



**Third Parliamentary Forum on Shaping the Information Society
“ICT and the Global Economic Crisis: Current Situation and
Future Perspectives”**

**3-5 May 2010
International Telecommunication Union
Geneva, Switzerland**

REPORT

Introduction

The Third Parliamentary Forum on Shaping the Information Society “ICT and Global Economic Crisis: Current Situation and Future Perspectives” was held from 3 to 5 May 2010 at the ITU’s Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. The event was co-organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA), the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

It was the third meeting of members of parliament focusing on issues relating to the Information Society organized within the framework of the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament, a partnership initiative launched by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) at the WSIS in 2005.

The aim of the Forum series is to further dialogue among legislators on parliamentary actions that can contribute to the shaping of the future Information Society in view of the WSIS implementation, follow-up and future 2015 review. It also intends to strengthen the interaction at international level between members of parliaments and representatives of international organizations working in this domain with a view to identifying good parliamentary practices for the advancement of ICT-related policies in favour of the internationally-agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

The third meeting focused on the role that ICT can play in confronting the crisis and facilitating the economic and social recovery by addressing key issues such as: investments in high-speed Internet networks; e-government and competitiveness; the social and economic costs of cybercrime; the liberalization of telecommunication/ICT markets and promoting competition; national responses to regulation challenges; and an assessment of the current status of the ICT industry.

The Parliamentary Forum aimed to bring together legislators from developed and developing countries to exchange views and experiences on the different strategic and political priorities implemented at the national level, outline a broad perspective of different national engagements directed at responding to challenges posed by the crisis, delineate the role and responsibilities of parliaments in their legislative and oversight functions on these issues, identify good parliamentary practices and draw recommendations for action by legislatures.

The agenda of the Forum is enclosed as an Annex. The documentation, the recorded webcasts of the sessions and the presentations of the Forum are available at:
<http://www.ictparliament.org/parliamentaryforum2010/>

Inaugural Session

In his opening statement, **Mr. Sha Zukang**, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, welcomed participants to the Third Parliamentary Forum on Shaping the Information Society. He expressed his gratitude to Dr. Touré, ITU Secretary-General, for hosting the Forum. He expressed his hope that the Forum should identify good parliamentary practices for strengthening ICT policies and programmes during this time of economic crisis. In doing so, parliamentarians can help shape the way that information technology changes the future and protect citizens from the abuses of these technologies.

Mr. Sha underlined the benefits of ICT in changing the ways in which citizens interact with their governments. The use of ICT for public service delivery has exploded. He highlighted the work of the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament, a collective effort between UN/DESA, IPU and national and regional parliaments to facilitate collaboration among all relevant actors, including parliaments, donors, international organizations and civil society organizations. However, there have also been abuses of technology. He concluded that governments and the international community need to plan effective strategies for protecting citizens against those who abuse technology, as well as share best practices and experiences. He expressed his hope that the Forum would make progress towards a global Information Society in which the benefits of technology can touch everyone.

Mr. Anders Johnsson, Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), thanked Dr. Touré and Ambassador Sha for their support and highlighted the work of the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament in promoting the use of ICT by parliaments. The Global Centre seeks to help parliaments to be more effective, more accessible, more transparent and more accountable through greater use of ICT, while helping parliaments update legislative frameworks and national IT policies. It has held three major conferences, conducts a bi-annual global survey and has published a flagship report documenting the status of ICT in parliaments.

Mr. Johnsson emphasized that the linkages between the crisis and ICT must be addressed. He highlighted the resolutions adopted by the IPU urging parliaments to explore ways to mitigate the social, political and economic effects of the crisis, particularly on developing nations and fundamental public policy issues, including: the need for significant amounts of remedial funding; the need for greater transparency and accountability; the need for better governance of the financial sector; that the international community should live up to its commitments; making employment central to the debate and gender equality (*Parliamentary Conference on the Global Economic Crisis, 2009*).

He underlined the ongoing consequences of the financial crisis for both developed and developing countries. He noted the multiple roles of parliaments as forums where debates on the way forward take place; as sources of ideas and initiatives on possible responses and for ensuring accountability. He emphasized his hope that the Forum will inform and inspire further parliamentary action to develop an inclusive Information Society.

Mr. Hamadoun I. Touré, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), welcomed all participants to the ITU and suggested his hope that this Forum, while the first hosted at ITU, would not be the last. He hoped that this Forum would mark the start of a long and mutually beneficial collaboration between the three organizing institutions. He welcomed the recognition that UN/DESA and IPU give to building consensus and capacity among parliamentarians - it is not just the legislation which matters. He noted that the stakes have been raised in increasingly complex systems of global governance, and that the most lasting lesson from the outbreak of the financial crisis in September 2008 is our growing dependency - and vulnerability - on each other. The fabric of the international system of finance has changed, and it is up to policy-makers and

parliamentarians to lead these changes proactively and design new systems of governance which work for the twenty-first century.

Many governments and administrations now acknowledge broadband as vital basic infrastructure, due to the size, growth and spin-off benefits of the online economy. ITU and UNESCO will launch the Broadband Commission for Digital Development at the WSIS Forum 2010 to raise awareness of the importance of broadband infrastructure on the national and international agenda. However, at the same time, growing risks and vulnerabilities arise in a more integrated society - risks which ITU is addressing through its Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA), an international framework for dialogue and exchange. Mr. Touré concluded by wishing everybody a productive and successful Forum to enrich collaboration and progress towards a global Information Society.

Session One - How ICT can contribute to economic and social recovery through stimulus plans: an overview

The session was chaired by **Mr. Obed Kopeng Bapela**, House Chairperson, National Assembly of South Africa and co-Chair of the Board of the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament.

Ms. Phillippa Biggs, Senior Economist at ITU, gave the opening presentation on the contribution ICT to the economy, economic growth and productivity. She began by conducting an informal survey of ICT use among the delegates present to highlight the variety of ICT services, devices and access speeds and the difficulties of defining and measuring different types of ICT access.

Quantifying the contribution of ICT to economic and social recovery remains difficult, since the specific question asked frames the method of analysis and answers that can be obtained through statistical analysis. The ICT sector typically accounts for between 6-12% of business value-added in an economy (OECD), and more narrowly-defined IT spending and telco revenues for 1.5-3.5% of GDP respectively (EITO). Evaluating the contribution of ICT to economic growth over time can be done through dynamic regression analysis. Challenges to measuring ICT's contribution to economic growth and productivity include: endogeneity (or circular causation); data on the usage of ICT rather than count data; spillover effects; and possible structural shifts in time series data.

