

Unclassified

CCNM/GF/DCD/KE(2003)3



Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Economiques
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

06-Oct-2003

English text only

**CENTRE FOR CO-OPERATION WITH NON-MEMBERS
DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION DIRECTORATE
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE**

CCNM/GF/DCD/KE(2003)3
Unclassified

OECD Global Forum on Knowledge Economy

Examples of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in National Development Plans as of August 2003

This is an updated version of the document created in February 2003 for the Global Forum on the Knowledge Economy "Integrating ICT in Development Programmes" (CCNM/GF/DCD/KE/A(2003)1/RD2)

Contact Person: Mr. Ichiro Tambo; Tel:(33 1)45 24 14 25, Email:ichiro.tambo@oecd.org

JT00150843

Document complet disponible sur OLIS dans son format d'origine
Complete document available on OLIS in its original format

English text only

**EXAMPLES OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) IN
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS AS OF AUGUST 2003**

The attached table indicates if and how ICT feature in a selection of country national development plans. This table is the updated version of the document produced in February 2003 (CCNM/GF/DCD/KE/A(2003)1/RD2). It now covers 64 countries. Updates will be put on the forum website: www.oecd.org/dac/ict

Acknowledgements

This is a contribution from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The data were collected through JICA's country offices and compiled by Ms. Hiroko Sannomaru, JICA IT Task Force, in collaboration with OECD/DAC Secretariat.

This updated version could not have been produced without the dedicated assistance of Mr. Naomichi Murooka, graduate student, A. Alfred Taubman College of Agriculture and Urban Planning, University of Michigan, USA during his internship in the OECD/DAC Secretariat, May- August 2003.

ANNEX

Examples of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in National Development Plans

No.	Country	ICT component/s (Y/N)	
1	Albania	Yes	“Modernisation of Information Technology” is listed as one of the most critical 7 long-term development goals for the transition to a market economy in the National Development Plan in Albania.
2	Argentina	Yes	2003 National Plan for Science, Technology and Innovation sets the objectives of ICT as; (1) to recover and strengthen the abilities of the National Institute of Science, Technology and Innovation, {Sistema Nacional de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación (SNCTI)}, (2) to promote a balanced global distribution of abilities and resources, (3) to guide resources and scientific and technological abilities towards a productive solution of social problems. Reference Web Site: http://www.secyt.gov.ar (Spanish only)
3	Bangladesh	Yes	Bangladesh Government established 'ICT Policy of Bangladesh' in September 2002. ICT Policy of Bangladesh: http://www.bccbd.org I-PRSP of Bangladesh: http://www.erdbd.org/iprsp/iprsp.jsp
4	Bhutan	Yes	The development of ICT presents vast potential for Bhutan to overcome the constraints arising from being landlocked with a mountainous terrain and associated difficulties. The number and use of computers often interconnected with LANs within organisations have increased in the Eighth Five-Years Plan (1997-2002). According to the Ninth Five-Years Plan (2002-2007), the goals and objectives of ICT are; (1) to expand telecommunication services to all districts, (2) to promote e-governance through the establishment of network and web portals, (3) to set up proper legal frameworks, and (4) to promote private sector participation.
5	Bolivia	Yes	In Bolivia, there is a significant "digital gap" between the urban and rural residents. In order to

