Program”.

5. DCSG PROJECTS

5.1 Consideration of New Project or Workshop proposal

There were no new proposed projects under DCSG for this TEL meeting. Canada introduced DCSG the Smart Community Development Project to address the broader pictures behind broadband technology implementation, including the lack of contents, applications and business cases. A smart community concept is to provide ubiquitous access to the Internet and other e-services such as government services, tele-health services, distance learning and e-commerce. The project proposal consists of two workshops. First workshop is to explore the Smart Community concept and its benefits to the APEC community. Another workshop is to define requirements, including funding and private sector supports, for developing an APEC Smart Community program. The DCSG agreed to task the HRDSG to deliver the workshops. A proposal will be presented to HRDSG requesting for funding and organizing of the workshop.

5.2 Current Projects Report

Of the 14 projects, 2 projects conducted by Singapore were successfully completed at the beginning of this year. The 2 completed projects were “The Cross-Country Smart Card-Based Secure Electronic Commerce Project” and the “Virtual Environments for Manufacturing and Technology Projects.” All the projects are categorized as follows: 1) Information Service and Knowledge Transfer, 2) Survey, study and individual research and 3) Test bed service.

Information service and knowledge transfer

5.2.1 APII Cooperation Center (Korea)

Dr. Bo-Hyun SEO, Executive Director of the APII Cooperation Center, introduced several projects undertaken by the Center and reported on the progresses, which included “APII Test-bed (DCSG)”, “APEC Distance Learning Project on Telecommunications Technology” and “Human Resource Development Program of APIICC” (HRDSG), and “APEC TEL Website Maintenance”(BFSG).

With regard to the “APII Test-bed”(DCSG), the Korea-Singapore APII Test-bed was upgraded from SCR 2 Mbps to SCR 6 Mbps. The extension of duration and upgrading the capacity of the link between Korea and Japan was also successfully achieved. Namely, it was extended to 31 March 2005 and upgraded to 1 Gbps. Further, Korea and Malaysia had bilateral meetings several times for the future linkage of Trans-Eurasia Information Network (TEIN) to South East Asia, which was introduced at the 13th e-ASEAN Working Group (EAWG, January 2003).

Apart from the project of DCSG, Dr. SEO briefed the progress of HRDSG projects, having trained more than one hundred participants from APEC member economies and committed to continue undertaking HRD projects and developing e-learning in response to the request of the Convenor of DCSG. Introducing the progress of APECTEL Website maintenance, Dr. SEO asked member economies for strong cooperation in implementing “Sponsorship Guideline” as well as in sharing the cost of the maintenance in the case of uploading the results of APEC funding projects onto the TEL Website as in ‘the Guidebook of APEC Projects’.

5.2.2 APII Technology Center (Japan)

Mr. Tsuyoshi Kanno, Chief of Region Standard Section (MPHPT, Japan), reported progress since last DCSG

meeting. Since 1997, APII Technology Center (APII-TC) invited representatives from the Asia-Pacific member economies, who were in charge of info-communications, to participate in the 11 training programs. By February 2003, the total number of trainees has exceeded 100 people. APII-TC hopes that they will contribute to the info-communication field. Mr. Igarashi (CRL, Japan) commented that some of the finished trainees are now in charge of important sections in info-communications technology.

5.2.3 Development and Financial Resources Catalogue (USA)

DCSG agreed that the formal requests for updates should now become an annual and not a semi-annual task. The project overseer, Ms. Diane Steinour, requested delegates the update for the database.

5.2.4 Spectrum Policy and Management Database (USA)

DCSG agreed to update database on annually basis. The project overseer, Ms. Diane Steinour, requested the delegates to update the information in the database.

5.2.5 Cross-country Smart Card-Based Secure Electronic Commerce Project (Singapore)

The project was successfully completed and the full report of the findings was circulated at the DCSG meeting (The soft copy will be send to economies' POCs immediately after TEL 27). The report documented the security issues identified during the analysis, and highlighted the standards, legal framework and regulations being practiced by the relevant authorities. Overall, the findings show that most respondents agree that information security in Electronic/Mobile Commerce is a key issue, and is continually gaining more significance. The survey identified some key concerns of e-commerce players on PKI, interoperability of cross-economy e-commerce and use of smart tokens. From the key concerns identified, the report recommended some technology measures and proposed a security architecture that aims to address the concerns of e-commerce players.

Project overseers urged economies to study the report and provide comments and suggestions to both Singapore (Project Overseer) and Privylink (Project Contractor) on possible ways to move forward and utilize the work for economies' benefit. The Convenor suggested that a project report should be prepared for e-Security Task Force.

5.2.6 Virtual Environments for Manufacturing and Technology Project (Singapore)

The project was successfully completed in early 2003 with several live trials conducted: a Pan-Asia trial demonstrating access to the machine in Singapore from Shanghai via the SG-KR-JP-CH link; and a domestic trial with the National University of Singapore (NUS) which resulted in collaborative projects with NUS to Internet-enabled some of the equipment in the laboratory using the VEMAT protocol. The VEMAT Project was also successfully presented to the APRUNet meeting in Fukuoka, Japan in January 03.

APEC economies are invited and encouraged to visit the website at <http://vemmatp.edu.sg/> to find out more about the VEMAT project. Similarly, DCSG also invited comments from APEC economies on the project and how it could be utilized on their economies. The full report was made available in CD-ROM format at the side of the DCSG meeting, and a soft copy will be provided to economies' POCs immediately after TEL 27.

5.2.7 Asia Pacific Grid Implementation Project (Korea)

This project aims to build Asia Pacific Grid NOC, to promote the sharing of high performance computers and large-scale research instruments and to enhance R&D and standardization. Grid applications R&D in Korea and with international partners have been carried out. APEC economies are welcomed to develop Grid applications. The project's homepage is <http://apgrid.apectelwg.org>. Users from APEC member economies can access to check on the performance and applications through prior authorization from Korea.

5.2.8 IP-based WLL for Bridging Digital Divide in Rural Area Project (Japan)

This project investigated the possibility of sustainable high-speed community network infrastructure for rural areas in

developing economies. Based on consumer wireless LAN equipment, the network is operated by volunteers in the community to reduce operational cost as well as to train them the ICT technology which many Internet service providers require. To reduce Internet access charges, a single access link should be shared among several volunteers' networks. The cost of construction and maintenance is greatly reduced by using ISM band wireless LAN and Packet Radio where possible. The project measure against the surge current problem of the Southern Cross Project in the Amanis, Japan has been working well. An MPEG-4 TV conference system developed by KDDI R&D Labs has been used by the clinics. This project has also joined into APT HRD Programme to do a field experiment in rural area using wireless LAN system. This project provides applications and wireless LAN system equipments and trains the project members of Waseda University and Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS). Moreover, IP Based WLL for Bridging Digital Divide in Rural Areas project supports EHAS Program in Peru. The general objective is to contribute to the improvement of the public health system in the rural areas of Latin American countries.

Survey, study and individual research

5.2.9 Optimal Topology of Test beds (research networks) and Simplified Commercial Networks in APEC Region (Korea)

The objective of this project is to collect data on APEC member networks to understand the optimal topology for the development of the Internet infrastructure in the Asia Pacific region. The project further investigates the possibility of drawing up a ring topology of the networks and simplified commercial networks. Questionnaires were distributed to member economies since TEL 26. The project overseer presented some outputs in TEL 27. The project will be completed in May 2003.

5.2.10 Flow-based Internet Traffic Measurement and Analysis (Korea)

The project overseer from Korea reported to the meeting that Evaluation Committee and oversight Committee were composed in January 2003. Electronics Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI) was selected as the project contractor in February 2003. The project undertaker held a kick-off meeting on 27 March 2003 for the contractor to identify specific cooperation among APEC members.

5.2.11 Active Partnerships for Internet Connectivity Project (PECC)

Professor Kenji Saga from PECC informed DCSG the necessity to terminate the project. Project leader has faced the difficulties in funding and resources. The DCSG meeting acknowledged the discontinuation of this self-funding project.

Test bed service

5.2.12 APII Test Bed Project (Korea)

Korea briefed the current progress of APII Testbed project. The operations of the APII Testbed between Korea and Japan was upgraded to 1 Gbps via KJCN from 8 Mbps and extended till March 2005. There are activities of the international taskforce between two countries: surveying the potential research and experiment collaborations, estimating the desirable capacity of APII Testbed and reviewing the technical interface conditions of APII Testbed. The capacity of Korea-Singapore APII Testbed was also upgraded to maximum 12 Mbps from 4 Mbps in January 2003. Korea and Malaysia agreed to expand the Trans-Euroasia Information Network (TEIN) linkage from Northeast Asia to Southeast Asia.

5.2.13 Advance Satellite Test-bed Project (Japan)

The main objectives of this project are application development and cooperation with the Asia- Pacific economies. International Forum on Advanced Satellite Communications has been held annually since 1999. The fourth forum was held by the MPHPT, Japan in November 2002 at Tokyo, Japan. It aimed at exchanges of views on the significance of and expectation regarding various applications, and also sought to contribute to the drawing up a specific experiment plan. There were 18 attendees from satellite telecommunication operators and universities from 8

economies in the Asia-Pacific region, along with approximately 200 representatives of Japanese telecommunication and space industries.

5.2.14 APII IPv6 R&D Testbed Project (Japan)

Japan reported that the cable link between Japan and Korea has been fully utilized so a new international link has been established via the submarine optical fibre cable system KJCN which was specifically developed for APII Testbed project.

5.3 Updating DCSG Project List

Many projects have been conducted under the DCSG supervision. The convenor asked economies, especially project overseers, to review the DCSG Project List document and to provide updates to the list.

6. OTHER BUSINESS

6.1 World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)

DCSG agreed to set a virtual drafting group on this task. Four documents, 1) e-APEC strategy (which is the framework of APEC TEL activities), 2) Tokyo Declaration, 3) Draft WSIS Declaration of Principles, and 4) Draft WSIS Action Plan, were available for references. The first draft will be circulated among DCSG participants for comments via e-mail. The final version should be reported to the TEL Chair within the first week of May 2003 to be included along with the final report to SOM II.

6.2 Report to SOMII

The TEL Chair also tasked each steering group to consider the APEC Standard Reporting Template as requested by the APEC Secretariat Executive Director that all APEC fora should report to SOM II according to the standardized format. The DCSG agreed to set up a virtual team to draft up the report to be delivered to the TEL Chair within the first week of May 2003.

6.3 Multilateral Institution Information Exchange

The Convenor proposed a new permanent sub-item for the next meeting, namely Multilateral Institution Information Exchange. As many of the DCSG activities are related to the work of other institutions, knowledge sharing between DCSG and those institutions are highly encouraged. The Convenor and Deputy convenor will reconsider whether the Multilateral Institution Information Exchange should be listed under the Information Exchange section or as a separate section of the agenda.

7. CLOSING

The meeting was closed with the Convenor's appreciation to participants' presence, works and collaborations and also thanked Judith Speight and Dr. Frank March for their contributions to the DCSG meeting. Finally he expressed his thankfulness to Malaysia for great meeting arrangements.

Attachment A

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**Agenda for
The Development Cooperation Steering Group
APEC TEL WG 27 Meeting**

OPENING

- Review and adoption of Agenda

DISCUSSION SESSION

- Digital Divide Activities
 - ı Updating the APEC TEL Digital Divide Blueprint for Action (Deputy Convenor)
 - § Matrix Update to Reflect APEC TEL Projects/Activities
 - § External Stocktake
 - § Continued Monitoring of Internet Access

INFORMATION EXCHANGE: Next-Generation Technologies and Applications

- IP
 - ı IPv6 Workshop Report (Canada)
 - ı IPv6 Applications in Japan (Japan)
- Broadband
 - ı Broadband 1st Workshop Report (New Zealand)
 - ı Broadband Workshop: Proposed Organizational Overview (USA)
- Alternative Technologies for Community-based Networking
 - ı Building a Successful Model for Telecenters in Rural Areas (Chinese Taipei)
- Technology Support for Micro/SMEs
- Strategic Partnership
 - ı Asia Broadband Program (Japan)
 - ı ANIC (Asia Network and Incubation Center) Initiative Presentation (PECC)

DCSG PROJECTS

- **Consideration of New Project or Workshops Proposals**
- **Current Project Reports** (Information Paper)

Information service and knowledge transfer:

- ı APII Cooperation Center (Korea)
- ı APII Technology Center (Japan)
- ı Development and Financial Resources Catalogue (USA)
- ı Spectrum Policy and Management Database (USA)
- ı The Cross-country Smart Card-Based Secure Electronic Commerce Project (Singapore)
- ı Virtual Environments for Manufacturing and Technology Project (Singapore)
- ı Asia Pacific Grid Implementation Project (Korea)
- ı IP-based WLL for Bridging Digital Divide in Rural Area Project (Japan)

Survey, study and individual research:

- ı Optimal Topology of Test beds (research networks) and Simplified Commercial Networks in APEC Region (Korea)

- i Flow-based Internet Traffic Measurement and Analysis (Korea)
- i Active Partnerships for Internet Connectivity Project (PECC)

Test bed service:

- i APII Test Bed Project (Korea)
- i Advance Satellite Test-bed Project (Japan)
- i APII IPv6 R&D Testbed Project (Japan)
- Updating DCSG Project List

OTHER BUSINESS

- World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)
- Report to SOMII
- Multilateral Institution Information Exchange

CLOSING

Attachment C

APEC TEL Broadband Workshop #1 Report to DCSG

Tuesday, 25 March 2003
9:00 AM-5:00 PM

THEME: Developing a Market for Broadband in Underserved/Unserved Areas: APEC Experiences

Notes:

1. An overview document of the broadband workshops has been submitted to DCSG, posted as **TEL27/DCSG/09**.
2. The organizers from the US were unable to participate in this workshop. In their absence, Frank March (NZ) acted as moderator.
3. One paper, from Ashley Heineman (US) was submitted as but not presented.

Background

The workshop series has been organised to provide an opportunity for discussion of issues faced by the growing number of APEC economies who want to explore what broadband means for their economic and social growth, and for improved ICT access. A key issue is what governments could or should do particularly to facilitate broadband roll-out in remote regions and rural areas.

APEC Economies include some of the world's leaders in broadband deployment. Different APEC Economies have utilized various approaches to address issues of deployment, access, uptake and applications, and a key question: what is the appropriate role for government?

Drawing on guidance from TEL Ministers at TELMIN5, and Leaders in Los Cabos last year, this Broadband workshop series will assist the DCSG in developing a response from TEL to the TEL Ministers at TELMIN6. Our response will include a status report on broadband development within APEC.

This first workshop sought to explore sustainable developmental strategies for improved ICT access. Note that underserved and unserved areas include geographical areas, as well as unserved communities of interest, such as the elderly, disabled, and low-income groupings.

Broadband needs to be discussed in the context of APEC's agreed market orientation as exemplified by the Leaders' "Statement to Implement APEC Policies on Trade and the Digital Economy" (Los Cabos 2002). We recall the six policy conclusions that TEL has reached, enshrined in the APEC TEL Digital Divide Blueprint for Action:

Leadership - often at the economy level but also including local and regional initiatives to create a vision and institutions/ structures to address the issues.

Partnerships - including business, education and social institutions, and government.

Policy Coherence - to ensure that all policies are working together to create the desired economic and social environment.

Market Focus - among others, to develop demand that can justify investment required.

Sustainability - to ensure continuation of the services beyond the seed money stage, and

Scalability - to ensure that a program or an initiative can be replicated throughout under-served areas.

Attendance

The workshop was attended by between 30 and 40 people, representing 11 APEC Economies, and PECC.

Papers Presented

1. **Keynote Speaker:** Dr IDRIS Ibrahim, Telecom Malaysia (Malaysia), "Broadband experiences and lessons learnt for underserved and unserved communities"

Dr Idris's presentation explored a very wide range of issues which provided a useful basis for the workshop discussions.

Malaysia's national ICT agenda includes establishment of multi media hubs, enhancing ICT human resource, the promotion of ecommerce, creative content development and ICT R&D, and establishment of the multimedia super corridor (MSC), all aimed at the transition of Malaysia from a "production economy" to a "knowledge economy" to ensure Malaysia establishes an identity in the global village.

DSL implementation was initiated by Telecom Malaysia (TM) in August 2001. Growth in users has been very rapid: currently the market is growing at 3000 to 5000 users per month. TM has a target of 200,000 customers by end 2003 and one million by 2005. Critical to effective take up has been affordable flat rate charging and the ability of broadband use to reduce costs.

Initiatives central to success are tax investment allowances for rural and green-field areas, the establishment of incentives for supporting industry, the development of local and regional content and government initiatives including e-government, smart schools, and encouragement of B2B and B2C e-commerce.

Panel I. Why Broadband for APEC Underserved/Unserved Communities?