Ms. Biggs concluded that ICT subscribers and most ICT services have continued to grow strongly despite the crisis; meanwhile, the industry continues to grapple with the longer term transition to Internet Protocol (IP)-based networks and the shift from voice to data and broadband voice services. Social networking services are growing strongly and driving additional demand for bandwidth, but have not yet been taken into account in econometric models of growth. Many government stimulus packages currently prioritize ICT as strategic infrastructure.

Mr. Christian Reimsbach Kounatze, Consultant from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), focused his presentation on the role of ICT in OECD country economic stimulus packages. He suggested that governments can use the economic crisis as an opportunity to build a stronger, fairer and cleaner future and that ICT can play a pivotal role in achieving these goals. He presented data highlighting that OECD member states are investing strongly in infrastructure, including broadband, followed by education and green technology. However, interpretation of data can be difficult, as they are interrelated, with investments in other areas also relating to ICT (e.g. electronic health records).

Mr. Kounatze stressed that many governments are still developing their broadband strategies in tandem with stimulus packages, with two main priorities: 1) to develop strategies to extend broadband to unserved and underserved areas; and 2) to upgrade

existing networks to faster networks, including fibre optic networks. Both these priorities seek to narrow the broadband gap between urban and remote areas and allow more people to benefit from broadband use.

According to recent studies by the OECD, the investment priorities of many countries lie in the security of IT systems and networks, broadband diffusion and online e-government services. The crisis has not changed these priorities much - broadband investments were important in the past and remain important today. Timely investments in ICT can minimize the impact of the crisis.

At the end of the session the floor was opened to participants who raised issues concerning the true potential of green ICT, e-government strategies and VoIP. In particular, the introduction and regulation of VoIP has proved challenging for the updating of national legislative and regulatory frameworks. The Director of ITU's BDT Sector emphasized the importance of dialogue and sharing countries' different experiences and best practices. ICT and their impact on employment and the costs of international Internet connectivity were also raised as key issues by delegates. Delegates' questions included the GDP outcome of the use of social networks, how best to address the digital divide and how ICT can contribute to economic and social growth. The importance of the parliamentary meeting was underlined as well as the necessity to have a clear policy message and concrete agreements as outcomes of such meetings.

Session Two - Investments in broadband and next-generation networks (NGN) to foster development and innovation

The session was chaired by **Mr. Gherardo Casini**, Head, Office of UNDESA in Rome.

Mr. Karl-Heinz Neumann, Director and General Manager, Scientific Institute for Infrastructure and Telecommunication, Germany, focused his presentation on the roll-out of fibre and Next-Generation Access (NGA) networks. The benefits of rolling out fibre networks outweigh the costs of maintaining most legacy networks - large-scale fibre roll-out is justifiable, especially once social benefits/costs are taken into account. Mr. Neumann highlighted a recent OECD study into Fibre-To-The-Home (FTTH) as the most "future-proof" technology (across four sectors of electricity, transport, education and health). Savings of 0.6% across these four sectors alone would justify investments in fibre networks, while in fact, savings of 1% seem feasible. The broadband components of stimulus plans have included ICTs, but not to any great extent - stimulus plans have devoted between 1% (Spain) and 12% (Australia) of their total to broadband investments.

Mr. Neumann presented the cross-country regression work of the World Bank on the economic benefits of ICT infrastructure. The World Bank projects that a 10% increase in ICT penetration could result in a 1.38% increase in GDP on average. Further, broadband has a greater impact in boosting GDP than fixed-line infrastructure. Low-income countries stand to benefit more from increases in ICT infrastructure penetration than high-income countries. Despite improvements, mobile networks fall consistently short of fixed networks in broadband access speeds. Mobile networks still need fibre backhaul networks to accommodate the growth in data traffic.

Asia, Nordic and Eastern European countries lead in the roll-out of fibre - Europe lags behind Asia and the US. It is not economical to pass every home with fibre, so the digital divide issue will persist in NGA. Investment in fibre is being led by alternative operators and municipalities - incumbents account for only half of all investment in fibre in Europe. Investments in NGA need good cashflows, substantial market share and ongoing profitability. Stimulus plans focus on two main priorities - speeding up existing links and/or expanding connectivity to rural areas. Bottlenecks in capacity mean that investment in fibre access networks must continue.

Ms. Anna Duzynska, Senior Expert at the Telecommunication Department of the Ministry of Infrastructure of Poland, gave her presentation on the new *Support of development of telecommunication services and networks Act* that should shortly come into force in Poland. She explained that the Act has been developed within the framework of the "digital Poland" framework and was approved by the Polish Council of Ministers in November 2009. The Act has been developed to regulate markets and to tackle social problems, especially the digital divide. It is expected that the Act will help: to achieve the goals of the "stability and development plan - enhancing Polish economy in the light of the world financial crisis"; to boost demand for investments in the telecommunication sector; to improve the investment process by enhancing competitiveness; and to eradicate digital exclusion.

Ms. Duzynska explained that the Act assigns new tasks to local authorities such as undertaking economic activity in ICT and building their own telecommunication infrastructure. She highlighted that the Act stipulates that economic activities should not disturb competition in the telecommunication market and suggested that the Act has great potential to help the development and advancement of the Information Society in Poland, enabling e-services and investments in the ICT sector. In formulating the Act, Poland adapted legislative ideas from other countries legislation (especially France and Germany), and followed European legislative frameworks. A summary of the Act is available in English at: www.mi.gov.pl.

During the discussions that followed, participants underlined the importance of sharing legislative experiences. In this spirit, Colombia shared information on a law that has been recently approved by the Colombian Parliament on ICT aiming to provide a general legal framework for the ICT sector, as well as fostering development, social and economic growth. The delegate from Colombia stressed the challenges ahead, especially in regulation. Participants welcomed the idea of legal templates/frameworks compliant with international standards, providing ideas for legislators to adapt ICT legislation to their national realities.

Questions raised by participants regarded investments on mobile and fibre optic technologies, their costs and rollout challenges for developing countries. Regarding the cost of implementation of fibre optic, Mr. Neumann argued that a profitable fibre rollout in these days only makes sense in the very dense areas of a country and he agreed with other participants that in some countries investment priority should be made on mobile technology.

