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**The 36 APEC TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION WORKING GROUP
(October 21-26, 2007 Santiago, Chile)**

Chair's Report

Chile hosted the thirty sixth meeting of the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation Working Group on Telecommunications and Information (APECTEL WG). Eighteen economies of the APEC region were represented, including Australia; Canada; China; Chile; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Peru; Philippines; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; United States of America and Vietnam. Also attending were the Director (Program) of the APEC Secretariat and a representative of guest from INTUG

Dr. Arnon Tubtiang from Thailand chaired the meeting with Mr. Lui Ziping from China as Vice Chair.

The TEL 36 Meeting was preceded by a number of workshops, meetings and discussion sessions as follows:

Day 1	Sunday 21 October 2007
	- MUTUAL RECOGNITIONS ARRANGEMENT TASK FORCE (MRATF)
	- MUTUAL RECOGNITIONS ARRANGEMENT TASK FORCE (MRATF)
Day 2	Monday 22 October 2007
	- INVESTMENT COMPETITION
	- CYBER SECURITY
	- MUTUAL RECOGNITIONS ARRANGEMENT TASK FORCE (MRATF)
	- CYBERSECURITY
Day 3	Tuesday 23 October 2007
	- INDUSTRY ROUND TABLE
	- CYBER SECURITY
	- UNIVERSAL SERVICE
	- CYBER SECURITY

OPENING OF TEL WG 36

A. OPENING CEREMONY

The first plenary meeting of TEL 36 was opened officially on the morning of Wednesday, October 24, 2007 by Mr. Pablo Bello, Undersecretary of Telecommunications SUBTEL, Chile. In his opening address, he said it was an honor for Chile to host TEL 36 again after ten years ago of hosting APECTEL 13. He stressed three main focuses of the current public policy on telecommunications on Chile that was Equity in access to telecommunication services (USO), the need to provide not only voice but also Internet and the importance of fostering competition on the market: Protection of the consumers rights.

B. OPENING ADDRESS

The TEL Chair, Dr. Arnon Tubtiang, spoke on behalf of the delegates by

thanking Mr. Pablo Bello for his opening address. He expressed his praised to the hosts for the warm reception and excellent organization of TEL 36. He anticipated positive results and fruitful outcomes from this meeting, and said they were essential for building the path to the next Ministerial Meeting (TELMIN 7) in Thailand.

Also, the Chair introduced the Director (Program) from the APEC Secretariat, Mr. Takashi Hattori who will assist for any APEC procedure and information as this time Ms. Monica Ochoa had another commitment; and the Chair's Assistant, Dr. Panida Phiromswad .

The TEL Chair, convened the meeting by expressing his vision and the way forward of TEL WG during his two years of the chairmanship. He said that TEL's works and efforts have facilitated the expansion of Asia Pacific Information Infrastructure (APII) and enabled the development of Asia Pacific Information Society (APIS) for years. During these two years of TEL's works will ensure the strengthening and advancement of our Information Infrastructure and Society. In the environment of rapid changes in telecommunications and information technologies and applications, TEL undoubtedly needs to continue works in 3 priority areas, which are Liberalization, ICT Development, and Security and Prosperity.

TEL facilitates the free trade and investment in telecommunications and information sectors by promoting effective policy and regulatory frameworks under varieties of issues, emerging technologies and economy environments. The journeys of technologies are long and diversified, however, the success of infrastructure technology development itself does not guarantee its accomplishment of adoption and usage. Services and applications of such technologies are what users perceive.

Following the prosperity of online environment and e-services, security becomes one of the priority areas to be concerned. Building the confidence in using ICT infrastructure, services and applications will promote the wider use of ICT. Users will expect secure and easy-to-use ICT services. TEL works will support economies to urge users' awareness on the issues of online security and assist them to understand and fulfill their roles and responsibilities in contributing to a trusted, secure and sustainable online environment.

ICT Capacity building and human resource development is definitely underlining those three steering groups' accomplishment. Effective information sharing mechanisms are required within and among each group of concerns, including policy makers, regulators, ICT experts and specialists, public users (for both working and individual purposes). Technology-enabled learning (e-learning) system is one of the tools helping accelerate the spread of ICT skills among focus groups. The ICT capacity building is the way leads Asia Pacific region to a sustainable development. Moreover, TEL will strengthen collaboration among APEC economies, including public sectors, private sectors and institutions, as well as collaboration with other APEC fora and international organizations to reduce the gap of Digital Divide.

Apart from being the information society, the global warming and climate change are among the top issues discussed worldwide also at Leaders' meeting in Sydney. TEL works may not directly relevant to the causes of problem but ICT and TEL has already played an important role on this issue. Telecommunications as well as online services and applications reduce the used of energy for transportation and many other resources, the paperless meeting environment is also another good example of

consume less energy and resources. Promoting wider use of ICT infrastructure, online services and applications can replace manual or conventional means and help saving the global energy and resources.

Another point of view regarding ICT and energy issue, manufacturers are concerning in developing green technology across many lines of products, including ICT equipments, such as computers, laptops and monitors. Resource sharing, such as IT infrastructure virtualization and consolidation concepts have been deployed in corporate- or enterprise-level of networks and systems. These are less energy consumption technologies.

C. REVIEW AND ADOPTION OF AGENDA

The Chair opened the floor for comments on the proposed agenda PLEN/017. There were no comments from members and the agenda was adopted as follows:

- A. Opening Ceremony
- B. Opening Address
- C. Review and Adoption of Agenda
- D. APEC Secretariat Report on APEC Developments
- E. Presentations by Economies of their Recent Regulatory and Policy Developments
- F. Brief Voluntary Statements by Observers and Guests
- G. Steering Group Meeting Reports
 - 1. Development Steering Group Meeting (DSG)
 - 2. Liberalization Steering Group Meeting (LSG)
 - 3. Security and Prosperity Steering Group Meeting (SPSG)
- H. Discussion / Approval of New Project Proposals / Priority Setting
- I. Discussion of Future Meetings – TEL 37, TELMIN7, TEL 38
- J. Other Businesses
- K. Closing

D. APEC SECRETARIAT REPORT ON APEC DEVELOPMENTS

The Chair called upon Mr. Takashi Hattori, Director (Program) from the APEC Secretariat, to review recent APEC developments. The full report is document PLEN/11

Mr. Takashi Hattori, Director (Program) concluded on 3 points; 1. Leaders and ministers priorities set in Sydney in September; 2. TEL's collaboration with other fora; and 3. APEC reform issues.

1. The Sydney Leaders and Ministerial meetings achieved key outcomes including

- 1 adoption of the Sydney APEC Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development;
- 2 endorsement of a report on Strengthening Regional Economic Integration,
- 3 agreement to improving economic efficiency and the business environment, including a new emphasis on structural reform and greater attention to 'behind-the border'.

APEC Leaders agreed to accelerate their efforts in strengthening regional economic integration by: facilitating integration in sectors such as transportation, telecommunications, mining and energy and Leaders have asked Ministers and

officials to carry forward this work and report back to them in 2008 with a summary of steps taken to promote regional economic integration.

Ministers welcomed APEC's attention to satellite and cable signal theft and called for APEC to explore ways to effectively address this problem, which harms copyright owners and the broadcasting and cable industries.

2. APEC TEL's collaboration with other APEC Fora and international organizations.

The Committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) welcomed a TEL presentation on areas of shared interest and committed to establish closer links with the TEL. CTI also welcomed TEL's contributions to the Trade Facilitation Action Plan II endorsed by Ministers Responsible for Trade in June. ECSG also welcome TEL's contribution to update the 2007 Stocktake of Electronic Commerce Activities in APEC.

A joint initiative has been agreed to implement work on e-Governance with the Economic Committee and a one-day workshop will be held in the margins of SOMI in Peru next year. Also, a Cyber Security Training Program, endorsed at CSOM as a joint TEL-CTTF project, will be held on 15-30 November in Seoul, Korea.

3. APEC reform's issues.

This year, member economies agreed to increase contributions 30% from 2009. They also decided to establish a new APEC Policy Support Unit, which will provide analytical capacity, policy support and assist in coordinating related capacity building for trade investment and economic reform agenda and related ECOTEC activities. Regarding the implementation of the SCE recommendation number 7 related to improving the operations of TEL and ECSG has been completed, and ECSG has become a CTI sub-forum. SCE also recommended strengthening the linkages between the Ministerial meetings and APEC priorities.

On management issues, he reported that the BMC approved TEL project APEC Seminar on Using ICT for Rural Community Capacity Building seeking APEC funding for implementation in 2008. The BMC agreed that there would be an intersessional consideration for high/medium priority ASF projects from BMC2 or new ASF projects responding to Leaders/Ministers. The final deadline for submission of these projects is 29 October 2007.

The Chair thanked the Director for his report and said that new project proposals will be discussed carefully within each of the TEL Steering Groups.

E. PRESENTATIONS BY ECONOMIES OF THEIR RECENT REGULATORY AND POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

The Chair informed the meeting that the Chair's Report from the 35th TEL Meeting was sent from Korea and already circulated to HOD and POC a week before the TEL 36 meeting for adoption. Since there were no comments received to this document, the Chair's Report from the 35th Meeting of TEL was adopted.

The Chair invited member economies to present their recent regulatory and policy developments: Australia; Canada; China; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Peru; Philippines; Singapore; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; USA and Vietnam

F. BRIEF VOLUNTARY STATEMENTS BY OBSERVERS AND GUESTS

Representative from INTUG, Mr. Ernie Newman, gave a brief voluntary statement (Document Plen/09. GBDe sent the voluntary statement for updating (Document PLEN/ 018 and 019.)

G. STEERING GROUP MEETING REPORTS

1. ICT DEVELOPMENT STEERING GROUP (DSG)

The DSG Convenor, Prof. Ma Yan from China presented the summary report on DSG meeting, which a full version is Document PLEN/030. No project funding requests were made by DSG. There were requests for full day workshop on “CIO ‘s Contribution to a Conservation of APEC Region’s Heritage/Culture Through Digital Content Creation Workshop.

2. LIBERALIZATION STEERING GROUP (LSG)

The LSG Convenor, Mr. Colin Oliver from Australia, reported the summary report on LSG meeting. The full report is document PLEN/031. No project funding requests were made by LSG. However, there were requests for three- half day of MRA TF, a half-day of Industry Roundtable, and one-day on Regulatory Roundtable.

The MRA TF Chair, Mr. John Mitchell informed the group that his term was ended and Mr. George Tanahill from USA will be new MRA TF Chair and Mr. Lawrence Kwan from Hong Kong, China will be Vice Chair of MRA TF. The full report is in document LSG/013

3. SECURITY & PROSPERITY STEERING GROUP (SPSG)

The SPSG Convenor Mr. Shamsul Jafni Shafie, Malaysia presented the summary report on SPSG meeting, which full version is on document PLEN/028

The Convenor noted that there are three new self-funded project proposals from the SPSG.

a) Proposal for a project and workshop on “Telecommunications for Disaster Management and Best Practices”. (Peru, Chile and Mexico: Co-sponsors)

b) Proposal for a project and workshop on “Handheld Mobile Device Security” (Proposed by Malaysia and co-sponsored by Australia, China and Korea).

c) Proposal for project and workshop on “Building confidence toward the trusted ICT society with ICT Products and Services” (Proposed by Japan with co-sponsors from Singapore and Malaysia)

H. Discussion/ Approval of New Project Proposal/ Priority Setting

There are only self fund projects

DSG

1. Grid as an enabling platform (Singapore and Chinese Taipei)

SPSG

1 Proposal for a project and workshop on “Telecommunications for Disaster Management and Best Practices” (Peru, Chile and Mexico: Co-sponsors)

2 Proposal for a project and workshop on “Handheld Mobile Device Security” (Malaysia and co-sponsored by Australia, China and Korea)

3 Proposal for project and workshop on “Building confidence toward the trusted ICT society with ICT Products and Services” (Japan with co-sponsors from

Singapore and Malaysia)

I. Discussion of TEL 37, TELMIN7, TEL 38

TEL 37

The Chair invited Japan to present as the next host of TEL 37. Japan gave a brief presentation of the preparation. The meeting will take place during 23-28 March 2008. Japan agreed to host all the workshop prior to the meeting as Plenary had approved which detailed by the following agenda.

	Morning(9:00-12:30)	Afternoon(14:00-17:00)
Mar. 23 (Sun)	MRA Task Force (LSG)	MRA Task Force (LSG)
	Workshop on Policy and Technical Approaches against Botnet (SPSG)	Workshop on Policy and Technical Approaches against Botnet (SPSG)
Mar. 24 (Mon)	Seminar on Using ICT for Rural Community Capacity Building (DSG)	Seminar on Using ICT for Rural Community Capacity Building (DSG)
	Industry Roundtable (LSG)	MRA Task Force (LSG)
	ICT Products/Services Security Workshop (SPSG)	ICT Products/Services Security Workshop (SPSG)
Mar. 25 (Tue)	Regulatory Roundtable (LSG)	Regulatory Roundtable (LSG)
	Workshop on Handheld Mobile Device Security (SPSG)	Workshop on Handheld Mobile Device Security (SPSG)
	CIOs Contribution to a Conservation of APEC Region's Heritage/Culture through Digital Content Creation Workshop (DSG)	CIOs Contribution to a Conservation of APEC Region's Heritage/Culture through Digital Content Creation Workshop (DSG)
Mar. 26 (Wed)	Plenary I	SPSG
		LSG
Mar. 27 (Thu)	SPSG	LSG
	DSG	DSG
Mar. 28 (Fri)	Plenary II	TELSOM I

TELMIN 7

The Chair informed the group that Thailand will host TELMIN 7 in April 2008. The Chair invited HOD and each SG to work together with Thailand to consider other contributions that could be proposed and endorsed by ministers for the TELMIN 7. Not only to provide comments to this draft. The Chair invited Thailand, as the next host, to give a presentation of the preparation of TELMIN 7.

