RENEWAL OF THE ICCP MANDATE BY COUNCIL AND EVALUATION BY ICCP OF ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Paris, 11-12 December 2008

This item is for consideration under Item 7 of the ICCP Committee’s annotated agenda. The Committee is invited to undertake an evaluation of its Working Parties. This evaluation is necessary in order for the Committee to justify the renewal of its Working Parties to the OECD Council. The Committee should also agree on the mandates of the Working Parties and discuss and agree on its mandate. The Committee should note that the evaluation of the Working Parties, and recommendations on mandates have to be transmitted to Council by 12 December 2008.

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RENEWAL OF THE ICCP MANDATE BY COUNCIL AND EVALUATION BY ICCP OF ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Introduction

1. The mandate of the ICCP Committee and those of its four working parties (CISP, WPIE, WPISP, WPIIS) expire on 31 December 2008. The mandate of the Steering Group for the Meeting at Ministerial Level on the Internet Economy expired on 30 September 2008. Prior to proposing to the Council the renewal of the Committee’s mandate, ICCP delegates are requested to:

   1. Review the terms of reference of the Committee and, where appropriate, make proposals for amendment following upon the Seoul Ministerial meeting; and

   2. Undertake an evaluation of the continuing relevance of the Committee’s Working Parties.

2. The requirement to undertake such an evaluation and to submit its results to the Council together with the proposed renewal of the Committee’s mandate follows recent amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Organisation. The objective is to assess whether the rationale that led to the establishment of sub-groups continues to exist. This evaluation is different from the OECD-wide in-depth evaluation process which is expected to be performed for the ICCP Committee and its working parties in the course of the 2009-2010 biennium.

I. Terms of Reference of the ICCP Committee

3. At its meeting on 11-12 December 2008, the ICCP Committee is invited to consider proposed revisions to its current mandate in view of policy and technological changes which have taken place over the last few years and, in particular, of the outcomes of the Seoul Ministerial meeting. It is also invited to agree to submit to Council a request that it be extended until December 2012. A four-year mandate will enable the Committee to further the objectives set out in the Seoul Ministerial Declaration through its next programme of work, to review progress made at national and international levels within the three year period recommended by Ministers, and to reassess its mandate afterwards.

4. The current ICCP mandate is included in Annex 1. A proposed revised ICCP mandate is included in Annex 2 in revision mode. The proposed changes, reviewed by the ICCP extended Bureau, take into account the outcomes of the Seoul Ministerial, including the proposal to regularise the participation of non-governmental stakeholders in the work of the ICCP.

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1 According to article 21 c) of the Rules of Procedure of the OECD, prior to the renewal of their own mandate, Committees established by the Council shall undertake an evaluation of the continuing relevance of their own sub-structure and submit to the Council its results together with the proposed renewal. See C(2007)14/FINAL made available on OLIS on 1 August 2008.
II. Evaluation of the continuing relevance of the ICCP Committee’s Working Parties and the decision on their mandates

5. At its meeting on 11-12 December 2008, the ICCP Committee is also invited to proceed with the evaluation of its subsidiary bodies and to agree to continue or change the working parties and their mandates. The synthesis of the Committee discussion is expected to provide Council with the basis for the Committee’s appreciation of the need and appropriateness of the continued existence of its working parties and the relevance of their mandate.

6. Based on information submitted by the working parties in support of this evaluation, the ICCP Committee is invited to evaluate its subsidiary bodies based on the following criteria:

1. Have the working parties performed appropriately in the past?

2. Is there still a rationale for the working parties’ continued existence as a means for fulfilling the Committee’s mandate?

7. Commonly accepted evaluation criteria (i.e. relevance, efficiency and effectiveness\(^2\) - possibly including impact of the work on non-members/Enhanced Engagement countries) could help guide ICCP discussion on question 1. The outcomes of the Seoul Ministerial and the proposed ICCP PWB for 2009-2010\(^3\) would be of particular relevance with regard to question 2. Answers to both questions could be informed by the results of the most recent PIR\(^4\) and the MTO exercises.

8. In light of the discussion on the need and appropriateness of the continued existence of its working parties, and of any proposed revisions to their mandates based on the outcomes of the Seoul Ministerial, the ICCP will be invited to agree on the renewal of its Working Parties’ mandate for a four-year period, a duration proposed for the same reasons as mentioned above for the Committee.

9. Annex 3 includes information submitted, at the request of the ICCP Chair, by the Chairs and Bureau members of the four ICCP working parties. This information consists in major recent outputs they want to highlight; brief outlines of the working parties’ planned main contributions to the ICCP PWB for 2009-2010 and the overall goals of the Seoul Ministerial; and proposed revisions to the mandates.