2. Mr Brian BEATON (Canada), "Why Broadband for APEC Underserved and Unserved Rural Communities: Socio-Economic Impact of ICT in Remote First Nations in Canada"

The Kuh-ke-nah SMART First Nations demonstration project, or K-Net Program, is a tribal organisation established in Northern Ontario, Canada to deliver online services for 54 remote communities enabling first nation people to have meaningful roles while remaining in their communities. A wide range of delivery technologies enable broadband connected local organisations and businesses to provide services into areas which previously lacked all but minimal telephone services. Broadband provides video conferencing for meetings, connection of government service providers, especially health and education. The establishment of “Internet high schools” has permitted children to remain in communities. Broadband access, and development of relevant digital materials, plays a key role in the protection of language and culture.

3. Ms Judith SPEIGHT (NZ), “Broadband – a New Zealand update”

New Zealand has a significant gap between broadband availability and uptake.

Current broadband progress is not satisfactory for a trading nation remote from its key markets but decisive action has been taken to stimulate both supply and demand. While the incumbent telecommunications provider continues to dominate traditional traffic, new entrants to the market, exploiting new wireless technologies and supported by a highly competitive mobile telephone operator, has established a foothold in a regional smart community implementation. New government initiatives have proved to be a critical catalyst for broadband development.

Panel II: Sustainable Models for Universal ICT Access: Is APEC Ready for Broadband in Rural Areas?

4. Prof. Kenji SAGA (PECC), "Key Issues for the Successful Implementation of Rural Telecenters - Success Factors and Misunderstandings"

Establishment and sustainable operation of telecenters (public facilities offering shared access to ICT) are an important policy target to bridge the digital divide in rural unserved and underserved areas of developing economies. There are a number of successful projects around the APEC region. Key elements for the success of rural telecenters include:

- § adopting a strategic approach;
- § ensuring powerful leadership and careful management;
- § participation of local people and careful market research and analysis in initial planning; establishing an expandable system design able to meet increasing needs;
- § capacity building in terms of both support services and user education; and
- § participation of rural people in the ongoing operation, through partnerships with NGOs.

5. Mr Jorge KANASHIRO (Peru), "ICT Access Today for Rural Peru: Two Case Studies"

In Peru a regulated model based on “indirect access” (bitstream access), where new service providers connect through points of presence (PoPs) to the incumbent operators is applied. There are regulated tariffs for virtual ATM circuits with ADSL access services for the provision, by these access providers, of services such as Internet access, virtual private networks implementation and access to databases, amongst others. In spite of the high price of PoP access (considered to be hindering market growth), the uptake of the 128kbps and 256kps services are high in homes and public access Internet cabins (cybercafes). In addition, other broadband Internet access services are available via cable television networks in Lima and around the country via satellite (up to 100kbps downstream, 56kbps upstream). There are also two innovative projects in areas considered of social interest using ICTs to improve the quality of life for people.

Panel III. Community Networking--Meeting Broadband Needs in APEC Underserved/Unserved Areas: Lessons Learned for Community Networking and the Role of Government

6. Mr Fu-Kuei CHUNG (Chinese Taipei), “The Development of Broadband Network and Applications in Chinese Taipei”

Broadband users in Chinese Taipei currently exceed 2 million and are expected to exceed 3 million by 2003 when home penetration is forecast to reach 45%. Chinese Taipei is ranked 15th in Internet subscribers in the world and 3rd in ADSL penetration. Access is via ADSL (1.5Mbps – 8Mbps) or via the TV cable network. HiNet offers one of the most popular game portals in Chinese Taipei with access to information (“hiChannel” news and movies, more than 100 content providers), an interactive environment (chat rooms and games), micro payment (“hiGame”, games on demand and shopping) and a games matching and ranking service.

7. Mr Jonathan MOORE (US), "Impact of Rural Broadband & Government's Role as a Catalyst"

Grant County’s (Washington State) electricity utility is the county’s broadband supplier, “provider of last resort” as private sector would not invest. Wholesale services only are offered to private retail service providers to encourage competition and drive the development of new services via capital investment. Access infrastructure is fiber to the home based on symmetric switched gigabit Ethernet. Competitive and enhanced services offered are Internet access, video and voice. The current take-up rate is 43% from the 10,000 homes passed to date, producing greater upstream bandwidth utilisation than downstream. The initiative is having a significant impact on regional economic development, having created 103 new jobs and \$US 9 million annual economic development.

8. Dr Frank MARCH (NZ), “Project PROBE: Broadband for Rural New Zealand”

New Zealand’s Project PROBE will implement broadband capacity to all schools and communities that do not currently have access broadband, thus bridging the digital and educational divide between metropolitan and rural communities, stabilising population drift and increasing the industry and productivity in rural communities. The underlying philosophy is “whole of community”. The project is focused on last mile access, is technology agnostic and regional rather than national in approach. Two funding models are planned: underwriting costs of service provision subject to recovery when commercial viability is achieved, with outright grants for “hopeless” cases. School running costs will only be subsidised as a last resort.

Panel IV. Technology Dimensions--Meeting Broadband Needs in APEC Underserved/Unserved Areas: Lessons Learned from Novel Applications, Novel Technologies

9. Dr. FADHLULLAH Suhaimi Abd Malik (Malaysia) “Meeting broadband needs in APEC underserved/unserved areas: Lessons Learned”

Malaysian experience is that the primary incentive for users to switch to broadband is speed, regardless of content or applications. Basic telecommunications structure, even POTS, can still be developed in parts of the APEC region. For example, Malaysia has 22% fixed line phone penetration, 26% mobile phones. There are three principals to technology strategy: access, content and empowerment (ACE). CDMA is being used as one of the examples of wireless technologies. The key factor for content development is relevance to users – the more relevant the content, more people will use it, and more often; local language is important. The greatest barrier to Internet usage is the cost of owning an access device such as a PC. TM Net (part of Telecom Malaysia) is actively working with partnerships to offer affordable solutions.

Discussion Points and Emergent Themes

Discussion Points

What is the definition of broadband?

- There seems to be some agreement that ‘enough’ bandwidth is enough – certainly in many circumstances 128 Kbps qualifies.
- It must be two-way, it being noted that when communities are able to use bandwidth, outflow of information is at

least as important as inflow. Outflow may exceed inflow.

- It must be ‘always available’, if not ‘always on’.

Is there a role for narrow band and broadcast technologies?

- It was noted that for some regions, broadband provision is very difficult to achieve. There was some discussion of the role of older technologies and the extent to which they can continue to be useful. It was noted for example, that television has a powerful contribution to make for information transfer and education for remote communities.

What partnerships can be established to best deliver effective broadband implementation?

- It emerged that in some APEC Economies governments are providing or subsidising infrastructure or that dominant telecommunications operators are taking a leading role in working towards rapid broadband deployment. In other APEC Economies it is apparent that it is new entrants, often with new technologies, who are providing the impetus. In almost all cases, however, partnerships between governments, telecommunications providers and other private sector groups, and local communities are important in ensuring the successful deployment of broadband.

Role of competition.

- Duplication of infrastructure (because of competition) tends only to take place in urban and city environments – and may be excessive of need, wasting investment dollars.
- In very remote areas (Pacific Island nations, for example) there is no likelihood that competition for the supply of services will ever develop.

How can APEC economies best leverage each other for broadband development?

- This is a key question to be followed up in further workshops.

Last mile – “last inch”.

- It was noted that policy, technology and economic issues are in addition to the perception of requirements and opportunities on the part of potential users, and that education and awareness of capability, and the power of imagination are also important. The ‘last inch’ is behind the eyes of the user.

Emergent Themes

Content relevant to the communities of interest is a key issue.

- It is important that the needs of communities in terms of culture and language are recognised and that they are consulted over the type of access they need and the purposes for which they will use that access. Appropriate deployment of broadband technologies has the potential to preserve and extend language and culture.
- Local content and applications are a driver for use, communities need to be enabled to create their own content.

Broadband access and economic development are linked.

- Extension of broadband to underserved and unserved communities, such as sparsely populated rural areas, is a key to economic development. Broadband assists with retention of people in communities who might otherwise have to leave for purposes of work or education, and can attract new people who are able to work remotely from home or telecommute.

Broadband has a short history

- Broadband has the potential to ‘leapfrog’ older technologies so that APEC Economies with limited existing POTS infrastructure may nevertheless be able to make rapid progress with broadband deployment.
- A number of APEC Economies have achieved very high levels of broadband deployment and take-up in a very short period – four years or less.

Governments have a critical role in encouraging the deployment and take-up of broadband

- Government leadership is essential.
- Policy and regulatory environments must be supportive of broadband.
- Competition is a key driver for many economies.
- Where there is no business case for private sector investment in rural/remote infrastructure, subsidy from public funding may be the only way to achieve broadband availability in such areas.
- Government services, especially e-learning and e-health, can benefit greatly from broadband deployment and these, in turn, can assist the commercial viability of broadband service provision.
- National economic development plans should be integrated with national IT strategies.

But partnerships are very important

- Governments need to partner with the private sector and local community groups, and NGOs

The central principles are: Access, Content and Empowerment (ACE)

Costs and cost structures are important

- Affordable flat rate charging is essential for ubiquitous take up.

Broadband must be factored in infrastructure planning

- Broadband use consumes very much more network capacity than dialup.

ANNEX F

Human Resource Development Steering Group (HRDSG)

1. OPENING REMARK

At the start of the HRD Steering Group meeting, held on March 27 at the Hotel Istana in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, the Convenor of the HRDSG, Dr. Inuk Chung, Senior Research Fellow at KISDI, Korea, welcomed the participants [Annex 7] and asked the Steering Group members continued support to the Group activities. After preliminary remarks, the draft Agenda was presented for review and adoption.

2. REVIEW AND ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA [telwg27/HRDSG/01]

The draft agenda [telwg27/HRDSG/01] was reviewed and the revised agenda was adopted as in [Annex 1]. Australia requested that Agenda 3.3 be introduced under Agenda 4.4.

In order to introduce the new Deputy Convenor and to designate another Deputy Convenor, the Convenor asked to move Agenda 8.1 ahead of Agenda 3.

3. PROGRESS AND STATUS REPORTS ON PROJECTS

3.1 APEC TEL Interconnection Training Project: Australia [telwg27/HRDSG/02]

The project overseer reported that the two workshops have been held successfully in Bangkok from 30 July to 1 August 2002 and in Jakarta from 19 to 21 March 2003 with a one day follow-up session on March 23, 2003, in Kuala Lumpur. The workshops have been extremely successful based on feedback from participants. The outcomes of the workshops are going to be placed on website (<http://interconnect.ovum.com>) and all the preceding interconnection resource materials will be on be collected and provided on CD or diskette. The Convenor shared with the participants that he had the privilege to attend the workshops, and wanted to report on its high quality. The project is now completed.

3.2 E-Commerce Skills Standard Project: Australia [HRDSG/12]

This e-Commerce Skill Standards Project aims to provide a framework and benchmarks to facilitate the uptake of e-commerce to facilitate global need for the skill standards and framework for rapidly expanding technology and business environment for E-commerce. The project overseer reported that since the last TEL26, development and support workshops have been held in the Philippines, Thailand and another one is planned for PR China in the future. Through the Workshops, skill standards have been drafted, validated, improved and grouped in functional/occupational streams. Several member economies suggested that the activities of workshop (i.e., preamble and sill standards) be posted on the TEL website so more member economies are aware. Thailand wants to propose follow-up pilot project activities with possible funding sources outside APEC.

3.3 APEC-HRD Project: Orientating and Training Regulators for MRA Implementations: Canada [HRDSG/05]

Co-sponsoring member economy, Australia reported the progress of the project which is designed to conduct a range of human resource development activities including workshops, expert support and training resource material to assist with the implementation and uptake of the APEC TEL MRA. Details are to be discussed further under Agenda item 4.4.

3.4 Overview of Ipv6: Bridging the Digital Divide: Canada [HRDSG/11]

A successful workshop was held in Bangkok, Thailand at the Telephone Organization of Thailand Academy training site. There were 56 participants from Canada, Chinese Taipei, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia and Thailand. The presentations were made from Canada, China, Chinese Taipei, Japan, Korea and Thailand. Malaysia requested to make the presentation materials and documents to be available on APEC TEL website so that more general public can benefit from this workshop.

3.5 APEC Distance Learning Project on Telecommunications Technology: Korea [HRDSG/08]

Korea made a progress report that KT HDC, the project leader has successfully completed the project by December 2002. Evaluation report written by APII Cooperation Center, the project overseer, was approved by the Assembly and the Forum Small Group and is currently submitted to the APEC Secretariat. Final report will soon be posted on the APEC TEL website. Project leader mentioned the difficulties of limited small budget and low participation from the member economies, and requested the member economies to actively publicize similar projects in the future for better result. Australia suggested member economies and project leader to consider cooperating with universities for some kind of certificates, degree or exchange program because this status would give incentive to attract more participations. Project leader would take those suggestions for future consideration to make any future similar project be more substantial and effective.

3.6 Human Resource Development Program of APII Cooperation Center: Korea [HRDSG/06]

Korea reported the progress of three self-sponsoring human resource development programs, “International Information and Telecommunication Human Resource Development Program,” “APT Training and Study Visit and Training Program,” and “Fellowship Program for Next Generation Telecom Leader.” Korea reported the aim of the programs which are to bridge the digital divide between the digitally disadvantaged and the advantaged and provide appropriate IT training programs and shares experiences of Korea’s IT policy, industry, and application methods on the newly emerging economies. In 2002 alone, more than 100 trainees from APEC member economies participated in the programs. It is also reported that, with ever-increasing demand for the Programs, number of courses delivered and trainees invited has been growing every year. Korea also added that through this Program, Korea also shares other countries’ experiences and challenges in the HRD sector.

3.7 e-University Network in HRD for e-Government: Thailand-Japan [HRDSG/03]

Thailand and Japan, in coordination with PECC and ITU, made a progress report on e-University network in HRD for e-Government. This project is proposed with the aim to help bridge the gaps in implementing e-government initiatives through collaboration in human resource development and networking among educational institutions among APEC member economies as well as trilateral networking among educational institutions, government agencies and business entities in the participating economies. The project is divided into 2 Phases: Phase I is the self-funded project with the total cost of US\$80,000, among them, US\$50,000 from Waseda University in Japan and the remaining US\$30,000 from ITU-CoE. Thailand seeks fund from APEC Central Fund for the Phase II, the e-procurement program and this be further discussed in Agenda 6.

3.8 Vendor Training Material Database and Information Technology Awareness, Training and Education Materials: USA [HRDSG/07]

This project is to provide a single source for site for accessing IT training materials from vendors from all economies. Now this project includes critical information protection issue and more emphasis moves to vendor training to critical information protection. So far, over 5000 hits the project website. Several member economies would like to appreciate effort by the project overseer and made some suggestion to include this information on the APEC TEL website for broader publicity.

3.9 EduPACT: An Alliance for IT Literacy and Skills Development [HRDSG/10]

EduPACT made some reports on significant several ongoing projects. It is also noted that PECC has deep working relation with APEC and hence APEC-PECC dialogue channel should continue to work

4. DISCUSSION OF ISSUES FOR HRDSG

4.1 Review of HRDSG Projects and Activities [HRDSG/15]

The HRDSG reviews HRDSG projects and activities to clarify between the ongoing project and new project in this TEL27 or future TEL.

4.2 Review of Matrix of TEL Activities-HRDSG [HRDSG/17]

The Matrix of TEL Activities within the scope of the HRDSG was updated based on the Shanghai Declaration and Program of Action in the TELMIN 5, for the reference of the future activities and directions in the steering group.

4.3 Interconnection Training Workshop: 23 March 2003**[HRDSG/02]**

It is reported that there are worthwhile information in the workshop. However, logistic problem, like scheduling one day workshop on Sunday and compressing large materials for one day session put some challenges and burden on project leader, like low participation and digestion of materials in given slot. Evaluation report will be circulated soon. And all the documents are on the website.

4.4 MRA Training Workshop: 24 March 2003**[HRDSG/09]**

The project overseer reported 29 from 10 economies attended the MRA Training Workshop held on 24 March 2003, as a Pre TEL 27 Workshop in Kuala Lumpur, and under the APEC-HRD Project: Orienting and training regulators for MRA implementations. The Phase I of this project has been completed. In Phase II, 2 regional workshops were planned and one has been completed in Bangkok in January 2003 and other one, originally scheduled in May 2003, may be held in sometimes around October 2003. Phase III will only be completed after further checking in budget. The original Phase IV, to be completed in May 2003, can only be finished after final report after the next regional Workshop in PR China. Thus, the project leader requested the deadline of this project to be extended by December 31, 2003 and the HRDSG endorsed that request and put that request to the Plenary.

4.5 HRDSG Response to Shanghai Declaration and Program of Action**[HRDSG/16]**

The HRDSG briefly reviewed Shanghai Declaration and Program of Action, adopted by Ministers at the APEC TELMIN 5 in Shanghai and agreed to use the instructions from Ministers to guide future work of the HRDSG. In particular, the HRDSG has already started one new project and four potential projects proposals in TEL 27 and two more ones which may be tabled at TEL28 which further the work of human capacity building in the TEL, as instructed by Ministers:

1. Thailand Japan have already implemented a project, called **“e-University Network in HRD for E-Government.** This project is proposed with the aim to help bridge the gaps in implementing e-government initiatives among APEC member economies, through collaboration in human resource development. This is a concept to provide the necessary education and training for implementing e-government initiative, through networking among educational institutions in APEC member economies as well as trilateral networking among educational institutions, government agencies and business entities in the participating economies.