Thailand informed the meeting that some progress towards drafting the topic and

some related topics has made and also had arranged a meeting before Plenary with HOD and Convenor for brain storming and comments but a final decision has not yet been taken. All ideas and suggestions will send intersessionally via e-mail

After presentation, the Chair gave his views that one of the elements that he considered critical is the compilation of up to-date information on past and on-going TEL projects to: a) assist ministers to express the stage of progress made so far by the TEL; and b) for them Convenors to update TEL matrix for all APEC projects and expected that the first draft of the declaration could be circulated to all points of contact (POCs) by January 2008. For the preparation of TELMIN 7 will be the organization of two Senior Officials' Meetings (TEL-SOM), the first one taking place at TEL 37 and the second one just prior to the ministerial.

Finally, the Chair encouraged all economies to cooperate with Thailand to prepare for TELMIN 7 in every means especially by electronic means.

TEL38

The Chair introduced Peru as the host of TEL38. Mr. Carlos Valdez, the HOD of Peru, in behalf of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, confirmed that Peru will be honored to host the TEL38 from 13 October – 17 October, 2008. Furthermore, he indicated that more information on preparations and a presentation of Peru will be provided in the next TEL.

J. Other Businesses

The Chair reminded all SG to fill in the TEL Matrix to update all APEC projects in order to report what TELWG had done and all on-going activities and send it back to Secretary to the Chair. Detail in Annex D

K. Closing

At the closing of the TEL36, Dr. Arnon Tubtiang expressed his appreciation to all the TEL colleagues and TEL member economies for their full support of his first chairmanship and especially to the Executive Committee members of the steering groups and task forces for their leadership and well support. In addition he extended his heartfelt thanks to Chile, Ms. Lorena Pineiro (HOD of Chile), executives and staff concerned in Chile for professional organizing and making this meeting successful and a memorable one and wish all participants have a safe and pleasant trip back home.

(Draft)

ICT DEVELOPMENT STEERING GROUP MEETING REPORT

Oct 24-25, 2007

36th APEC TEL WORKING GROUP MEETING, Santiago, CHILE

Attendance and Goals

Over 30 TEL delegates participated in the two half day sessions of the DSG meeting. The DSG focused on Progress towards the Brunei Goal; a number of information exchange presentations; current project reports; and new project and workshop proposals for future DSG work. The meeting was convened by Mr. MA Yan (China), with support by Deputy Convenor Dr. Dan CHANG (Chinese Taipei) and Dr. Carlos Valdez (Peru).

1. OPENING

1.1 Introduction to two new deputy convenors

Convenor introduced the two deputy convenors to the delegates, Dr. Carlos Valdez from Peru and Dr. Dan Chang from Chinese Taipei. Dr. Carlos Valdez from Peru expressed his support and commitment to DSG and Dr. Chang said he is looking forward to a successful meeting.

1.2 Review and Adoption of Agenda

The draft agenda had been reviewed and adopted by all participants. There is no amendment to the agenda.

1.3 Notation of TEL35 Convenor Report

The convenor requested comments and opinions from member economies on the TEL35 DSG report. No changes were made and the TEL35 DSG draft report was adopted as final version.

1.4 TEL Workplan Information Update

Convenor introduced some key points of the Joint Statement of Ministers at the 19th APEC Ministerial Meeting, those main points which related with DSG work in the future include:

- Continue the implementation of the APEC TEL Program of Action adopted at TELMIN6 in Lima and advanced its work in preparation for TELMIN7

- Strengthen the collaboration with other APEC Fora (CTI, ECSG, EC, CTTF) and international organizations (OECD, ITU)
- Implement work on e-Governance, raising awareness among member economies of the role of ICT as an enabler for good public sector governance.
- Continue the efforts to expand collaboration in dealing with issues of electronic security, to build confidence in the use of electronic networks, and to support policy and regulatory reforms that facilitate competition and the expanded reach of networks

2. DISCUSSION SESSION

2.1 Progress towards the Brunei Goal

2.1.1 Internet Access Statistics Updates

It is recognized by the DSG that traditionally Deputy Convenor from Chinese Taipei has voluntarily taken the lead in DSG's work on gathering and assessing Internet user penetration statistics of APEC TEL member economies. In TEL33, it was agreed that the DCSG would continue its effort in this statistics work on an annual basis. Hence, updated statistics will be not shown until TEL37. For Member Economies' information, this time Convenor showed the Internet statistics data from the website.

US delegate suggested that we shall use the traditional way to show yearly changes. About the statistics, on the bases of previous year data, we can see the growth trend from the past. Convenor then requested the assistance from Chinese Taipei to work on this issue at the next meeting, and Chinese Taipei had agreed to do so.

2.1.2 Next Steps

In response to the Ministers' directives, we should focus our future work to best reflect their guidelines.

3. INFORMATION EXCHANGE:

3.1. Internet Exchange economics, Mr. Bill Woodcock, Research Director, Packet Clearing House (PCH), USA

US delegate introduced mechanism of IXP technology and his experience of running an IXP. With IXP technology, operators can supply Internet service with reduced cost, higher transmission rates, while increasing network link redundancy. Commonly the price decided by the upstream providers is very high. But if the traffic goes through local exchange point, the service will be rather cheap. At the same time, people would like to communicate with each others in the same area. So the local

Internet traffic should be more than that out-going traffic.

Convenor asked whether there is traffic statistics through IXP in the Asia Pacific region or not. He said we can find it on his company's website, and willing to provide information to anyone who is interested on this issue.

3.2. PKI/e-Authentication Training Program[SPSG-36], Chinese Taipei

Delegate from Chinese Taipei said this project presentation had already been reported in SPSG. Convenor said that anyone who would like to know more about this project can visit the SPSG document website.

3.3. e-Governance workshop[DSG-003, 004], Mr.Hong-Wei Jyan/Chinese Taipei

Chinese Taipei proposed to hold a Workshop on e-Governance and received endorsement as a joint APEC Economic Committee(EC) - TEL initiative in August 2007. Chinese Taipei planned a One-day workshop on the margins of SOM-I in 2008. The contents of the workshop will be put on a website and the result and key findings of the workshop will be incorporated into a practice report and seeking endorsement by the Economic Committee and TELWG. The outcomes of the workshop will also be shared with the EC and TELWG.

Convenor pointed out that this workshop is a joint effort of APEC EC and TEL, and is one of the example of collaboration between TEL and other APEC Fora.

3.4. Telematics, Korea

The Korea delegate pointed out that this project is already ended.

3.5. APEC-ITU Joint Workshop on DTV

Japan delegation made a presentation on DTV deployment trend, and would plan to organize an APEC –ITU Joint workshop during TEL37.

Canada delegate asked if the proposer would like to seek support by TEL, because in that case, this should be taken as a new workshop proposal and be taken to HOD for discussion firstly.

4. DSG CURRENT PROJECTS REPORT

4.1 Oral Reports

4.1.1 APEC e-Government Research Center, Japan

Because the speaker is engaged in another activities right this time, he can not come to make a report on this TEL. But he will make a presentation on the next TEL.

4.1.2 Deployment of GCIO Training Model and Networking for e-Government Development[DSG-008], Thailand

Thailand made a presentation on the project's progress on which will be ended this December and will be report at TEL37.

Chinese Taipei asked if the content of the lectures will change according to situation of trainees, Thailand said they would evaluate the training/workshop model according to the advancement of CIO development from member economies.

4.1.3 APII IPv6 R&D Test Bed Project[DSG-017], Japan

The APII Technology Center, which operates the APII testbed, has carried out research and development and has provided Info-Communication Technology (ICT) training programs to attendees from the Asia-Pacific region.

Japan made a presentation to DSG about the project's progress from the last report. He explained how the submarine cable capacity had been improved. The network served as back up for Thailand after an earthquake, during which another optical fiber was cut. Finally he invited more economies to participate in the project, showing several recent experiences of telemedicine video conferences, such as high definition video based on IPv6.

Canada delegate congratulated the project. He hopes to see a demonstration in the 2007 meeting in Japan. He mentioned that TEL Chair in the plenary meeting in the morning also mentioned that in TELMIN7, we should show what we have been collecting in past 2 years. This project should be one of the showcases. Convenor added that IPv6 based network plays an important role for the future. The presenter said because the project has not been finished, he can not be sure that they are able to provide enough bandwidth and support and would like to make possible future arrangement.

4.1.4 APII Testbed Project[DSG-010], Korea

The objective of this project is to promote the construction and expansion of Asia Pacific Information Infrastructure (APII) to realize the vision of Asia Pacific Information Society (APIS) and the common prosperity

of APEC. Korean delegate briefly introduced the progress since last report in TEL 36.

KR-JP APII Testbed (10Gbps, KISDI-NICT) has been well maintained and used for various research activities including telemedicine, e-learning, network measurement, etc. KR-CN APII Testbed (155Mbps, KISDI-CERNET) was terminated on September 30, 2007, and the new KR-CN link between KREONET2 and CERNET has been installed with 2.5Gbps. KISDI and CERNET will continue exchange the traffic via the new link with dramatically increased bandwidth. Research Activities: Total 5 research projects and 5 working groups have been supported continuously in 2007. The 3rd Korea-China Joint Workshop on APII-Testbed and TEIN2 will be held in Seoul on November 1~2, 2007.

4.1.5 APEC TEL Website Project[DSG-011], Korea

Korea briefly introduced the progress of this project. The main progress includes: Declaration and Statement from the Leaders' and Ministers' Meeting in 2007 and TEL35 documents were uploaded on the website; APEC TEL's new guideline, Rotation Procedure and Duties of Convenors and Deputy Convenors, was uploaded on the main page. APEC TEL Logo, which was introduced to TEL at TEL35, was inserted to the website through discussion with the APEC Secretariat and so was the new APEC TEL Logo.

The APEC TEL Official Website was established in 1998 initiated by MIC of Korea. But the problem is the financial burden to the Korean government to manage the website and database with their limited work force and budget. Korea would like to ask other economies' interests and financial sponsorship to the maintenance of TEL website.

Deputy Convenor from Chinese Taipei ask if the website is only for TEL or for the all the APEC working groups. Korea said it's only for TEL. Thailand suggested uploading the CIO training model and other related information for CIO development onto the APEC TEL website. Convenor encouraged the Document sharing between APEC members, and pointed out that information sharing through web is an efficient way.

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4.1.6 APII Cooperation Center[DSG-012], Korea

APII Cooperation Center aims to enhance cooperation among APEC

member economies in ICT sector by carrying out various projects mainly done within APEC TEL Steering Groups, including two current projects of APII Testbed (DSG) and APEC TEL Website Maintenance (DSG). APIICC performs as a platform of international IT cooperation.

Currently, there are 7 staffs and the Executive Director in the Center. Except the two APEC TEL projects above, the Center is specialized in the policies and activities in various international organizations and institutions and also participating in national policy development with regard to international cooperation on IT.

4.1.7 APEC Seminar on Using ICT for Rural Community Capacity Building[DSG-009], Philippines

The seminar is scheduled prior to TEL 37 Meeting in Tokyo, Japan in March 2008. It plans to make a small technical working group composed of representatives from the sponsoring member economies that will formulate and organize the plans for the Seminar. And they will then hire a consultant (self-funded) to work on the program of the Seminar, in consultation with the Project Overseer and technical working group. Then, they plan to coordinate among the Seminar organizer, TEL 37 host economy and APEC Secretariat about logistics and other concerns.

Australia said they are happy to participate in the small group, where advice and information will be contributed, and best practice can be shared. US asked about what kind of speakers the organizers are looking for. The answer was that technical expert will be further welcomed, and hope the process of inviting technical experts would be started the earlier the better. Indonesia expressed that they would also like to join the working group.

4.1.8 Foundation of Asian Speech Translation Research Basis[DSG-001], Japan

Japan sent a document to report the progress of the project. A face-to-face meeting was held on June 13th, 2007 in Japan for the research status reports of the project members and future plan discussion. Researchers from Indonesia and Thailand had stayed in Japan for a tour on speech recognition and machine translation. Speech data for test and training were also defined.

4.2 Review/Update of DSG Projects Matrix

Convenor went through the project matrix. Some of the finished projects have been removed, and other ongoing projects information be updated.

Japan asked the project of "Future Vision of the Asia Pacific Information Society" be included in the Project Matrix as the project already finished.