No.	Country	ICT component/s (Y/N)	
			mitigate the gap, the Bolivian government created FUNDETIC (National Foundation of Information and Communication Technology) in 2001, but its result is yet to be observed. Within Bolivia's PRSP, information technology (IT) is expected to reduce poverty by reducing the corruption and increasing the government's efficiency through establishing an information network that will connect all the government bureaus, local governments.
6	Brazil	Yes	"Improvement of quality for communication services" is mentioned in the Brazilian Plural Plan (2000-2003) for the equal distribution of the opportunity of productive investment to all the regions.
7	Bulgaria	Yes	The Government of Bulgaria has established the Information and Communication Technologies Development Agency (http://www.ict.bg/) and the National Industrial Policy to improve and support ICTs. The strategic goal for the development of ICTs in the Government programme (2001-2005) is to satisfy the needs of business and citizens for modern, efficient and quality information and communication services as a necessary condition for Bulgaria's technological development and as the basic driver of long-term economic growth. Reference Web Site: http://www.mtc.government.bg/indexe.htm
8	Burkina Faso	Yes	The General Delegation for Informatics hosted by the Prime Minister, is the key reference to lead the national ICT policy. The National Information and Communication Infrastructure Development Plan (2001-2005) was prepared in order to define the needs and expectation of ICT. Reference Web Site: http://www.delgi.gov.bf and http://www.presidence.bf (Both are in French only).
9	Cambodia	Yes	As evidence that Cambodia is fully aware of the importance of ICT, the National Information Communications Technology Development Authority (NiDA) chaired by Prime Minister was established on 23 August 2000. The responsibilities of this authority are to formulate IT promotion and development policy for the short, medium and long term, to implement IT policy to ensure maximum economic growth, and to monitor and audit all IT-related projects in Cambodia.

No.	Country	ICT component/s (Y/N)	
			See http://www.nida.gov.kh/ .
10	Chile	Yes	<p>A report by the Presidential Commission on New Information and Communication Technologies in 1999 sparked a national debate to map out a course for Chile to confront the technological revolution and promote IT as a new strategic pillar of national development. As part of the reform of public services various institutions have started the operation of services and disclosure of such information as public procurement/ purchases on line.</p> <p>(The report is available at: www.minecon.cl/economiaweb.nsf/0/DE41ED7418FEFF0204256CB0004FB9FE?OpenDocument)</p> <p>Achievements in 2000-2002 include a program of info centres and rural telecommunications (www.gobiernodechile.cl), rural microcenters and classrooms (www.redenlaces.cl), and upgrading numbering system for mobile phones. As part of the Reform of Public Services various institutions have started the operation of services on line, for example, www.comprachile.cl for public purchases and http://www.tramitefacil.gob.cl to offer information about public procedures.</p>
11	China	Yes	<p>The 10th Five-Year Plan (2001-2005) attaches great importance to speeding up the development of the IT industries. It says that the promotion of the application of information technology is the key to upgrading China's industrial and modernisation.</p>
12	Columbia	Yes	<p>The National Development Plan (2002-2006) attaches great importance to promoting the development of ICT. Colombian Government will strengthen the laws and regulations to promote the development of the ICT sector. There are six strategies to achieve this goal; (1) access to the information infrastructure, (2) the application of ICT in education and vocational training, (3) the application of ICT in the private sector, (4) the promotion of the ICT industry, (5) rural assistance, and (6) e-Government.</p>
13	Costa Rica	Yes	<p>The E-government service in Costa Rica began in 2002 as part of the "Country's Modernisation</p>

No.	Country	ICT component/s (Y/N)	
14	Dominican Republic	Yes	<p>Policies” included in the “National Development Plan (http://www.go.cr/fs/pnd.html (Spanish only)).” There are several organisations such as the Costa Rican High Technology Advisory Foundation Committee (CAATEC: http://www.caatec.org/ereadiness/asps/goto.asp?pag=default.htm&lang=eng) devoted to narrowing the digital gap in Costa Rica. CAATEC works closely with the Government, proposing and creating new policies to help the country take a lead in this field within the Central American region. Reference Web Site: Costa Rica “e-readiness” project: http://www.caatec.org/ereadiness/asps/goto.asp?pag=default.htm&lang=esp and Acceso Foundation http://www.acceso.or.cr/PPPP/conectividad/index_en.shtml (Both are in Spanish only).</p>
15	East Timor	No	<p>The Dominican Republic has placed a high priority on ICT initiatives incorporated in their National Development Plans. In the past plan period (1996-2000), the Ministry of Education started a plan on providing public schools with ICT facilities including satellite Internet connections. As a result of this initiative, almost 80% of public schools today have some form of ICT available for the students. In order to consolidate their ICT plans for the future, the Dominican Government have created the ITLA (Technological Institute of the Americas) as an educational institution where the people can study and be certified for IT technologies, this is backed up by CISCO and Microsoft.</p>
15	East Timor	No	<p>Following the violence in 1999, 60-90 percent of all physical telecommunication infrastructures were severely damaged in East Timor. The current phase is simply restoring the landline system through a BOT contract, under the supervision of the Ministry of Transport, Communication and Public Works. Hence, ICT goals in the National Development Plan are not clear yet, though it describes one of the development objectives as “to attain by mid-2003 the implementation of a telecommunications network with the capacity to satisfy the minimum telecommunication needs of the Nation.”</p>
16	Egypt	Yes	<p>According to The Fifth Five-Year Plan for Socio-Economic Development (2002-2007) of Arab</p>

