

# Information, Computer and Communications Policy Committee (ICCP)

The OECD ICCP Committee develops policies to maximise the benefits of the Information Society. It analyses the evolution of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and their social and economic implications, to provide comprehensive and forward-looking policy guidance to OECD members and non-members. [www.oecd.org/sti/ict](http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict)

## How we work

### ▶ Research on new ICT technologies, applications and trends in uses

- ▶ New technologies and trends *e.g.* broadband, convergence, Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)
- ▶ New uses and impact, *e.g.* digital content, ICT impact on productivity, employment and growth
- ▶ New risks, vulnerabilities, *e.g.* spam, malware, denial of service attacks

**Pervasive and rapidly-changing technologies that challenge policy development and policy co-ordination**

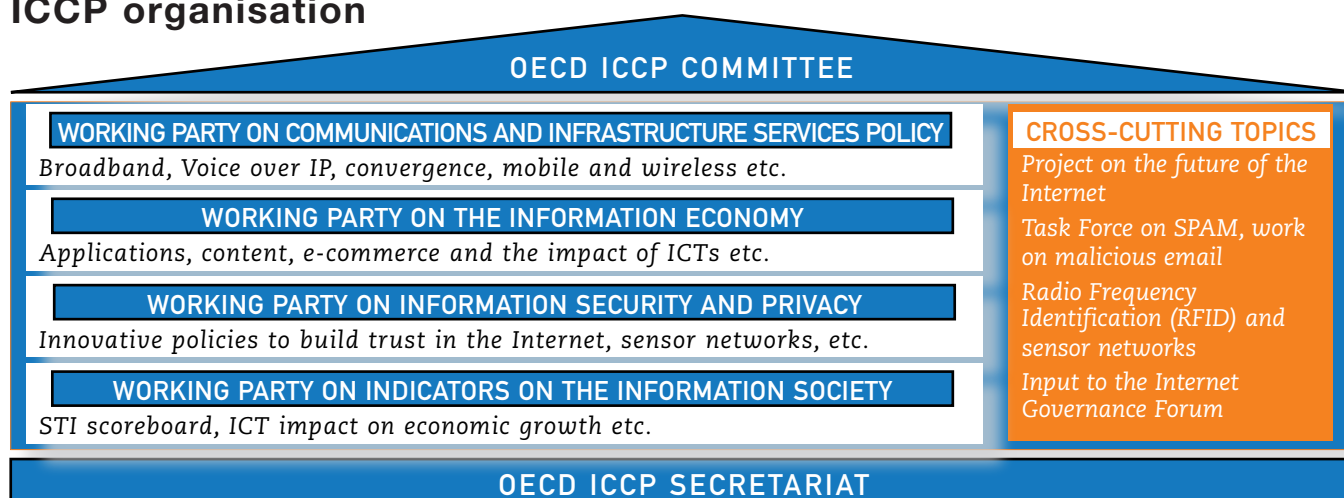
### ▶ Analysis of regulatory and economic implications and policy discussions

- ▶ Input by member governments, business, civil society, non-member economies and international organisations
- ▶ OECD Secretariat: measuring, reviewing peer policies, policy analysis and frameworks
- ▶ Discussions at ICCP Committee-level, within expert Working Parties, and within Policy Forums

### ▶ ICCP contributions to policy development

- ▶ Policy peer reviews and exchange of best practices
- ▶ Tools, guidelines and recommendations
- ▶ Analysis and Outlooks
- ▶ Indicators and benchmarks

## ICCP organisation

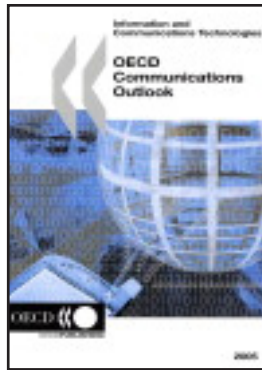


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## Our Contributions to Information and Communications Policy

### ► Analysis and Outlooks

OECD's ICCP Committee is the international source for analysis of the regulatory and economic implications associated with the emergence of new ICTs as well as their use and impact:



- ▶ Telecommunication and information services, including new communications technologies and issues such as convergence between communications and broadcasting and the development of new digital services.
- ▶ Analysis of the global ICT value chain, ICT use (e.g. digital delivery of content in publishing, music, games, and mobile content) and impact of ICT on economic growth, e-business, ICT skills, and international sourcing of labour.
- ▶ Analysis is conducted on the basis of OECD indicators and benchmarking, and compiled in two OECD flagship publications: the *OECD Communications Outlook* and the *OECD Information Technology Outlook*.

### ► Policy peer reviews and exchange of best practices

OECD's ICCP Committee is an important forum in which member countries and observers can evaluate current policies, exchange ideas, design performance-enhancing strategies, and collectively tackle problems of a common and global nature. These are informed by analysis, for example, by telecommunication regulatory reform reviews, peer reviews of ICT diffusion in the business sector, or assessment of the implementation of the OECD Security and Privacy Guidelines.

### ► Recommendations and Guidelines

OECD's ICCP Committee develops international guidelines and tools for various facets of ICT policy, which are inherently of a global nature and include:

- ▶ The *OECD Guidelines for the Security of Information Systems and Networks* (1992, 2002), which aim to develop a "global culture of security" through advice on policies and measures to address internal and external threats such as cyber terrorism, computer viruses and hacking.
- ▶ The *OECD Guidelines on the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Flows of Personal Data* (1980, 2003), which represent an international consensus on basic principles to protect personal information and privacy on global networks.
- ▶ The *OECD Recommendation on Broadband Development* (2004), which emphasises the need for competition in communication markets and between rapidly evolving technologies, and the need to foster broadband infrastructure, applications and services.
- ▶ The *OECD Anti-Spam Toolkit* (2006), by the OECD Task Force on Spam, which supports the development of national anti-spam strategies and the *OECD Recommendation on Cross-Border Co-operation in the Enforcement of Laws against Spam* (2006).

### ► Methodological work and indicators

OECD's ICCP Committee plays a key role in setting international statistical standards and fostering the development of indicators by which countries can measure and compare their progress towards an Information Society.

- ▶ Indicators for comparing and benchmarking broadband diffusion and telecommunication prices.
- ▶ Indicators on communications, broadcasting, information technology and software, and on ICT use by business and households.
- ▶ Indicators for measuring security and trust online.
- ▶ Science, Technology and Industry (STI) Scoreboards.