Session Three - The contribution of e-government to countries' competitiveness and public sector efficiency

This session was chaired by Mr. Hani Eskandar, Technical Officer, ICT Applications, ITU.

Ms. Seema Hafeez, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, UN/DESA, presented UN/DESA's work on e-government issues and its e-government survey 2010. The survey ranks 192 UN Member States according to their readiness and their willingness to provide e-government services to citizens over their national government homepage. She defined e-government as the use of ICT and applications by governments for the provision of information and public services to citizens.

ICT tools and e-government readiness are means to the end goal of e-participation. According to Ms. Hafeez, e-participation goes beyond voting, and includes how governments can encourage citizens to participate in public policy-making through ICT. Progress in establishing national government online presence is very positive over the last seven years and shows that the vast majority of UN Member States are embracing

electronic service delivery - since 2003, 189 of the 192 UN Member States have set up government websites for online information and services.

The e-government readiness index consists of the: 1) web measure index; 2) telecommunication infrastructure index; 3) human capital index. In 2010, six of the top ten world e-government readiness leaders are in Europe. However, several developing countries are among the top 36 e-ready countries. Overall, efforts at linking up government departments are at an early stage - 61% of countries had 10+ departments connected to the home page; however, around one third had none or <5 departments linked to the home page.

Ms. Hafeez stressed that e-government can help overcome the economic crisis. She concluded by focusing on the important role of parliaments in establishing an appropriate legal and regulatory framework to curb the negative effects of the crisis and creating a conducive environment for economic recovery. To that end, platforms such as the parliamentary forums are vitally important, as they allow the exchange of views, experiences and best practices.

More information on the UN e-government survey 2010 can be found at:

<http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/UN-DPADM/UNPAN038853.pdf>

Mr. Michel Chevalier, Deputy Secretary-General, Geneva State Chancellery, Switzerland, gave a presentation describing the introduction of Internet voting in Switzerland. In 2001, the Swiss Confederation mandated Geneva, Neuchâtel and Zurich to develop an Internet voting system, so that, in 2003, some Swiss citizens could vote over the Internet for the first time. To establish this service, the Swiss Confederation covered 80% of development costs and paid for initial certification costs. In return, the three pioneering cantons were required to make the source of their system available for free to other cantons, charging for service and counsel only. Three different approaches were followed - Geneva chose a private company to develop iVoting, which belongs to the State; Neuchâtel developed an e-Gov portal with an off-the-self iVoting plug-in solution; while Zurich commissioned a private firm to develop its solution, with ownership retained by the firm.

Mr. Chevallier acknowledged that implementing Internet-based voting needs significant investment. He provided participants with some figures for the Swiss experience. According to the data provided, initial investment amounted to 2 million Swiss francs, with maintenance costs of around 15% of that amount every year. Hardware has to be renewed every 4-5 years, with five people working full-time on the iVoting project. However, he stressed that the investments have undoubtedly been justified and the benefits of Internet voting include: growth of 'soft power'; addressing new constituencies; demonstrating e-government readiness; expanding home influence; developing know-how and opportunities to market the service abroad. Mr. Chevallier concluded by explaining that revenues obtained from iVoting markets will be shared by the government and the three private companies which worked to develop the electronic systems.

During the open debate, delegates suggested that an inclusive Information Society is based on various components beyond e-government. They inquired whether there are other indexes or surveys that analyze government activity in e-education, e-economy, e-health, etc. Questions referred to the data used for the preparation of the United Nations e-government report and how it is obtained.

Session Four - Economic growth, social opportunities and the liberalization of telecommunications

The session was chaired by Mr. Javier de Andrés Blasco, Coordinator, Centre for ICT, Congress of Deputies of Spain.

Mr. Deepak T. Bhatia, Practice Leader for e-Government and e-Applications, World Bank, focused his presentation on economic growth, social opportunities and the liberalization of telecommunication markets. He stressed that liberalization has resulted in strong growth in network deployment, rapid industry transformation and modernization. Further, he observed that low-cost, high-quality telecommunication infrastructure brings economic growth and jobs, as well as IT industry development.

Mr. Bhatia then focused on mobile applications and the role for mobile applications in disaster control and prevention, disease control, inventory management of stocking and drug verification, as well as accountability and transparency in elections, for example. According to Mr. Bhatia, for people with no computing access, a mobile will be their first computing device. In India, 5 million new subscribers are added every month. Globally, the first billion mobile users were achieved in 22 years, whereas the fifth billion was reached in only 1.5 years. Mobiles are likely to become an integral part of development projects. Mr. Bhatia described some of the applications of mobiles for surveys and diagnosis using the mobile camera. The top applications will include mobile transfer, Location-Based Services, m-health and mobile payments (Gartner).

Ms. Irene Mia, Director, Senior Economist, Global Competitiveness Network, World Economic Forum (WEF), gave an overview of the WEF's work in global competitiveness and its Global IT Report (GITR). The WEF started working on competitiveness in 1979 with a benchmarking tool for policy-makers and business leaders. The GITR is now a powerful tool for business and government alike. The GITR was launched in 2001 together with Harvard and INSEAD and includes the Networked Readiness Index (NRI), covering environment, readiness and usage.

Mobile telephony occupies a special place among ICT, with most mobile subscribers located in the developing world, as mobile penetration has boomed in developing countries. The share of mobile subscribers in total telephone subscribers is also increasing rapidly. Ms. Mia emphasized the benefits of mobile telephony in job creation, boosting productivity and growth, and enabling mobile payments. This suggests that mobile telephony plays a major role in developing countries. The debate is shifting from ICT access for all to how to make the best use of ICT - how can ICT be used to promote political participation and accountability. What should be the broader goals towards which ICT should be used in society and within organizations in the public sector? She concluded by asking how can the public sector move beyond online services to providing more effective governance and creating more cohesive societies.

Mr. Samuel Benjamin Arrieta, Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs, Senate of Colombia, described Colombia's experiences in developing IT legislation and promoting ICT. He observed that policy control is best achieved through legislation, so members of the executive branch can comply with the spirit decreed by Parliament. ICT are now pervasive, cutting across all sectors of life and society. Innovation goes first before legislation - with legislation always somewhat behind innovation and ICT, as market dynamics come first. Regulatory standards tend to be universal. Colombia is in the process of preparing an ICT law and Mr. Arrieta explained that after six attempts in four parliaments, they have a composite law, but he underlined that it is vital to have this legislation, rather than neglect this important area.