No.	Country	ICT component/s (Y/N)	
17	El Salvador	Yes	<p>Republic of Egypt, the government of Egypt has the strategy in the field of ICT to expand the utilisation of mobile phones by establishing a third network. It also targets to expand the establishment of information centers.</p>
18	Fiji	Yes	<p>The National Information Committee (CNI in Spanish) of El Salvador within the National Council of Science and Technology (CONACYT in Spanish) prepared the National Policy for Information Technology in 2000. The policy highlights six main areas; (1) e-government, (2) utilisation of ICT in education, (3) formulation and development of a strategy for e-commerce and e-government, (4) infrastructure including connectivity and data networks, (5) promotion and development of private sector in ICT industry, and (6) positioning of ICT within social and economic development. Recently, the new Board of Directors of CONACYT created a sub-committee for ICT, integrated by CONACYT under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Universities. The committee is formulating the National Plan for Promotion of ICT. The plan is pending approval. Reference Web Site: http://www.conacyt.gob.sv and http://www.svnet.org.sv. (Both are in Spanish only).</p>
19	Ghana	Yes	<p>The Fiji National ICT Council is responsible for the formulation and execution of the National ICT Strategy Plan 2003-2005 which will be incorporated into the Government's Comprehensive Strategic Development Plan, and it will be reflect Fiji's Pacific Island neighbouring countries' National ICT Strategy Plans. The vision of the National ICT Strategy Plan is "to turn Fiji into a vibrant and dynamic Pacific ICT capital with a thriving digital economy and empowered citizens." The four Cornerstone Programmes defined by the National ICT Strategy Plan are to promote; (1) E-Government (ICT Services: http://www.itc.gov.fj), (2) E-Commerce (Ministry of Commerce), (3) E-Personal (Ministry of Education), and, (4) ICT Industry (Fiji Trade & Investment Board: http://www.ftib.org.fj). Reference Web Site: http://www.itc.gov.fj.</p> <p>ICT is described as a means of improvement in "Production and Employment" on which Ghana's Poverty Reduction Strategy focused as one of the</p>

No.	Country	ICT component/s (Y/N)	
			five thematic areas to intervene.
20	Guatemala	No	National Development Plan contributed to setting up FONDETEL (Rural Telephone Fund) in order to meet the needs of establishing telecommunication network in rural area.
21	Honduras	No	Only minor references to the necessity of (1) more private investment in the telecommunications service, (2) better position in the telecommunications market, and (3) improvement of access to the telecommunications service. http://www.sdp.gob.hn/plan%20Gobierno.htm (Spanish only)
22	India	Yes	The 10th Plan Document is available at the Planning Commission Website (PDF Format), at the following URL: http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/planrel/five_yr/welcome.html ICT figures prominently in Volume-II, under the heading "Human and Social Development". ICT is specially recommended as a strategy for: 1 Adult Literacy / National Literacy Mission, 2 Teacher Training, professional development of Educators, Managers and others, 3 Secondary Education, 4 Higher and Technical Education
23	Indonesia	Yes	(1) Development and improvement of "Information, Communication and the Mass Media" is specified as one of key development components in the Political Field. (2) Facility and infrastructure (include communication) building is referred as one of development program elements in the Economic field. Reference Web Site: www.bappenas.go.id/html/inggris/info.asp
24	Jordan	Yes	Under the slogan "Jordan will become the ICT hub in the region" His Majesty King Abdullah II declared his strong vision and commitment for ICT to play a key role in the national development