5. DSG NEW WORKSHOP/NEW PROJECT PROPOSALS

5.1 Grid as an enabling platform[DSG-16], Singapore

Delegate from Singapore and Chinese Taipei gave a brief introduction on the project. New proposal contains two initiatives. Singapore delegate presented one of the initiatives: Access Grid - Distance Learning. Chinese Taipei delegate presented another initiative: Information Grid – Knowledge systems.

Peru expressed that it is important to promote the use of grid technology. However, it is not clear what the requirement a participating economy should prepare, as well as the procedure needed to join the project, for example, for earthquake monitoring application.

Canada delegate asked whether this system is central depository or distribute depository. The architecture should be decided at the beginning of the project. Convenor asked about the time frame and the plan for this project. Chinese Taipei delegate responded that this project will start Oct. 26 2007 if it is approved and will end in March 31, 2009. There will be a core team meeting around November to December, 2007 to discuss the architecture of this system and what sensor technology would be used.

Whether this is a central or distributed system will be decided by the core team. The system will be set up in Fiscal Year 2008, be tested and run. Between January and March 2009, the project undertaker will work on final report and conduct a workshop. Deputy Convenor from Chinese Taipei suggested that the data can be presented on a Web for all economies to view and share. Convenor concluded that DSG approved this proposal. There were no objections to this self-funded project.

5.2 Empowering CIOs Contribution to a Sustainable APEC Knowledge Based Society[DSG- 008, 013], Thailand

Thailand presented on the project proposal, which is a joint project with Japan,

Thailand, and the United States. This project is to organize APEC GCIO workshops and develop more content in the collaborative website for sharing and exchanging practices and knowledge within APEC. Thailand noted that approximately \$88,000 of urgent funding is being sought from APEC.

Canada, Australia, and Singapore raised a number of concerns with the proposal that included: 1) insufficient justification for urgent funding, 2) the need for project proposers to consult with other relevant APEC fora, and 3) the need for the project to be more closely aligned with the work of the TEL. Following consultation during the coffee break, the concerned and proposing economies agreed to delay the approval so that intersessional work can be done to address the concerns raised. Project proposers will revise the proposal and circulate it to relevant APEC fora with the intent to request TEL intersessional approval in time to request urgent funding from the BMC.

5.3 Monitoring Telecommunications Quality Services Workshop[DSG-005/SPSG-017], Peru, Mexico and Chile

This proposal had been reported in SPSG and got approved.

Peru provided a summary on the project informing that the final version will be circulated. He also explained that after sharing ideas with several economies, the workshop will be oriented to exchange experiences on communications systems for emergency situations. The project is consistent with TELMIN6 priorities regarding ICT applications for disaster mitigation and relief operations in APEC region.

6. OTHER BUSINESS

6.1 SOM Response

Convenor asked about the proposed themes for TELMIN7 – Thailand informed that the distributed document was the draft idea from the HOD and Steering Group Meeting prepared for TELMIN7 which was not finalized. Thailand would like the Steering Group to give input and suggestion to the draft idea intersessionally to e-mail within this November. The project matrix update will be made accordingly. There were no further comments from the floor. Convenor put it as homework for every economy to do intersessionally through email exchanges, and send the comment back to the convenor assistants and deputy convenors.

6.2 DSG Initial Report to TEL 36 Plenary: Summary of Priorities and Recommendations

Convenor asked comments for the two new project proposals.

For the first one, Grid as an enabling platform, there were no further comments.

For the GCIO workshop project proposal, as it didn't get approval in the meeting, a small group will be working intersessionally to finalize it, and will seek for approval by the end of January 2008.

The proposal by Japan on the DTV workshop was asked to follow the normal APEC procedures, after the comments from HOD.

Convenor will report these results to the Plenary.

Convenor express the thankness for the hospitality of hosting economy - Chile for prepare nice conference facilities and services to the participants.

Liberalization Steering Group Report

APEC TEL 36 – Chile, October 2007

1. Welcome and introduction

a. Review and adoption of the agenda

The agenda (telwg36/LSG/06) was reviewed and adopted. The Convenor (Mr Colin Oliver) welcomed participants and Deputy Convenors (Mr Koji Ouchi representing Ms Ito Kaori) and Ms Susan Johnston and asked if there were any changes to the agenda were required.

b. Notice of other business

None

c. Discussion of any work required before Thursday afternoon session

The group considered the order of work to be done during the LSG.

2. Chile Presentation

The Chilean presentation [TELWG36-LSG-012] by Mr Cristian Nuñez, Head of Regulatory Policy Division reviewed the development of telecommunications regulation in Chile and the levels of service achieved.

Key issues included:

- Evolution of the regulatory framework from a model that was pre-convergence and requires approval of new services, with potential objections by incumbents, to a more open regime.
- Separation of policy and enforcement roles.
- Increasing attention to competition and consumer issues.
- New approaches to spectrum allocation.

The Convenor thanked the speaker for providing a frank insight into the innovative thinking taking place in Chile.

3. Discussion Session

a. Industry Roundtable

Discussion of issues arising from the Industry Roundtable held on Tuesday focused on a range of possible areas of interest. For LSG the most important were:

- A need for better engagement between industry and government to consider the implications of new services and directions. Industry looks to government for leadership, but government also relies on industry for insights into emerging challenges.
- Broadband and digital divide issues continue to be a concern: DSL is suited to high density areas, but the need continues to encourage penetration in low density areas

In discussion, it was noted that the issues overlapped with universal service concerns.

b. Issues arising from the Universal Service Strategies Workshop

The Universal Services Strategies workshop on Tuesday was warmly appreciated and well attended. It covered a number of common challenges and diverse situations.

In broad terms, mobile penetration has grown substantially, but there are big differences in the level of fixed service penetration and broadband access, with different emphasis on fixed and wireless networks.

Discussion raised a number of common principles that might be considered (economic efficiency, consumer satisfaction, transparency, sustainability in the long term, competitive neutrality, cost effectiveness), and different issues that arise (such as competitive ways to deliver services, security issues, copper vs. fibre, wireless broadband and issues around the sustainability of telecenters).

After consultations, the LSG decided to establish a project group to build upon the work done in the workshop, and to develop the interest in sharing information by gathering information in a more structured way. It would take advantage of work done in Regulatel and ASEAN, and the LSG's own information on WTO implementation of USO commitments, and would survey practices among APEC members with a view to compiling an inventory of universal strategies in the region. The group would be led by Australia with the support of the United States, Indonesia, Chile, Chinese Taipei, Singapore, Malaysia and Japan.

c. Issues arising from Investment & Competition Workshop

The Investment & Competition Workshop held on Monday was also a worthwhile review of a number of current issues which included:

- Regulatory capacity
- Service quality and market dynamics
- Wireless and wireline competition.

A detailed report of the workshop is at TELWG36-LSG-010.

4. Update on policy reviews in member economies

5. Roundtable Discussion: Major Challenges & Priorities in APEC Economies

Discussion on these items was combined with a view to assisting the LSG to identify the most topical issues for consideration by Ministers and at the Regulatory Roundtable to be held at the next TEL meeting.

- Hong Kong, China mentioned the issues of fixed-mobile convergence and unified carrier licensing; payments from mobile to fixed services; number portability; the spectrum policy framework including spectrum auctions; integration of separate regimes for telecommunications and broadcasting; and next-generation network issues.
- Australia mentioned broadband rollout, especially in regional areas; competition and investment in fixed and wireless services; digital television conversion; regulatory holiday issues; content-related issues and spectrum management challenges.

- Indonesia mentioned broadband wireless access; interconnection; local content; consumer protection; penalties for breaches of requirements; radio frequency management.
- Malaysia mentioned the universal service review including services for the handicapped and underserved, and the digital divide that remains in densely populated areas.
- INTUG noted that they shared the concerns raised by economies with regard to regional broadband access, the technological drivers and risks to services if policy settings are not right. Competition and universal service remain important issues.

a. Discussion of key themes for the Regulatory Roundtable at TEL 37

A first round of discussion reviewed the various issues that had emerged from workshops and the review of economy priorities. Then a second round of discussion at the end of the meeting tried to articulate the key issues in a way that would contribute to the flow of work leading up to the Ministerial Meeting. This led to the suggestion that the Regulatory Round table could usefully focus on

- Policy and **regulatory responses to a changing environment** with particular attention to
 - Investment, access and competition objectives
 - The increasing priority given to broadband rollout and spectrum issues, and
 - The issues that arise with two-track broadband rollout – fibre in densely populated areas and wireless access beyond.

It was noted that this was an area where the exchange of success stories would be helpful, as well as discussion of remaining hard issues. There was also interest in exploring Japan's experience with the rollout of fast broadband and the usage patterns that were emerging.

6. Stocktaking discussion of key issues for TELMIN:

At TEL 35 three key themes emerging from the discussion of key issues included: Universal Service Strategy; Interconnection in the context of investment and innovation and practical costing issues; and the changing market environment and the need for regulatory frameworks to respond.

The LSG took some time at this meeting to review the key areas of work in its ongoing program of work and areas for future work. These are outlined in [Table 1](#) which captures the outcome of the discussion in simple terms. This could become the basis for the work program to be considered by Ministers.

A second round of discussion occurred under agenda item 10 to focus on the question of key themes for the Ministerial meeting.

Table 1. Matrix of LSG Issues for Telmin7

	Completed work	Ongoing work	Areas for Information sharing	Possible project areas	Possible issues for Telmin7
Effective policy & regulatory frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guidelines on Compliance & Enforcement ▪ Stock take of progress toward a liberalised telecommunications sector ▪ Regulatory skills project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MRA Task Group ▪ WTO implementation & domestic regulation ▪ Frameworks for Creating Policy and Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Competition policy – issues of scope and application ▪ Service and market definition in the context of convergence and NGNs- Mobile issues – costs, charging, take-up, misuse, productivity effects ▪ Role of industry in self-regulation ▪ Convergent regulation & reviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultation on policies, licensing, standards etc. ▪ Review changing market dynamics, business models and consumer behaviour (e.g., convergent devices and related content issues). ▪ Regulatory development paths: tacking account of experience in different markets ▪ Converged regulators – benefits, challenges and transition issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy & regulatory response to changed environment ▪ Frameworks for development of policy & regulation ▪ Promotion of investment while sustaining competition ▪ Implementation of policy (e.g., for interconnection, universal access funds) ▪ Promoting innovation ▪ Environmental benefits
Investment & infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leased line access and pricing 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broadband reach and access ▪ Fixed network transformation Case studies (including user investment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobile and wireless broadband reach and access ▪ Emerging spectrum challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Universal service strategies and the urban-rural divide ▪ Investment barriers and incentives
Interconnection policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interconnection principles and frameworks ▪ Interconnection training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interconnection workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ End-to-end connectivity ▪ Interconnection for mobile commerce Broadband interconnection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pricing – retail and wholesale charging practices ▪ Updated interconnection training and resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergence of alternate & converging interconnection models (fixed, mobile, IP) ▪ NGN interconnection

					and wholesale and retail pricing issues
User & demand-side issues		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Virtual private networks ▪ Consumer issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Convergent devices & applications ▪ Quality of service ▪ VoIP policy and regulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ User and consumer information, complaints handling and feedback to the policy process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priorities for business use

7. Discussion Session

a. Frameworks for Creating Policy and Regulations

The USA presented a document [TELWG36-LSG-04] on frameworks for making policy and regulations. Given the number of economies that are reviewing key aspects of their policy and regulatory arrangements, the document provides a useful reference and will benefit from updating with new resources being created as these reviews take their course. Further inputs to the USA are invited.

b. Interconnection Issues

At TEL 35 Australia agreed to undertake a review of literature and training resources that the TEL and other organisations have developed to-date. The Convenor, Mr Colin Oliver (Australia) briefly presented the Interconnection Resource & Training Materials Review Paper [TELWG36-LSG-03]. This had been assembled by Australia to provide hot links to a number of resources available – most of them on the web. Older APEC materials from Interconnection Training and Interconnection Resources projects are available from the Australian point of contact as they are no longer available online.

As a separate matter, Singapore reported that they are making progress with a matrix of interconnection costing issues. A draft report would be sent to Points of Contact inter-sessionally, with a view to replies being sought and a report being completed in early March 2008.

c. Consumer Issues

Anita presented an updated list of materials on consumer issues [TELWG36-LSG-05] and again welcomed further inputs and comments. The Convenor noted the growing level of interest around the APEC region in consumer issues and commended the report as a useful resource for members.

d. Update of papers following the Regulatory Round table at TEL 35

The last Policy and Regulatory Round table at TEL 35 had considered a number of spectrum policy and related issues. As an adjunct to this discussion, Mr. Po-Chou Liang of National Communications Commission of Chinese Taipei presented their experience with the auction of spectrum for broadband wireless use. The licensing process includes a combination of ‘beauty contest’ and auction methodologies with a view to having lower thresholds for market entry, more operators and shorter terms. Six licenses have been issued by NCC for 2.5GHz to 2.69GHz.

e. Links to the APEC Committee on Trade & Investment

The Convenor reported on correspondence with the chair of CTI, noting that

- The responsibility as chair of CTI was about to move from Australia to Singapore.
- LSG had again shared its agenda with CTI.
- The RFID report had been provided to CTI, as instructed by the last TEL meeting.

f. Update on the LSG’s work on NGN’s for TEL 34

Anita Dey from the US Federal Communications Commission provided an update on a rolling document [TELWG36-LSG-06] which directly responds to Ministers request to monitor issues in this area. It had been updated to take account of developments at the last meeting.