Parliament has handled the technical points, refining and amending the legislation by inviting industry and operators to participate, including all incumbent operators of fixed lines, mobile operators and academics. In addition, the legislative branch has sought to improve the quality of life in society through ICT, by ensuring that telephony extends to a target number of households. Government has sought to improve the conditions of supply in terms of technical cooperation, decoders and technology transfer from Europe. The Government has also analyzed the use of satellites for educational purposes. Standards-setting activities are based on various principles and Mr. Arrieta concluded his intervention stressing the need to work together to improve standards and empower nations in development.

Session Five - The negative impact of cybercrime on the financial sector and the economy

The session was chaired by **Mr. Abdulrahman Alyami**, Member of the Consultative Council of Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Souheil Marine, Head of the ICT Applications and CyberSecurity Division at ITU, gave a presentation on the negative impact of cybercrime on the economy, highlighting the importance of cybersecurity and cybercrime as global issues. ITU was tasked as sole Facilitator of WSIS Action Line C5 on Building confidence and trust in the use of ICT at the WSIS in 2005. ITU launched the Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) in 2007, encompassing the ITU-IMPACT collaboration and Child Online Protection (COP) initiative. He presented ITU's study into the financial aspects of network security, malware and spam, underlining that considerable further work is needed on the collection of data, especially for emerging economies.

Mr. Marine gave an overview of the different types of cyber-threats (including malware, spam, botnets, phishing and pharming). Cyber-threats originate from within a well-organized criminal ecosystem, covering both legal and illegal business activities. The total costs of spam are heavy, but the indirect costs of spam must also be taken into account. The direct costs of spam could be as high as 0.2-0.4% of global GDP - taking the indirect costs into account boosts this estimate to 0.5-1% of global GDP. Overall, the global cost of spam reached \$100 bn in 2007, of which \$35 bn was incurred in the US. However, there is no consolidated framework for making these estimates. He concluded that such cyber-threats incur serious costs - and the security decisions of players in the ICT chain have serious consequences for other players. Costs may be borne or shifted between different players - e.g. strong authentication by banks for online banking services. Further effort and international collaboration is needed to gather reliable information.

Ms. Francesca Bosco, Project Officer on Cybercrime in the Global Crimes Unit, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), gave her presentation on the negative impact of cybercrime on economy. She acknowledged calls for more data and greater cooperation and understanding. She highlighted that cyberspace is a new frontier of our time, but is often perceived as "victimless". Cybercrime has become a US\$105 billion business that now surpasses the value of the illegal drug trade (CEO, McAfee). Ms. Bosco presented the latest statistics on phishing and rogue anti-malware programmes. She emphasized that the criminal landscape has been transformed by globalization, advances in technology and the increasing sophistication of cybercrime. She noted the lack of broadly-accepted definitions of cybercrime, which is heavily culturally influenced, but suggested that crimes may be content-related or committed against confidentiality, privacy, the alteration of data or financial criteria.

Ms. Bosco highlighted the main danger of cybercrime in damaging public confidence in the use of the Internet and ICT. Data is more valuable than money, as data can be used again and again. The value of stolen data depends mainly on the country of its residents -

globally, a set of personal data costs around \$7, with \$5-8 per person in the US. EU-resident data is 2-3 times more valuable, as cybercriminals can use these data across the EU. Costs of cybercrime include - loss of revenue, loss of time and time/money spent protecting and guarding against cyber-attacks, damage to reputations and reduced productivity. Cybercrime has become a vast industry in its own right, with corporate efficiency. The United Nations is conducting significant research into cyber-threats and cyber-crime and has passed a General Assembly resolution to protect critical information infrastructure.

During the open debate, questions focused on the nature of local legislative and law enforcement efforts against multi-national and sophisticated cyber-crime. The importance given to these problems, as well as who should bear the costs, are political questions and it is unclear whether the service providers, governments/taxpayers or individuals will bear the costs of cyber-crime and cyber-threats. One delegate emphasized that, just like other types of crime, cyber-crime will continue to exist and questioned the terms cyber-attacks and cyber-crime. Another delegate raised the issue of "e-solidarity" and suggested that countries use a solidarity approach to tackle cyber threats internationally in a coordinated manner.

A delegate from Spain provided participants with information on a Royal Decree passed in January 2010 through which a national security schema is created with the aim of guarantying an integrated security plan to the Spanish public administration to avoid cyber attacks. The delegate also raised the issue of botnets and the ethics of good and bad hackers. With regard to the latter issue, Ms. Bosco acknowledged that ethical hacking is an interesting phenomenon and since late 90s governments have been receiving help from former hackers to tackle cybersecurity issues for legal purposes.

Representatives from the ITU highlighted the ITU's *Global Response Platform* to which 50 countries have already confirmed their formal participation. The Platform consists of a web tool, created in collaboration with IMPACT, through which countries can monitor cyber threats in real time and exchange information. ITU staff strongly encouraged countries to get involved in this important collaboration that seeks to tackle common cybersecurity problem at the international level.

Session Six - National regulatory authorities and regulatory frameworks in a changing environment

The session was chaired by Mr. Andy Richardson, Information Specialist, Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

Mr. Mario Maniewicz, Chief of the Policies and Strategies Department of ITU, gave an overview of ITU's work monitoring the ICT regulatory and market environment. Globally, the number of regulatory agencies continues to grow, reaching 153 by end 2009. The proportion of competitive markets also continues to grow, although privatization has levelled off. The ICT market continues to grow strongly, especially in new and emerging technologies such as 3G.

The crisis has acted as a wake-up call as to the importance (and meaning) of effective regulation in a converged telecom/ICT industry. However, it has not changed the meaning of good regulation. There is a risk that the ICT sector interprets this as a debate between 'too much' or 'too little' regulation, instead of promoting more *effective* regulation, including: strengthening the regulatory capacity; improving efficiency in regulation; increasing competition (e.g. reducing barriers to market entry); encouraging infrastructure-sharing; encouraging innovative use of spectrum; and clarifying regulatory rules to eliminate ambiguity and uncertainty.