The four more projects proposals were developed and presented at TEL27 for consideration, and two more in TEL 28 which are guided by the Shanghai Program of Action include:

2. Australia proposes a **“SME Internet Safety Training Program”** project focusing on capacity building for e-security among APEC economies. The objective of this potential proposal would be to develop on-line training material for raising awareness of internet security issues amongst SMEs.

3. Hong Kong China proposes a **“Telecoms Info Technology Forum (TIF).”** The aim of this proposed project is to provide education and training for senior staff of regulators, telecoms and related sectors in a residential and online format at locations across the Asia-Pacific.

4. Canada also proposes an **“APEC Smart Community Development Project”**, which is to determine the feasibility of developing an APEC Smart Community program. This project will consist of two symposiums. One symposium is to explore the Smart Community concepts and benefits to APEC communities and the other one is to define the requirement of what would be required to develop an APEC Smart Community Program.

5. Australia purposes an **“APEC-MRA HRD project: Training Program Design for Phase II Implementation”**, which conducts training needs analysis and proposed the design of appropriate human resource development activities such as workshops, expert support and additional training resource materials to assist with the implementation and uptake of the APEC TEL MRA Phase Two and to identify human resources in Phase Two economies who could assist provide expert input into this design of human resource development activities.

6. Hong Kong China will make a project proposal in TEL 28, titled as **“Learning Packages for Developments in Third Generation Mobile Communication” project**. The aim of this potential project is to bridge the gap in various phases of third generation mobile communication developments in member economies. This potential project takes into consideration instructions from Ministers with regard to Telecommunication and Information Policies and Market Regulation in that it aims to facilitate “dialogue among policy makers and/ or regulators” in “new technologies such as wireless” communications

7. Korea will make a project proposal in TEL 28, titled as **“Distance Learning Program: Long term Plan to Solve Digital Divide.”** The aim of this potential project is to reduce the digital gap among APEC member economies and achieve sustainable growth and equitable development in the Asia-Pacific region via distance learning program.

Finally, the HRDSG will continue to support the Human Capacity Building Initiatives by maximizing existing and ongoing human resources training projects and programs and introducing new possible projects and further facilitating broad and constructive participation from all member economies as they relate to TEL priorities.

5. DISCUSSION OF ISSUES RAISED FOR HRDSG WITH OTHER STEERING GROUPS

5.1 Regulatory Round Table: 25 March 2003

This item was added in the agenda because HRDSG looked to find possibility to work with LSG in the TEL. The member economies reported that the Regulatory Round Table was a very productive and successful one in terms of quality.

6. NEW PROJECT PROPOSAL

The HRDSG reviews the new project proposals in two categories: one with self funding and another with seeking APEC Fund.

6.1 SME Internet Safety Training Program: Australia [HRDSG/14]

Australia developed this project proposal with AOEMA. This project is to develop the safety Net information booklet into a training program that can be delivered across the APEC economies by education and training providers in the public and private sectors. The training program will be specifically designed to target micro business operating in APEC economies and will assist them to implement internet safety measures. This will give SMEs the confidence to participate in the online economy. The training program would also be aimed towards both the off-line and on-line delivery environments. This project seeks US20,000 from APEC Central fund and other US\$32,700 will be done by the economy. The HRDSG supports this idea and endorsed this project proposal to the Plenary session for consideration.

6.2 Telecom InfoTechnology Forum (TIF): Hong Kong China [HRDSG/04]

This proposal is to provide education and training for senior staff of regulators, telcos and related sectors in a residential and online format at locations across the Asia-Pacific. It is also to offer an education component that provides the basics such as ‘how to read a balance sheet’ and ‘how to build a business model’ and a training

component that provides insights into the technological and commercial trends within the sector, especially around new broadband technologies, new revenue streams and new sources of investment.

This project grew out of involvement with TIF, an industrial forum that is run by private sector in Hong Kong, China and TIF funding comes from them. TIF will develop training courses in collaboration with APT, ITU the World Bank. This project is a self-funded one, with possible sponsorships from participating companies and organizations. Some member economies raised the concern that this project may be commercially operated under the APEC name and the project proposal maker assures that this project will abide by and be operated under the APEC project guideline. With that understanding, the HRDSG supports this idea and endorsed this project proposal to the Plenary session for consideration.

6.3 APEC Smart Community Development Project: Canada [HRDSG/13]

As the outcome of the Broadband Workshop and presentation at DCSG, it is evident that in order to make community-based network and initiatives successful, the following factors need to be addressed: Community support, technology support, sustainability, and content and applications development. This is the background that a project on APEC Smart Community program be considered. The concept of Smart Community is to draw key community player together to address provision of local services, economic development for small entrepreneurs, education and health application. It is proposed to hold two seminars. The first one is to define what smart community is and the second seminar is on the exchange on best practices. This project seeks US\$30,500 from APEC Central fund. The HRDSG supports this idea and endorsed this project proposal to the Plenary session for consideration.

6.4 Learning Packages for Developments in the 3rd Generation Mobile Communications: Hong Kong China

This potential project is postponed to 28th APEC TEL at the request of Hong Kong, China.

6.5 Distance Learning Program: Long Term Plan to Solve Digital Divide: Korea [HRDSG/19]

Korea introduced the basic concept and necessities of this potential project and it will be submitted at the next TEL28, taking into account of the requirements for the APEC Central funds.

6.6 E-University Network in HRD for e-Government Project: Thailand [HRDSG/03]

Thailand reported the aim of the project proposal on e-University network in HRD for e-Government is to help bridge the gaps in implementing e-government initiatives among APEC member economies, through collaboration in human resource development. This is a concept to provide the necessary education and training for implementing e-government initiatives, through networking among educational institutions in APEC member economies as well as trilateral networking among educational institutions, government agencies and business entities in the participating economies. Phase 1 of this project will be self funded this year. Then, at this TEL 27 this project is presented to seek the APEC Central Funds for US\$79,100 for the year 2004 along with self-funding at the amount of US\$120,000 from Waseda University, Japan, ITU-CoE, and in-kind contribution from the participating economies and universities. The HRDSG supports this idea and endorsed this project proposal to the Plenary session for consideration.

6.7 APEC MRA-HRD Project: Training Program Design for Phase II Implementation: Australia [HRDSG/21]

At the MRA Training Workshop held on 24 March in Kuala Lumpur, the participants proposed that a further training program is needed for those economies who have already implemented Phase I of the MRA and are now considering

moving into moving into Phase II. There are currently only two economies in Phase II and about six in Phase I ready for Phase II implementations. There are many different issues from legislation, regulations, standards, designation, accreditation and consultation that are complex and would be more easily resolved by further training. The APEC TEL MRA Task Force considered the participants recommendations and endorsed that a project proposal be urgently prepared for APEC TILF Special Account and referred to the HRDSG for endorsement and to LSG for support, in principal. The purpose of this project is to conduct a training needs analysis and propose the design of appropriate HRD activities such as workshops, expert support and additional training resource materials to assist with the implementation and uptake of the APEC TEL MRA Phase II. This project seeks US\$20,000 from APEC TILF Special Account. The HRDSG supports this idea and endorsed this project proposal to the Plenary session for consideration..

7. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

It was requested by the Executive Director of APII Cooperation Center to inform all member economies who are seeking for APEC Central fund to include the cost of uploading the result of the project onto the TEL website, as was recommended by the Guidebook on APEC Projects (5th edition, revised in 2 October, 2002).

8. OTHER BUSINESS

8.1 Convenorship Arrangements

The Convenor welcomed the Deputy Convenor, Dr. Lang-Chee Chang, the President of Chunghwa Telecom Training Institute in Chinese Taipei and asked for participants' approval for designating Mr. W.K. Leung, Senior Lecturer in Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education, as the other Deputy Convenor. Unanimous consensus was giving to designate Mr. Leung as the Deputy Convenor of the HRDSG. and endorsed Mr. Leung to the Plenary session for consideration and approval.

8.2 World Summit on the Information Society

The APEC in general try to give input to WSIS, and in this context APEC TEL should consider important points to be included in the potential final APEC Report to WSIS. With that in mind, the HRDSG reviews two documents, "The Tokyo Declaration-the Asia-Pacific Perspective to the WSIS" by the Asia-Pacific Regional Conference and "World Summit on the Information Society-Draft Action Plan and Draft Declaration of Principles" by ITU.

8.2.1 The Tokyo Declaration-the Asia-Pacific Perspective to the WSIS: WSIS Asia-Pacific Regional Conference [HRDSG/20]

Some member economies suggest that we should consider longer term or visions of the TEL and benefit of ICT as input to the WSIS.

8.2.2 World Summit on the Information Society-Draft Action Plan and Draft Declaration of Principles: ITU [HRDSG/18]

It is noted that there are three areas and issues in these ITU documents which are related to current HRDSG scope:

1. Capacity building for ICT use (item 22) under Capacity building: human resources development, education, and training;
2. Training ICT specialists (item 23) under Capacity building: human resources development, education, and training;
3. E-learning (item 38) under Promotion of development-oriented ICT applications for all.

9. HRDSG REPORT TO THE TEL: SUMMARY OF PRIORITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The HRDSG discussed the agenda items, progress reports, and proposed projects in the meeting and decided to make the following recommendations to the Plenary for the consideration:

1. Project Proposals:

The HRDSG has one(1) project seeking APEC TILF Special Account and three(3) proposals seeking APEC Central Funds. And the HRDSG has one self-funded project proposal.

1) project seeking APEC TILF Special Account;

(1) APEC MRA-HRD Project: Training Program Design for Phase II Implementation: Australia [telwg27/HRDSG/21]: US\$20,000

2) projects seeking APEC Central Fund: **ranked in priorities.;**

(1) SME Internet Safety Training Program: Australia [telwg27/HRDSG/14]: US\$20,000

(2) e-University Network in HRD for e-Government [telwg27/HRDSG/03]: US\$79,100

(3) APEC Smart Community Development Project: Canada [telwg27/HRDSG/13]:
US\$30,500

3) self-funded project:

(1) Telecom InfoTechnology Forum (TIF): Hong Kong China [telwg27/HRDSG/04]

2. Request for the extension of Project deadline

(1) APEC-HRD Project: Orientating and Training Regulators for MRA Implementations: Canada [telwg27/HRDSG/05]: From May 31,2003 to December 31,2003.

[Attachment 1]

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**APEC TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION
WORKING GROUP 27th MEETING**

Draft Agenda for
Human Resource Development Steering Group (HRDSG)
Thursday 27th, March 2003

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

- 1. Opening Remark**
- 2. Reviews and Adoption of the Agenda**
- 3. Progress and Status Reports on Projects**
 - 3.1. TEL Interconnection Training Project: Australia
 - 3.2. TEL e-Commerce Skills Standard Project: Australia
 - 3.3. APEC MRA-HRD Training Delivery Project: Canada
 - 3.4. Overview of Ipv6: Bridging the Digital Divide: Canada
 - 3.5. APEC Distance Learning Project on Telecommunications Technology: Korea
 - 3.6. Human Resource Development Program of APII Cooperation Center: Korea
 - 3.7. e-University Network in HRD for e-Government: Thailand/Japan
 - 3.8. Information Technology Awareness, Training and Education Materials Combining Critical Information Protection Awareness Raising and Education Requirements and Vendor Training Material

Database: USA

3.9. EduPACT: An Alliance for IT Literacy and Skills Development: PECC

4. Discussion of Issues for HRDSG

- 4.1 Review of HRDSG Projects and Activities
- 4.2 Review of Matrix of TEL Activities-HRDSG
- 4.3 Interconnection Training Workshop: 23 March 2003
 - 4.4 MRA Training Workshop: 24 March 2003
 - 4.5 HRDSG Response to Shanghai Declaration and Program Action

5. Discussion of Issues Raised for HRDSG with other Steering Groups

- 5.1 Regulatory Round Table: 25 March 2003

6. New Project Proposal

- 6.1 SME Internet Safety Training Program: Australia
- 6.2 Telecoms InfoTechnology Forum(TIF) Proposal Telecommunications Education and Training Programme: Hong Kong China
- 6.3 APEC Smart Community Development Project: Canada
- 6.4 Learning Packages for Developments in the 3rd Generation Mobile Communications: Hong Kong China
- 6.5 Distance Learning Program: Long Term Plan to Solve Digital Divide: Korea
- 6.6 E-University Network in HRD for e-Government Project: Thailand/Japan
- 6.7 APEC-MRA HRD Project: Training Program Design for Phase II Implementation: Australia

7. Informational Items**8. Other Business**

- 8.1 Convenorship Arrangements
- 8.2 World Summit on the Information Society
 - 8.2.1 The Tokyo Declaration-the Asia-Pacific Perspective to the WSIS: WSIS Asia-Pacific Regional Conference
 - 8.2.2 World Summit on the Information Society-Draft Action Plan and Draft Declaration of Principles: ITU

9. HRDSG Report to the TEL: Summary of Priorities and Recommendations**H**

**APEC – MRA HRD Project: Training Program Design for Phase II
Implementation**

Doc no:

**telwg27/
HRDSG/21**

HRDSG agenda item : 6.7

**Human Resource Development
Steering Group**

Submitted by:

Australia

Australia		
Financial Information	Total cost of proposal (US\$): 20,000	Amount being sought from APEC Central Fund (US\$): 20,000
Type of Project: seminar/symposium short-term training course ¹ survey or analysis and research <input type="checkbox"/> database/website <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> others <i>Training needs analysis and design</i>		
Project start date: 1 June 2003		Project end date: 1 October 2003
Project Purpose:		
<p>The MRA on Conformity Assessment for Telecommunications Equipment was recognised as a key liberalisation activity by the Leaders as far back as 1998. Voluntary implementation is now planned by nearly all the economies with some having progressed to Phase One and two to Phase Two implementation. Economies are and have been assisted through APEC TEL Task Force meetings and more recently and specifically through the TILF Special Account funded Training Delivery Project TEL 01/2000T.</p> <p>The current Project is aimed at Regulators in Phase One implementation of the MRA and significant progress has been made through training materials development (completed) and the conduct of training workshops. These activities, the proposed one on one individual economy support and the final report are expected for completion on 31 December 2003.</p> <p>AT the MRA Training Workshop held on 24 March in Kuala Lumpur, the participants proposed that a further training program is needed for those economies who have already implemented Phase One of the MRA and are now considering moving into Phase Two. There are currently only two economies in Phase Two and about six in Phase One ready for Phase Two implementation. There are many different issues from legislation, regulations, standards, designation, accreditation and consultation that are complex and would be more easily resolved by further training.</p> <p>The APEC TEL MRA Task Force considered the participants' recommendations and endorsed that a project proposal be urgently prepared for TILF Special Account Funding and referred to the HRDSG for endorsement and to LSG for in principle support as the MRA falls within the LSG jurisdiction.</p> <p>The purpose of this proposal is to conduct a training needs analysis and propose the design of appropriate human resource development activities such as workshops, expert support and additional training resource materials to assist with the implementation and uptake of the APEC TEL MRA Phase Two.</p> <p>This project would engage appropriate consultants to research the needs of economies currently in Phase One, recommend design of appropriate training activities and identify human resources in Phase Two economies who could assist and provide expert input into the design of the anticipated human resource development activities.</p> <p>A detailed project proposal will be developed after TEL 27 if approved. This will be circulated interessionally to economies and when approved, submitted to the APEC Secretariat for appropriate action.</p>		
Signature of Project Overseer:		
Signature of Committee Chair/WG Lead Shepherd:		<i>(Not applicable to Progress Report and</i>

Evaluation Report)*(Separate written confirmation acceptable for email submission) Date:*

**APEC Operational Account
Itemized Budget for Financial Year 2003-2004**

Items			APEC Funding (USD)	Self Financing (USD)
<i>Direct Labour</i>	No. of Hours	Unit Rate		
- Speaker's Honorarium				
- Consultant (including Researcher) Fees	285	\$65	18,525	
- Consultant's Secretary Cost				
<i>Travel</i>				
- Per Diem (including accommodation and "additional payment")				
- Airfare				
	No. of Copies	Unit cost		
<i>Publication of report (including distribution)</i>	100	10	1,000	
<i>Photocopying</i>				
<i>Communications (Phone/ Fax/ Mail/ Courier)</i>			475	
<i>Total</i>			20,000	

* If project straddles more than one year, please indicate the amount of funds required for each of the two financial years in question.