No.	Country	ICT component/s (Y/N)	
25	Kenya	Yes	<p>strategy in Jordan. The National Development Plan - issued by the Ministry of Planning - is entitled “Social and Economic Transformation Programme”. This plan is based on utilising ICT capacity. Although ICT is not separately listed in the main document, the Annex shows ICT as one of the main sub-components. In addition, a main subject of human resources development is shown as to further the knowledge-based economy. “Knowledge Station” is the project to bridge the digital divide, empower communities and reduce poverty. Under the King Abdullah Fund, the National Information Centre (NIC) is conducting the project in co-operation with UNDP. Reference Web Site: http://www.iitcc.io</p>
			<p>In "National Development Plan 2002 - 2008", Chapter 9 is devoted to ICT. They are recognised as the foundation of modern economic development. The plan refers to development of ICT infrastructure, provision of the e-enabling environment, capacity building and improvement of public service delivery through ICT. In “Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003-2007”, which was announced by the newly elected Kibaki Government, as key actions necessary to spur the recovery of Kenyan economy, ICT is described as one of cross-cutting issues. ICT is considered as important to the realisation of the required improvement in productivity and empowerment of citizenry, both in rural and urban areas.</p>
26	Kyrgyz Rep.	Yes	<p>The National Strategy on the “Information and Communication Technologies for Development in the Kyrgyz Republic” was adopted in March of 2002. It is viewed as one of the important areas for development within the framework of implementation of the national development strategy “Comprehensive Development Framework up to 2010 (CDF)”. It mentions that; (1) the National Strategy on ICT sets out main priorities, objectives and tasks, main principles, provisions and directions of the national ICT policy, (2) ICTs provide opportunities to achieve CDF objectives, accelerate economic development and reduce poverty, (3) ICTs have a huge potential to become a catalyst and a driving force in the development of Kyrgyzstan. Main priorities of the ICT National</p>

No.	Country	ICT component/s (Y/N)	
			Strategy are; (1) public administration and local self-government (E-governance), effective, transparent and accountable public administration through utilisation of ICT, (2) education, human capacity building and training of staff in ICT, and (3) electronic economy (information business, electronic commerce, regional business centre in Central Asia). At present, the ICT Action Plan is under consideration. Reference Web Site: http://www.ict.kg/indexen.html
27	Malaysia	Yes	"Expanding the Usage of Information and Communications Technology" is listed as one of the key strategies of 8th Malaysia Plan (2001-2005). Separate document - National Information Technology Agenda (NITA): http://www.nitc.org.my/index.shtml
28	Malawi	No	PRSP mentions IT infrastructure, but there is no major reference in other documents.
29	Marshall Islands	Yes	The Strategic Development Plan Framework 2003-2018 (Vision 2018) stated ICT as one of its major policy sectors. The vision emphasises the need for a special effort to be made in the ICT sector to help accelerate economic activities. To achieve the goals and objectives of the ICT vision, the Ministry of Transportation and Communication has prepared the "Marshall Islands Information Technology Master Plan (IT Master Plan)". Reference Web Site: http://www.undp.org.fj/documents/ICT4DEV/e-Pacifika_RMI_Workshop_Report.pdf .
30	Mexico	Yes	The Government of Mexico created E-Mexico (http://www.e-mexico.gob.mx/wb2). The Government declared that they have narrowed the digital divide and in doing so they have created E-Mexico National System programme, which is the instrument of the Government to lead Mexico into the information Society`. It is a part of a digital sharing process between E-Mexico, the National Finance Bank, the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, and the Secretariat of Economy. The Mexican government is going to set up Digital Centres in public schools, libraries, hospitals, municipal sites, post and telegraph offices. Reference Web Site: http://www.gob.mx/wb2 ,