The crisis was primarily one of funding and investment. Targeted regulation and State funding can play an important counter-cyclical role to promote investment in the ICT sector and guard against reduced liquidity. Governments and NRAs can lend money to the private sector through PPPs and other mechanisms. He presented the stimulus plans of various countries.

Ms. Mandla Msimang, Managing Director, Pygma Consulting, South Africa, emphasized that the crisis is not a crisis of opportunity or regulation - the ICT sector still enjoys good regulation. In South Africa, one initial response to the crisis was to ask for more regulation, but this is not appropriate - financial regulation is very different from ICT regulation. The crisis is primarily a crisis in funding. Regulators can play a critical role in monitoring stimulus package commitments and spending through joint ventures and PPPs. Rather than eliminating license fees, regulators can also encourage investment into the sector, with appropriate oversight.

Ms. Msimang suggested that regulators can undertake regulatory impact assessment and monitor the impact of regulatory decisions as to whether they are cost-effective and their net benefits. They can also encourage the deployment of spectrum to promote low-cost services. Many large operators are seeking to use excess revenues and other funds to acquire companies through M&A. Regulators must work hard to keep up with the ever-changing telecommunication sector.

Ms. Cecile Barayre, Economic Affairs Officer, Science, Technology and ICT Branch, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), gave her presentation overviewing the development of e-commerce in developing countries. The large share of e-commerce is B2B, often using mobile-based services, including m-pesa, cellbazaar and m-paisa. These new tools are raising issues for regulators, and legislation has to be updated to accommodate technological developments. Prevailing laws continue to apply to new mobile payment services, such as the law of contract. There is little specific regulation that applies to e-commerce as such, but there is *de facto* regulation (e.g. in competition law). UNCTAD has evaluated national frameworks for e-commerce and cyber-laws. UNCTAD's programme on ICT and Law Reform seeks to build legal frameworks and adapt them to ICTs. UNCTAD conducts studies into the harmonization of cyber-laws, builds capacity of policy-makers and practitioners, drafts and reviews cyber-laws. Ms. Barayre suggested that regulation should be technology-neutral. National legislation must be updated to recognize electronic transactions. National legislation can facilitate out-of-court dispute settlement. The UNCITRAL Convention on Electronic Contracting can be applied.

Following this presentation, the Chair opened the Session to questions from the floor. Questions focused on the tendency of governments to protect incumbents, the introduction of competition and the importance of national circumstances and market set-up in each country in determining how legislative and regulatory frameworks can be updated.

Session Seven - How the ICT industry is confronting the crisis

The session was chaired by Mr. Jorge Arrocha, Member of the National Assembly of Panama.

Ms. Phillipa Biggs, Senior Economist at ITU, gave a presentation on the impact of the financial crisis on the ICT industry. She gave an overview of the origins and development of the financial crisis - not just as a financial crisis, but as a global economic crisis developing into a crisis in unemployment and/or consumer confidence. Economic stimulus is working - although global GDP tracked closely the reduction in global GDP during the Great Depression until June 2009, latest data to February 2010 show that global GDP has reversed its decline and is now only 6% below its peak. She focused her presentation on

demand-side data from the ICT industry, where the impact of the crisis is not overly evident. She presented data for growth in international bandwidth use, mobile subscribers and social networks which show little evidence of the crisis.

Ms. Biggs emphasized that stimulus packages offer unparalleled opportunities for the ICT industry. Government stimulus packages stand to reverse the two decade-long trend of growing participation of private sector in the provision of telecommunication services. However, they have tended to emphasize fixed infrastructure over mobile infrastructure, and raise issues of 'picking technologies' and 'picking communities'. Overall, the financial crisis has served to exacerbate existing underlying trends already apparent in the industry, including the move to VoIP, social networking services and mobile broadband, as players in declining markets and/or technologies suffer disproportionately from the negative effects of the recession.

Mr. Christian Kounatze, Consultant from the OECD, focused his presentation on the impact of the financial crisis on ICT. He examined data from the supply side of the ICT sector, and presented latest OECD data on growth in the output in ICT goods and growth in computer and related services for December 2007-February 2010, which show declines and recovery in outputs to pre-crisis levels for ICT goods and services for most OECD countries. He then presented the OECD's work into monitoring the performance of the top 250 ICT firms for 2000-2009 in revenues and cash reserves. The semiconductor industry was affected first and earliest, as the 'bellwether' of the industry. Asian firms largely defied the crisis and continue to do well. Internet players have also seen sustained growth in revenues despite the crisis, although their revenues are growing from a low level. Telecommunication companies account for some 36% of the revenues of the top 250 companies, but their revenues are largely flat. Mr. Kounatze presented the tracking tool of the OECD monitoring companies' and sectors' trends in revenues throughout the crisis.

Open Consultation on a Framework for Parliamentary Action

The final session of the Forum was moderated by **Mr. Obed Kopeng Bapela**, House Chairperson, National Assembly of South Africa and co-Chair of the Board of the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament.

Mr. Gherardo Casini, Head, UN/DESA Office in Rome, presented the e-Parliament Framework 2010- 2020 (enclosed as Annex) identified by the Board of the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament at its third high-level meeting in March 2009.

The Framework is centred on strategic goals intended to facilitate greater coordination and collaboration among all relevant actors - parliaments, donors, international organizations and civil society organizations - to achieve common targets over a ten-year span (2010-2020). These targets are grouped in five key areas that address both policy needs and technology requirements:

1. Establish national and international policies to create an Information Society that is equitable and inclusive;
2. Enhance the connection between legislatures and constituencies;
3. Improve the equality of access to the law and the lawmaking process of the country;
4. Ensure that legislatures around the world can harness ICT tools in the service of the legislative, oversight, and representative functions;
5. Develop a more robust and well coordinated programme of technical assistance.

Mr. Casini emphasized the importance of the first area in light of the Forum's discussions and outcome and encouraged participants to provide feedback on it. Mr. Casini pointed out

that the Framework is presented in detail in a major chapter of the World e-Parliament Report 2010 prepared by the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament, and to be released shortly by United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Delegates welcomed the strategic approach of the Framework as it looks at a time span that would allow appreciating changes over the next years, and it focuses on benchmarking and on monitoring actions.