APEC PROJECT FORMAT**Facesheet**

(Tick one) **Project seeking APEC funding** **Project for self-funding**
 Progress Report **Evaluation Report**

(Tick one where applicable) **Operational Account** **TILF Special Account**

Project number: <i>(To be filled in by Secretariat:)</i>	Date received by Secretariat:
Name of Committee/Working Group: Telecommunications and Information Working Group	
Title of Project: SME Internet Safety Training Program	
Proposing APEC Economy: Australia	
Co-sponsoring APEC Economy (ies): Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand	

Project Overseer: Name, Title and Organization (M/F)

Colin Oliver
 Director, Regional Cooperation
 Department of Communication, Information Technology and the Arts

Postal address:
 GPO Box 2154,
 Canberra ACT 2601
 AUSTRALIA

Tel: 612-6271-1847
 Fax: 612-6271-1800
 Email: colin.oliver@dcita.gov.au

Financial Information	Total cost of proposal (US\$): \$ 52,700	Amount being sought from APEC Central Fund (US\$): \$ 20,000
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Type of Project: seminar/symposium short-term training course survey or analysis and research database/website others (*Please specify*) Training Program materials and resources

Project start date: 1 January 2004

Project end date: 15 June 2004

Brief description of Project : its purpose and the principal activities (including when and where) :

AOEMA with the support of FMCC and on behalf of the APEC Telecommunications and Information Working Group, has produced a booklet for APEC that outlines procedures for micro enterprises and individuals to protect themselves on the Internet.

This booklet is a practical guide for beginners as well as experienced Internet users for creating your own "safety net" to safeguard against fraud in the online world. There are 24 topics and 5 guidelines, covering a range of security concerns and organized according to which question they relate to. For each topic there is a definition of the potential problem, recommended steps for avoiding trouble before it occurs, and references to websites that can provide further assistance or more in-depth coverage of the topic.

The project proposal

Most SMEs don't know enough about the online environment to understand how should protect themselves and their computers on the Internet. This leads to concerns over security and tends to create a major barrier.

The project proposal is to develop the Safety Net information booklet into a training program that can be delivered across the APEC economies by education and training providers from the public and private sectors.. The training program will be specifically designed to target micro businesses operating in APEC and will assist them to implement Internet safety measures. This will give small and micro enterprises the confidence to participate in the online economy.

The project will produce:

- § Training Guide – This will have introductory outlines and strategies for covering the 24 topics and 5 guidelines in the Safety Net booklet
- § Lesson Plans – These are for teachers and trainers and will be supported by a range of tools, activities, content and other resources drawn from the extensive library of data sources available in the public domain
- § Learner Guides – The front end of each Learner Guide will include a self-assessment

test to gauge the micro business exposure to security risks when using the Internet and Networks. The Guides will include activities and small projects to help participants to learn.

§ Action Plan for Implementation – The materials will include action planning to assist the implementation of safety measures in micro businesses including case studies and examples of successfully adopted measures and models by SMEs throughout the APEC region

Given the issue of bandwidth the resources will be developed as PDF documents that can be used via the Internet or as hardcopy.

Signature of Project Overseer:

(Separate written confirmation acceptable for email submission) Date:

Signature of Committee Chair/WG Lead Shepherd: (Not applicable to Progress Report and Evaluation Report)

**APEC Operational Account
Itemized Budget for Financial Year 2003-2004**

Items			APEC Funding (USD)	Self Financing (USD)
<i>Direct Labour</i>	No. of Hours	Unit Rate	18,525	15,600
- Speaker's Honorarium				
- Consultant (including Researcher) Fees	285 (240)	USD 65	18,525	15,600
- Consultant's Secretary Cost				
<i>Travel</i>				3,800
- Per Diem (including accommodation and "additional payment")				800
- Airfare				3,000
	No. of Copies	Unit cost		
<i>Publication of drafts (including distribution)</i>	100	USD 10	1,000	
<i>CD-ROM & printed material sets</i>	500	USD 12		6,000
<i>SafetyNet Resource</i>	10,000	USD 7		7,000
<i>Photocopying</i>				
<i>Communications (Phone/ Fax/ Mail/ Courier)</i>			475	300
<i>Total</i>			20,000	32,700

* If project straddles more than one year, please indicate the amount of funds required for each of the two financial years in question.

H

Interconnection Training Project

Doc no:

**telwg27/
HRDSG/03**

**Human Resource Development
Steering Group**

HRDSG agenda item : 3.7

Submitted by:

Thailand-PECC

E-UNIVERSITY NETWORK IN HRD FOR E-GOVERNMENT

Contact: Sudaporn Vimolseth
Prof. Toshio Obi
Email: sudaporv@tot.com.th
Obi.waseda@waseda.jp

**APEC Telecommunications and Information Working Group
27th Meeting | 24-28 March 2003 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

Please note:

This document is not an official APEC document until approved by the Telecommunications and Information Working Group. This version is a draft provided for discussion purposes only.

APEC TEL Working Group

Contribution by Thailand and Japan

Human Resource Development Steering Group

Promoting Human Resource Development in Implementing e-Government Programs In the APEC Region

Proposal

This project is proposed with the aim to help bridge the gaps in implementing e-government initiatives among APEC member economies, through collaboration in human resource development.

In this regard, the government of Thailand in cooperation with ITUCoE and PECC (Japan) took the initiative to propose, for consideration and discussion at APEC TEL 26, a project to establish an e-University **network** in human resource development for e-Government. And project was approved as a self-funded project at the 26th meeting in Moscow in August 2002 and has started in Thailand as the 1st phase pilot project since January 2003.

This is a concept to provide the necessary education and training for implementing e-government initiative, through networking among educational institutions in APEC member economies as well as trilateral networking among educational institutions, government agencies and business entities in the participating economies.

Issue for Consideration and Discussion

5 participating member economies as well as ITU and PECC would welcome discussion of the proposal including questions of:

- Scope of the project;
- links to other APEC TEL projects; and
- other suggestion.

Proposed Scope of the Project

- The project will utilize the concept of inter-country networking of educational institutions, as well as domestic trilateral networking among government agencies, universities and business entities in providing human resource development for e-government initiatives.
- This project will use internet for networking among participating institutions as much as possible.
- The participating institutions would develop a framework for cooperation, create standardized teaching modules and materials and share information on the development and application of IPv6 technologies in e-government programs.
- E-learning or distance learning will be used as one of the teaching methods.
- The target audience is mainly senior government officials and high-level executives as well as senior managers with rapid career development potential, who are responsible all for defining policies implement action and priorities for e-government initiatives and implementation.
- International Seminar at Waseda University in October 2003 as well as workshop in Thailand in 2003 will be a key foundation.

Background

APEC leaders meeting at Brunei in 2000 has launched the Action Agenda for the New Economy, and established e-APEC Task Force to further develop and expand the Agenda. Promoting e-Government was presented by the Task Force as an action item toward the implementation of e-APEC. Consequently, e-Government Ministers urge the TEL to encourage information sharing and collaboration on e- government initiatives in the Action Plan at both the TELMIN4

and 5. Therefore this project is proposed as a response to this directive. The project aims at providing the necessary human resource development in developing and implementing e-government programs. This project will promote the best practices, shares success experience of setting up the framework of the e-Government, building cost effective applications for e-Government, implementing e-Government in various sectors of the government for APEC TEL member economies. The project also will find ways to handle bottleneck of implementing the e-Government. This project will strongly accelerate the forming of e-Government in the region with the involvement of educational institutions. The project will also have joint efforts together with BFSG. And Waseda University, Japan is planning to organize the international seminar in cooperation with both HRDSG and BGSF in Tokyo in the fall of both 2003/2004.

The relevant sections for this project in the notes of the APECTEL25 in Hanoi HRDSC Meeting are as follows: Center of Excellence-Asia & Pacific: ITU-D [hrdsg/14] CoE gave a brief description of the background of the ASP CoE and its Steering Committee and the mission vision of ASP CoE. Some examples of completed and on-going ASP CoE projects were introduced. Examples of project to be implemented in 2002 have also been highlighted. Also there were two (2) possible fund seeking proposals of projects, which sought APEC TEL's joint efforts - Training of Trainers for Case Stud/ e-learning and Training on e-government in Association with Universities. However, there were some concerns raised by HRDSG on fund seeking procedures for observers and discussed on ways to putting forward a proposal as a participant with member economy taking the initiative of the proposal. New Government-University-Industry Collaboration: JAPAN PECC [hrdsg/03] Due to Japan PECC's non-presence in the meeting, China, Professor Mayan made a basic concept of this project on behalf of Japan PECC. He reported that it is currently being developed as a potential project proposal to be submitted in the next TEL meeting. 8.3. Concept of the e-University for e-Government: Professor Mayan, on behalf of Professor T. Obi. Professor Mayan from China delivered the basic concept of an "e-University for e-Government." This concept is closely related to the paper by Professor Obi on "New Government-University-Industry Collaboration [hrdsg/03]. In this e-university concept, courses of face-to-face workshop could be held in local language for better performance. This concept could be developed as project proposal at this moment and would like to develop a proper proposal in the next TEL meeting.

The relevant sections in the notes of the APEC TEL 26 HRD CS Meeting in Moscow are as follows: One new project proposal in TEL 26: Thailand-PECC-ITU proposal for an "E-University Network in HRD for E-Government". Utilizing the concept of internetworking for educational institutions, as well as networking among governmental agencies, universities and business entities, this project aims to provide human resource development for e-government initiatives. Thereby facilitating cooperation among governments, businesses and educational and social institutions in human resource training as instructed by Ministers; Three potential proposals to be developed and presented at TEL 27, which are guided by the Shanghai Program of Action include: e-University for network in HRD for e-Government: Thailand-PECC-ITU [HRDSG/03]

Thailand, in coordination with PECC and ITU proposed the project proposal on e-University network in HRD for e-Government. This project is proposed with the aim to help bridge the gaps in implementing e-government initiatives among APEC member economies, through collaboration in human resource development. This is a concept to provide the necessary education and training for implementing e-government initiatives, through networking among educational institutions in APEC member economies as well as trilateral networking among educational institutions, government agencies and business entities in the participating economies. This will be a self-funded project in phase 1 with the total cost of \$80,000. Among them, \$50,000 will be from Waseda University, Japan, and the remaining \$30,000 from ITU-CoE, and in-kind contribution from the participating universities. Then, subject to TEL 27, this project will seek the APEC Central Funds for later phase. The HRDSG supports this idea and endorsed this project proposal to the Plenary session for consideration.

New project at the plenary session.

A self-funded project proposal from Thailand, PECC and ITU on e-University Network in HRD for e-Government with Japanese and Chinese support. Japan thanked for approval and also PECC and also ITU for proposal. _

(Tick Ü one) **Project seeking APEC funding** @ **Progress Report** @ **Evaluation Report**(Tick Ü one) [] **Operational Account** [] **TILF Special Account**

Project number: (To be filled in by Secretariat)		Date received by Secretariat:	Late/Not late @ @
Name of Committee/Working Group: Human Resource Development Steering Group			
Title of Project: e-University network in HRD for e-Government			
Proposing APEC Member: Thailand, Japan			
Co-sponsoring APEC Member(s): Philippines, Vietnam and Indonesia			
Project Overseer: Name, Title and Organization 1 Ms Sudaporn Vimolseth 2 Professor Toshio Obi			
Postal address: 1 TOT Academy, TOT Corporation Public Company Limited, Bangkok, Thailand 2 Waseda University 1-3-10 Nishiwaseda, Shinjuku, Tokyo, Japan		1 Tel: +66-2-580-1076 Fax: ;66-2-580-2097 Email: sudaporv@tot.co.th 2 Tel/Fax: +813-3203-6296 Email: obi.waseda@waseda.jp	
Financial Information	Total cost of proposal (US\$): 199,100 (Self fund: FY 2004/\$50,000 from Waseda University, Japan, \$30,000 from ITU-CoE, and \$ 40,000 In-Kind support from participating parties).	Amount being sought from APEC Central Fund (US\$): \$79,100/FY 2004	
Type of Project: seminar/symposium short-term training course survey or analysis and research @ database/website @ others (Please specify) Investigation + Course material development + Workshop/Seminar			
Project start date (Phase 2) 2004/01/01		Project end date: 2004/12/31	
Project Purpose: 1. To establish APEC "e-University networks" as a center of excellence in HRD for e-government through e-learning vocational courses/system by using new networking technology. 2. To promote strong partnership and interactive collaboration among academic institution, government and industry in supporting HRD requirements in the new economy. 3. To implement ICT training and research programs for fulfilling the need of the new environment of digital society.			
Signature of Project Overseer: (Separate written confirmation acceptable for email submission) Date:			
Signature of Committee Chair/WG Lead Shepherd: (Not applicable to Progress Report)			

*and Evaluation Report)**(Separate written confirmation acceptable for email submission) Date:***ECOTECH Weightings Matrix
(Revised - November 2000)***[Enter project number and title]*

Criteria	Supporting Information (indicate paragraph number if details are in the project proposal)	Linkage (1 point per criterion)
Responds to a <u>specific</u> instruction from Leaders/ Ministers ¹	Yes- it is to fulfill the instruction of APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting 2001, as recorded in Statement Para. 15, also in implementing the requirement stipulated in Appendix 2: of e-APEC Strategy IIB: On development and provision of Information and Telecommunication Infrastructure and Technology. This is also a follow up to the TELMIN5, Shanghai in May 30, 2002: Program of Action; item (2) Telecommunication, Information Policies and Market Regulation; item (3) Information, Communication and Network Society; and item (4) Human Capacity Building on e-government.	1
Meets a core ECOTECH theme under the <i>Manila Declaration</i> ¹	Yes- This fits in with the goals identified in the Manila Declaration: to promote HRD; harnessing technologies in the future; and strengthening economic infrastructure.	1
Responds to the Common Policy Concepts, Activities and Dialogues identified in Part II of the <i>Osaka Action Agenda</i> ¹	Yes- this is responding to the Osaka Action Agenda 2001, Part II, Section B: Economic and Technical Cooperation in Specific Areas, as well as item 9. on Telecommunication and Information, Common Policy Concepts, sub-items a,f,g and h.	1
Responds to a <u>specific</u> ECOTECH Initiative ²	Yes- This is to implement as part of the Asia-Pacific Information Infrastructure Initiatives.	1
Improves skills, including in new technologies	Yes- this is part of the main objectives of this initiative, as explained in paragraph 03, 04, 06	1
Builds capacity and strengthens institutions	Yes- this is part of the main objective of this	1

	initiative, as explained in Paragraph 03, 04, 06, 07	
Measurably improves economic efficiency/performance ³	Yes- as explained in paragraph 03	1
Is of <u>practical</u> benefit to the private/business sector; has private/business sector <u>participation</u> ; and/or <u>funding</u> ⁴	Yes-tremendous benefit to the private/business sector especially through joining HRD programs and research activities. Their participation and funding are highly encouraged.	1
Assists economies attain sustainable growth and equitable development, while reducing economic disparities among APEC economies and improving economic and social well-being	Yes- as elaborated in paragraph 04	1
Supports a TILF objective, as laid down in Part I of the <i>Osaka Action Agenda</i> ¹	Not Applicable	---
Disseminates information including through seminars/websites/databases ⁵	Yes- this is part of the core activities of this initiatives, as explained in paragraph 18	
Outline the <u>outcome</u> and how members will benefit ⁵	Yes- as detailed out in paragraph 19	
	<i>Net Score</i>	9

Footnote

- ¹ Identify which instruction/ECOTECH theme/OAA element.
- ² See <http://www.apecsec.org.sg/ecotech/index.html>
- ³ Policy outcomes that include development of energy efficiency guidelines, food safety standards etc
- ⁴ One point for each element up to a maximum of 3 points.
- ⁵ Not scored

Remarks (Please indicate if not applicable e.g., for TILF projects. Additional information in support of projects which do not score highly may also be provided here by the Lead Shepherd/Chair).

Projects Seeking APEC Funding (Draft)

A. Project Design

Project

01. Name of project.

e-University Network in HRD for e-Government

02. Name of the working group or committee taking responsibility for the project and the dissemination of its results.

Telecommunications and Information working group (TEL) / HRDSG (Human Resource Development Steering Group)

Objectives

03. Describe briefly how you will measure your results (in the short and longer term) to know if your project has been successful. (You must provide detailed assessment measures in paragraph 19)

This initiative is a response to the directive of APEC TELMIN4 and 5. This initiative will benefit member economies, especially for the developing economies, in their endeavor to implement the e-Government strategy. In the long term, the HRD and research activities of this initiative will help create efficient government operations as well as in bridging the digital divide intra and inter country, especially through:

- i. Standardized teaching materials and teaching models
- ii. Standardization in e-government practice in APEC economies
- iii. Standardization in software development in e-government activities.
- iv. Increased numbers of students, research activities, teaching courses and universities involved in HRD for e-government
- v. Workshop and e-learning vocational courses

In the short term, the initiative will provide training, education and knowledge to the participating universities and government staff, as well as private sectors, through distance learning by capitalizing on the newest network infrastructure (IPv6 for example); and by learning from examples of best practices in implementing e-government initiatives. The major concern is human capacity building for high-level officials.

04. How, briefly, this project responds to the priorities set by APEC Leaders and Ministers, as evidenced by parts of the APEC Action Agenda including Action Program, work plan, vision statement, and policy statement that relate to this project.

APEC Leaders meeting at Brunei in 2000 has launched the Action Agenda for the New Economy, and established e-APEC Task Force to further develop and expand the Agenda. Promoting e-Government was presented by the Task Force as an action item toward the implementation of e-APEC. Consequently, e-Government Ministers urged the TEL to encourage information sharing and collaboration on e-government initiatives in the Action Plan at the TELMIN4 and 5. In response to this directive, this project aims at finding the bottle-neck of implementing the e-Government, shares success experience of setting up the framework of the e-Government, building cost effective applications for e-Government and, implementing e-Government in various sectors of the government for APEC TEL member economies.