\(^2\) These criteria used for the formal in-depth evaluations may guide ICCP in the evaluation of the continuing relevance of its working parties:

- **Relevance**, i.e. whether the Committee is addressing Member governments’ and the European Commission’s policy needs and is likely to continue to do so in the medium term;

- **Efficiency**, i.e. if the Committee is optimising the relation between its financial and human resource inputs and the quality of its Output Results, with a particular emphasis on its orientation and functioning as key factors;

- **Effectiveness**, i.e. whether Output Results are being widely used and if they are bringing about widespread policy development impacts, and if policy impacts achieved through the work of the Committee are contributing towards long-lasting changes in Member governments’ and the European Commission’s policy.

\(^3\) Cf. DSTI/ICCP(2008)2/REV1

\(^4\) Cf. analysis of the 2005-06 PIR results [DSTI/ICCP(2007)26]
10. The attention of the ICCP Committee is drawn to the tight schedule to be observed to fulfill the OECD Council requirements for the renewal of the Committee’s mandate:

- **11 December 2008:** ICCP examination of its mandate and evaluation/renewal/revision of its WPs and their mandates.
- **12 December:** Transmission to Council
- **19 December:** Examination by Executive Committee
- **15 January 2009:** Examination by Council
ANNEX 1 - ICCP CURRENT MANDATE

**Mandate:**
- Resolution of the Council concerning the Terms of Reference of the Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy [C(99)13/FINAL].

Resolutions of the Council [C(2005)26]

THE COUNCIL,

Having regard to Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development of 14th December 1960;

Having regard to the Resolution of the Council of 27th January 1994 concerning the Terms of Reference of the Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy [C(93)180/FINAL];

Having regard to the continuing need for a consultative mechanism within the OECD whereby information, computer and communications policy problems of a national and international nature can be examined by Member countries and reported to the Council;

Having regard to the Conclusions of the October 1998 Ottawa Ministerial Conference “A Borderless World: Realising the Potential of Global electronic Commerce” [SG/EC(98)14/FINAL], in particular to the OECD Action Plan for Electronic Commerce which was endorsed by Ministers [SG/EC(98)9/FINAL], and to the leading role to be played by the Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy in the follow-up to this Conference;

Having regard to the Rules of Procedure of the Organisation;

DECIDES:

1. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION, COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

1. The Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy shall be responsible for examining policy issues arising from the development and application of technologies in the field of information, computer and communications systems and services, such as electronic business and information infrastructure issues, including the impact of such issues on the economy and on society in general, and for strengthening co-operation in this field between the Member countries and, as appropriate, between Member countries and non-Member countries.

2. The Committee shall, in particular, be responsible in this field for:
   a) Promoting exchanges of experience among Member countries on the development and application of technologies in the field of information, computer and communications systems and networks and services as well as on national and international policies.
   b) Analysing developments, such as convergence, information, computer and communication services, and calling the attention of Member governments to the major implications of such developments.
   c) Facilitating the development of policies for information, computer and communications policy at the national and international level, information and communication networks, electronic business, digital content, and building trust by enhancing security of information systems and networks and privacy protection.
   d) Fostering co-operation among Member countries and as appropriate, co-ordination of their policies.

3. The Committee shall maintain close working relationships with other relevant bodies of the Organisation, and other international organisations active in the field of information, computer and communications policy as well as with regional bodies. The Committee shall also develop, as appropriate, partnerships with business, trade unions and public interest groups.

4. The Terms of Reference of the Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy shall remain in force until 31 December 2008, unless the Council decides otherwise.
ANNEX 2. PROPOSED REVISED ICCP MANDATE

Mandate: - Resolution of the Council concerning the Terms of Reference of the Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy [C(99)13/FINAL]
- Mandate extended by Council during its XX session on 15 January 2009

Resolution of the Council [C(2009)xx]

THE COUNCIL,

Having regard to Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development of 14th December 1960;

Having regard to the Resolution of the Council of 27th January 1994 concerning the Terms of Reference of the Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy [C(94)2008/[2008]99/FINAL];

Having regard to the ever increasing need for a consultative mechanism within the OECD whereby policy problems of a national and international nature can be examined by Member countries, in co-operation with non Members and non-governmental organisations, as appropriate, and reported to the Council;


Having regard to the Rules of Procedure of the Organisation;

DECIDES:

. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION, COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

1. The Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy shall be responsible for promoting the policy and regulatory environments needed for the expansion of the Internet and information and communications technologies as a driver of innovation, productivity, growth, and social well-being, examining policy issues arising from the development and application of technologies in the field of information, computer and communications systems and services, such as electronic business and information infrastructure issues, including the impact of such issues on the economy and on society in general, and to report to the Council;

2. The Committee shall, in particular, examine and develop policies to:

   a) Support innovation, investment, and competition in the information and communications technologies and related areas across the economy and society, and encourage creativity in the development and use of the Internet and ICT goods and services as a leading area of innovation;

   b) Analysing developments, such as Facilitate convergence of digital networks, devices, applications and information, computer and communications services, and promote ubiquitous access to ICT networks and services calling the attention of Member governments to the major implications of such developments.

   c) Contribute to strengthening the resilience Facilitating the development of policies for information, computer and communications policy at the national and international level, information and communication networks, electronic business, digital content, and building trust by enhancing security of information systems and networks and as well as the protection of privacy protection, to enhance trust in the use of Internet and ICT goods and services.

   d) Fostering co-operation among Member countries and facilitate the development, and, as appropriate, the co-ordination of their policies at the national and international levels.
3. The Committee shall determine the strategic orientations of its subsidiary bodies, and receive regular reports from them to ensure the co-ordination of their activities in furtherance of these orientations.