Mr. Obed Kopeng Bapela, House Chairperson of the National Assembly of South Africa, and co-Chair of the Board of the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament, presented the Chair Summary of the Third Parliamentary Forum (enclosed as Annex), which was endorsed by the participants. The Summary highlighted important policy issues that require attention by legislators in the current economic and social environment including the following:

- ICT can contribute significantly to broad-based productivity growth across many different industrial sectors and is a key engine driving growth of the overall economy. It can play a major role in fuelling economic recovery, promoting social opportunities, creating jobs, fostering innovation and enhancing competition.
- Broadband is a vital basic infrastructure, due to the size, growth and spin-off benefits of the online economy. Broadband investments are critical to narrow the broadband gap between urban and remote areas and to allow more people, especially in developing countries, to benefit from access to the Internet.
- The broadband capacity bottleneck of the current copper-based access infrastructure will be reached soon; more investments in fiber optic networks are needed. Although mobile networks can cover a certain broadband access demand, particularly in the short term, their performance is below the fixed network. A strategic approach requires a combination of fixed and mobile networks, with a long-term goal of a fiber based broadband infrastructure.
- E-government services and applications can contribute to boosting countries' competitiveness and public sector efficiency. If efficiency, transparency, accountability and effectiveness are the goals to focus on, legislators can ensure that the right enabling environment is put in place so that the reach of governance processes and mechanisms allows access to, and benefit from services to all equitably.
- Alongside the legal online economy, there is matching growth in the dark economy run by hackers and cyber-criminals leveraging the latest spam, malware and cyber-attack techniques. The far-reaching challenges posed by the new and greater volume of cyber-threats are likely only to be resolved at the global level.
- The efforts of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to facilitate a coordinated response addressing the challenges related to cybercrime are notable. Parliaments have a major role to play in this international effort due to their policy-making and legislative responsibilities. ICT can be an effective tool to facilitate cooperation and the sharing of experiences among legislatures on this matter.
- An appropriate legal and regulatory environment is needed to promote economic growth and sustainable development. The independence of regulatory bodies and authorities is fundamental for the successful implementation of these provisions.
- Since areas such as promoting competition in ICT services, expanding broadband capacity, and fostering investment in the ICT sector often fall within the mandate of regulatory agencies, parliaments need to ensure that regulations are developed in ways that accomplish these goals. Communicating with regulatory bodies about the concerns of parliament can be an effective mechanism for helping to guarantee that equitable access to ICT is achieved.

- The efforts of the United Nations system and other international organizations in documenting the different aspects of the Information Society is notable and represent an important source for policy-makers to make informed decisions. However, more should be done by national governments and the international system to collect reliable data to measure the economic and social impact of the development of the Information Society.

In the ensuing discussion, participants highlighted the importance of the Parliamentary Forum as an effective platform to share views and practices among parliaments and stressed the need to raise awareness about the Forum among parliamentarians around the world to enhance participation in the future.

Closing session

Mr. Sami Al Basheer, Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau of the ITU, gave his closing remarks. The ITU is not limited to working with telecom organizations and is working hard to reach out to new players linked to ICTs. ICTs are not an end by itself, merely a linkage. He emphasized that ITU is grateful to the Chairman for his leadership and grateful to the IPU and UN DESA for their collaboration. Following the WSIS, ICTs rose to the top of the international agenda and ITU is working with all its partners and sister UN organizations to boost ICTs and the use of ICTs for development in developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). He explained that as Director of BDT, his main focus is to help Membership advance in the ICT sector to advance socio-economic development in all other fields. Parliamentarians are key as representatives of the people who are the end-beneficiaries in other countries. ITU is working directly with governments and other players in enhancing the regulatory framework. He thanked the Chair for all his hard work, and invited all participants to participate in ITU meetings in future.

Mr. Gherardo Casini, Head, UN/DESA Office in Rome, thanked all participants for attending. He expressed appreciation to the ITU for its hosting and for helping ensure with UN/DESA that the meeting has been a success. He stressed that Ambassador Sha attaches a great importance to this collaborative effort between UN/DESA and IPU. UN/DESA is building bridges to sister agencies, international organizations, and ITU. These international players came together to present their different experiences acting as one team with one goal.

Mr. Anders Johnsson, Secretary-General of the IPU, expressed his gratitude to ITU for all their efforts and interpretation and for their commitment to this joint partnership. He thanked Ambassador Sha for his strong support of the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament. He thanked participants for coming and described the work of the IPU. He suggested that the important thing is the results of the meeting, and that sometimes, smaller meetings result in more interactive and thoughtful discussions. He emphasized that the Centre enjoys the unwavering support of Ambassador Sha and the IPU, but that the meeting must grow and develop to benefit from the good examples of others, and taking inputs from participants, including a formal framework and working procedures beyond just two and a half days sitting in a meeting. Mr. Johnsson suggested that the language of World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) does not travel much beyond Geneva - when addressing parliamentarians, you need to move away from the language of WSIS and explain better what it means.

The Chair thanked participants for their attendance, as well as the interpreters and logistical support staff for their superb efforts and encouraged all parliaments to participate in the next annual forums in preparation for the 2015 review of the World Summit on the Information Society. He then called the meeting to a close.



Third Parliamentary Forum on Shaping the Information Society "ICT and the Global Economic Crisis: Current Situation and Future Perspectives"

**3-5 May 2010
International Telecommunication Union
Geneva, Switzerland**

Chair Summary

The Third Parliamentary Forum on Shaping the Information Society "ICT and Global Economic Crisis: Current Situation and Future Perspectives" was held from 3 to 5 May 2010 at the ITU's Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. The event was co-organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA), the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and benefited from the support of the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament.

The Forum was the third meeting of members of parliament focusing on issues relating to the Information Society. The aim of the Forum series is to further dialogue among legislators on parliamentary actions that can contribute to the shaping of the Information Society in view of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) implementation, follow-up and future 2015 review. It also intends to strengthen the interaction at international level between members of parliaments and representatives of international organizations working in this domain with a view of identifying good parliamentary practices for the advancement of ICT-related policies in favour of the internationally-agreed development goals.

Although the extent of powers and responsibilities may differ according to national traditions and culture, parliaments generally have responsibility for considering legislative proposals and passing laws, representing their constituents, and overseeing the operations of the executive branch of government. Within the context of these responsibilities there are numerous ways that parliaments can be proactive advocates for the Information Society and for ensuring that its benefits reach all segments of society.