This project will strongly accelerate the functioning of e-Government in the region with the involvement of education institutions.

The project will also have joint efforts together with BFGS.

05. For applications under the TILF Special Account: How briefly this project contributes to APEC Trade and Investment Liberalization and Facilitation (e.g. relevance to specific parts of the Osaka Action Agenda).

Even though this initiative is not under TILF, it will make the trade and investment more effective and efficient

by e-government scheme, when electronic means of transactions are encouraged, networking facilities are efficiently used, and working procedures are simplified to facilitate the transaction processes.

Linkages

06. The kinds of institutions in member economies intended to benefit from the results of the project. Highlight the direct benefits to the institutions, the types of business in member economies, which will benefit from the results of the project and what the direct benefits are.

Higher education institutions, government agencies and business entities. For example, by promoting research and implementation of the IPv6 technology, it will give the direct benefit to the growth of ICT based businesses, better productivity and efficiency than the current networks can offer. When more universities are working together in executing and sharing research programs, more students and researchers will benefit without the need to pay high education fees as teaching can be delivered through distant learning networks. Therefore students from developing economies can tremendously benefit from e-learning arrangements. If the private sector wishes to join this training and research project, they will earn opportunity to command competency in the newest IPv6 technology and operations. At the same time this will not cost them more than the connectivity fee they need to pay to the APII and AI3 NOC. In addition, due to superior characteristics of the IPv6 technology, it will provide wider and better options for infrastructure requirement of e-government initiatives.

07. How the participation of the business/private sector and non-governmental institutions has been sought or will be sought. Illustrate how the business/private sector has been involved in the planning and delivery of the project and whether any other APEC fora have been consulted. (*)

Universities and business entities in the APEC economies are strongly encouraged to participate in this initiative. For a start this initiative will be implemented by the following institutions:

Waseda University, Japan
 BUPT (Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications), China.
 Kasetsart University, Thailand
 MPT Telecom Training Institute of Vietnam
 APDMEN member universities in Asia and Pacific
 Possible participation by University of Philippines, University of Indonesia and major universities in APEC Region

In collaboration with:

PECC (Japan), AUAP (Association of Universities in Asia and Pacific)/APDMEN (Asia-Pacific Distance/Multimedia Education Network)-UNESCO Unitwin Program
 ITU ASP CoE (Center of Excellence, Asia and Pacific, ITU-D)
 Private IT industry partners will be invited to deliver training reference materials, training facilities.

08. How this project will add "APEC value" (as to the potential benefits of implementing projects) in the context of other work that might have been done elsewhere in the same field. (*)

APEC value 1: This project consorts to the Cancun Declaration in the aspect of upgrading the information infrastructure.

APEC value2: The pilot study regarding this project was already reported at the 22nd APEC TEL WG Meeting in Bali, and also seeking APEC fund for delivering the research has been supported by the participating member economies.

APEC value3: This project encourages participation from all APEC member economies. Participating economies and institutions will be asked to closely collaborate in pursuing the optimal network structure to save cost.

APEC value4: To acquire reliable results from the simplified commercial network case, active participation from the private sector is very much preferred in order to increase the sense of reality.

09. An indication of how the project might contribute to related projects or activities in APEC or elsewhere.

E-Government is not only related to policymaking and regulatory issues, it is also related to improvement in ICT technologies. BFSG already initiated discussions on e-Government issues. ESTG (e-Security Task Group) strictly focused on security issues in the e-Commerce and e-Government etc. In response to the activities of these groups, this project will collaborate closely with each group, especially in the aspect of HRD and capacity building of the e-government initiatives. APEC-TEL Steering Committees have been encouraged to build human capacity development across all the specialist groups and this project will assist this process.

10. Describe the deliverables of the project and demonstrate how they will meet the needs of the targeted beneficiaries.

Based upon outcome, lessons and experiences of the 1st phase in Thailand in 2003, the output will include the following:

- | The targeted beneficiaries will be exposed to the latest technology, model and best practices of e-government initiatives that are being implemented by the member economies. This benefit will be delivered through networks of e-learning among the participating institutions in the member countries.
- | The way this project is organized (please also refer Methodology section for detail) will certainly benefit the future implementation of e-Government in programs in the APEC region.
- | The result of investigation will help on focusing the training needed to implement the e-Government;
- | Training courses both in local languages and English will be developed;
- | Benchmarking – both nationally and internationally, and sharing of good practice examples and case studies;
- | Monitoring the effectiveness of e-Government.

Methodology

11. A concise description of the project's methodology by components, with its associated outputs clearly specified.

Review and evaluation of outcome in the 1st phase in Thailand as a pilot project and international seminar in Tokyo in 2003 will become the basis for the 2nd phase in 2004.

2 committees will be established to make this project successful in quality. 1st committee on Training program of e-learning is to concentrate it on evaluation of the program head by Ms Sudaporn, VP of TOT. 2nd committee on Seminar head by Professor Obi is to work for the international seminar at Waseda University in October 27-29, 2003. The committee evaluates and selects the best papers in the e-government as well as introduction of contents of the Thailand case.

In the short term, the initiative will provide exchange of training, education and knowledge to the participating universities and government staff, as well as private sectors, through distant learning by capitalizing on the newest network infrastructure (IPv6 for example); and by learning from examples of best practices in implementing e-government initiatives. This project will give emphasis to standardization of some key elements of training and technology, and encourage interoperability among institutions and economies, so that the efficient working framework could be developed. In the short term the output will be in the form of: 1) Standardized teaching materials and teaching models, and 2) Manuals for standardization in some e-government practice in APEC member economies.

The long-term output will be in the form of standardization in teaching, training materials and software development for some activities in e-government activities.

The short and long term output with regard to the establishment of regional networking frameworks among government, industry and universities in the form of:

1. Incubate Researchers and Engineers of e-government and information sharing
2. Progress reports to HRDSG at every APEC-TEL meeting
3. Perform demonstration which would improve the knowledge of APEC member economies,
4. Information distribution and R&D of the implementation training program/vocational courses on e-government, and make the progression of its deployment, such as in distance learning, telemedicine, e-procurement, e-business and other application areas.
5. The cooperation among the participating institutions in the initial phase will be used as a test bed in implementing the stable and reliable network as the basic infrastructure that is capitalizing on the HRD for e-government.
6. Both quantitative and qualitative evaluation/reviews of the program will be made at two international seminars/workshops in the Phase 1 and Phase 2.
 - Both International consultants and local researchers will work closely together for organizing various workshops and on line training programs
 - International seminar in Japan will make review and evaluation, and prepare teaching modules on e-government as highlight of the project
 - e-University will play an important role on providing resources, networking and facilities for the workshop and online training
 - ITUCoE will provide consultants and introduce lessons on similar projects

Tentative course curriculum model

- 1) Comprehensive introduction to e-government
- 2) Formulation of strategic plan for e-government
- 3) Establishment of infrastructure of e-government
- 4) Security policy and technology/GPKI
- 5) New management models such as ERP, BPR and SCM

- 6) Information/Service application
- 7) G to B/e-procurement/e-tax
- 8) G to C/application of services to citizens
- 9) Legal infrastructure/IPR/privacy protection
- 10) Literacy education/training
- 11) e-commerce/e-marketplace

12. A timeline for circulation and submission of this project proposal with drafts circulated well in advance to fora to allow careful consideration.

1. Distribute the Progress report to HRDSG and BFSG at every APEC-TEL meeting.

13. A timetable for the accomplishment of each component in (11).

Detailed Action Items and Plans of Phase 1 in 2003 and Phase 2 in 2004.

0: Concept presentation was given at APECTEL25 in Hanoi and HRDSG (March 2002), and APEC TEL 26 in Moscow and HRDSG (August 2002).

1: The Phase 1 project was approved as the self-funding project at APEC-TEL 26 in Moscow (August 2002).

Phase 1

2: Building up Operating Team, investigating and analyzing requirement, compiling courseware, (Jan until April, 2003).

3: Status report will be delivered and the 2nd phase of this project will be proposed for seeking APEC Central Fund in APECEL27 (March, 2003) as noted at the APEC TEL 26.

4: Courseware delivery trial on Internet in member universities and AUAP/APDMEN in each economy (April ~ Nov. 2003) in October 2003.

5. Status report will be delivered in APEC TEL28 (Sept. 2003)

6: 1st International seminar on HRD for e-Government in Tokyo (Oct. 2003)

7. Face to face workshop/seminar/online training program will be held in Thailand as a pilot test bed.

8: First review of activities and progress of this project, (Dec.2003).

Phase 2

9: First evaluation and assessment (Mar. 2004).

10: Courseware delivery on Internet in member universities (Apr.~ Nov.2004)

11: Second evaluation and assessment (Sep. 2004).

12: 2nd International seminar on HRD for e-Government.

13: Face to face workshop/seminar/online training program will be held in each participating economy.

14: Review of activities and progress of this project (Dec. 2004)

15. Finalisation of Report

Assignment of work/manpower for programs

	Philippines	Thailand	Indonesia	Vietnam	Japan
--	-------------	----------	-----------	---------	-------

5 international consultants 100h/Man	1	1	1	1	1
10 local researchers	1	1	1	1	1
6 secretaries 50h/M (assistants)	1	1	1	1	2
16 speakers (8 international and 8 local)	3	3	3	3	4
Online program training	0	0	0	0	-
Workshop	0	0	0	0	-
International seminar	-	-	-	-	0

Timetable & Work Plan 2004

	Activities	Reporting
January	Recruitment of both international consultants and local researchers	
February	Production of teaching materials and modules	
March	Creation of content and infrastructure	Reporting to APEC TEL 29
April	Test trials for online program	
May	Training program in Philippines	
June	Training program in Indonesia	
July		
August	Training program in Vietnam	
September	Training program in Thailand	Report to APEC TEL 30
October	International seminar in Tokyo	
November	Review and evaluation of project	
December	Finalization of report	

14. The number of APEC member economies that will participate in this project. Please indicate the names of member economies participating in each component of the project as set out in (11). (*)

Initial Region Members

- Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam and Japan
- Major Universities in APEC economies including Japan, China, Vietnam and Thailand are encouraged to involve in this initiative. For a start Waseda University in Japan PECC will work closely with identified universities of AUAP/APDMEN in the member economies.

Partners

- PECC
- ITU, ASP CoE
- AUAP (Association of Universities in Asia and Pacific)/ APDMEN (Asia Pacific Distance and Multimedia Education Network) under UNESCO Unitwin Program
- Universities

Budget

15. An itemized budget for the project, including provision for any publication and dissemination of project results, in the prescribed format. Applications under the Operational Account should use the format at *Annex A1*. Applications under the TILF Special Account should use the format at *Annex A2*. The budget should illustrate the assumptions adopted (e.g. unit costs) for the computations.

The budget of this project consist of two main parts(1) Funding from APEC, ITU-CoE and Waseda University, (2) In-kind support from participating parties, including local facilities and manpower. The budget will be used for seminars/workshops, research trials/training the distribution of information for publishing the reports of this project, fees for a part of the demonstrations, transportation of materials and some travel budgets for experts, speakers and researchers

16. A timetable for the drawdown of APEC funding requested for the project, including details of any advance payment or installment payment requested and justifications for such requests.

None

17. Details of any request for waiver or exception from the normal APEC financial rules with justifications.

None

Dissemination of Project Output

18. A plan for the publication and dissemination of the results of the project, including:

a. The complete transition into IPv6 from IPv4 for the all almost users and ISPs and Vendors until 2005 is the consensus of the Internet. Thus, the output of this project will be distributed among governments, business and academia of APEC member economies.

b. The form and content;

The output will be posted in the APECTEL website as well as ITU CoE and AUAP and at the same time, it will be distributed in the form of paper to interested parties including the member economies' governments, for the information distribution and sharing of this project.

c. Format (e.g. hard copies, floppy discs, internet uploading);

In addition to (b), the final result will be downloadable and hard copies will also be available. And electronic dissemination through the Internet, such as Mail, Web page, etc, will be made available.

c. Number of copies for the publication;

About 300 hard copies will be produced.

d. Accessibility of results for the targeted audience;

It will be easy for the audiences to access the result of this project through the website. For hard copies, equally fixed number of copies will be provided to each member economies' government and PECC.

f. A publicity plan for:

i) Briefing the general or specialist media about key components of the project;

For the media, the information will be distributed by ITU Press releases and etc. And Web pages will be

24hours and 365 days opened to the all over the world.

- ii) The promotion of sales or other dissemination of the final product; and
 - iii) For dissemination, contractors will be attending relevant international meetings such as ITU, APECTEL, APDMEN, APT, APAN, ASTAP, AIC and have the opportunity to advertise the results. And some academic contributions will be available also by the young researchers as their result of research on this Testbed.
- g. A budget for publication and dissemination, to form part of the itemized budget. The fund for publication is itemized in budget and dissemination of the Internet by website will be self funded.

Assessment of Project

19. With reference to your objectives stated in paragraph 3, provide detailed criteria (quantitative and qualitative) for how you will measure your results in the short and long term to know if your project has been successful. State your current benchmarks for measurement, your target results from the project for each measurement criterion and the range of acceptable results both in numerical and percentage terms, where possible.

The success of this initiative can be assessed by the following measurement yardsticks:

- i. Number of universities in APEC economies linked to e-University networks.
- ii. Number of students from related parties enrolled and graduated from the e-government course programs in the participating Universities.
- iii. Number of e-government related research activities conducted for business and government agencies.
- iv. Number of participants attending seminars and workshops on e-government organized in the participating institutions.
- v. Number of academic exchange programs on e-government initiatives among the participating universities.
- vi. Number of consultation works on e-government initiatives done by the participating universities.
- vii. Number of classes on e-government in member universities.
- viii. Number of teaching and training materials produced on education of e-government.
- ix. Context of recommendations and reviews at 2 international seminars.

B. Undertaking by the Working Group/Committee

The (name of Working Group/Committee) undertakes that, working closely with the APEC Secretariat, due care has been taken that:

- The line items for the APEC-funded parts of the budget for this project are within SOM-approved guidelines.
- The costs for line items for APEC-funded parts of the budget of this project are justifiable.

and, with regard to the dissemination of results from the project, due care will be taken that:

- Comprehensive quality control and professional editing, including factual precision and thoroughness, to ensure that the publication or other dissemination media will be understood by and useful/beneficial to the target audience, will be undertaken before submission of the publication to the printer or the APEC Secretariat.
- Any output will be consistent with APEC's publication policy.

The project has been reviewed, approved and prioritized by my Committee/Working Group before it is submitted to the BMC for review.

Signature

Name of Lead Shepherd or Chair *(Please print)*

Date and Place

Gender Criteria for Formulation and Evaluation of Projects

Objectives

1. Show how the objectives of the project provide benefits for women, where appropriate. APEC Ministers have indicated (*Framework for the Integration of Women in APEC*) that benefits might include: increased involvement of women; taking account of the differences in women's and men's lives (gender analysis); and collection/use of sex-disaggregated data.

First of all, one of the project overseers is a woman. This project is to conduct research and development and the next generation Internet test beds that could improve everyone's welfare. It is gender neutral and not limited to benefits for women. However we will make sure the participating universities encourage their qualified women faculties and students to take part in this project.

Linkages

2. Show how the participation of women has been/will be sought. Show how women are involved in the planning, management, allocation of resources, and implementation of the project.

This is a joint project that consists of member economies in APEC especially from developing economies. In our plan for new faculty and student intake, in general planning, management and implementation of the project, allocation of resources, the participating economies, universities and institutions will be asked to provide equal chance to women based on qualifications.

Methodology

3. Provide a brief description of the way women will be able to participate equitably in the development and implementation of the project.

Women would have a voice on equal terms with men when involving in this project in all ways possible.

4. Provide a brief description to show that the project will collect and use sex-disaggregated data (if available) to measure the project's effects on women.

We might collect the data on number of women who will be involved in implementing, designing, or other kind of participation in this project.

Dissemination of project output

5. Does the plan for the publication and dissemination of the project's results include communication methods that are appropriate for women?

- Questions that may be relevant include: Are women one of the target audiences? Does the plan take account of women with low literacy and women with low access to electronic media? Will the results be disseminated to women's organizations?

The results of the project could be disseminated on websites where women can have equal access to the information.

Budget

6. Are women involved in making decisions on the allocation of resources?

Women direct and indirectly will participate in many activities of this project including resource allocation.

7. Where appropriate, provide details of the project's budget that are allocated to activities that address the specific needs of women.

Not Applicable: Because this project is technology-oriented and gender-neutral, and activities related to this project will provide benefits to everyone.

Assessment of project

8. Provide details of how the project proponent will assess whether he/she has met the gender criteria for APEC projects and how he/she will measure the impact of the project on women.

As an example, the number of women participants in this project can be counted. Another example is that the number of women who can hold IP addresses could be compared before and after introducing IPv6 technology.