8. Project Activity Reports

a. WTO Domestic Regulation (Singapore)

Justin Lee reported on progress with drafting made at this meeting on a ‘Good Practice’ guide on key aspects of domestic regulation.

Based on further comments made in further inter-sessional work, a revised version will be presented early January and a two hour scrubbing session at TEL 37 should bring the document to finality. After clearance at next TEL meeting it should be ready for endorsement by Ministers in April, with an appropriate reference in their declaration.

b. Regulation of Virtual Private Networks (Australia)

Australia reported that there were no changes to the report delivered at the last meeting. The document would remain open as it provides a gradually enlarging picture of regulatory requirements that apply to virtual private networks in the region.

Economies are invited to continue to provide updates to Australia as developments occur that clarify the regulatory status of virtual private networks in each economy.

9. MRA Task Force Meeting Report (Australia)

John Mitchell (Australia), chair of the Task Force, provided a report of the Mutual Recognition Arrangement Task Force meeting held on Sunday, with the following key points:

- Work is continuing on a new MRA for mutual recognition of technical requirements. It is complicated work requiring detailed attention to text.
- Issues include potential costs and benefits to industry and regulators; multilateral vs. bilateral approaches.
- Placement of supplementary material outside the MRA, but making it available at the same time as the MRA to assist implementation by economies.
- For the next meeting, it is proposed to bring forward a proposal for an economic assessment of the benefits of the existing MRA, given it was endorsed by Ministers in 1998 and has now been implemented for a number of years.
- Industry representatives support the MRA, but are not as engaged as they were at the time of its development. It was suggested that ways be found to re-engage with industry, with a possible workshop on technical regulation to assist the TEL and the Task Force to consider whether the scope of work might be broadened, without neglecting the ongoing work to implement and maintain the MRA. This was also supported by the incoming Task Force chair, Mr George Tannahill (United States).
- The Task Force request three half day sessions at TEL 37. Given the turnover of people in the area, another training session is proposed for that meeting.

In discussion it was noted that the MRA Task Force provides a rare opportunity for technical regulators to consider good practice issues, and that it was necessary to consider the directions that Ministers should be asked to endorse at their next meeting.

The Convenor and delegations warmly thanked John for his work and commitment in carrying the work forward and welcomed George Tannahill and Lawrence Kwan (Hong Kong, China) as the incoming leadership team.

10. New Project Proposals

LSG has no new project proposals requiring funding.

11. Review of key issues for TELMIN

Returning to the question of key themes and sub-themes for the Ministerial Meeting, the LSG agreed to endorse the following proposals for consideration by the Plenary and by Thailand as host of the meeting.

Understanding the market place of the future

- This could be the theme for an industry or three-party dialogue in a preliminary session of the meeting.
- It could cover, among other things, the impact of ‘disruptive’ technologies and managing their impact on legacy systems (VoIP being an example); the changing structure of markets and how to identify substitutable services and technologies and define particular markets; how to maximise the benefits of innovation with security and universal access.

Future challenges for access

- Given the successes of mobile access, and the growing access to broadband, Ministers could consider changing approaches to achieving universal access (for fixed, mobile, and wireless broadband) with particular attention to the urban-rural divide; the impact of convergence and convergent devices in expanding the reach of services, while also raising new challenges that come with success, including misuse of the technology and emerging content-related issues.

Competition and innovation

- Access to innovative services from competing providers is desirable from the point of view of overall benefits to the economy, and for the competitiveness of users. A key challenge is to have policy and regulatory settings that facilitate competition and innovation, with a framework that also provides confidence and coordination, taking account of convergence and consumer interests.

12. Next Meeting and future work

a. Consideration of New Project Proposals and priority setting

No new projects are proposed.

b. Review of suggested workshops, activities and topics for the next TEL meeting

In addition to a *half day allocation for the industry round table*, the LSG requests the following:

- 3 half day sessions for *MRA Task Force* activities, including a training session.
- One day for the *Regulatory Roundtable*
- A two-hour drafting session to finalise text on *WTO domestic regulation*.
- A possible half day workshop on *technical regulation* may also be considered.

13. Other Business

The Convenor closed the meeting, thanking participants for their active participation and good spirit of collaboration. He also thanked his Deputy Convenors and all participants for their support and our Chilean hosts for their warm hospitality and excellent facilities provided for the meeting.

SECURITY AND PROSPERITY STEERING GROUP MEETING

APEC TEL 36, Santiago, Chile
October 24 and 25, 2007

Convener: Shamsul Jafni Shafie, Malaysia

Deputy Convener: Jordana Siegel, United States and Jinhyun Cho, Korea

1. Adoption of Agenda

The Convener welcomed all economies to Security & Prosperity Steering Group (SPSG) meeting in TEL 36.

The Convener also introduced Ms. Jordana Siegel from the United States who will represent the United States as a Deputy Convener.

As the first order of the day, the Convener offered economies the opportunity to review and provide input on the agenda. The agenda was adopted as written.

2. Report of Workshops

The Deputy Co-Conveners provide a review of the Workshop on Cyber Security Exercises that was held on October 22nd and October 23rd.

The objectives for the workshop were:

- Raise awareness about the need for collaboration to address cyber security issues;
- Raise awareness of the interdependent nature of critical infrastructures and the potential for cascading effects;
- Recognize the growing importance of cross-sector and cross-border cooperation;
- Highlight the need to clarify and coordinate inter-ministry response roles and responsibilities and communications paths for cyber incident response; and
- Consider the need for government – private sector partnerships to address cyber security issues and incident response.

The workshop included sessions on the value of exercises, how to conduct exercises, case studies from different economies, as well as breakout session on exercises.

Next steps from the workshop include compiling a report based on the surveys that were completed as well as output from the workshop. A virtual working group will be formed to complete the report. And, the working group will also take into consideration whether the SPSG should coordinate an exercise for an APEC TEL at a later time.

Canada indicated that the workshop was very informative and useful and addressed all of the elements of an actual cyber security exercise. It brought together various disciplines to have a dialogue. Canada also suggested that the SPSG remain mindful of other international fora that are working in this space and use the input from these activities, such as the G8. Korea mentioned that ENISA had completed some work that may also be relevant.

3. Project updates and report:

a) Building a Culture of Security – Corporate Policy and Management Issues.

The aim of the project is to develop a database of standards for management of security issues within economies. It is timely because one of major vulnerabilities economies face. The planned database should assist considerably. New Zealand discussed the development of the questionnaire and asked for comments on the questionnaire. New Zealand plans to circulate the questionnaire more widely. New Zealand seeks a response before the end of this year.

The Convener indicated that this has been on the table for some time and encourages economies to review the questionnaire – input would greatly help New Zealand to move the project forward. It was requested that the questionnaire be distributed to all of the APEC TEL economies.

New Zealand will distribute questionnaire through HODs and POCs for feedback so that when we meet in Tokyo, we have an updated report. To date, New Zealand reported that they have received feedback from Malaysia.

b) Strengthening Effective Response Capabilities Among APEC economies.

Korea discussed that this project was approved in 2005 and includes three deliverables: training course on establishing and managing CSIRTs/CERTs in developing economies; establish cross-border guidelines; and best practices for cooperative response for public/private partnership.

The project is geared to economies to establish their own national CSIRT/CERT. As a follow-up item, Korea would like to bring this to the TELMIN to be included in a declaration by the Ministers. Korea would like to request that other economies help with guidelines and best practice to be developed further for all member economies to agree.

Korea also asked that the project duration be extended as the TELMIN was postponed from 2007 to 2008. Prior to TEL 37, Korea will circulate draft of best practices and guidelines. Korea would also like to create a small group to review and get more opinions. The draft document will be ready for circulation after TEL 36 and it is expected around December and then by February will be able to submit the draft.

As a point of clarification, the Convener reiterated that there are three main deliverables of project. Korea has completed the first one, which is the training. Korea is asking for an extension on the other two deliverables, which include developing response guidelines in a cross border environment and best practices for public/private partnership.

Canada sought clarification about when whether the best practices will also be available at the end of November and Korea confirmed.

The Convener noted consensus of the SPSG for the need for Korea to complete this project and to request the TEL and SOM's approval to extend Korea's work until TEL 37.

c) Judge and Prosecutor Cyber Crime Enforcement Capacity Building Project.

The U.S. noted that they had been working with a 3rd party to develop the materials for the training, but the collaboration did not work well. However, they have since made significant progress for developing the materials. The U.S. expects that the Capacity Building Project will be held in early 2008 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Information about the training will be going

out soon.

The Convener indicated that he was happy to see that the project is moving along very well and asked whether the letter regarding the extension been given to the TEL Chair.

The U.S. reported that they have already sent an electronic copy and will provide a hard copy today. The U.S. also noted that economies should also start thinking about who should attend – for prosecutors and judges. There are currently no limits on how many people can attend from each economy. Ultimately some limits may be set, but it will depend on the response.

Australia inquired whether APEC economies have an opportunity to review syllabus and course materials prior to the training. And the U.S. indicated that at least the syllabus will be available for review. The Convener asked that the syllabus be shared before the training so that economies can review and provide feedback.

This project is APEC funded and as the funds expire at the end of 2007, the U.S. has brought a formal request for funding to be extended into May 2008. The approval for extension is supported by the SPSG for submission to the TEL Chair.

d) Voice Over IP (VoIP) Security Guidelines

This Project is to establish a resource document and a website regarding VoIP Security. The start date was pushed back from September to October. It is in the very early stages, but hope to have the project completed by Tel 37. The intent is for the resource document to be available in all languages and Australia asked economies for assistance in this.

e) Information Security Certifications Assessment Guide

Australia updated that this project has been completed and has achieved the objectives that were set out. The driver for this was that in the area of information security skills certification, the Project established a website and booklet and goes through the standards, which was built based on international standards. Economies can do searches as an employer trying to get a problem solved or as a professional looking for professional certifications. Australia encourages its use in APEC economies and it can be updated on an ongoing basis. The site is www.siftsecurity.net, before it is later moved to an APEC website (url) when that becomes available. The booklet is also ready and can be downloaded from the website.

f) International PKI and e-Authentic Training Program

Chinese Taipei indicated that the training had been held, which included 24 participants from 18 economies. The information collected in surveys is useful in identifying common topics that can be included in the future of the TEL. It is available on the website at APEC TEL - 2 reports are at the SPSG website.

Canada noted that it as please to submit input and would like to make some adjustments to the information that Canada had previously provided.

g) Guide on Policy and Technical Approaches Against Botnets

China indicated that the Project has already taken several steps. It has set up an expert group; it has collected and catalogued a lot of materials related to Botnets; and it has finished the third

step to do draft framework. The framework can be found on the website and it has also been shared with APEC economy members. China has extended the deadline for the questionnaire as they would like to get a high quality survey.

China also held an informal meeting on October 22 to discuss relevant issues concerning the project. To date, China reported that only 11 APEC economies thus far is involved in the work and China encourages greater participation from other economies.

Canada asked whether as we look forward to TELMIN 7 and think about deliverables – would we be thinking about linking this work to the Malware work or work on Spam? For the higher-level themes and concepts, how can we build this at the working level now?

China indicated that we have a connection with APEC/OECD project and this is one of many resources. China has a different angle for the project in trying to see a solution. We will try to avoid duplication with this work.

The Convener also asked whether it would be relevant to also seek feedback from colleagues to the OECD for the questionnaire? OECD indicated that would be a way of continuing to use resources that are not unlimited that are APEC and OECD as well as way of following up.

China indicated that the survey is a very important part of the project and they are looking for best practices. Government/industry/end users – will be a very important component of the project. It will be helpful to end users need to look at more than just end users - what the government can do-may be differences among different regions. China will follow up with OECD about how to use resources to make the project better.

Canada indicated that it would help to broaden and reinforce cooperation and SPSG in this area. Canada also wanted to suggest that there is also a broader strategic messaging level – need for coordination at the working level as well as broader objectives.

4. Other Updates on SPSG Activity

a) Stop Spam Alliance

The Stop Spam Alliance is a collaborative effort between the ITU, OECD, APEC and other related Anti-Spam organizations with the objective to help coordinate international efforts against spam and related threats and more effectively improve information sharing. Canada is coordinator for this activity. There is a website and Canada provides support to the website. There isn't a lot of activity. Per the last TEL Canada was hoping to explore the possibility on building on this type of a concept to relate to other topics. An open forum on Spam to be organized by the "Stop Spam Alliance" is planned to be hosted by the ITU at IGF in Rio.

b) Wireless Security

The Convener indicated that the work arising from the workshop on Wireless Security in Calgary has yet to start. Coming out of this, the SPSG would soon convene the economies to start work on wireless security area.

Australia is currently reviewing wireless security advice and hopes to share at the next TEL. The Convener indicated that the work will be done intercessionally.

c) Appointment of APEC TEL to ITU's High Level Expert Group

The report from this meeting has been uploaded to APEC TEL's site.

The ITU extended an invitation to the APEC TEL as one of the organizations that was invited to part of the High Level Expert Group (HLEG) to draft the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA). In addition, several countries, academicians and industry players was also invited. The first meeting of the HLEG was held in Geneva on October 5th.