Whether through consideration of legislation, responding to executive branch proposals, or overseeing the implementation of government programmes and regulations, parliaments have a strong influence over Information Society policies. Regardless of the approach pursued, all actions taken by parliament should collectively create an enabling environment that supports positive Information Society developments.

The Third Parliamentary Forum highlighted important policy issues that require attention by legislators in the current economic and social environment:

- ICT can contribute significantly to broad-based productivity growth across many different industrial sectors and is a key engine driving growth of the overall economy. It can play a major role in fuelling economic recovery, promoting social opportunities, creating jobs, fostering innovation and enhancing competition.
- Broadband is a vital basic infrastructure, due to the size, growth and spin-off benefits of the online economy. Broadband investments are critical to narrow the broadband gap between urban and remote areas and to allow more people, especially in developing countries, to benefit from access to the Internet.

- The broadband capacity bottleneck of the current copper-based access infrastructure will be reached soon; more investments in fiber optic networks are needed. Although mobile networks can cover a certain broadband access demand, particularly in the short term, their performance is below the fixed network. A strategic approach requires a combination of fixed and mobile networks, with a long-term goal of a fiber based broadband infrastructure.
- E-government services and applications can contribute to boosting countries' competitiveness and public sector efficiency. If efficiency, transparency, accountability and effectiveness are the goals to focus on, legislators can ensure that the right enabling environment is put in place so that the reach of governance processes and mechanisms allows access to, and benefit from services to all equitably.
- Alongside the legal online economy, there is matching growth in the dark economy run by hackers and cyber-criminals leveraging the latest spam, malware and cyber-attack techniques. The far-reaching challenges posed by the new and greater volume of cyber-threats are likely only to be resolved at the global level.
- The efforts of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to facilitate a coordinated response addressing the challenges related to cybercrime are notable. Parliaments have a major role to play in this international effort due to their policy-making and legislative responsibilities. ICT can be an effective tool to facilitate cooperation and the sharing of experiences among legislatures on this matter.
- An appropriate legal and regulatory environment is needed to promote economic growth and sustainable development. The independence of regulatory bodies and authorities is fundamental for the successful implementation of these provisions.
- Since areas such as promoting competition in ICT services, expanding broadband capacity, and fostering investment in the ICT sector often fall within the mandate of regulatory agencies, parliaments need to ensure that regulations are developed in ways that accomplish these goals. Communicating with regulatory bodies about the concerns of parliament can be an effective mechanism for helping to guarantee that equitable access to ICT is achieved.
- The efforts of the United Nations system and other international organizations in documenting the different aspects of the Information Society is notable and represent an important source for policy-makers to make informed decisions. However, more should be done by national governments and the international system to collect reliable data to measure the economic and social impact of the development of the Information Society.

The Third Parliamentary Forum acknowledged the need for parliaments to increasingly share legislative experience and best practices on setting policy goals through regular parliamentary meetings, in line with the international framework identified by the Board of the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament.

A number of parliaments presented national reports concerning their work on the Information Society and encouraged other legislatures to engage in building a knowledge repository of these experiences through the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament.

Model laws and frameworks can help parliamentarians adapt international standards to national realities. The Third Parliamentary Forum invited international organizations to continue to work with parliaments in this direction to support their legislative responsibilities.

Participants thanked the co-organizers - the United Nations, The International Telecommunication Union and the Inter-Parliamentary Union - as well as the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament, and encouraged all parliaments to participate in the next annual forums in preparation of the 2015 review of the World Summit on the Information Society.

e-Parliament Framework 2010 – 2020

Strategic goals		Short Term 2010-2012	Medium Term 2013-2016	Long Term 2017-2020+
1. Establish national and international policies to create an equitable and inclusive Information Society				
1.1	Establishment of an annual meeting to enhance dialogue among legislators for addressing Information Society-related issues, including Internet Governance, and the sharing of experiences and legislative practices			
	Measures of Success			
	Annual meeting	Participation by 50 parliaments	Participation by 100 parliaments at level of Chairs of Committees	Participation by 150 parliaments at level of Chairs of Committees
1.2	Fostering parliamentary hearings and discussions at national level on the status of the Information Society			
	Measures of Success			
	Online publication of reports of hearings and discussions held by parliaments regarding the status of the Information Society in their respective countries. Inclusion of the reports in the Digital Library of the Global Centre for ICT in Parliament.	25% of parliaments	50% of parliaments	100% of parliaments
1.3	Fostering the contribution of parliaments to the implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society and its follow-up process			
	Measures of Success			
	Greater recognition of the role of parliaments in the review of the WSIS in 2015	Increasing recognition of parliaments' efforts at WSIS Forums	Acknowledgment of role of parliaments at WSIS 2015	
1.4.	Development of a legal repository containing policies, laws, and regulations dealing with issues of the Information Society, organized by topic and approved by the parliaments			
	Measures of Success			
	Coverage of 40% of parliaments by 2012; 75% by 2015; 95% by 2020, based upon regular support from library and research sections of parliaments in updating the legal repository	40% of parliaments	75% of parliaments	95% of parliaments

2. Enhance the connection between legislatures and constituencies			
2.1. Fostering the employment of all available tools, including new media and mobile technologies, to provide citizens with improved access to the work of parliament and means of participation in the political dialogue.			
Measures of Success			
Two way e-mail communication between members and citizens with tools to assist parliaments and members in managing and responding to electronic messages from constituents	50% of parliaments	75% of parliaments	90% of parliaments
Increased use of interactive technology tools by parliaments to connect to citizens and to offer them the means to express their opinions (e-petitions, forums, etc.)	25% of parliaments	50% of parliaments	75% of parliaments
Adoption of usability standards in parliamentary websites to allow access to persons with disabilities	50% of parliaments	75% of parliaments	100% of parliaments
Access to parliamentary websites in multiple languages	50% of parliaments with multiple official languages	75% of parliaments with multiple official languages	100% of parliaments with multiple official languages
3. Improve the equality of access to the law and the lawmaking process of the country			
3.1 Promoting the development of parliamentary websites that convey the work of the parliament in a way that is accurate, timely, and complete			
Measures of Success			
Websites with complete legislation information and documentation	50% of parliaments	75% of parliaments	100% of parliaments
Information and documentation available for downloading in open standard formats	25% of parliaments	50% of parliaments	75% of parliaments
Strategy to create, in conjunction with the executive and judicial branches, national databases with all of a country's laws in force updated on a timely basis and accessible to all citizens.	25% of parliaments	50% of parliaments	90% of parliaments
4. Ensure that all legislatures around the world can harness ICT tools in the service of the legislative, oversight and representative functions			
4.1 Fostering the active engagement of the leaders and members of parliament in establishing a vision for e-parliament			
Measures of Success			
Parliaments having a written vision statement	75% of parliaments	90% of parliaments	95% of parliaments
Orientation to ICT provided to all current and newly elected members	75% of parliaments	90% of parliaments	95% of parliaments
4.2 Promoting the elaboration of strategic plans, updated regularly, for the use of ICT that directly improve the operational capacity of parliaments to fulfill their legislative, oversight and representational responsibilities			
Measures of Success			
Parliaments having regularly updated ICT strategic plans	75% of parliaments	90% of parliaments	95% of parliaments