* * * * *

APEC Operational Account

[5]

**Itemized Budget for Financial Year 2004 at the 2nd Phase_
23-Mar-03**

Items			APEC Funding (USD)	Self Financing (USD)
<i>Direct Labor</i>	No. of Hours	Rate	\$40,800	\$28,500
-Speaker's Honorarium (8 international and 8 local)	16 speakers/session	\$300	\$4,800	
- International consultant Fees	5 consultants	32d/\$250	\$24,000	\$16,000
- 10 Local researchers Fees	50h/1Researcher	\$25/1h		\$12,500
- Consultant's Secretary Cost	6secretary/200hours	\$10/1h	\$12,000	
<i>Travel</i>			\$38,300	\$9,000
- Per Diem (including accommodation and "additional payment")	8 international speakers 4days	\$200	\$12,800	
	5 international consultants 15 days	\$200	\$ 9000	\$6,000
- Airfare	8 international speakers	\$1500	\$12,000	
	5 international consultants	\$1500	\$ 4500	\$3,000
	No. of Copies	Unit cost		
<i>Publication of report</i> (including distribution)	300 copies	\$15		\$4,500
<i>Photocopying</i>				\$1,000
<i>Communications</i> (Phone/ Fax/ Mail/ Courier)	Including 100 hours of video conferencing for distance learning.			\$37,000
<i>Expenses in kind contribution</i>				\$ 40,000
<i>Total</i>			\$79,100	\$120,000

World Summit on e-government
October 27-30, 2003 ,Tokyo

As one of the highlight activities of the ongoing APEC-ITU(ASP CoE)-PECC project [e-university in HRD for e-government], Waseda University will organize the World Summit on e-government in Tokyo in October 27-30,2003. At the same occasion, Waseda University will celebrate the establishment of ITU ICT Center for world class research and training programs at Campus. The conference will demonstrate new interactive collaboration

among government, industry and university, as strategic networking partners on e-government.

* **Organizer** Waseda University, Tokyo

* **Supporters** APECTEL, ITU ASPCoE, APDMEN, PECC(Japan),co-sponsor APEC member economies(Thailand, Japan , and others)

.. **Date/Site** October 27-30, 2003, Waseda University, Tokyo,Japan

• **Program**

- Ø Pre-conference Workshop [e-university in HRD for e-government]
- Ø Opening ceremony
- Ø 3 key note speeches [Distance learning] [e-Japan] [New IT Business Model]
- Ø Plenary session

I e-University in HRD(Human Resource Development) for e-government
Case study - Thailand

II Global Lessons from APEC and ITU activities on e-government
- 4 panelists

III Priority topics [Security] [IPR] [New technologies]
- 4 panelists

IV International cooperation, Digital Divide
- 4 panelists

Ø Working Group session

1 Outsourcing / Regional economic development (3 presentators)

2 killer contents / application (3 presentators)

3 IT and environment (3 presentators)

.. **Schedule**

Oct 27	Oct 28	Oct 29	Oct 30
	9:30AM Opening ceremony key note speeches	9:30AM Working Group 1, 2, 3	Tour to YRP (Yokosuka Research Park) and Yokohama waterfront
	12:00PM lunch	12:30PM lunch	
3:00PM Pre-Conference Workshop (e-University in HRD for e-government)	1:00PM Plenary session I	1:30PM Plenary session III	
	3:30PM Plenary session II	3:30PM Plenary session IV	
6:30PM	6:30PM	6:30PM	

Working dinner	Welcome dinner	Reception	
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Information

1. call papers

submit 1 page abstract of paper by email for selection

Deadline: June 30

2. registration

submit personal information (name, sex, age, nationality, affiliation, position, email address) by email.

Deadline: August 31,

(registration fee of \$250 will be exempted to APECTEL members)

3. contact / submission

Professor Toshio Obi,

Director ,Research Institute of e-government, Waseda University

Obi.waseda@waseda.jp

4. homepage for future information

<http://www.obi.giti.waseda.ac.jp>

March 27, 2003
Toshio Obi, PECC
Sudaporn TOT, Thailand
Proposal

Proposal

This project is proposed with the aim to help bridge the gaps in implementing e-government initiatives among APEC member economies, through collaboration in human resource development

Thailand,Japan in cooperation with ITUCoE and PECC (Japan) took proposed a project to establish an e-University network in human resource development for e-Government

Proposed Scope of the Project (1)

Proposed Scope of the Project (1)

The project will utilize the concept of inter-country networking of educational institutions, as well as domestic trilateral networking among government agencies, universities and business entities in providing human resource development for e-government initiatives.

This project will use internet for networking among participating institutions as much as possible.

The participating institutions would develop a framework for cooperation, create standardized teaching modules and materials and share information on the development and application of IPv6 technologies in e-government programs.

Proposed Scope of the Project (2)

- E-learning or distance learning will be used as one of the teaching methods.

- The target audience is mainly senior government officials and high-level executives as well as senior managers with rapid career development potential, who are responsible all for defining policies implement action and priorities for e-government initiatives and implementation.

International Seminar at Waseda University in October 2003 as well as workshop in Thailand in 2003 will be a key foundation.

Linkages

- Higher education institutions
- Government agencies and
- Business entities
- Private sector

Tentative Course Curriculum Model

- Comprehensive introduction to e-government
- Formulation of strategic plan for e-government
- Establishment of infrastructure of e-government
- Security policy and technology/GPKI
- New management models such as ERP, BPR and SCM
- Information/Service application
- G to B / e-procurement / e-tax
- G to C / application of services to citizens
- Legal infrastructure / IPR/privacy protection
- Literacy education/training
- e-commerce / e-marketplace

Action Plan (Phase1 - 2003)

- Building up the operating team, analysing requirements, compiling courseware Jan. – Apr. 2003
- Status report – Mar. 2003
- Courseware delivery trial – Apr. – Nov. 2003
- Status report in APEC TEL 28 – Sept. 2003
- Pilot face-to-face workshop/online training program in Thailand
- 1st Int'l seminar on HRD for e-Government in Tokyo – Oct. 2003
- First review of activities and progress – Dec. 2003

Action Plan (Phase 2 - 2004)

- First evaluation and assessment – Mar. 2004
- Courseware delivery over the Internet in member economies – Apr. – Nov. 2004

- Second evaluation and assessment – Sep. 2004
- 2nd Int'l seminar on HRD for e-Government
- Face-to-face workshop/online training program in each participating economy
- Review of activities and progress – Dec. 2004
- Finalisation of Report

Initial Region Members

- Japan, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam
- Major Universities in APEC economies including Japan, China, Vietnam and Thailand are encouraged to involve in this initiative.

Partners

- PECC
- ITU, ASP CoE
- AUAP (Association of Universities in Asia and Pacific) / APDMEN (Asia Pacific Distance and Multimedia Education Network) under UNESCO Unitwin Program Universities

H

APEC Smart Community Development Project

Doc no:

**telwg27/
HRDSG/13**

HRDSG agenda item : 6.3

**Human Resource Development
Steering Group**

Submitted by:

Canada

APEC Smart Community Development Project

Contact: Vicki Schouten
Email: schouten.vicki@ic.gc.ca

Brief description of Project : its purpose and the principal activities (including when and where) :

The purpose of this project is to determine the feasibility of developing an APEC Smart Community program. This project will consist of two symposiums. One symposium to explore the Smart Community concept and benefits to APEC communities and one symposium to define the requirements of what would be required to develop an APEC Smart Community Program. The requirements would include identifying sources of funding and private sector support. The first symposium would be held at the TEL 28 (or 29 depending on timing), followed by another meeting at TEL 29 (or 30) to define the requirements for the next step.

What is a Smart Community?

A smart community is the phenomenon of villages, towns and cities getting almost ubiquitously connected to the Internet, and using the connection to involve citizens in networked activities--ranging from electronically accessed government services, tele-health and distance education to e-commerce. These initiatives have been undertaken almost without exception as public/private partnerships whose purpose is to create a competitive advantage for regional economies. What distinguishes them from other information-economy strategies is that they depend on the citizens of that community for their success. Thus the public is implicated in a way not normally associated with economic decisions. Underlying the smart communities concept is a strong desire to improve quality of life for all inhabitants of a community. This implies some reasonable linkage of the concept of an "electronic community with a specific physical place or set of places within the region. Such a system not only includes the technical infrastructure components, but also accommodates users by providing the tools, training and support they need to accept and use technology and the institutional infrastructure that facilitates use.

Today, a community's strength is based on knowledge of the greater whole, on what you, me, the scientists, the academics, what we are all doing in the community. That is why a smart city focuses on institutions and alliances ... The strongest cities will be the ones best able to form alliances--to be anchored in several areas, several things they are good at" (Reardon, John. 1999. In Rod Ziegler, *Edmonton Journal*. 29 April, H1.)

Signature of Project Overseer:

(Separate written confirmation acceptable for email submission) Date:

Signature of Committee Chair/WG Lead Shepherd: *(Not applicable to Progress Report and Evaluation Report)*

(Separate written confirmation acceptable for email submission) Date:

ECOTECH Weightings Matrix

Criteria	Supporting Information (indicate paragraph number if details are in the project proposal)	Linkage (1 point per criterion)
Responds to a <u>specific</u> instruction from Leaders/ Ministers ¹		
Meets a core ECOTECH theme under the <i>Manila</i>		

<i>Declaration</i> ¹		
Responds to the Common Policy Concepts, Activities and Dialogues identified in Part II of the <i>Osaka Action Agenda</i> ¹		
Responds to a <u>specific</u> ECOTECH Initiative ²		
Improves skills, including in new technologies		
Builds capacity and strengthens institutions		
Measurably improves economic efficiency/performance ³		
Is of <u>practical</u> benefit to the private/business sector; has private/business sector <u>participation</u> ; and/or <u>funding</u> ⁴		
Assists economies attain sustainable growth and equitable development, while reducing economic disparities among APEC economies and improving economic and social well-being		
Supports a TILF objective, as laid down in Part I of the <i>Osaka Action Agenda</i> ¹		
Disseminates information including through seminars/websites/databases ⁵		
Outline the <u>outcome</u> and how members will benefit ⁵		
	<i>Net Score (Maximum = 12)</i>	

Footnote

- ¹ Identify which instruction/ECOTECH theme/OAA element.
- ² See <http://www.apecsec.org.sg/ecotech/index.html>
- ³ Policy outcomes that include development of energy efficiency guidelines, food safety standards etc
- ⁴ One point for each element up to a maximum of 3 points.
- ⁵ Not scored

Remarks (Please indicate if not applicable e.g., for TILF projects. Additional information in support of projects which do not score as highly as a lower-ranked project may also be provided here by the Lead Shepherd/Chair).

Details of the Project Proposal

Please provide your answers in point form or as succinctly as possible below each paragraph heading.

A. Project Design**Project Objectives**

1) Describe briefly the objectives and how you will measure your results (in the short and longer term) to know if your project has been successful. (You must provide detailed assessment measures in paragraph 22)

Objectives:

- A. Explore the possibility of developing an APEC Smart Community program
- B. Identify the requirements of such a program
- C. Identify sources of funding
- D. Identify private sector support
- E. Submit a recommendation to the TEL as to whether or not this is a worthwhile pursuit

2) How, briefly, does this project respond to the priorities set by APEC Leaders and Ministers, Please make reference to the relevant parts of the APEC Action Agenda including Action Program, work plan, vision statement, and policy statement that relate to this project.

This project directly addresses bridging the digital divide among APEC economies. It stresses the integration of telecommunications infrastructure and support mechanisms as well as community participation involving education, e-government, and e-commerce. It also has the ability to span both high and low technology solutions.

3) For applications under the TILF Special Account: How briefly this project contributes to APEC Trade and Investment Liberalisation and Facilitation (e.g. relevance to specific parts of the Osaka Action Agenda).

Linkages

4) Who are the intended beneficiaries in member economies of the project. Highlight the direct benefits to the institutions / the types of business in member economies that will benefit from the results of the project and what the direct benefits are.

This proposed project would benefit governments, business, education, and individual citizens by bringing a known methodology to the task of integrating existing and new telecommunications networks with services to citizens. All APEC economies would be able to participate. This exciting project would cut across all of the TEL's four Steering Groups.

5) Describe the deliverables of the project and demonstrate how they will meet the needs of the targeted beneficiaries.

The deliverables include:

- A. Two seminars to explore the feasibility of launching an APEC Smart Communities program
- B. A recommendation report to the TEL identifying risks and benefits, requirements, sources of funding, and sources of private sector support.

6) How the participation of the business/private sector and non-governmental institutions has been sought or will be sought. Illustrate how the business/private sector has been involved in the planning and delivery of the project and whether any other APEC fora have been consulted.

The Smart Communities movement began in the 1990's as a joint private sector-community driven initiative.

Business/private sector involvement is inherent in the process.

7) How this project will add “APEC value” (as to the potential benefits of implementing the projects) in the context of other work that might have been done elsewhere in the same field.

The value to APEC will be a Smart Community program designed to meet the unique needs of participating APEC economies.

8) An indication of how the project might contribute to related projects or activities in APEC or elsewhere.

This project will contribute to projects on e-commerce, IPv6 implementation, distance education, e-government, and telecommunication networks.

Methodology

9) A concise description of the project’s methodology by components, with its associated outputs clearly specified. *(For a research project this may include the means and timescale for the collection and analysis of data and how this analysis will be disseminated; for a capacity building project it may include the preparation of the teaching materials and the dates of holding the courses and any provision for the compilation of a report; etc).*

Symposium one – Identify leading experts in the Smart Community movement (Canada and Malaysia both have experience implementing Smart Communities) who will lead a symposium on the risks and benefits of undertaking an APEC Smart Communities program.

Symposium Two – Review the results of the first symposium and identify the requirements of a Smart Communities program designed specifically for APEC communities. Identify funding sources (e.g. World Bank) and private sector support. Establish a recommendation to the TEL as to whether or not to further pursue this initiative.

10) The number of APEC member economies that will participate in this project. Please indicate the names of member economies participating in each component of the project as set out in (9).

All APEC economies

Dissemination of Project Output

11) A plan for the publication and dissemination of the results of the project, including:

- a. the nature of the target audience;
- b. the form and content;
- c. format (e.g. hard copies, floppy discs, internet uploading);
- d. number of copies for the publication;
- e. a publicity plan for:
 - i) briefing the general or specialist media about key components of the project;
 - ii) the promotion of sales or other dissemination of the final product; and
- f. a budget for publication and dissemination, to form part of the itemized budget.

Gender Concerns

- 12) Show how the objectives of the project provide benefits for women, where appropriate. APEC Ministers have indicated (*Framework for the Integration of Women in APEC*) that benefits might include: increased involvement of women; taking account of the differences in women's and men's lives (gender analysis); and collection/use of sex-disaggregated data.
- 13) Show how the participation of women has been/will be sought. Show how women are involved in the planning, management, allocation of resources, and implementation of the project.
- 14) Provide a brief description of the way women will be able to participate equitably in the development and implementation of the project.
- 15) Provide a brief description to show that the project will collect and use sex-disaggregated data (if available) to measure the project's effects on women.
- 16) Does the plan for the publication and dissemination of the project's results include communication methods that are appropriate for women? Questions that may be relevant include: Are women one of the target audiences? Does the plan take account of women with low literacy and women with low access to electronic media? Will the results be disseminated to women's organizations?
- 17) Where appropriate, provide details of the project's budget that are allocated to activities that address the specific needs of women.
- 18) Provide details of how the project proponent will assess whether he/she has met the gender criteria for APEC projects and how he/she will measure the impact of the project on women.

Budget

19)

An itemized budget for the project in the prescribed format. Applications under the Operational Account should use the format at *Annex A1*. Applications under the TILF Special Account should use the format at *Annex A2*. The budget should illustrate the assumptions adopted (e.g. unit costs) for the computations.

- 20) A timetable for the drawdown of APEC funding requested for the project, including details of any advance payment or instalment payment requested and justifications for such requests.
- 21) Details of any request for waiver or exception from the normal APEC financial rules with justifications. (*Examples are from tendering requirements; for advance payment; for early disbursement (for TILF projects to begin before the receipt of the TILF contribution, normally in June); for government officials to receive funding;*

for active participants from travel-eligible economies to receive per diems)

Assessment of Project

22) With reference to your objectives stated in paragraph 1, provide detailed criteria (quantitative and qualitative) for how you will measure your results in the short and long term to know if your project has been successful. State your current benchmarks for measurement, your target results from the project for each measurement criterion and the range of acceptable results both in numerical and percentage terms, where possible.

APEC Operational Account

[6]

Itemized Budget for Financial Year _____

Items			APEC Funding (USD)	Self Financing (USD)
<i>Direct Labour</i>	No. of Hours	Unit Rate		
- Speaker's Honorarium				
- Consultant (including Researcher) Fees				
- Consultant's Secretary Cost				
<i>Travel</i>				
- Per Diem (including accommodation and "additional payment")				
- Airfare				
	No. of Copies	Unit cost		
<i>Publication of report (including distribution)</i>				
<i>Photocopying</i>				
<i>Communications (Phone/ Fax/ Mail/ Courier)</i>				
<i>Total</i>				

APEC TILF Special Account
Itemized Budget for Financial Year _____*

(Please tick Ü.)