The TEL Chair was invited to participate in the meeting. To assist the TEL Chair, the TEL was also invited to include 2 experts in the meeting. For the 1st meeting, the SPSG Convener, Shamsul Jafni Shafie and Deputy Convener, Jinhyun CHO represented the TEL. The Convener indicated that he also attended the HLEG meeting on October 5th as the Malaysian representative.

There are 5 working areas that will be focused in developing the GCA: Legal Measures; Technical and Procedural Measures; Organizational Structure; Capacity Building; and International Collaboration. The HLEG expects to meet twice a year. An email group has been set up by the ITU to facilitate the work of the HLEG. The final recommendation from the HLEG with regards to the GCA will be available by the 2nd Quarter of 2009.

Canada indicated this is a very massive undertaking and that the scope of the work is extensive and will delve into many areas beyond the TEL's mandate. There is a need to remain mindful of the TEL's mandate.

The Convener agreed with Canada's observation that it is an extensive project that is expected to be completed by Q2 2009 and also that we should be mindful of areas that have been mandated for the TEL as to where we should assist.

Canada inquired what the outcome would be. The Convener noted that the general understanding is that the output would be high-level recommendations that the ITU would then propose to countries for the Global Cybersecurity Agenda. The ITU itself did not discuss the possibility of whether those recommendations will be translated into a legal instrument or any instrument that would mandate that behavior.

In moving forward, the Convener raised several issues with regards to the TEL's participation in the HLEG and solicited advice from the SPSG.

First, who will represent the TEL to assist the TEL Chair in the HLEG? The Convener indicated that all of organizations, countries, and industry bodies were given a number of slots. The permanent representative in the case of the TEL will be the TEL Chair.

Secondly, since there are 5 working area in the HLEG, should we focus on areas where the TEL has mandate?

The SPSG reached the following consensus:

- a) To recommend that the SPSG Convener with one of the Deputy Convener to assist the TEL Chair to the HLEG. With regards to which of the two Deputy Conveners should be going as the 2nd advisor for the TEL Chair, it can addressed internally.

The Convener also proposed that after each HLEG meeting, the results of the meeting areas of discussion be shared within the TEL.

- b) To recommend that the TEL should take an active role in work areas involving Technical and Procedural Measures; Capacity Building; and International Collaboration.

The Convener summarized the discussion: with regard to the representation of the TEL, SPSG agreed that the permanent representatives of the TEL that will assist the TEL Chair would be the SPSG Convener and one of the Deputy Conveners; with regard to the working areas, we will focus on 3 working areas: Technical Measures, Capacity Building, and International Cooperation, but we will monitor with regard to the other two and see whether the subject matter will fit into the mandate given to the SPSG in our work with regards to cybersecurity.

5. SPSG Report on Outreach Activities

a) For 2007, the SPSG-APEC TEL was invited to attend 2 WPISP-OECD meetings in Paris and Ottawa. There is good ongoing collaboration between the SPSG-APEC TEL and WPISP-OECD. The Convener reported on his attendance at the WPISP meeting in Paris France in March 2007 as well as the Deputy Convener's attendance at the WPISP meeting in Ottawa, Canada.

b) The Deputy Convener reported on his attendance at the meeting on cyber crime in Strasbourg, France on June 11-12. The Deputy Convener was in attendance on behalf of the SPSG and presented legal framework activities among APEC economies.

c) The SPSG-APEC TEL was also invited to speak at the ITU Regional Workshop on Framework for Cybersecurity and Critical Information Infrastructure Protection that was held in Hanoi, Vietnam, August 28-31, 2007. APEC TEL was represented by Australia and provided a report on APEC work.

6. Discussion on collaboration with the OECD

The OECD provided an update on the recent WPISP-OECD meetings held in Ottawa in October 2006.

The OECD also provided an update on the joint work on Malware and the updates that have been made to the paper. In order to finalize the report, the OECD has asked the WPISP to send comments by 29th of October. As with regards to the SPSG, comments from the SPSG are expected by November 16th. The report is targeted to be circulated in December.

The OECD discussed the work on the Indicators for Security and Trust will need to be postponed to a later date.

Consensus was reached to inform the TEL and the SOM that the proposed work on Indicators for Security and Trust to be postponed to the next TEL.

7. New Project Proposals for Tel 37

The Convener noted that there are three new self-funded project proposals from the SPSG.

- a) Proposal for a project and workshop on "Telecommunications for Disaster Management and Best Practices". (Peru, Chile and Mexico: Co-sponsors)

Peru presented to the SPSG the objectives of the project, which is to build capacity of all economies to address telecommunication services problems in case of natural disasters. The project will share experiences between member economies of importance of the integrity of telecommunications services. Peru proposed the workshop be held in Lima next year at TEL 38.

There is a need for regional cooperation to support communications networks and to promote collaboration on crisis management procedures. The project will be self-funded.

The SPSG supports the proposed self-funded project on “Telecommunications for Disaster Management and Best Practices” and is submitted to the TEL for approval.

b) Proposal for a project and workshop on “Handheld Mobile Device Security” (Proposed by Malaysia and co-sponsored by Australia, China and Korea)

It is largely known that the usage of mobile device or mobile phones have grown in great numbers especially within the Asia Pacific region and continues to grow. Malaysia thinks that the SPSG should look into this area and examine the development and the security risks that are connected to mobile device.

The project is self-funded and will commence with a 1 and half-day workshop in TEL 37. The output of the project will be a Report and a series of Best Practices or Guidelines on the usage of mobile device, which will be envisioned to be simple but effective, advises.

The objective of the workshop is to raise awareness and provide advice about managing risk and to explore counter-measures from policy and technical standpoint. Several stakeholders that have been identified to play a role in the project include policy makers, technical, consumer groups.

Chinese Taipei supports the project. Australia also supports the proposal but suggested that the description of the project be changed to “Handheld Mobile Device Security Workshop”. The SPSG supports the suggestion and the project’s name is thus changed to as above.

Canada wished for clarification with regards to the proposed consultation with the ECSG. The Convener clarified that the ECSG may be consulted in the event there is any discussions that may be relevant to questions concerning privacy regarding handheld mobile device security.

The SPSG supports the proposed self-funded project on “Handheld Mobile Device Security Workshop” and is submitted to the TEL for approval.

c) Proposal for project and workshop on “Building confidence toward the trusted ICT society with ICT Products and Services” (Proposed by Japan with co-sponsors from Singapore and Malaysia)

Japan proposed a self-funded project to host a 1 and half-day workshop on Building Confidence towards trusted ICT society with ICT Products and Services.

In response to growing demand to address cyber security, few projects have been proposed in building confidence and trust of ICT Products and Services as more and more business revolve on users of ICT. The proposal affirms the need to ensure level of ICT products and services.

The impact of insecure products and services – if there were insecure services and products in

market – possible for products and services would result in data leakage and fraud.

The project proposes to share concerns that we may have with regards to insecure products and services and the various approaches to addressing this issue. Governments can also identify the importance of this issue. There should be a number of approaches to incentives importance of issue.

Consumer also need to play their role to differentiate products and services and take action to use secure products and services after purchasing them.

The primary objective is to assist economies to recognize security risk in products and services and then understand work of economies. The workshop will not end in TEL 37 but long-term topic for government to address security of products and services

The output of the project Report is as follows:

- Discussion notes which are captured in workshop and experience sharing on current existing framework will be developed to be the report of this project.
- Analysis of emerging threats, risks and vulnerabilities of network appliances to consumers and can be ICT society can developed to be report aiming to raise the awareness of economies.
- Best Practices and Guidance of Policy Framework
As many of the targeted beneficiary economies might not necessarily have the policy framework to address the issues relating to ensuring the security level of ICT products and services, the knowledge and experiences shared during the workshop and discussion afterward among economies would guide these economies to develop domestic framework to address the issues.

The SPSG supports the proposed self-funded project on “Building confidence toward the trusted ICT society with ICT Products and Services” in principle and would like Japan to work intercessionally to refine the deliverables of the project before TEL 37.

Knowledge and Information Sharing within the SPSG

8. Malicious Activities and Misuse of the Network Infrastructure

Arnold Yoon, CERT/CC on CSIRT activities

The presentation gave an overview of CSIRT Community and touched on issues concerning CSIRTs with national responsibility, technical/non-technical perspective with focus on nationwide issues, the services offered, technical and non-technical level as well as technical alerts and general public alerts together with security advisories.

The presentation also discussed how can APECTEL SPSG and the CSIRT community work together and sharing of information to support CSIRT community

The Convener thanked Arnold Yoon for the sharing of information concerning CSIRT activities and later informed the meeting and made reference to past TELMIN documents of calls that ensures support for the creation of CERTs and CSIRTs in APEC economies.

9. Examination of Security Implications of Emerging Technologies: The Threat of Data Leakage

Nick Elsmore, Australia

Previously looked at virtualization, VOIP, and other issues. There is also a need for bodies like the APEC TEL to also address social networking and web 2.0. There seems to be no shortage of emerging technologies.

The presentation noted that there is no specific technology that threatens but it is a threat based on evolution of technology. These threats is allowing for huge amounts of data to be taken from an organization

In the long run, concerns arising of lost of information and data leakage is based on technology, awareness, behavior and understanding of individuals.

10: Information Security Awareness for SMEs

Kuo-Wei Wu, Chinese Taipei

The presentation by focused on the initiatives taken to address security issues faced by SMEs in Chinese Taipei. It is evident that a lot of work has been invested in order to raise awareness and create good governance among SMEs in Chinese Taipei. It presently has a working program that is able to conduct awareness checkout and diagnostics that can be used for policy considerations.

Chinese Taipei has also developed a SME assessment tool that is currently used for SME guidance and School Net,

The Convener thanked Chinese Taipei for continuously improving on initiatives concerning SMEs and look forward to further discussions and inputs on this important topic at the next SPSG meeting in TEL 37.

11. Economy Reports

The Convener reminded economies to post your economy report to the APEC TEL website.

12. Matters Arising

a) Joint TEL and CTTF Cyber Security Workshop – Seoul, Korea, November 15 to 30, 2007

The Cyber Security Workshop project was proposed by the CTTF. Based on the proposal by the CTTF and in view of the subject matter that is close to the APEC TEL, the CTTF suggested that there be collaboration between the CTTF and the TEL. The TEL agreed to support the event and it is now a CTTF and TEL Project, which will be held in Seoul.

The Convener will assist to find out more about how invitations will be handled for the workshop. Economies will be advised intercessionally about how economies from the TEL can participate.

Korea informed the meeting that the workshop is hosted by Korea and is coordinated by the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Korea offered to assist the Convener to get more information on how the TEL can participate.

b) 2nd Internet Governance Forum – Rio de Janeiro, Brazil – November 12 to 16, 2007

The Convener informed the SPSG meeting that there would be an open forum discussion organized by the Stop Spam Alliance led by the ITU and the OECD. We expect TEL to be involved in this discussion and will seek the TEL's and SOM's approval for participation.

13. Meeting Wrap-Up: Other Businesses

Australia: There have been a number of recent initiatives in Australia regarding issues concerning submarine cable zones. Australia would like to indicate an interest in presenting on these initiatives and have discussions interessionally before TEL 37. This discussion would be on what economies are doing to protect submarine cables from physical damage.

The Convener supports this discussion since the last incident in Chinese Taipei resulted in physical damage to the submarine cables that had serious effect to the Internet and communications network in general. Hence, discussion on this important matter is due and the next SPSG meeting would be a good opportunity for this discussion to take place. Economies can also share their views on this subject matter.

Australia: Australia also provided a few of the outcomes of the concluded Industry Roundtable that was held in TEL 36 that touched on issues concerning the creation of trust and confidence in an “always on” environment.

The Industry Roundtable also saw that there might be a role for APEC TEL in creating an APEC wide awareness program.

The Convener thanked the Industry Roundtable for the suggestion and agreed that it is an excellent idea, one which that the SPSG can follow up in TEL 37. It is possible for the SPSG to embark upon an APEC wide program on awareness to build trust, and confidence that may be translated to an “awareness month” designated for APEC economies.

The Convener encouraged economies to seriously consider proposing a project on an APEC wide Awareness Month for TEL 37.

14. Preparation for TELMIN 7

The draft proposal by Thailand for TELMIN 7 was discussed with focus on the proposed sub theme. The Convener requested feedback whether the sub theme as in the draft proposal is relevant based on the mandate given to the APEC TEL on cyber security.

There is also a need to plan some elements of strategies that Ministers would take on as part of the Minister's Declaration for TELMIN 7. Australia has developed some ideas and other economies are invited to share their inputs. In the meantime, the Convener will distribute these inputs interessionally for consideration and further inputs from other economies are invited.

Canada suggested that the SPSG look towards strategy that is something more general, something a little more forward looking. The US would encourage for continued work in the area of law enforcement/cyber crime – capacity building as building law enforcement capacity is

important to build security/stability

The Convener informed the SPSG that groups are being asked to look at sub-themes to propose and advise the host economy about next steps for TELMIN 7. The Convener will initiate discussion within the SPSG on what the plenary session's theme could be. The discussions will be coordinated via email.