3–4. The Committee shall maintain close working relationships with other relevant bodies of the Organisation to ensure complimentarity of efforts and effective use of resources. In the conduct of its work, the Committee shall also work with and consider the views and expertise, develop partnerships with, as appropriate, of non-member economies, as well as with other international organisations and non-governmental stakeholders, active in the field of Internet and information, computer and communications technologies policy bodies, including business, trade unions, civil society trade unions and public interest groups, and the Internet technical community, trade unions regional. The Committee shall also develop, as appropriate, partnerships with.

4–5. The Terms of Reference of the Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy shall remain in force until 31 December 2008, unless the Council decides otherwise.
ANNEX 3. INFORMATION SUBMITTED TO ICCP FOR EVALUATION OF ITS WORKING PARTIES

Working Party on Communication Infrastructures and Services Policy (WPCISP)

The aim of the Working Party on Communication Infrastructures and Services Policy has been to analyse developments in communications markets and services and their policy implications. In this context the work has focused on three key themes: i) develop and collect comparable telecommunication performance data and indicators; ii) analyse the impact of new technologies and services and their implications for competition and policy in communication markets; iii) examine issues specific to the development, deployment and efficient functioning of the Internet;

In meeting its mandate has undertaken a range of analytical reports, held several Workshops exploring specific issues, improved methodologies for a number of indicators as has begun work on several new indicators. Some of the key items of the Working Party’s output over the last four years include:

i) Telecommunication performance data and indicators: Communications Outlook: A biennial publication presenting the most recent comparable data on the communication sector performance and provides information on policy frameworks in OECD countries. The publication is linked to the Telecommunication Database which provides time series of telecommunication indicators, such as network dimension, revenues and investment, from 1980 to 2007.

Broadband Portal: Provides every six months the latest data on broadband subscribers and a number of other broadband indicators.

ii) Impact of new technologies and their implications: A number of analytical reports were prepared over the last four years which examined new technologies and their policy implications. Among these were reports on Voice-over-IP, WiMax, IPTV Fixed-mobile convergence, Traffic prioritisation, fibre investment and Next Generation Networks. In addition, the Working Party in co-operation with the WPIE prepared a report for the Committee, subsequently submitted to the OECD Council, reviewing the Broadband Recommendation.

iii) Deployment and functioning of the Internet: The analytical reports in this area covered issues such as Internet traffic exchange, allocation of generic top level domain names, management of ccTLDs and the transition from IPv4 to IPv6. Many of these reports were used as background material in the GAC or ICANN as well as in the context of the WSIS discussions.

In the context of the Seoul Ministerial it provided background documents and Policy Guidance on Next Generation Networks, and Empowering and Protecting Consumers in Communication Services.

The Working Party also undertakes Peer Reviews of national communication policies on a request basis. The last Peer Review examined telecommunication policy in Korea.

The output of the Working Party has been used widely both within Member countries and among non-Member countries. Data from the telecommunication database (Communications Outlook) are used
extensively across the OECD by regulators, government departments, industry and academia. The price methodology comparisons have been used in benchmarking to put pressure on high priced telecommunication operators to reduce prices in both fixed and mobile markets and the benchmarking are used by a number of telecommunication regulators in their annual reports as well as by some telecommunication operators. The methodology has been emulated by several OECD countries that have used it in developing prices comparison methodologies for their own national markets. The six-monthly collection of broadband data is also used extensively and cited widely and has proven to be a useful tool in supporting policy objectives. Policy papers have also been used as background within OECD countries when evaluating their own frameworks or in developing policy in new service or technology areas. Non-member countries have also based their policy considerations on OECD work as have some regional bodies such as APECTEL. Work on the Internet has been widely distributed and cited in the Internet community and has played a useful role in [Suggested deletion by the United States the GAC as well as considerations by ICANN. The Working Party also initiated the work on spam and the CISP Secretariat provided most of the Secretariat support to the Task Force on Spam. The outcome of the Task force also provided input into work in developing policy responses to spam in Member and non-member countries. The staff months in the Part 1 budget allocated to the working Party’s activities have not changed over the last four years.