This project is:

- a seminar, symposium or short-term training course
- a survey or analysis and research project
- neither the above but involves the provision of equipment

Items			APEC Funding (USD)	Self Financing (USD)
<i>Direct Labour</i>	No. of Hours	Unit Rate		
- Speaker's Honorarium				
- Translator's Fees				
- Short-term clerical and secretarial staff remuneration				
- Consultant (including Researcher) Fees	10 days	\$450/day	\$4,500	
- Consultant's Secretary Cost				
<i>Travel</i>				
- Per Diem (incl. accommodation and "additional payment")	4 speakers	\$250/speaker	1,000	
- Airfare	4 speakers (total for both symposiums)		\$25,000	

* If project straddles more than one year, please indicate the amount of funds required for each of the two financial years in question.

	No. of Copies	Unit cost		
<i>Publication of report</i> (including distribution)				
<i>Equipment / Materials</i> (pl. describe briefly what is required and why)				
<i>Photocopying</i>				
<i>Communications</i> (Phone/ Fax/ Mail/ Courier)				
<i>Hosting</i> (pl. briefly describe, e.g., conference room rental, stationery)				
<i>Total</i>			30,500	

H**Telecoms InfoTechnology Forum (TIF) Proposal**

Doc no:

**telwg27/
HRDSG/04****Human Resource Development
Steering Group**

HRDSG agenda item : 6.2

Submitted by:

Hong Kong, China**Telecoms InfoTechnology Forum (TIF) Proposal**

Contact: Dr. John Ure
Email: jcure@hkucc.hku.hk

**APEC Telecommunications and Information Working Group
27th Meeting | 24-28 March 2003 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

Please note:

This document is not an official APEC document until approved by the Telecommunications and Information Working Group. This version is a draft provided for discussion purposes only.

APEC PROJECT FORMAT

Facesheet

(Tick one) **Project seeking APEC funding** **Project for self-funding**
 Progress Report **Evaluation Report**

(Tick one where applicable) **Operational Account** **TILF Special Account**

Project number: (To be filled in by Secretariat:)	Date received by Secretariat:
Name of Committee/Working Group: Telecommunications and Information Working Group	
Title of Project: Telecoms InfoTechnology Forum (TIF) Proposal Telecommunications Education and Training Programme	
Proposing APEC Economy: Hong Kong, China	
Co-sponsoring APEC Economy (ies)	
Project Overseer: Name, Title and Organization (M)	

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Financial
 Information

Total cost of proposal (US\$): na
 Self-funding: cost recovery

**Amount being sought from APEC Central
 Fund (US\$): na**
 Self-funding: cost recovery

Type of Project: seminar/symposium short-term training course survey or analysis
 and research
 database/website others (*Please specify*)

Project start date: 2003/04

Project end date: Ongoing

Brief description of Project : its purpose and the principal activities (including when and where) :

To provide education and training for senior staff of regulators, telecoms and related sectors in a residential and online format at locations across the Asia-Pacific. To offer an education component that provides the basics such as 'how to read a balance sheet' and 'how to build a business model' and a training component that provides insights into the technological and commercial trends within the sector, especially around new broadband technologies, new revenue streams and new sources of investment. To facilitate the transfer of the ability to organise similar courses to anywhere within the region.

Signature of Project Overseer:



(*Separate written confirmation acceptable for email submission*) Date: 18/3/03

Signature of Committee Chair/WG Lead Shepherd: (*Not applicable to Progress Report and Evaluation Report*)

(*Separate written confirmation acceptable for email submission*) **Date:**

ECOTECH Weightings Matrix

Criteria	Supporting Information (indicate paragraph number if details are in the project proposal)	Linkage (1 point per criterion)
Responds to a <u>specific</u> instruction from Leaders/ Ministers ¹	Ministerial Joint Statement Singapore 1998 TELMIN Shanghai Declaration 2002	1
Meets a core ECOTECH theme under the <i>Manila Declaration</i> ¹	Developing human capital Harness technologies for the future	1
Responds to the Common Policy Concepts, Activities and Dialogues identified in Part II of the <i>Osaka Action Agenda</i> ¹	The course reponse to Part II of the OOA, Section B para 1 Human Resources Development	1
Responds to a <u>specific</u> ECOTECH Initiative ²	Action Agenda for New Economy - Building human capacity and entrepreneurship development Agenda for S&T Industry Cooperation into the 21 st Century - Improved Human Resource Development Beijing Initiative on APEC Human Capacity Building	1
Improves skills, including in new technologies		
Builds capacity and strengthens institutions		
<u>Measurably</u> improves economic efficiency/performance ³		
Is of <u>practical</u> benefit to the private/business sector; has private/business sector <u>participation</u> ; and/or <u>funding</u> ⁴		
Assists economies attain sustainable growth and equitable development, while reducing economic disparities among APEC economies and improving economic and social well-being		
Supports a TILF objective, as laid down in Part I of the <i>Osaka Action Agenda</i> ¹		
Disseminates information including through seminars/websites/databases ⁵		
Outline the <u>outcome</u> and how members will benefit ⁵		
	<i>Net Score (Maximum = 12)</i>	

Footnote

- ¹ Identify which instruction/ECOTECH theme/OAA element.
- ² See <http://www.apecsec.org.sg/ecotech/index.html>
- ³ Policy outcomes that include development of energy efficiency guidelines, food safety standards etc
- ⁴ One point for each element up to a maximum of 3 points.

5 Not scored

Remarks (Please indicate if not applicable e.g., for TILF projects. Additional information in support of projects which do not score as highly as a lower-ranked project may also be provided here by the Lead Shepherd/Chair).

Details of the Project Proposal

Please provide your answers in point form or as succinctly as possible below each paragraph heading.

A. Project Design

Project Objectives

- 1) Describe briefly the objectives and how you will measure your results (in the short and longer term) to know if your project has been successful. (You must provide detailed assessment measures in paragraph 22)
- 2) How, briefly, does this project respond to the priorities set by APEC Leaders and Ministers, Please make reference to the relevant parts of the APEC Action Agenda including Action Program, work plan, vision statement, and policy statement that relate to this project.
- 3) For applications under the TILF Special Account: How briefly this project contributes to APEC Trade and Investment Liberalisation and Facilitation (e.g. relevance to specific parts of the Osaka Action Agenda).

Linkages

- 4) Who are the intended beneficiaries in member economies of the project. Highlight the direct benefits to the institutions / the types of business in member economies that will benefit from the results of the project and what the direct benefits are.
- 5) Describe the deliverables of the project and demonstrate how they will meet the needs of the targeted beneficiaries.
- 6) How the participation of the business/private sector and non-governmental institutions has been sought or will be sought. Illustrate how the business/private sector has been involved in the planning and delivery of the project and whether any other APEC fora have been consulted.
- 7) How this project will add “APEC value” (as to the potential benefits of implementing the projects) in the context of other work that might have been done elsewhere in the same field.
- 8) An indication of how the project might contribute to related projects or activities in APEC or elsewhere.

Methodology

- 9) A concise description of the project’s methodology by components, with its associated outputs clearly

specified. (*For a research project this may include the means and timescale for the collection and analysis of data and how this analysis will be disseminated; for a capacity building project it may include the preparation of the teaching materials and the dates of holding the courses and any provision for the compilation of a report; etc*).

10) The number of APEC member economies that will participate in this project. Please indicate the names of member economies participating in each component of the project as set out in (9).

Dissemination of Project Output

11) A plan for the publication and dissemination of the results of the project, including:

- a. the nature of the target audience;
- b. the form and content;
- c. format (e.g. hard copies, floppy discs, internet uploading);
- d. number of copies for the publication;
- e. a publicity plan for:
 - i) briefing the general or specialist media about key components of the project;
 - ii) the promotion of sales or other dissemination of the final product; and
- g. a budget for publication and dissemination, to form part of the itemized budget.

Gender Concerns

12) Show how the objectives of the project provide benefits for women, where appropriate. APEC Ministers have indicated (*Framework for the Integration of Women in APEC*) that benefits might include: increased involvement of women; taking account of the differences in women's and men's lives (gender analysis); and collection/use of sex-disaggregated data.

13) Show how the participation of women has been/will be sought. Show how women are involved in the planning, management, allocation of resources, and implementation of the project.

14) Provide a brief description of the way women will be able to participate equitably in the development and implementation of the project.

15) Provide a brief description to show that the project will collect and use sex-disaggregated data (if available) to measure the project's effects on women.

16) Does the plan for the publication and dissemination of the project's results include communication methods that are appropriate for women? Questions that may be relevant include: Are women one of the target audiences? Does the plan take account of women with low literacy and women with low access to electronic media? Will the results be disseminated to women's organizations?

17) Where appropriate, provide details of the project's budget that are allocated to activities that address the specific needs of women.

18) Provide details of how the project proponent will assess whether he/she has met the gender criteria for APEC projects and how he/she will measure the impact of the project on women.

Budget

19)

An itemized budget for the project in the prescribed format. Applications under the Operational Account should use the format at *Annex A1*. Applications under the TILF Special Account should use the format at *Annex A2*. The budget should illustrate the assumptions adopted (e.g. unit costs) for the computations.

20) A timetable for the drawdown of APEC funding requested for the project, including details of any advance payment or instalment payment requested and justifications for such requests.

21) Details of any request for waiver or exception from the normal APEC financial rules with justifications. *(Examples are from tendering requirements; for advance payment; for early disbursement (for TILF projects to begin before the receipt of the TILF contribution, normally in June); for government officials to receive funding; for active participants from travel-eligible economies to receive per diems)*

Assessment of Project

22) With reference to your objectives stated in paragraph 1, provide detailed criteria (quantitative and qualitative) for how you will measure your results in the short and long term to know if your project has been successful. State your current benchmarks for measurement, your target results from the project for each measurement criterion and the range of acceptable results both in numerical and percentage terms, where possible.

Telecom InfoTechnology Forum (TIF) Proposal Telecommunications Education and Training Programme

Request for Support

A. Human Resource Capacity Building: An APEC Priority

1. APEC TEL has long recognized human resource capacity building as an aim well within reach. Different objectives have been identified as a means of achieving this aim, for example importance has been attached to life-long learning programmes and to programmes focused upon the community as well as upon the business, government and education sectors. Besides APEC-funded initiatives APEC TEL has also been asked by Ministers to explore ways to cooperate with other organizations around the region to promote human resource capacity building. At the 1998 Singapore APEC Ministerial the

Ministers supported the development by the International Telecommunications Union of a dedicated Centre of Excellence for human resource development in the Asia-Pacific regional and instructed TEL to establish links, including virtual links, with the Asia-Pacific Centre of Excellence when it is set up, and with other training programmes and institutions so as to establish coordinated and sustained training programmes for the regions.

(Ministerial Press Statement, Singapore, June 2-5,1998)

The Shanghai Declaration, 29-30 May, 2002, calls upon APEC TEL to

explore ways to facilitate the cooperation among governments, businesses, educational and social institutions in human resource training

2. A growing part of the challenge for capacity building is the potential for convergence between telecommunications, cable systems, the Internet and other electronic means of communications. This challenge is partly an engineering challenge, of making sure networks can inter-operate and offer quality of service at reasonable cost. But it is also largely a business and commercial challenge, a search for new business models and industry strategies that can deliver the services people want, where they want them and in an economically sustainable way. The success or failure of this transition to NGN ('Next Generation Networks') will impact widely upon trade-in-service issues, national economic competitiveness issues, and on the issue of the digital divide. The APEC TEL Program of Action as Annex A to the Shanghai Declaration reflects this. Ministers instructed the TEL to take initiatives aimed at:

(d) facilitating R&D activities and analyses (financial, technical and policy) of technologies and applications to meet ICT access needs of the APEC region, especially establishing close cooperation on the timely implementation and wide application of next generation technologies such as Ipv6, mobile internet, broadband satellite, etc;

3. The challenge of human resource capacity building today is therefore more complex than before. Professionals in the industry need to have a good understanding of both the 'hard' technological issues and the 'soft' commercial and strategic issues in addition to their own areas of special expertise. A good sound training in a specialist area is always necessary but it is no longer sufficient. If people as well as organizations are to respond to rapidly changing technologies, markets and economic circumstances they need educational and training programmes that meet the challenge. The challenge was recognized at the 13th APEC Ministerial in Shanghai 17-18th October 2002, where the Joint Statement draws attention to the fact that

Ministers recognized that human capacity building is a vital means to meet the challenges of Globalization and the New Economy, and affirmed its importance as one of the core priorities of APEC.

And that

Ministers also supported the engagement of all the key stakeholders in the region and the development of tripartite partnerships between government, business, academic and training institutions for this purpose.

B. A Need for Wider Education and Training: A TIF Initiative

4. Telecommunications executives, policy makers and regulators face more uncertainties today than ever, uncertainties about where future revenue streams will be coming from, uncertainties caused by rapidly changing technologies, and uncertainties about how to attract future investment into the industry.

5. Many of these uncertainties also arise from the growing possibilities of convergence across the telecoms, IT and media sectors. The road ahead will have to deal with issues such as mergers and acquisitions as well as planning new lines of business and reviewing the adequacy of existing policies and the structures of regulation.

6. In many economies of Asia Pacific the challenge of universal service and the digital divide remains to be solved.

For every economy in Asia Pacific the question arises how to make the most efficient, productive and innovative use of the infrastructure that has been built in order to raise national advantages when faced with the challenge of the global economy and to maximize the welfare of consumers and society.

7. A decade ago most telecoms companies were still agencies of Government, and during liberalization the conduct of telecom companies was the responsibility of regulators. These roles have changed, but not disappeared, as commercial operating principles have taken the lead. What is now required are managers who understand these changes in sufficiently broad terms to bring insight, foresight, imaginative and flexible thinking, but highly informed thinking, to bear on these challenges.

8. For these reasons the Telecoms InfoTechnology Forum (TIF) is proposing to organize courses to meet these challenges. The course is based upon two principles:

- **Telecoms Education** focused upon a broad conceptual grasp of the economic, financial, regulatory and technological issues involved – this component will introduce the essential principles for being able to analyze trends and developments.
- **Training Programme** focused on areas of expertise, such as network planning, broadband and IP engineering, business planning and modelling, investment and financial management, interconnection and interoperability standards and billing negotiations, and so on – this component will be led by hands-on industry professionals.

9. The Telecoms InfoTechnology Forum (TIF) Telecoms Education and Training Programme is designed to bring these two components together in intensive one week residential courses led by expert specialists and hands-on professionals with years of industry experience. Each week's course will be followed by five weeks online discussion of follow-up questions and answers to provide continuity when participants return to their workplaces. In this way learning is also directly linked to the building of a network of contacts for all participants. Participants will come from several companies and from several economies. This will enrich the experience for all participants, give rise to the sharing of information and ideas, and allow these ideas to be placed in context of each economy.

10. TIF will be entirely responsible for the preparation of all learning materials, handouts and web-based resources as well as engaging the appropriate specialists and course tutors. This is intended to be a self-funded project and no request is being made for funding from APEC. Funding in the form of course fees and any other forms of assistance resources will come from economies' own resources.

11. The TIF is organized by the Telecommunications Research Project (TRP) at the University of Hong Kong – see <http://www.trp.hku.hk> and has worked in close collaboration with the ITU ASP CoE – see <http://www2.itu.or.th/coe/tm/index.html>. Also see the e_Learning page at http://www.trp.hku.hk/e_learning/index.html.

12. TIF will work closely with APEC, with the ITU, the APT, the APDIP/UNDP and the World Bank/ADB and other interested parties to make these courses inclusive and to draw upon the widest possible expertise. TIF will also collaborate with other educational institutions, with regulators and telecommunications companies and others involved in the ICT sector across the Asia Pacific.

C. Course Aims and Objectives

13. To **transfer educational knowledge and training skills across the Asia Pacific**. This will be achieved in two ways. First, through the course content itself and the online follow up. Second, by sessions devoted to the organization of learning itself and follow through support for participating companies and organizations who wish to organize their own local courses.

14. To bring together executives and managers from companies across the telecommunications industry and policy

makers and regulators **from different Asia Pacific economies to share learning and expertise in a neutral environment.**

15. To provide **high level education** for telecoms executives that will provide the conceptual and analytical tools for making sense of economic, financial, technological, and regulatory and market trends within the industry.

16. To give **detailed training** and updates on specific industry skills led by industry professionals. Topics covered may include business planning, network planning, interconnection and interoperability negotiations, numbering plans, competition and licensing and tariffing policy, and so on.

D. Course Structure

17. Each course will consist of **five days residential workshops**, Monday – Friday. Each day will be divided into three sessions, morning, afternoon and early evening. Morning and afternoon sessions will be a mix of education-driven and training-driven. Education-driven sessions will be lectures and classroom discussion. Training sessions will be workshops and work groups. Early evenings will be structured discussion, guest speakers and feedback.

18. Course materials will be available online to all participants and extensive use will be made of online sources so **participants can access materials online prior to the course** and will be able to participate in online discussion and learning for five weeks after the residential course.

19. Courses will be **conducted in English**, but where practical and cost-effective some course materials will also be translated.