Closing of Meeting:

The Convener then thanked everyone who was involved in the SPSG meeting for their time and commitment. The SPSG meeting was later adjourned to TEL 37 in Tokyo, Japan.

Summary of Decisions Taken at the SPSG Meeting in TEL 36

Project and Workshop Proposal for TEL 37

1. The SPSG agreed to submit to the TEL for its considerations, 2 self-funded project and workshop proposal for TEL 37 namely;
 - a) A 1 and a half-day workshop on Handheld Mobile Device Security plus deliverables as proposed by Malaysia and supported by Australia, China and Korea.
 - b) In principle, a 1 and a half-day workshop on Building confidence toward the trusted ICT society with ICT Products and Services as proposed by Japan and supported by Singapore and Malaysia

Project and Workshop Proposal for TEL 38

2. The SPSG agreed to submit to the TEL for its considerations, a self-funded project and workshop proposal for TEL 38 on the Telecommunications for Disaster Management and Best Practices.

Extension of Time

Agenda Item 3(b)

The SPSG agreed to submit to the TEL and SOM's for the approval for the extension of the project on "Strengthening Effective Response Capabilities Among APEC economies" by Korea to finalize two deliverables, which include developing response guidelines in a cross border environment and best practices for public/private partnership.

Agenda Item 3(c)

The SPSG agreed to submit to the TEL and SOM's for the approval for the extension of the project on "Judge and Prosecutor Cyber Crime Enforcement Capacity Building Project" to May 2008. This project is APEC funded and as the funds expire at the end of 2007, the U.S. has brought a formal request for funding to be extended into May 2008. The approval for extension is supported by the SPSG for submission to the TEL Chair.

Participation of APEC TEL in ITU's HLEG

Agenda Item 4(c)

The meeting reached a consensus of the following:

- c) To recommend that the SPSG Convener with one of the Deputy Convener to assist the TEL Chair to the HLEG. With regards to which of the two Deputy Conveners should be going as the 2nd advisor for the TEL Chair, it can address internally.

The Convener also proposed that after each HLEG meeting, the results of the meeting areas of discussion be shared within the TEL.

- d) To recommend that the TEL should take an active role in work areas involving Technical and Procedural Measures; Capacity Building; and International Collaboration.

Collaboration with the OECD

Agenda Item 6

Consensus was reached to inform the TEL and the SOM that the proposed work on Indicators for Security and Trust to be postponed to the next TEL.

APEC TEL 36 MRA Task Force Meeting

Santiago, Chile, 21-22 October 2007

Report of Meeting

1. Introduction

The MRA Task Force (TF) met over three sessions. The morning of the 21 October and afternoon of 22 October were dedicated to the formal meeting agenda and the afternoon of 21 October was divided between refresher training on the MRA for Conformity Assessment and detailed discussion on elements of the draft MRA for Equivalence of Technical Requirements.

This report of the MRATF covers the formal sessions as well as the training and new MRA drafting work. For clarity, the report is ordered as per the meeting agenda although some items were discussed either out of sequence or over both sessions.

The meeting was chaired by Mr John Mitchell from Australia with Mr George Tannahill from the USA as Vice-Chair. A total of forty-two delegates participated over the two days representing fourteen economies. The meeting was also joined by Mr Takashi Hattori from the APEC Secretariat.

The Chair welcomed all delegates and thanked Chile for hosting the meetings. As was the case at TEL35, it was noted that there was a substantial number of delegates attending the Task Force for the first time.

2. Report on the Manila MRA Task Force meeting

The TF Chair indicated that the final report on the Manila meeting incorporated some editorial corrections requested by Japan but was otherwise unchanged from the draft.

In terms of progress intersessionally, the second editions of the two TEL MRA Guides – one for industry and the other for conformity assessment bodies - were recently published (electronically) by APEC. They are available from the APEC website (www.apec.org). They can be found under the “new publications” area which is good for raising the profile of the MRA.

The MRA Information Management Guide has now been redrafted and, pending any last inputs from TF members, will be submitted to the APEC secretariat at the conclusion of the TEL for approval and publication. The Chair thanked TF members for their inputs and particularly Korea which made several very helpful suggestions for improvement. As this guide was only ever used as a draft by MRA participants, its formal publication will provide a far greater level of accessibility to important information on the MRA to a wider audience. It will also help give the MRA a higher profile.

3. Appointment of new MRA Task Force Vice-Chair

As Mr Tannahill will take over as Chair at the conclusion of TEL36, the Task Force will have a new Vice-Chair. At the Heads of Delegation meeting on the evening of 22 October, Mr Lawrence Kwan of Hong Kong China was appointed as the Vice-Chair.

4. Economy Reports and Updates

A number of Economies gave updates on their voluntary participation in the MRA for Conformity Assessment, developments in their technical regulations and progress in participation with other economies. It was encouraging to note that most of these reports included advice of new CAB designations indicating that there is still much new activity occurring under the MRA.

Japan provided a brief presentation on its bilateral arrangement with the USA.

A summary of updates provided at the meeting or supplied to the Chair is provided in **Attachment 1**.

Action:

Any economy not having provided a summary of their updates should send this to the new Chair as soon as possible.

5. Industry case studies

No presentations were available for this meeting.

6. MRA Task Force Projects¹

Project E – MRA for equivalence of technical requirements for telecommunications equipment:

The TF Chair summarised the discussion from the last meeting on the new MRA and introduced the following documents for discussion:

- the latest draft text of the MRA annotated with comments received from several TF members;
- sample scenarios that might arise under the new MRA.

The Task Force reached consensus on a number of suggested editorial changes to the document. Some clauses that had been imported from the MRA for Conformity Assessment were deleted as they did not add usefully to the document². There was also an understanding reached on role of the Joint Committee.

The three main issues arising from the version of the draft text that had been produced to take into account the discussions of the TEL 35 meeting and was then circulated shortly after were as follows.

1. Definition of “Technical Requirements”

There remained some concern about the definition of “technical requirements” and the addition to the text of a provision for “administrative arrangements” to be included in a consideration of equivalence. This had been added following TEL35 to keep the MRA as flexible as possible but some members were never fully comfortable with this approach.

It has always been clear from the beginning of discussion on this work that there was a difference of opinion on the scope of application with respect to what aspects of technical requirements/regulation could be subjected to the measurement of equivalence – some

¹ The MRA TF uses the term “project” in a generic sense to describe its various activities. These are not projects in the sense normally used by the TEL and APEC in general.

² These changes are not listed here but those interested can determine the changes from the two versions uploaded to the “documents” page of the TEL36 website

wished for the concept to be restricted to what most think of a technical standards and specifications whilst others considered some administrative processes could be covered.

After much debate, the definition was modified to focus on elements of technical requirements that would normally be the subject of conformity assessment processes but an allowance was added under the “scope of technical requirements” clause for Parties to include other administrative requirements “if desired”. It would then be up to a Party to decide what elements other than those normally the subject of conformity assessment they would consider and to make this publicly available upon commencing participation.

2. Multilateral application of the arrangement

One party strongly expressed a view that the MRA needed to be multilateral, not only in participation but also in application. That is, it should be applied to the technical requirements for which a majority of Parties to the Arrangement could enjoy fully reciprocal recognition. The application to situations where only two or three Parties would be involved in the recognition of equivalence, particularly if it was not reciprocal recognition, was not seen as something that should have the focus given in the draft.

The difference of opinion does not relate so much to whether a multilateral application with full reciprocity between all parties is desirable or not – it is agreed by all that this would always be the most desirable and best-case use of the MRA. The issue is more one of the relative practicalities of the modes of application of the new MRA versus the philosophy of MRAs.

Multilateral application with full reciprocity of recognition of technical requirements is potentially not as practical as the less ideal application of only a few Parties – for example, only two or three with no reciprocity. This is not consistent with the general views of the benefits of MRAs. The problem is that the fully multilateral, fully reciprocal scenario requires significant and simultaneous efforts of multiple regulators to make it happen. Apart from this, it may also be that some Parties would not benefit from this effort if they have no manufacturing sector in their economy.

The draft MRA text plainly acknowledges that benefits to trade may only be unidirectional in many instances and then goes on to actually cater procedurally for this scenario. While recognising this issue, it is clear that this does not sit comfortably with the usual notion of “mutual” in MRA.

The discussion of the practicalities of fully multilateral application versus anything less also raised the issue of the relativities of benefits and workload/costs of participation to stakeholders. It is clear that however the MRA might to be applied, costs and benefits flow to manufacturers, benefits to consumers but only costs flow to regulators – from the burden of reviewing other technical requirements. This indeed was one of the reasons for the text developing in the direction of operating on a market driven basis – if there was an industry desire for equivalence, it would be up to industry to do much of the work. If industry had no interest in gaining recognition of equivalence, no effort would be required by the regulator. These discussions lead to the recognition by some Regulatory Authority members of the third major issue.

3. Burden on Regulatory Authorities

There was a concern from some members that processes described in the draft appeared to impose too great a workload and cost burden on the Regulatory Authorities when there appeared to be little apparent benefit. As a major beneficiary of the Arrangement would be

the manufacturers, they did not seem to be meeting enough of the burden judging by the processes described. There were benefits for consumers that could provide justification for the regulator to bear costs (if these could be quantified) but there was not a balance shown between the costs and benefits in the current text.

Additional text was added over the course of the meetings in an attempt to state more clearly the benefits of the new MRA for manufacturers and consumers, and in doing so, to better justify the possible (probable) imbalances in conformity assessment processes. Addition of the consumer benefits might also provide a better rationale for why a regulator might bear costs on behalf of their economy. The possibility of Regulatory Authorities being able to levy fees for the review of technical submission from industry was also raised as a possible means of dealing with the workload.

Further editing of the procedures was deferred until there was a better level of consensus achieved on the application of the MRA and how regulators would deal with the workload implementation might bring.

The focus of the meeting then moved to an attempt to improve understanding of a number of issues and how certain sets of circumstances might be addressed.

Two flowcharts were developed over the two days showing the processes that would be followed by the Parties for:

- an industry initiated request for recognition of equivalence and;
- a multi-Party consideration initiated by one of the Parties.

Several members found these to be helpful although there was still some confusion with aspects of both. It was agreed, however, that a selection of flowcharts showing a range of scenarios could be very helpful to improving the level of understanding and the Chair undertook to produce these as soon as can be managed. It was also pointed out that two of the examples described in sample scenario document were not well expressed and that this contributed to confusion. The Chair undertook to improve these and redistribute them to Task Force members.

The other item of discussion on the MRA work was how the text could best be structured to allow the best flexibility. The Chair proposed that the level of procedural detail in the main body text be left to a minimum. Any such detail should instead be incorporated in one or more appendices and MRA text constructed to allow these to be amended by the Joint Committee. In addition to the MRA itself, the Task Force would also produce an application or implementation guide that would provide information on:

- why certain approaches were taken in the design of the MRA (from the notes recorded in the right hand column of the draft);
- how the two TEL MRAs can be used in unison;
- descriptions and flowcharts of how various scenarios could be dealt with by Parties.

Some doubts were raised about whether having annexes amended by the Joint Committee would be permitted by the Ministers. There are precedents in other non-APEC arrangements but this will have to be explored. The membership of the Joint Committee and how it would meet were also matters of some curiosity and more discussion will be necessary.

There was apparent support for an explanatory guide to the MRA. The outgoing Chair offered to assist the new Chair in drafting this guide if the Task Force wished to pursue this approach.

The course of action agreed on for the immediate future is to develop a number of flowchart

scenarios to assist the Task Force to better understand all of the concepts and applications and then revisit the procedures described in the draft.

Action:

- The outgoing Chair will assist the new Chair in developing a draft implementation and application guide for the new MRA;
- The outgoing Chair to provide a selection of flowcharts showing the processes that would be followed for a range of scenarios;
- An updated draft reflecting some of the points discussed will be circulated by the New Chair following the TEL.

Project F – Stock-take of Existing MRA implementation and benefits:

The second phase of the stock-take work was discussed. This requires all participating economies to provide details of the number of Conformity Assessment Bodies that they have designated and accepted under the MRA for Conformity Assessment and to also seek information from all CABs on the types and numbers of tests and/or certifications of equipment that they have performed. Maintenance of this information by the CABs is a requirement of the MRA so the members of the Task Force requesting it should not be an onerous task.

To facilitate this, the outgoing Chair and new Chair will prepare and circulate a simple data collection form in the next few weeks so that Designating Authorities can send this to CABs. This should allow enough time to collect the information prior to TEL 37 in March 2008.

Action:

- The outgoing Chair and new Chair will develop a short data collection form to collect information from CABs on the type and quantity of equipment tests and certifications performed under the MRA on Conformity Assessment;
- Parties to the MRA will then circulate the form to all of their CABs in time for a response before TEL37.

7. Training

A two hour refresher training session was presented by the Chair and Vice Chair. The material given was targeted at the new participants in the Task Force who were involved in either operations of the MRA or in implementing the Arrangement in their own economies.

The first half was an overview of the MRA including its intent, development, the key functional roles identified and how it is underpinned by internationally recognised laboratory and product certification accreditation. The second part, presented by Mr Tannahill, was a more applied session dealing with implementation and the actual issues that can be faced by Parties to the Arrangement.