In meeting the strategic objectives of the ICCP Committee the CISP Working Party will, in its work programme for 2009-10 concentrate in three keys areas: i) Communication markets. Policy and regulation; ii) Network developments in support of innovation and user needs; iii) Performance indicators (including the Communications Outlook). A number of analytical reports have been proposed for these areas including an examination of the development and delivery of broadband services, the geographic development of network competition, and an examination of how competition can promote access and innovation in support of the global Internet economy.

In undertaking its work over the next four years the Working Party will also work towards fulfilling the goals set by the Seoul Ministerial on The Future of the Internet Economy. This will include a decision to work toward a Council Recommendation on empowering consumers in communication services, examine policy options to ensure a level playing field for competition, analyse how to stimulate investment and competition in the development of high capacity infrastructures and policies to ensure that broadband networks and services are developed to attain the greatest practical national coverage and use.
“The terms of reference of the Working Party on Communication Infrastructures and Services Policy (WPCISP) shall be:

1. To explore the different goals and strategies of Member countries in the area of communication infrastructures and services in order to promote a common understanding of policies and increase international co-operation.

2. To promote exchanges of experience and best practice among member countries and review recent global developments in the field of communication infrastructures and services policy, taking into account the development of the Global Information Society and the emergence of next generation networks, strategic objectives of the ICCP Committee.

3. To explore alternative goals and strategies for communication infrastructure and services in order to promote a common understanding of policies and increase international co-operation [Moved up as 1.]

4. To analyse the economic and social implications for users, businesses and Member countries of changing communication market structures, including the Internet and the convergence between the broadcasting and telecommunication sectors, the development of next generation networks and increased broadband access.

5. To analyse international and trade issues in communications and information services, and promote co-operation in this field.

6. The Working Party will undertake its work in close co-operation with other ICCP Working Parties and relevant bodies within and outside the OECD Organisation to ensure complementarity of efforts and effective use of resources. In the conduct of its work the Working Party will also, as appropriate work with and consider the views and expertise, as appropriate, of including non-member economies, and other international organisations and non-governmental stakeholders, including business, industry, the Internet technical community and civil society.

6. The Working Party will undertake work as requested by the ICCP Committee, and submit on a regular basis the results of its work for review by this Committee.

The terms of reference of the Working Party on Communication Infrastructures and Services Policy shall remain in force until 31 December, 2012, unless the ICCP Committee decides otherwise.
Working Party on the Information Economy (WPIE)

The aim of the Working Party on the Information Economy is to analyse development of the information technology sector, the economic and social implications of development, application and use of ICTs across the economy and society, draw out policy implications and undertake national policy reviews as appropriate.

The Working Party has focused on three key themes: i) analysing the impact of new technologies, the Internet and their applications in areas including digital content, employment and offshoring, social use of ICTs and associated policy implications; ii) examining issues related to creativity, innovation, development and use of specific new technologies, in areas including RFID, public sector information and high speed broadband and their policy implications; and iii) developing indicators in new and emerging areas to underpin analysis.

In meeting its mandate the WPIE has: i) produced a broad range of influential analytical reports and the bi-annual Information Technology Outlook; ii) held major conferences and workshops exploring specific issues (a major international conference on digital content in Rome in 2006, a foresight forum on the Participative web in Ottawa in 2007, and workshops on public sector information, and a new venture on ICTs and the environment); and iii) developed new indicators in specific areas (measurement of ICT employment, indicators of digital content).

Some key items of the Working Party’s output over the last four years include:

i) Analysing the impact of new technologies and their implications: Analytical reports were prepared over the last four years which examined new technologies and their policy implications. These included the series of in-depth reports on digital content including: scientific publishing, on-line games, music, mobile content, film and video, user-created content and online advertising. Policy principles for the development of digital content were prepared and endorsed at the Seoul Ministerial on The Future of the Internet Economy. A series of in-depth reports and new analysis was devoted to the development of ICT-related employment and associated offshoring of services, including the rise of the Indian IT services industry. Further studies were devoted to the changing use of ICTs by individuals and households and the impacts of broadband on household use.

ii) Examining issues related to the development and use of specific new technologies. Analytical reports in this area included the series of reports on radio frequency identification (RFID), exploring technological developments, applications, impacts and policy approaches. A set of policy principles for the development and use of RFID were prepared in conjunction with the WPISP and these were endorsed at the Seoul Ministerial on The Future of the Internet Economy. The impact of on-line development and access to Public sector information was analysed in depth in a series of policy papers and workshops. A Recommendation of the OECD Council for Enhanced Access and more Effective Use of Public Sector Information was developed and endorsed at the Seoul Ministerial on The Future of the Internet Economy. The Working Party in co-operation with the WPCISP prepared a report for the Council monitoring the Recommendation on Broadband Development.