20. A **certificate of attendance** will be issued to each participant of the course detailing the content of the course. All supporting organizations associated with the course will be invited to endorse the certificate, including Governmental organizations, academic institutions and private and commercial organizations. These may include, for example, equipment vendors or financial institutions.

E. Course Venues and Costs

21. Courses will be run wherever there is a demand for them and a suitable venue. Possible venues include the newly built Cyberport in Hong Kong, the MultiMedia Super Corridor in Malaysia, institutions such as the AIT in Bangkok, Thailand and centres in Bandung, Indonesia. It would be desirable to hold courses across Asia Pacific over time.

22. The **participating companies and organizations will pay course fees for their staff**. The fees will be **cost recovery** including the costs of accommodation and food and beverage, the cost of the course facilities, the cost of course tutors and the cost of incidentals such as course materials, phone calls, etc. Transportation costs will not be included.

F. Course Content and Materials

1. Each course will be designed to meet the contemporary needs of the participating companies and organizations. For example, ‘broadband convergence’ and ‘network investment for new business’ are proposed as two early courses.

- Broadband convergence and its implications for business, for technology investment and for regulation – the course will examine

(a) The business case for broadband convergence

- (b) The drivers of convergence from the supply side and the demand side
 - (c) The enabling technologies
 - (d) The economic and financial implications of convergence
 - (e) Billing and traffic engineering issues
 - (f) The content and applications business
 - (g) The regulation of convergence and competition policy issues
- Network investment in new areas of business
 - (a) Estimating costs and rates of return to attract new investment
 - (b) Reading a balance sheet
 - (c) Building business models
 - (d) Network economics, interconnection and interoperability
 - (e) Local loop unbundling versus facilities-based competition
 - (f) The new business versus cannibalization debate
 - (g) Dealing with the investor community

2. Materials will be specially prepared for each course in addition to existing web-based materials. See for example, http://www.trp.hku.hk/e_learning/index.html, and <http://www.infodev.org/projects/314regulationhandbook> and <http://www.lirne.net/resources/books/telecomreform.pdf> for useful course materials.

3. **There will be a five-week follow-up period online for further discussion.** In addition, assistance will be offered to companies and organizations that wish to arrange their local courses on similar or related themes and issues.

ANNEX G

Liberalization Steering Group (LSG)

Summary of Key Outcomes

- The LSG agreed to new work on guidelines for implementation of the WTO Reference Paper and on compliance/enforcement as a result of the successful WTO workshop and Regulatory Round table. The group agreed to support an application for TILF funding in support of the next WTO workshop.
- The LSG endorsed a proposal on standards equivalence for TILF funding.

The group reviewed the scope of the liberalization stocktake project in advance of a request for proposals being issued shortly, and a workshop being held at the next meeting.

Opening

The Agenda, document telwg27/LSG/2, was reviewed and adopted after receiving an apology from the Convenor, Kathy Fisher, who was unable to be present. In her absence, the meeting was chaired by the Deputy Convenor, Colin Oliver, assisted by the second Deputy Convenor, Koesmariati Sugondo.

Plenary discussion was reviewed with regard to:

- LSG links with WSIS activity (the Tokyo Declaration resulting from the regional conference for the WSIS and a draft declaration of principles and draft action plan were made available for review), and
- the need to consider input to APEC Trade Ministers, especially with the WTO Cancun Ministerial this year.

Discussion Session

3rd Regulatory Roundtable

On Wednesday, Singapore presented an oral report noting that, while the round table had been very worthwhile, it remained to be considered whether it should be continued in its present form. The written report is document telwg27/LSG/13.

There may be value in developing more detailed work on particular issues discussed in the round table, including establishing a drafting group to develop an 'enforcement toolkit' with a view to finalising it at TEL 29.

In subsequent discussion a number of economies congratulated Singapore on the success of the Round table, supported the proposal for further work on enforcement issues and offered ideas on how to move forward. Some delegations mentioned the need to consider broader compliance issues, not only in an enforcement context. Others also stressed the value of practical case studies that could point to best practice and help economies choose the most appropriate models from alternate approaches where necessary.

It was agreed that the guidelines or toolkit would be prepared with a non-binding and practical orientation.

- A number of economies agreed to join Singapore in developing the work out of session, including Australia, Canada, the Philippines and Thailand.

WTO Workshop

- A similar preliminary report on the WTO workshop included a request for time for a further one-day workshop at TEL 28.

The written report is document telwg27/LSG/14.

There was also interest in developing work to flesh out the Reference Paper with guidelines on implementation issues, including definitional issues. Again a drafting group could work inter-sessionally with a view to taking a final draft to TEL 29 for ultimate endorsement by Ministers at TELMIN 6.

- A number of delegations supported the proposal and several agreed to join Singapore in a drafting group, namely Canada, Australia, Chinese Taipei and Indonesia.

-

Bruce Bennett, for the Secretariat, pointed out that special funding is available for capacity building in support of the WTO agenda, and that this could be explored to support the next workshop. The Steering Group agreed that this opportunity should be pursued, for an amount expected to be up to US\$20,000.

In subsequent discussion it was agreed that although there were common themes in the work on the WTO and the stocktake project (below), the two items were best kept separate. It was agreed that the next WTO workshop would proceed, as planned, to focus more attention on the principles in the Reference Paper.

Stocktake – Elements of a Fully Liberalized Telecommunications Sector

Australia introduced documents telwg27/LSG/1 and telwg27/LSG/5 setting out the background to the project and initiating discussion on the range of issues to be reviewed by the project. The project is to revisit the reference list of elements for a fully liberalised telecommunications services sector as outlined by Telecommunication and Information

Ministers at TELMIN 2 (1996). This is to be done in order to:

- Assess progress made toward the stated goals;
- Assess whether the scope of the list was wide enough to encompass the key issues facing the sector;
- Assess whether each element is still appropriate as an identifier for a fully liberalised telecommunications market;
- And to recommend necessary adjustments or additional measures.

The project is currently at the RFP development stage. The funds will be used to engage a consultant to determine whether the reference list identified by Ministers at TELMIN 2 for a fully liberalised telecommunications sector is on track seven years later.

Initially, \$116,559.00 was sought for the project, but the budget was reduced to \$98,775.00. The project's revised budget will fit within the allocated funds of \$98,775.00.

The Project Oversight Committee includes Australia; Canada; Hong Kong, China; Singapore; and USA.

Comments from Singapore and Canada reinforced their support for the project, and INTUG suggested that the consultant's commission should include seeking direct input from users. In that respect, INTUG offered to assist with research information on the experience of both big business and SMEs.

Time for a one-day workshop was requested for the next TEL meeting.

Information Exchange

Convergence

A Broadband Manifesto was presented via a telephone link by Dr. Andrea Camanzi, Chairman of the Committee on Information, Computers, Communications Policy (ICCP) Committee of the Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD. The presentation was accompanied by slides and a copy of the manifesto at document telwg27/LSG/3.

Dr Camanzi outlined the range of issues under consideration, including the importance of intellectual property rights, interoperability and regulation. He invited APEC members to consider cooperation in this area.

The LSG indicated an interest in receiving advice on further progress in this work, which is still developing within BIAC and the OECD.

It was noted that strong links could also be found to the liberalisation agenda, including the importance of sufficient infrastructure competition, as well as digital divide and content issues. There was value in exploring the question of what can be done through the regulatory environment, links to USO policy issues and monitoring competitive pressures. Information exchange with OECD could be useful in these areas.

At the conclusion of the discussion, it was agreed to seek guidance from plenary on the future handling of such issues, taking account of the prior broadband workshop, the role of the DCSG, and the relationship between OECD and APEC.

Universal Access/Universal Service

Mr Jorge Kanashiro Ueda made a presentation on Peru's experience with alternative models for providing services to unserved/non-served areas and current policy and regulatory review underway to improve access in unserved/non-served areas (document telwg27/LSG/7). The Universal Fund in Peru has focused in three main initiatives:

- Rural villages without any kind of communications services: in 2003 5000 rural villages will have at least one public payphone. Also internet access in 500 district capitals.

- Increase the penetration rate in 1616 rural villages with at least one public payphone. This project has already been implemented.
- Internet telecentres implementation in 911 district capitals.

There was considerable interest in the topic, including the use of both fixed and cellular technologies, satellite links, and innovative funding and business arrangements to facilitate the extension of networks to villages in remote areas and the establishment of telecentres in the district capitals.

Voluntary Reporting - Progress made by APEC members against WTO Commitments including the Reference List

Singapore reported on the implementation of its commitments. The main points included the issue of three fixed and mobile licences; implementation of the Reference Paper commitment to implement competitive safeguards; interconnection at cost-oriented rates; a Reference Interconnection Offer; a 60 day limit on the resolution of interconnection disputes; public accessibility of licensing requirements; and establishment of an independent regulator.

Canada commented that this agenda item provided an opportunity for delegations to share information on their approach to the current negotiations as well as their implementation of existing commitments. The meeting noted that more information could be available on this from economies at the next meeting, with the completion of offers being made in the WTO process.

Organisational and decision-making issues in liberalized markets

Chinese Taipei presented a written report on developments in document telwg27/LSG/15

Wireless Developments (e.g. spectrum policy; licensing regime for 3G)

- There was no report on this item.

LSG Activity Reports

Interconnection Training Project (Final Report - Australia)

Australia presented document telwg27/LSG/4 and described the completion of the interconnection training activities in Bangkok, Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur.

Discussion included Indonesia's observation that the project had been very successful and that follow up work could include a focus on enforcement issues. Rate re-balancing and mobile termination charges were also mentioned as areas of possible further work arising from problems identified by project participants.

Mutual Recognition Arrangements (Task Group Meeting Report)

In the absence of Andy Kwan, Ian McAlister presented a report on the MRA Task Group meeting (document telwg27/LSG/11). Key points included:

- The MRA Training Project would need to extend to the end of 2003. The LSG endorsed the need for an extension.
- The update on implementation noted in particular the outstanding success of Chinese Taipei in having more than 100 conformity assessment bodies benefiting from the MRA.
- The difficulty of finding sponsors for the MRA Management System (MRAMS) continues, leading to a suggestion that APEC funding be sought, with a proposal to be brought to the next meeting.

At this point, the Secretariat noted that proposals developed for the next meeting would not be considered until next year's BMC meeting and funding would be unavailable until 2005.

- The Suppliers' Declaration of Conformity (SDOC) attracts increasing attention as a means of streamlining technical approval of telecommunications equipment. It was suggested this topic be included in the next appropriate workshop on regulatory matters: a stand-alone workshop was not required.
- A proposal on standards equivalence submitted by Australia and supported by Chinese Taipei had been discussed and approved by the Task Group, prior to presentation to the LSG (see report below).
- Ian McAlister stated his intention to stand down from the chair of the Joint Committee and said that the terms of reference for the MRA Joint Committee had been revised, including agreement that there should be a deputy appointed so that the succession to the role of chair could be secured as is customary in the TEL, with rotation every two years.
- The report suggested that LSG discuss the future of the Task Group in the light of developments, to consider whether the group should continue and whether the time required for meetings could be reduced. In the absence of the chair, it was difficult for LSG to discuss this question sufficiently. Recognising the past pattern of work, the Task Group requested the usual one day for the Task Group and half day for the Joint Committee at the next TEL meeting.

Following the advice from the Secretariat to avoid delaying the development of proposals, two training-related projects were also put forward as preliminary proposals requiring development. Mr McAlister noted that both proposals were supported by the MRA TG.

- The first was a proposal for a scoping study to examine the need for training to support implementation of Phase 2 of the MRA and to make recommendations on how it should be accomplished. This was estimated to cost up to US\$20,000 and was endorsed in principle by the LSG for consideration by the HRDSG.
- The second was a proposal to be developed to assist users of the MRA Management System. In this case, the shape of the proposal was less clear (it could include training, mentoring or a manual) and the LSG agreed that it should be developed as quickly as possible after the meeting for consideration out of session with a view to seeking possible TILF funding.

LSG agreed in principle to support their development, noting that the mandate for training matters rests with the HRD Steering Group.

The meeting thanked Mr McAlister for agreeing to deputise for the chair the Task Group at short notice.

MRA Management System (Progress Report - Australia)

Australia reported (document telwg27/LSG/8) that MRAMS had been deployed with 30 nominated registrars and data points of contact who have been provided with passwords. Funding from Australia has been expended and MRMS is still seeking sponsorship and support from economies for ongoing maintenance. The system is still operational thanks to hosting by the Communications Research Center of Industry Canada. Training or other user assistance may help to reduce the demand for user support.

MRAMS Data Load Facilitation Project (Progress Report - Australia)

Australia reported (document telwg27/LSG/9) that the project had been completed for Australia; Hong Kong, China; Singapore and Chinese Taipei. Partial data had been provided for Canada, Japan and Korea.

MRAMS Launch Outreach Project (Progress Report - Australia)

Australia reported (document telwg27/LSG/10) that the project was close to completion. A draft press release had been endorsed by the Secretariat and the publicity could now be augmented by reference to a recent NIST (US) report which identified the commercial benefits of MRA participation. [url to be added here, if possible]

Other Business

Standards Equivalence (Project Proposal)

Australia introduced document telwg27/LSG/6 putting forward a draft proposal to initiate work to compare a broad sample of telecommunications standards within the region with a view to reducing technical barriers to trade.

The proposal directly supports the Bogor goals and would support the more immediate APEC agenda of reducing trade-related transaction costs.

The aim is to identify the differences between selected standards in a number of economies, compare them for equivalence, provide a web-based comparison chart and analysis of the standards and provide a chart for possible future development and use of standards to promote greater recognition of standards equivalence among APEC economies.

Chinese Taipei supported the proposal noting that it would support implementation of the existing MRA and could lead to a new MRA with a focus on standards. This would further reduce technical barriers to trade.

Canada supported the proposal noting also the link to the WTO Standards Code and its concern with reducing technical barriers to trade. INTUG noted that the proposal supported user interests in innovation, and the meeting noted that the proposal should attract the interest of product suppliers because of the direct cost saving that could be achieved.

Australia stressed that the proposal does not affect the sovereign right of economies to adopt their own particular standards, but that it should speed access to markets by suppliers.

The proposal was endorsed. It seeks US\$178,650 from the TILF Special Account.

- The oversight committee will include Australia, Canada, the Philippines and Chinese Taipei. Discussion was in progress with a possible fifth member of the oversight committee.

WSIS

The meeting returned to the question of APEC's input to the WSIS process and agreed that Deputy Convenor, Koesmariati Sugondo, should represent LSG in any TEL drafting group to provide input on the practical work being done in APEC that supports the overall themes of the WSIS. Interested members can join an e-mail group to develop this work, if they wish.

Matrix update to reflect LSG projects/activities

- The matrix may be updated out of session.

Review and update of Collective Actions

The LSG reviewed the list of collective actions (document telwg27/LSG/12) in the light of recent developments, including the Pathfinder on Trade and the Digital Economy. One addition was adopted (below) to recognise the

stocktake activity.

This concluded the meeting of the LSG, with warm thanks to all participants and the hosts.

	COLLECTIVE ACTIONS
1.	Progressively reduce restrictions on market access for telecommunications services.
2.	Progressively provide for non-discriminatory treatment of providers of all telecommunications services.
3.	Encourage greater business/private sector investment and participation in provision of telecommunications services.
4.	Implement the APEC Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Conformity Assessment for Telecommunications Equipment adopted at TELMIN3 in June 1998. Coordinate the MRA work in APEC TEL with other international groups.
5.	Conform where appropriate with APEC Guidelines for Harmonization procedures for equipment certification.
6.	Voluntarily consider and examine policies on Universal Service based on principles as adopted at TELMIN3 in June 1998. Consider the relevance of this work on the digital divide.
7.	Implement APEC principles of interconnection, as adopted at TELMIN4 in May 2000, and hold further discussions to promote competition in telecommunications markets.
8.	Support the full implementation of the WTO Agreement on Basic Telecommunications by the APEC-WTO members, and help APEC non-WTO members with comparable liberalization steps. Assist APEC member economies participate in WTO/GATS negotiations.
9.	Consider results of the regulatory structures and policy analysis to accommodate convergence and the evolving multimedia market in APEC.
10.	Continue to supply updates on current commercial and consumer wireless licensing policies in APEC economies through the Spectrum Management and Policy database on the TEL website and, voluntary reporting through case studies and surveys.
11.	<u>Conduct a stocktake against the reference list of elements for a fully liberalised telecommunications sector as outlined by TELMIN2.</u>

[1]

Computer Emergency Response Team, Carnegie-Mellon University: <http://www.cert.org/>

[2]

SANS (SysAdmin, Audit, Network, Security) Institute. For example, in October 2002, SANS Institute and the FBI released a list summarising the Twenty Most Critical Internet Security Vulnerabilities; <http://www.sans.org/top20/>

[3]

The International Organisation for Standardisation

[4]

The Internet Engineering Task Force

Provision of in-kind contribution will be the cost for using university multimedia rooms and internet delivery systems, IT facilities and etc.

[6]

If project straddles more than one year, please indicate the amount of funds required for each of the two financial years in question.