The session was well received but it was also indicated by a number of the Task Force members that additional training on some specific aspects would be appreciated. Additionally, some members of the Task Force not present at this meeting are known to have been interested in training.

It was agreed that additional time would be requested from the TEL and the hosts of the next meeting in Japan. The topics will be determined through consultation with the Task Force members intersessionally.

Action:

TF members should provide feedback and suggestions on topics they would like covered at the training session at TEL37 to the new Chair.

8. Project Proposals

The project funding proposal for the MRA industry stock-take work, involving an econometric analysis of the impact of the MRA, has not yet been prepared but this will be developed over coming weeks. As this project is beyond the means of the Task Force, it will be necessary to seek funding for the work. As well as the proposing economy, APEC requires that projects also have two co-sponsoring economies. This will be pursued intersessionally.

Action:

- The outgoing Chair to construct an outline draft for a funding proposal and provide it to the new Chair
- Economies prepared to co-sponsor the proposal to advise the new Chair

9. CITEC Liaison

Mr Guevara of Canada provided an update on the parallel MRA work being undertaken by CITEC. While he had advised at TEL 35 that Mexico and Brazil had both achieved some further progress towards implementation, this appears to have stalled in the intervening months. It is anticipated that both economies will eventually participate, but progress will most likely be slow.

10. MRA Information Management Resources

Both China and Hong Kong, China advised that they have developed MRA pages on their websites www.apectelmra.catr.cn and www.ofta.gov.hk/en/tec/apectel_mra.html respectively.

Additionally, the US advised that they have very recently overhauled and updated the information on their TEL MRA webpage and that this was now available at www.fcc.gov/oet/ea/mra/APEC.html.

The Chair encouraged any economy not yet having completed their MRA webpage to do so as these were helping both in the operation and raising the profile of the MRA.

A number of updates are needed on the MRA page of the TELWG site (www.apectelwg.org) including links to documents and economies' web pages and the list of participants. The Chair spoke with Korea who hosts the site and was advised that further renovations are to take place. To make it convenient for the website host, it would be best to provide a consolidated list of changes.

Action:

TF members should provide information on updated links and any other information that they believe needs updating on the TELWG MRA page

The Chair reported that the APEC contract for MRAMS has expired and the website has now been shut down.

11. Joint Committee

No issues had been brought to the attention of the TF Chair since TEL 35.

12. Other Business

Australia raised a question of the role of the Task Force and if this might be modified to better reflect the context in which it will operate in the coming years. The Task Force has been in existence for more than ten years yet in this time it has had the relatively narrow focus of the conformity assessment part of technical regulation. Since the MRA work commenced in the mid-1990s, technology, user needs/expectations and regulatory practices have evolved at a significant rate.

The question is then, should the Task Force take on a more forward thinking agenda and include within its work some broader issues of technical regulation as a means of ensuring that the Task Force work will remain relevant and to assist participants deal with emerging issues that go beyond the trade and certification of hardware? For example, such an agenda could include technical regulatory practices such as:

- processes for standards setting and adoption of standards (not standards writing!);
- balancing pre and post market regulatory involvement;
- how best to deal with emerging technologies/ next generation networks.

As well as ensuring the relevance of the Task Force, a broadening of the agenda might provide greater incentives for industry participation, something that has been lacking for some years.

The Convenor of the LSG, who was in attendance, agreed that such a discussion might best be held in the LSG (being the parent Steering Group to the Task Force). The Chair invited members of the Task Force to consider the question further prior to Thursday so that they can participate in discussion at the LSG.

13. Next Meeting

It is proposed that the next MRA Task Force meeting be held immediately before TEL 37 and be chaired by Mr George Tannahill from the USA. With the drafting work of the new MRA on equivalence to continue and the training interest identified during the meeting, the Task Force requests that the TEL Working Group and TEL 37 host agree to the following table of arrangements.

	Activity	Venue/facilities
Day 1 Morning	MRATF Session 1	Conventional APEC arrangement
Day 1 Afternoon	Refresher Training New MRA drafting	Informal room for up to 25 people with projector
Day 2 Afternoon	MRATF Session 2	Conventional APEC arrangement

14. Close

The Chair closed the meeting with thanks to Mr Tannahill and all the members of the Task Force for their support over the past two years. The many encouraging words and the level of cooperation have made the role much more enjoyable than it might otherwise have been and this has been appreciated enormously.

Mr Tannahill will take over as Chair at TEL 37 and will be ably supported by the new Vice-Chair, Mr Kwan.

Attachment 1

Update of MRA Activities and Changes to Technical Regulations

Australia	Australia's updates are available from the TEL35 MRATF documents page. See documents 2007-TELWG36-LSG-MRATF-003 and 2007-TELWG36-LSG-MRATF-004
Canada	<p>Technical regulations (Annex I of MRA) update: Since the last meeting of this Task Force, Industry Canada has amended some of its technical requirements for radio equipment and its procedures for the recognition of certification bodies. The updated versions of these documents can be found at the following websites:</p> <p>Procedures for Conformity Assessment Bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/epic/internet/insmt-gst.nsf/en/h_sf06138e.html <p>Category I Equipment Standards List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/epic/site/smt-gst.nsf/en/h_sf01342e.html <p>APEC TEL MRA implementation update:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under Phase I, Canada has designated eight Canadian testing laboratories to test to the technical requirements of six participating economies, and has recognized 56 foreign testing laboratories – 46 from APEC and 10 from the EU - to test to Canadian requirements. For information on Phase I, please visit the following web sites: http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/epic/internet/inceb-bhst.nsf/en/tt00065e.html, and http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/epic/internet/inceb-bhst.nsf/en/tt00064e.html - Under Phase II, Canada has designated two Canadian certification bodies to certify to the technical requirements of the United States, and is preparing to designate one CAB to Chinese Taipei. Industry Canada has recognized 13 foreign certification bodies from APEC and 6 from the EU to certify to Canadian requirements. For information on Phase II, please visit the following web sites: http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/epic/internet/inceb-bhst.nsf/en/tt00068e.html, and http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/epic/internet/inceb-bhst.nsf/en/tt00067e.html
Chile	No significant updates to report
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no changes to regulations to report • China is talking with Singapore on Phase 1
Hong Kong, China	Phase I implementation: Since the last MRA TF meeting, two more CAB's designated by the USA are recognised by Hong Kong, China for

	<p>MRA Phase I implementation. As such, Hong Kong, China now recognises 11 foreign agencies designated by other APEC economies as CAB for Phase I implementation. Among these 11 CAB's, three are designated by Chinese Taipei, one by Singapore, one by Canada and six by the USA. In turn, Hong Kong, China has so far designated three local testing laboratories for recognition by other APEC member economies: one is recognized by Canada, one by Singapore and one by the USA.</p> <p>Phase II implementation: Since Hong Kong, China and the USA exchanged letters with regard to the agreement on Phase I and II implementation in April 2005, Hong Kong, China has discussed with the USA on the detailed arrangements and procedures of MRA Phase II implementation. We have also started discussion with other administrations (Canada and Singapore) on whether Phase II could be implemented. Taking into account the discussion outcome and shared experience, the details of Phase I and II procedures have been prepared and posted on OFTA website at http://www.ofta.gov.hk/en/tec/apectel_mra.html. These procedures have now been put into operation. Enquiries on this matter may be directed to email address standards@ofta.gov.hk. APEC member economies interested in becoming MRA Phase I and II partners of Hong Kong, China are welcome to approach us.</p>
Indonesia	No significant updates to report
Japan	Japan has worked with the USA on a bilateral MRA. There are no other changes with regard to the TEL MRA.
Korea	<p>Korea is participating in Phase 1 of the MRA with Canada, US and Vietnam and is going to enter phase 1 MRA with another economy before the end of this year. Additional discussions are underway with other economies. Korea is planning to change its regulatory scheme with the purpose of implementing Phase 2 of the MRA.</p> <p>Some of Korea's technical requirements (Annex 1) are updated and on the RRL website (www.rrl.go.kr).</p>
Malaysia	No significant updates to report
New Zealand	No significant updates to report
Philippines	No significant updates to report
Singapore	No significant updates to report
Chinese Taipei	<p>Under MRA Phase I, Chinese Taipei recognized 18 CABs from other economies and designated 10 CABs that has been recognized by other economies.</p> <p>Chinese Taipei is about to sign with Australia on EME in October 2007 under MRA Phase I.</p> <p>Under MRA Phase II, Chinese Taipei had an agreement with Canada, and</p>

	<p>also in the process of designating the Certification Body.</p> <p>Chinese Taipei has announced two new technical specifications dated on September 5, 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wireless Broadband Access Base Station RF Equipment Technical Specification. - Wireless Broadband Access Mobile Station Technical Specification. <p>In order to simplify the process of imported wireless equipment, Chinese Taipei revised Administrative Regulations on the Controlled Telecommunications Radio-Frequency Devices in August 2007.</p>
Thailand	No significant updates to report
USA	<p>Since the last APEC in Manila there have been no significant rule changes to report. There have been lot of minor changes in many areas and it is recommended to see the FCC website to keep up to date on these changes. One major issue the FCC is working on is related to transitioning from the analogue TV to digital TV and how to utilize the analogue frequencies.</p> <p>The US has signed a MRA with Japan where Phase II is expected to become operational around the end of 2007 or early 2008</p> <p>The US is participating in the TEL MRA with 6 APEC economies in phase I: Australia, Canada, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, Singapore, and South Korea.</p> <p>The US is participating in phase II with three APEC economies: Canada, Hong Kong (pending), and Singapore.</p> <p>Some CAB issues the FCC has been dealing with are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. May personnel be located or travel outside their designated economy. b. Can a phase II CAB accept test data from a non recognized test firm? If so, what are the requirements? c. Are testing/evaluation/decision three separate functions requiring three different personnel or can testing and evaluation be combined and only two personnel are needed. How is ISO guide 65 interpreted? d. Problems with non-recognized test firms' testing reports increasing. <p>The FCC has proposed increasing surveillance from the current two percent to 20 percent.</p> <p>A new phase II accrediting body has become operational: ANSI-American National Standards Institute.</p>
Vietnam	No significant updates to report

Matrix of TEL Activities
[Based on Leaders' Meeting in Sydney]

OBJECTIVES	CURRENT PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES
GENERAL VISION AND GOAL	
<p>1. We agreed that our collective commitment to regional economic integration, to free and open markets and to the security of our people has contributed substantially to the strength of our economies and the significant improvement in the welfare and prosperity of our people</p> <p>2. Promoting open, efficient, transparent and flexible economies to economic growth and the building of strong and sustainable future for our Asia –Pacific Community. This provides the best protection against economic volatility and disruption caused by natural disasters and other threats to sustainable growth.</p>	
CLIMATE CHANGE, ENERGY SECURITY AND CLEAN DEVELOPMENT	
1.1 Encourage investment and liberalization in expanding Internet access and infrastructure construction particularly in developing economies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liberalisation Steering Group: focus on competitive marketplace frameworks to create an environment conducive to expanding Internet access and infrastructure. - DSG submitted voluntary reports on Internet Access Statistic prepared by Chinese Taipei.
1.2 Promote the use of information and communication technologies and related services to create digital opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several projects have been carried out to prompt the ICT to create Digital Opportunities in DSG, Grid Computing, APEC Seminar on Using ICT for Rural Community Capacity Building, etc.
1.3 Strengthen and encourage information sharing, exchange of best practices and co-operation with other APEC fora and international and regional organizations on advancing information infrastructure and the information society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration between APEC TEL (LSG) and APEC CTI, particularly on WTO-related issues. This includes regular contact and agenda exchange, as well as an annual response to the CTI task, examining <i>Progress Towards Adopting and Implementing the WTO Reference Paper</i>. - APEC Seminar on Using ICT for Rural Community Capacity Building is one of the activities by DSG to exchange the best practices among member economies and other fora.
1.4 Encourage the development of policy approaches to enable the implementation and application of advanced technologies and services to expand access to unserved and underserved areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshop exploring emerging issues relating to, and review, of universal service strategies (TEL 36) - Workshop exploring linkages between investment and competition (TEL 36) - “IP-based WLL for Bridging Digital Divide in Rural Area” and other related projects provided channel to share information and best practices.