New work has been initiated on ICTs and the environment covering both the impacts of the ICT industry on the environment and the potential of ICTs to be innovatively used to improve environmental performance, and this is seen to be of major importance by Member countries, as witnessed in the interventions on this subject at the Seoul Ministerial.
iii) New data and indicators. The biennial publication of the Information Technology Outlook presents the most recent comparable data on the IT sector and ICT applications and use across the economy and society, and provides a comparative overview of policy developments and new policy priorities in OECD countries. The publication is linked to and provides original inputs into the Key ICT Indicators series and as well as providing inputs into the Broadband Portal. New indicators have also been developed in specific areas including measurement of ICT employment and related offshoring, indicators of digital content, and in conjunction with WPIIS ongoing revision of definitions of the ICT sector, ICT products (goods and services), ICT trade, and ICT use by business and by households.

In the context of the Seoul Ministerial the Working Party provided a series of background documents, Policy Guidance and a Council Recommendation on PSI as well as contributing (with the WPCISP) to monitoring the OECD Council Recommendation on Broadband Development.

The Working Party has also undertaken on a request basis nine separate Peer Reviews of national policies for the diffusion and use of ICTs by business. Peer Reviews have been undertaken of Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland. These reviews have proven influential in developing and modifying policy in the reviewed countries.

The output of the Working Party has been used widely both in Member countries and non-Member economies, is considered to be highly relevant in addressing the policy issues and policy needs of OECD Member countries and the European Commission and is seen to be effective as the PIR results confirm. The data and analysis published in the *Information Technology Outlook* are used extensively across the OECD by government departments, industry and experts. The regular updates of data for the ICT sector and ICT employment are used extensively and prove useful in supporting policy analysis and defining policy objectives. Peer reviews have been used to develop and modify policy in the reviewed countries and have provided background and policy directions to other OECD countries and non-Member economies when evaluating their policies or in developing policy in new areas. Work on the digital content and ICT employment and offshoring has been widely distributed and cited extensively in other international publications (UNCTAD, WTO, EC, etc.). The work on digital content and PSI will be presented in the December IGF.

In meeting the strategic objectives of the ICCP Committee the CISP Working Party will, in its work programme for 2009-10 concentrate on three keys areas: i) Networked ICTs and their impacts on the Economy and Society, including ICTs and the environment, new growth sectors, and impacts on growth and employment; ii) ICT enabled innovation, including creativity, research, innovation and networked collaboration, and sensor-based environments; iii) Benchmarking ICT, particularly the *Information Technology Outlook*; iv) Country analysis and reviews (on a voluntary basis). This work will be undertaken as appropriate with the WPCISP, WPISP, WPIIS and other bodies of the Organisation. Analytical reports, workshops and proceedings are proposed in the above areas. The staff months in the Part 1 budget allocated to the Working Party’s activities have not changed over the last four years despite increased outputs, particularly related to the Seoul Ministerial on the Future of the Internet Economy.

In undertaking its work over the next four years the Working Party will work towards fulfilling the goals set by the Seoul Ministerial on *The Future of the Internet Economy*, particularly in working towards Realising the Future of the Internet Economy. This will include synthesis of the work on networked ICTs and their impacts on the Economy and Society, in particular working towards achieving sustainable economic growth and employment, identifying the role of ICTs in improving environmental performance and working towards a Council Recommendation on ICTs and the environment.
The revisions below have been proposed by Finland, Italy and the USA. Paragraph 4 has been harmonised with the other working parties.

“The Working Party on the Information Economy (WPIE) shall be responsible for:

1. Analysing policy frameworks that foster creativity and innovation, strengthen economic growth, productivity and employment, contribute to tackling global challenges in areas such as the environment, healthcare, and aging societies, and expand international economic development in conjunction with high speed information and communications networks and the growth of the information society.

2. Reviewing and evaluating economic, social and employment impacts of the development, diffusion, application and use of information and communication technologies, products and services, electronic business and digital content across the economy and society including tackling global challenges in areas including the environment, healthcare, and aging societies, and undertaking related policy reviews.

3. Identifying factors that encourage the use of information and communications technologies, products and services, electronic business and digital content and their applications in the economy and society; and developing tools for measurement and international comparisons.

4. Undertaking its work in close co-operation with other ICCP Working Parties and relevant bodies of the Organisation to ensure complementarity of efforts and effective use of resources. In conducting its work the Working Party will also, as appropriate, work with and consider the views and expertise of non-member economies, international organisations and non-governmental stakeholders, including business, trade unions, civil society, and the Internet technical community.

5. Undertaking work as requested by the Committee and submitting the results for review on a regular basis, taking into account the strategic objectives of the ICCP Committee.

6. Promoting exchange of experience and best practice, and establishing productive working relationships with other bodies within and outside the OECD, including with non-member economies, other international organisations and non-governmental stakeholders.