4.3. Promoting the development and maintenance of adequate infrastructures and systems in all parliaments to support their legislative, oversight, and representational work				
Measures of Success				
All members have a personal computer and access to the Internet.	75% of parliaments	95% of parliaments		
A document management system capable of preparing and managing all parliamentary documentation is operational	50% of parliaments	75% of parliaments		95% of parliaments
Mobile access for all members is available	60% of parliaments	75% of parliaments		95% of parliaments
Information and research services supported by ICT and linked to the legislative and policy issues that confront the parliament is available	50% of parliaments	75% of parliaments		95% of parliaments
4.4 Advocating for and promoting annual training programmes for at least 50% of staff engaged in the development, support, or use of ICT				
Measures of Success				
Parliaments provide annual training for at least 50% of staff engaged the development and support of ICT	50% of parliaments	75% of parliaments		95% of parliaments
4.5 Fostering the regular exchange of information, experiences and practices among Parliaments at the international level				
Measures of Success				
Participation to the World e-Parliament Conference series	120 delegations	150 delegations		175 delegations
Responses to the global survey on ICT in Parliament	140 assemblies	150 assemblies		175 assemblies
5. Develop a more robust and well coordinated programme of technical assistance				
5.1 Establishment of a consultative mechanism to coordinate Technical Assistance in the area of ICT and parliament within the WSIS implementation process				
Measure of success				
Participation of partners	15 partners	25 partners		35 partners
5.2 Establishment of an online facility to map technical assistance on ICT in Parliament around the world				
Measure of success				
Mapping of parliaments	30% of parliaments	70% of parliaments		100% of parliaments
5.3 Increasing the amount of the core budget available to the Global Centre to act as a hub for information, research, documentation and networking, as well as to provide technical assistance on requests of parliaments and generate partnerships with advanced legislatures				
Measure of success				
Core operative budget	\$1.5 million annually	\$2 million annually		\$10 million annually
Technical assistance budget	\$2 million annually	\$5 million annually (2013)		(2016)



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AGENDA

Day 1

3 May 2010

14:00 - 15:00 Registration and welcome coffee

15:00 - 15:30 Inaugural Session

- Sha Zukang, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations
 - Anders B. Johnsson, Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union
 - Hamadoun Touré, Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union
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15:30 - 18:00 *Session One - How ICT can contribute to economic and social recovery through stimulus plans: an overview*

Chair: Obed Kopeng Bapela, House Chairperson, National Assembly of South Africa

- Philippa Biggs, Senior Economist, International Telecommunication Union
 - Christian Reimsbach Kounatze, Consultant, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
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18:00 Welcoming Reception

Day 2

4 May 2010

09:00 - 11:00 Session Two - *Investments in broadband and next-generation networks (NGN) to foster development and innovation*

Chair: Gherardo Casini, Head, Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in Rome, United Nations

- Anna Duzynska, Senior Expert, Telecommunication Department, Ministry of Infrastructure, Poland
- Karl-Heinz Neumann, Director and General Manager, Scientific Institute for Infrastructure and Telecommunication, Germany

11:00 - 11:30 Coffee break

11:30 - 13:00 Session Three - *The contribution of e-government to countries' competitiveness and public sector efficiency*

Chair: Hani Eskandar, Technical Officer, ICT Applications, Union internationale des télécommunications

- Michel Chevallier, Deputy Secretary General, Chancellerie d'Etat, Switzerland
- Seema Hafeez, Senior Economic Affairs Officer, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

13:00 - 15:00 Lunch break

15:00 - 17:30 Session Four - *Economic growth, social opportunities and the liberalization of telecommunications*

Chair: Javier de Andrés Blasco, Coordinator, Center for Information and Communication Technologies, Congress of Deputies, Spain

- Irene Mia, Director, Senior Economist, Global Competitiveness Network, World Economic Forum
- Deepak T. Bathia, Practice Leader for e-Government and e-Applications, World Bank

Day 3

5 May 2010

09:00 - 11:00 Session Five - *The negative impact of cybercrime on the financial sector and the economy*

Chair: **Abdulrahman Alyami**, Member of the Consultative Council of Saudi Arabia

- **Francesca Bosco**, Project Officer on Cybercrime, Global Crimes Unit, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
- **Souheil Marine**, Head, ICT Applications and CyberSecurity Division, International Telecommunication Union

11:00 - 11:30 Coffee break

11:30 - 13:00 Session Six - *National regulatory authorities and regulatory frameworks in a changing environment*

Chair: **Andy Richardson**, Information Specialist, Inter-Parliamentary Union

- **Mario Maniewicz**, Chief, Policies and Strategies Department, Telecommunication Development Bureau, International Telecommunication Union
- **Mandla Msimang**, Managing Director, Pygma Consulting, South Africa
- **Cecile Barayre**, Economic Affairs Officer, Science, Technology and ICT Branch, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

13:00 - 14:30 Lunch break

14:30 - 16:30 Session Seven - *How the ICT industry is confronting the crisis*

Chair: **Jorge Arrocha**, Member of the National Assembly of Panama

- **Philippa Biggs**, Senior Economist, International Telecommunication Union
- **Christian Reimsbach Kounatze**, Consultant, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

16:30 - 17:30 Next steps: Open Consultation on a Framework for Parliamentary Action

Chair: **Obed Kopeng Bapela**, House Chairperson, National Assembly of South Africa

- **Gherardo Casini**, Head, Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in Rome, United Nations

17:30 - 18:00 Closing of the Parliamentary Forum