OBJECTIVES	CURRENT PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES
1.5 Encourage APEC economies to implement the Key Principles for Broadband Development as each economy gains capabilities, and continue to work on broadband policies, emergent themes and issues such as broadband for small and medium enterprises; emergency response and disaster mitigation; universal service and access policies; and other policy issues related to broadband	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As per above: workshop and review re: emerging universal service strategies - Annual Regulatory Roundtables, with part of the March 2008 Roundtable focusing on creating the preconditions for competition via effective marketplace frameworks, as well as universal service strategies. - Principle on Broadband has been developed and put forward to promote the broadband development for member economies. - Workshops on disaster mitigation have been conducted to address the issue.
1.6 Explore innovative next generation network (NGN) approaches arising from new technologies and services, consistent with the topic areas put forward in the Lima Declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular review of TEL projects relating to NGN issues. - Grid Technology showcase has been held to demonstrate and stimulate the power of new technologies for the next generation network. - APII IPv6 R&D Test-bed Project, APII Test-bed Project and Workshop on IPv6 technology have addressed the use of new technologies for NGN/NGI.
1.7 Consider developing a clearer vision of the APIS and the new knowledge-based economy on which it is built, and identifying those areas in which the TEL could contribute most effectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LSG agenda includes an opportunity for member economies to discuss reviews presently underway to consider emerging domestic issues, as well as related policy and regulatory approaches. - Workshop reviewing possible approaches to and social roles played by the APIS Vision (TEL34) followed by inter-sessional drafting activities, which has led to the finalizing of text at TEL35 Plenary session. - The Project of APIS has been successfully conducted and final report has been delivered.
1.8 Consider undertaking an assessment in early 2006 of progress towards the Brunei Goal of tripling Internet access by the end of 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of Internet users as of the end of 2007 has 2.7 times as large as that in 2000 when the Brunei Goal was established. - DSG submitted voluntary reports on Internet Access Statistic prepared by Chinese Taipei.
<i>ENABLING DIGITAL OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH EFFECTIVE POLICY AND REGULATION</i>	
2. Recognizing the challenges and opportunities posed by the rapid technological advancement and convergence of telecommunications services, as well as the importance of responding to the constantly changing environment by promoting effective policy and regulatory	

OBJECTIVES	CURRENT PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES
frameworks within APEC economies, Ministers instruct the TEL to:	
2.1 Undertake a review of the current APEC Principles of Interconnection in light of issues raised by the transition to NGN, including the interoperability of services and networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interconnection workshop to highlight the need to protect consumers in reviewing the interconnection rules applicable to the IP-enabled networks (TEL35) - Updated interconnection training and resources
2.2 Continue to hold regulatory roundtables as an effective means to exchange views on a wide range of regulatory issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frameworks for creating Policy and Regulations - Regulatory Roundtable held after every alternate meeting
2.3 Create information resources for consumers to increase consumer awareness and confidence in a changing technical environment; and consider the development of information to address the definition of service characteristics and their communication to consumers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer issues / User and consumer information, complaints handling and feedback to the policy process
2.4 Consider the regulatory challenges posed by the increasing supply of services across the boundaries of member economies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frameworks for creating Policy and Regulations including on cross-border issues such as spam and security threats
2.5 Encourage each economy to implement the APEC Effective Compliance and Enforcement Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of policy - Regulatory Training Project (completed)
2.6 Explore work on the emerging challenges to numbering and addressing, especially in the context of NGN and transitional environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory of NGN developments
2.7 Continue work on the TEL Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) implementation project; undertake a stocktake of progress by economies in implementing all facets of the MRA; continue work on the MRA Management System; commence development of a new MRA on the technical requirements of telecommunications equipment; encourage each APEC economy to implement the Guidelines for the Use of Conformity Assessment Procedures for Telecommunications Equipment by APEC Economies to promote the streamlining of conformity assessment procedures employed by APEC economies and further expedite the trade of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MRA Task Group has undertaken stocktaking assessments on the implementation of TEL MRA as well as discussions on the draft Mutual Recognition Arrangement for Equivalence of Technical Requirements for Telecommunications Equipment.

OBJECTIVES	CURRENT PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES
telecommunications equipment with the APEC region; and support further work on a stocktake by regulators, designating authorities and conformity assessment bodies of the impact of the MRA	
2.8 Encourage use of the APEC Best Practices for Implementing the WTO Reference Paper as a guide; continue the annual update of the TEL study on Progress Towards Adopting and Implementing the WTO Reference Paper; update relevant member economies' progress on implementing World Trade Organisation General Agreement on Trade in Services (WTO GATS) Reference Paper commitments; and encourage capacity building and other efforts to assist developing members to participate in the Doha Development Agenda (DDA)	- WTO Implementation (annual updates) and domestic regulation projects (in progress)
2.9 Consider how the APEC Best Practice Guide for RTAs/FTAs, welcomed by APEC Economic Leaders in Santiago, 2004, may apply to the telecommunications and information sector	
2.10 Explore policies to promote innovation and competition in the use of spectrum, including for legacy networks, transitional situations and NGNs – taking into account work in other international organizations; share information on experiences regarding the efficient use of spectrum; build on member economies' understanding of spectrum policy and regulatory frameworks and their implications for trade and competition; and consider potential training activities on spectrum policy and regulatory issues	- Workshops on spectrum and wireless issues as well as discussions held in the Industry Future Roundtable meetings (TEL35, 37) on the positive roles that wireless broadband services can play in bridging the digital divide while promoting competition - A self-sponsored project "Spectrum Policy and Management Database" works in the related area.
2.11 Support policy and regulatory frameworks for standards that promote innovation and competition, including the development of NGNs; participate in mutual recognition arrangements with respect to one another's standards-related measures; and	- Inventory of member economies' frameworks for development of policy and regulation - Consultation on policies and frameworks for licensing, regulation and standards - Mutual Recognition Arrangements Task Group

OBJECTIVES	CURRENT PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES
continue work on the Comparison of the Equivalence of Selected Telecommunications Standards Project	
2.12 Undertake the proposed project on Evaluation of Access to Domestic and International Leased Lines in the APEC Region	- Leased Line Project (completed)
2.13 Complete the current Survey Project on Virtual Private Networks, with the maximum possible participation by member economies in this work	- Virtual Private Networks project
STRENGTHENING SECURITY AND PROSPERITY THROUGH THE USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES	
3. Reaffirming the necessity of ensuring the protection and security of information infrastructures and recognize the importance of safeguarding of the integrity of the Internet, Ministers instruct the TEL to:	
3.1 Continue work on fulfilling the 2002 APEC Cybersecurity Strategy and develop a strategy to complement it to guide further APEC work to promote a trustworthy, secure and sustainable online environment	- Project on Building a Culture of Security – Corporate Policy and Management Issues
3.2 Strengthen effective response capabilities among APEC economies, including improving the ability to respond and cooperate rapidly and accurately in response to security incidents; and where needed, conduct training courses to improve the effectiveness of the computer emergency response teams (CERTs) and computer security incident response teams (CSIRTS) of APEC members	- Project on Strengthening Effective Response Capabilities Among APEC economies - Cyber Security Exercises workshop – To develop report on value of exercises, how to conduct exercises and to highlight case studies from different economies
3.3 Continue its efforts to combat cybercrime, including malicious activities that attack the network infrastructure and the misuse of that infrastructure; and to promote capacity building to counter the threat of cybercrime	- Judge and Prosecutor Cyber Crime Enforcement Capacity Building Project - Annual International PKI and E-authentication Training Program
3.4 Continue its work on information security aimed at ensuring a trusted, secure, and sustainable online environment, including examination of the security implications of emerging technologies	- Handheld Mobile Device Security workshop - Voice Over IP (VoIP) Security Guidelines - Information Security Certification Assessment Guide - Wireless Security workshop in TEL 31 and 33 - Organized joint Malware workshop with OECD in TEL 35

OBJECTIVES	CURRENT PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentations on security implications of emerging technologies in TEL 33, 34, 35 and 36 - Project on building confidence toward a trusted ICT society with ICT products and services.
<p>3.5 Develop a set of guidelines which assist economies to protect from unwanted external attack on the electronic information systems of essential infrastructure and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APEC-OECD report on Malware - Guide on Policy and Technical Approaches against Botnets - APEC-OECD report on Indicators for Trust and Security
<p>3.6 Pursue cooperative work with other organizations on security issues; and strengthen work on creating a safe on-line environment in the information society, dealing with such issues as spam, to counter threats to the networks, including follow up actions on APEC Principles for Action Against Spam and the APEC Implementation Guidelines for Action Against Spam and cooperation with international and regional organizations such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APEC-OECD workshop on security of information system and networks (TEL32) and on Malware (TEL35), whose outcomes were summarized in the joint analytical report prepared by the OECD Secretariat. - Member of StopSpamAlliance - Member of ITU's High Level Expert Group (HLEG) to develop the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) - APEC TEL and ASEAN join workshop on the regulatory framework on Cyber Crime in TEL 35 - Invitations to the Council of Europe's meeting on the Convention on Cybercrime - Invitations and participation at APCERT annual meetings - Invitations and participation in ITU sanctioned events.
<p>4. To broaden and deepen business facilitation, Ministers call upon the TEL to:</p>	
<p>4.1 Strengthen existing work and explore new work on information applications for business facilitation such as open standards-based interoperability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interconnection matrix, and consideration of new types of interconnection, along with related issues
<p>4.2 Continue work on user issues, mindful of the need to balance provider and user needs, and aware that e-enabled businesses thrive in an environment where users have the tools necessary to create confidence and trust</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory of Consumer issues / user and communication information, complaints handling and feedback to the policy process
<p>4.3 Continue to seek ways to facilitate the use of technology by users, especially small and medium enterprises. In this regard, open new channels of cooperation with other APEC forums as appropriate,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consumer issues / user and communication information, complaints handling and feedback to the policy process - The Seminar on Using ICT for Rural Community - Capacity Building has address the issue of Public-

OBJECTIVES	CURRENT PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES
such as the Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group	Private Partnerships, sharing experiences the involvement of SMEs.
4.4 Explore the possibility of developing a work program for the ubiquitous network society, including in relation to content development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An action plan for realizing the ubiquitous network society will be developed based on the shared vision of APIS. - Project “Future Vision of the Asia Pacific Information Society” has been successfully conducted to address the issue.
4.5 Continue exploring the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to lower trade costs, promote wider use of available information for business, link with universities and other institutions for business education, and provide other types of linkages for business advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshop on promotion of investment while sustaining competition (completed) - APII Cooperation Center, APII Technology Center, APII Test-bed Project APII IPv6 R&D Test-bed project have set up environment with universities and other institutions, demonstrating the use of new ICT technologies.
4.6 Continue work to fulfill the e-APEC Strategy and, as appropriate, expand and adjust the strategy to reflect and respond to the changing communications and information environment and to foster greater global information policy coherence	- Policy and regulatory response to changed market environment
4.7 Strengthen work on the development of an APEC Informatization Strategy and an APEC Telematics Strategy	- Successful projects related with Telematics have been conducted in DSG.
<i>ADVANCING THE INFORMATION SOCIETY THROUGH HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING</i>	
5. Noting the importance of the work currently carried out by the TEL in regard to building human capacity through life-long learning for people of both genders within the region, Minister instruct the TEL to:	
5.1 Continue training and development for policy makers, regulators, service providers, chief information officers and users, in the areas of policy development, NGN, e-government, promoting digital opportunities, and good regulatory practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updated interconnection training and resources - Project “Government CIO Training Model & Network for e-Government Development” and APEC e-Government Research Center have made efforts to human resource development on e-Government.
5.2 Continue development and training to accelerate the TEL MRA	- MRA Task Group
5.3 Continue capacity building initiatives to continue momentum towards the Asia-Pacific	- Regulation Training project (completed)

OBJECTIVES	CURRENT PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES
Information Society	
5.4 Explore different approaches to human resource development, such as a possible e-university to assist e-government, and the possible use of telecenters; and continue TEL e-Learning initiatives for capacity building by utilizing ICT and emerging NGN technologies	- Project “Government CIO Training Model & Network for e-Government Development” and APEC e-Government Research Center.
COMMUNICATION NETWORKS FOR DISASTER MITIGATION AND RELIEF OPERATION	
6. Recognizing the importance of effectively preparing for and responding to emergency and natural disasters, Ministers instruct the TEL to:	
6.1 Encourage the application of ICT for disaster/emergency detection, mitigation, response, and recovery including the delivery of medical and humanitarian assistance	
6.2 Consider areas in which the TEL can support human capacity building related to emergency response and disaster relief initiatives within APEC as a whole	
6.3 Continue work on ICT-based disaster early warning systems as part of the TEL’s input to APEC-wide work on disaster and emergency response systems, including APEC i-DWS (Disaster Warning Systems) Development Strategy and APEC Guide(s) on i-DWS	
6.4 Strengthen effective response capabilities among APEC economies as well as in each economy and recognize that work related to emergency preparedness is being conducted in other APEC fora and that the TEL should cooperate and coordinate with these efforts	
6.5 Explore means to exchange experiences and promote collaboration on crisis management procedures, identifying planning methods to ensure network integrity and information dissemination, including deployment of the	- Project and workshop on “Telecommunications for Disaster Management and Best Practices” to build capacity of all economies to address telecommunication services problems in case of natural disasters. The project will share experiences between member economies of importance of the

OBJECTIVES	CURRENT PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES
<p>infrastructure in cases of disasters and emergencies; and examine the application of existing and advanced information and communications technologies and services for disaster and emergency detection, mitigation, response, and recovery</p>	<p>integrity of telecommunications services</p>
<p>ROAD TO THE FUTURE</p>	
<p>7.To consider ways and means to further improve its working methods and structure to bring more focus into its work</p>	<p>- Include flexible structure to address the changing environment for TEL.</p>
<p>8.To strengthen cooperation with other APEC fora and with relevant international and regional organizations and consider ways to encourage participation and contribution by the private sector in TEL activities in order to improve its outreach within APEC, as well as at global level</p>	<p>- Initiate more collaborations with other APEC fora and invite private sector to involved in TEL activities to address the prosperous development of APEC region.</p>