The terms of reference of the Working Party on the Information Economy shall remain in force until 31 December 2012, unless the ICCP Committee decides otherwise.”
**Working Party on Information Security and Privacy (WPISP)**

With a focus on balancing the inter-related goals of information security and privacy (ISP), the WPISP\(^5\) contributes to building user trust in the Internet and information and communication technologies (ICT) and thus, to foster the development of government, business and individual online activities. In meeting its mandate, WPISP has undertaken a range of analytical reports and held several workshops to explore emerging issues. The guidance and Council Recommendations it has developed in several key policy areas are recognised as clear reference frameworks by the broader international community.

Over the last four years, WPISP has worked to: i) Research and monitor developments in ICT, including new application areas, markets and user behaviour; to analyse the economic, social and cultural implications of emerging technologies, applications and services for ISP policy development; ii) Foster a common understanding of various approaches and develop policy recommendations to encourage coordination of national policies related to ISP, and to facilitate cross-border cooperation in their implementation; iii) Assess the implementation of OECD instruments related to ISP; and iv) Increase collaboration with non member economies and other international organisations and stakeholders in its areas of competence.

Under each of these categories, some of the major outputs of the Working Party, which formed an extensive and significant contribution to the Seoul Ministerial policy framework, include:

1) Research, monitoring and analysis

   - A report on *Malicious Software (Malware), a Security Threat to the Internet Economy* which informs policy makers about the evolution and impact of malware, as well as the counter-measures being taken, and suggests greater co-operation across the various international communities addressing malware. This report was developed in cooperation with APEC;

   - *Policy Guidance on Radio Frequency Identification* (RFID) which offers principles to enhance business and consumer benefits from the use of RFID. Developed in cooperation with WPIE, the Guidance is based on a WPISP report analysing information security and privacy challenges and possible safeguards and on a WPIE report on economic aspects of RFID;

   - A background report and workshop on *Identity Management* which explored the strategic policy issues raised by what is a key enabler for e-commerce and e-government building on earlier extensive work on electronic authentication;

   - *Reports on Measuring Security and Trust in the Online Environment* which highlight that, while indicators for security and trust in the online environment exist for households and businesses, similar indicators do not exist for governments. This work was developed in cooperation with WPIIS and APEC;

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\(^5\) The rationale for the creation of the WPISP has been underpinning the Working Party’s activities since 1995: “balancing the often complementary and occasionally competing goals of security, privacy [and protection of intellectual property – suppressed in 1998] on the information highway (...) to maximise the economic benefits of the GII and to give full effect to desired social visions”.

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ii) Fostering a common understanding and developing policies

- Reports, *Guidance and Council Recommendation for Electronic Authentication* which call for Member countries to establish compatible, technology-neutral approaches for effective domestic and cross-border electronic authentication of persons and entities and offer guidance to support these efforts;

- Report and *Council Recommendation on Cross-border Co-operation in the Enforcement of Laws Protecting Privacy* which highlight that cross-border data flows have elevated privacy risks for individuals, provide a major resource on national privacy enforcement schemes and establish a framework to strengthen co-operation among enforcement authorities;

- Report and *Council Recommendation on the Protection of Critical Information Infrastructures (CII)*, which build on best practices identified in seven OECD countries to provide guidance on the development of policies to protect CII, the disruption or destruction of which would have a serious impact on the safety and well-being of citizens or the effective functioning of government or the economy.

iii) Assessing implementation

- A report on *The Promotion of a Culture of Security for Information Systems and Networks in OECD countries* which is a major information resource on national policies and practical initiatives to implement the Security Guidelines.

iv) Increasing collaboration

WPISP has increased its collaboration with non member economies, international organisations and other stakeholders (Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRTs/CERTs), ICANN, anti-spam and -malware private sector coalitions), extending the scope of existing cooperation to new areas (APEC and Council of Europe) and welcoming new partners at its meetings (Egypt, India, Brazil (to participate in the WPISP November 2008 meeting).

Many of the WPISP reports and policy recommendations were disseminated and used as background material in the IGF conferences, ITU meetings on global cyber-security, International Data Protection Commissioners conferences, APECTEL workshops, Council of Europe meetings, European Commission and Parliament workshops.

Analytical reports, Policy Guidance and Council Recommendations contributed to the Seoul Ministerial policy framework. They were also used widely both within Member countries and among non-Member economies by policy makers, data protection authorities, government departments and agencies, industry and academia. Non-member economies have also based their policy considerations on OECD work as have some regional bodies such as APECTEL. Work on privacy cross-border cooperation, on critical information infrastructures and on malware has been widely distributed and cited on the Internet.

Many of the recent and future WPISP outputs are part of a continuing and collaborative effort which led to the Seoul Ministerial on *The Future of the Internet Economy* and will contribute to achieving the strategic policy goals set out by Ministers and by the ICCP work programme for 2009-2010 (e.g. e-authentication and IDM, RFID and sensor-based environments, privacy enforcement cooperation and global privacy dialogue). More precisely, over the next years, the Working Party will contribute its expertise and experience to:
i) Examining the development of cooperative mechanisms to achieve policy goals associated with the Internet Economy; (OR 6.1.A – 1.1 - in cooperation with the other ICCP working parties)

ii) Improving international co-operation on the interrelated issues of information security and privacy by expanding the discussion to all concerned stakeholders and other international organisations; assessing the impacts of technology and globalisation developments on existing security and privacy policy frameworks (global privacy dialogue and partnerships to combat malware); and establishing a framework for digital identity protection and management (OR 3. A - Information Security, Privacy and Identity Management).

iii) Analysing the emerging ICT environment - RFID and sensor-based - to both explore implications on innovation and better understand how to realise the full benefits of these technologies; (OR 5. A - 5.3 Sensor-based environments – in cooperation with WPIE)

iv) Developing indicators for the Internet Economy with a focus on security and trust; (OR 6. A - 6.5 Development of indicators, statistical techniques and methodologies for the Internet Economy – in cooperation with WPIIS and the other ICCP working parties);

As part of its contribution towards fulfilling the goals set by the Seoul Ministerial on The Future of the Internet Economy, the Working Party may also work on the protection of minors online by developing a better understanding of the impact of Internet and ICT on this category of more vulnerable users and by identifying how to enhance support of minors when they use these technologies.

Finally, WPISP will continue to actively participate in the accession process and enhance OECD engagement with Brazil, China, Indonesia, India and South Africa.
Working Party on Information Security and Privacy (WPISP)

Terms of Reference

The revisions below have been proposed by Australia, Canada, Norway, Portugal, the UK and the USA. The second last paragraph has been harmonised with the other working parties.

The terms of reference of the Working Party on Information Security and Privacy (WPISP) shall be:

1. To research and monitor and analyse developments in information and communication technologies, including new application areas, markets and user behaviour; to analyse the economic, social and cultural implications of emerging technologies, applications and services for policy development in relation to trends in security of information systems and networks, and protection of personal data and privacy; and to assess the continued relevance of OECD instruments in these areas in the Digital Economy/Global Information Society, in member countries and non-member economies, particularly in those areas which might benefit from a common understanding of various approaches;

2. To amend or develop, as appropriate, and propose policy and regulatory principles, guidelines, other instruments and best practices options for security of information systems and networks, and protection of personal data and privacy, particularly in areas in which there is an increased need for international co-operation across borders;

3. To exchange information and share experiences on various approaches among member countries and with other stakeholders related to security of information systems and networks, and protection of personal data and privacy, and to analyse the role of various actors in meeting policy goals in these areas benefitting from the unique membership of the Organisation; and

4. To promote the objectives and assess the implementation of relevant OECD Recommendations and Declarations, policy frameworks, and strategies.

The Working Party will undertake work as requested by the Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy (ICCP) and will submit on a regular basis to the ICCP Committee the results of its work.

The Working Party will undertake its work in close co-operation with other ICCP Working Parties and relevant bodies of the Organisation to ensure complimentarity of efforts and effective use of resources, and with other international organisations, in order to increase awareness of the views of member countries and avoid duplication of effort. In the conduct of its work, the Working Party will also, as appropriate, work with and consider the views and expertise of non-member economies, international organisations and non-governmental stakeholders, including developing, as appropriate, partnerships with business, industry, trade unions, civil society and the Internet technical community.

The terms of reference of the Working Party on Information Security and Privacy shall remain in force until 31 December, 2012, unless the ICCP Committee decides otherwise.
Working Party on Indicators for the Information Society (WPIIS)

WPIIS objectives

The aim of the Working Party on Indicators for the Information Society has been to measure and to analyze the diffusion of Information and Telecommunication Technologies (ICTs) and their impact on the economy and the society. In this context the work has focused on a three key themes: i) develop international standards for the measurement of ICTs; ii) collect comparable data according to these standards and develop new indicators on ICTs; iii) analyze the impact of ICT on economic growth and productivity as well as on people’s behaviors.

WPIIS major recent outputs

In meeting its mandate the WPIIS has undertaken a range of analytical reports, held several Workshops exploring specific issues, improved methodologies for a number of indicators as has begun work on several new indicators. Some of the key items of the Working Party’s output over the last four years include:

i) International standards for the measurement of ICTs

- **The OECD Guide to Measuring the Information Society** provides a single entry to all statistical standards developed by the WPIIS. These cover the definition of the "ICT sector" and the "Content and media sector"; classifications for ICT goods, ICT services and products of the Content and media sector; definitions of electronic commerce and Internet commerce transactions; and model questionnaires and methodologies for measuring ICT use and e-commerce by businesses, households and individuals. The Guide is updated every second year.

- **The classification of Information Economy (IE) products**, which is part of the Central Product Classification (Version 2) developed by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD).

ii) Development of ICT indicators

The indicators developed by the WPIIS are published in several OECD publications.

The **Statistical Profile** for the Seoul Ministerial on “The Future of the Internet Economy” provides the most noticeable example. Other key publications include:

- **OECD Science, Technology & Industry Scoreboard** (biennial);
- **OECD Factbook** (annual);
- **OECD Information Technology Outlook** (biennial)

ICT data and indicators developed by the WPIIS are also available on the OECD web site:

- **Key ICT indicators**; and
- **ICT database and metadata**, both updated on a rolling basis.
iii) Impact of ICT on the economy and the society

A number of analytical reports were prepared over the last four years which examined ICT development and their implications. Among these were reports on:

- **ICT contribution to growth.** It measures the effects of the ICT sector on the demand for the output of other industries and the contribution of the ICT sector to the supply of other industries.

- **ICT expenditures in OECD countries: trends and determinants.** It examines the effect of income, age, location and household composition on the propensity to spend on ICT goods and services.

- **The contribution of ICT to innovation in non-ICT sectors.** It analyses to what extent innovation in non-ICT sectors - as measured by patents - depends on the innovation inputs from ICT - as measured by citations of ICT patents.

- **ICT use and student performances.** Based on the PISA survey, it looks at the determinants of ICT use among students (e.g.: gender, social background, parents’ education, family wealth) and assesses the effects of use on student performances in math, science and reading.

The output of the Working Party has been used widely both within Member countries and among non-Member countries. Data from the ICT database are used extensively across the OECD by government departments, industry and academia.

The collection of ICT data in the European Union largely relies on the OECD model questionnaires for households and business originally developed by the WPIIS. Changes in the statistical system to capture new development in the ICTs are closely coordinated between the OECD and EUROSTAT.

WPIIS work in the field of ICT measurement is highly relevant beyond the OECD. The *Guide to Measuring the Information Society* is used by many non-OECD countries and provides the reference for the work of other international organizations.

The WPIIS is also actively engaged in the *Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development*, together with other major international organizations, e.g.: UN, World Bank, Eurostat and ITU.

A closer relation has been established with global players such as Brazil, India and China, where the WPIIS has organized technical workshops with the National Statistical Offices and telecommunication regulators.

**WPIIS main planned contributions to the ICCP PWB for 2009-2010 and the overall goals of the Seoul Ministerial**

In undertaking its work over the next four years the Working Party will also work towards fulfilling the goals set by the Seoul Ministerial on “The Future of the Internet Economy”. In particular, its work programme for 2009-10 would concentrate in three keys areas:

- ICTs as an enabler of innovation.

- The impact of ICTs on economic performance, notably on productivity and growth, and social well-being, particularly through improved access to education, health and government services.

- The development of new indicators of Internet access and use by citizens, businesses and institutions, through the measurement of Internet traffic flows.
Extract from document [DSTI/ICCP/M(2006)1]

Working Party on Indicators for the Information Society (WPIIS)

Terms of Reference

Proposed revisions to the WPIIS mandate by the Secretariat. Input from the Bureau is still awaited.

1. The Working Party will monitor, supervise, direct and co-ordinate the statistical work and contribute to the development of indicators and quantitative analyses needed to meet the requirements of the Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy and its subsidiary bodies. More specifically, the Working Party will:

  i) Ensure the continued improvement of the methodology for the collection of internationally comparable data for measuring the supply and demand for, and impacts of, information and communication technologies (ICTs). This will include developing and maintaining standards for measurement of the ICT sector, ICT goods and services, electronic business including electronic commerce, IT security, digital content and Internet access and use by citizens, businesses and institutions.

  ii) Compile ICT statistics according to the standards described in the preceding paragraph and assist in developing and interpreting statistical indicators which aid formulation of ICT and related policies, and monitoring progress. This work should be undertaken in the light of policy priorities expressed by the ICCP Committee and by member countries.

  iii) Undertake the evaluation of the impact of ICTs on economic performance, notably on growth, productivity and innovation, and social well-being, particularly through improved access to education, health and government services.

2. The Working Party will, when required, assist the other subsidiary bodies of the ICCP Committee in the development of analytical and quantitative analyses on ICT-related issues such as the impact of ICTs on productivity and jobs, effectiveness of policy measures such as regulatory reform, obstacles to diffusion and use of ICTs, and IT security and privacy.

3. The Working Party will promote efficient use of resources by seeking opportunities to work in co-operation with other relevant bodies within and outside the OECD, including non-member economies, other international organisations and non-governmental stakeholders, thus effectively sharing the knowledge of the group with a wider audience.

4. The Working Party will co-operate, in particular, with other OECD statistical sub-groups and working parties in dealing with broader statistical issues connecting industrial, science and technology activities.

5. The Working Party will act as a clearing house through which member and non-member economies can exchange information and experience on methods of collection, compilation, analysis and presentation of data which they use as indicators for the information society.

The Terms of Reference of the Working Party on Indicators for the Information Society shall remain in force until 31 December 2012, unless the ICCP Committee decides otherwise.”