No.	Country	ICT component/s (Y/N)	
31	Micronesia, Fed. Sts	Yes	<p>http://www.compranet.gob.mx, http://www.oaxaca.gob.mx (All of the Web Sites are in Spanish only).</p> <p>“Infrastructure/ Transportation, Communication & Energy Policy Matrix” in “The Federal States of Micronesia (FSM) Planning Framework 1999-2002” lists ICT as an activity, namely “to encourage and assist FSM Telecom improve and evaluate tariff costs and the level of services in minimising of consumer costs.” The next phase has been facilitated by the e-Pacifika National Workshop in 2002. Reference Web Site: http://www.ict.fm/ict_micro-project.htm.</p>
32	Mongolia	Yes	<p>The Government of Mongolia has expressed major commitment to the ICT industry. The main strategic document is “ICT Vision-2010” that was officially endorsed by the Parliament in 2000. In addition, there are several other strategy documents for the ICT sector, such as the “Government Action Plan” and the “General Plan” to develop the telecommunications sector of Mongolia by the year 2010. The National ICT Committee that has Government representatives, the public sector, NGO and the education sector plays a key role in Mongolian ICT field. The committee is headed by the Prime Minister and is an advisory body to the Government.</p>
33	Morocco	Yes	<p>ICT is considered to be the one of the six strategic components in the Government 2003-2010 Action Plan. The E-Morocco Strategy was established in April 2001 by the Department of Telecommunication and Information Technologies, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Telecommunications and Post (http://www.septi.gov.ma). The main goal of the strategy is to provide necessary and sufficient conditions for social development with regards to information and IT gap reduction.</p>
34	Mozambique	Yes	<p>The Government of Mozambique considers ICT as a fundamental tool to materialise the National Development Programmes. The ICT Policy Commission was created in 1998 with the Prime Minister as the chairman and some other ministers and leaders of private and academic sectors as members. The ICT Policy was approved by the</p>

No.	Country	ICT component/s (Y/N)	
			Government in 2000 and its Implementation Strategy was approved by the Government in June 2002. Reference Web Site: http://www.infopol.gov.mz/ (Portuguese only).
35	Myanmar	Yes	ICT Master Plan was established as the guiding principles for all ICT development efforts in Myanmar. Reference Web Site: http://www.myanmar.com/IT/IT/HTM
36	Nauru	No	Nauru is at present in a political and financial crisis, and effectively they have no budget resources and no plans as the Fiscal and Financial Reform are on hold. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is the only major donor apart from Australia. In its Country Assistance Plan 2001-2003, there is no mention of ICT/Telecommunication.
37	Nepal	Yes	<p>ICT is listed as one of the important factors in the Nepal's PRSP in terms of its potential for the Broad-based Economic Growth. In 2000, His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMGN) has established "Information Technology Policy", which has three main objectives; (1) to make information technology accessible to the general public and increase employment through this means, (2) to build a knowledge-based society, and (3) to establish knowledge-based industries. Currently, a draft Cyber Law is in discussion.</p> <p>Please refer the following:</p> <p>http://npc.gov.np:8080/ National Planning Commission Home Page from which the PRSP can be down-loaded.</p> <p>http://www.most.gov.np/ Ministry of Science and Technology, which is the national machinery for ICT</p>
38	Nicaragua	Yes	The National Development Plan considers ICT as a powerful tool to improve social and economic development. The Nicaraguan Council of Science and Technology is the organisation responsible for the development of policies to promote ICT in Nicaragua. Currently, the "Public Sector ICT Strategy" and the "National ICT Strategy" are being developed. The objective of these Strategies is to include them in the future National Development Plan, as the ICT cluster. The purpose

No.	Country	ICT component/s (Y/N)	
			of these Strategies is also to develop the telecommunications infrastructure and education programme, so that access to ICT benefits will be made available to all the Nicaraguan people. Reference Web Site: http://www.conicyt.gob.ni and http://www.tic-nicaragua.org.ni (Both are in Spanish only).
39	Niger	Yes	In Niger, the PRSP is the main national development plan. ICT is referred to as a cross-sectoral means to reduce poverty by improving access to information and knowledge in rural areas as well as in urban areas. Reference Web Site: http://poverty.worldbank.org/files/9355_NigerPRSP.pdf
40	Nigeria	Yes	National Policy for Information Technology was published by the Nigerian Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA). NITDA is under the Ministry of Science and Technology, and is a co-ordinating body in the IT area. Reference Web Site: http://www.nitda.gov.ng .
41	Palau	Yes	Under its Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) 2003-2007, ICT is referred to as "Telecommunication." Development projects and plans already achieved, on-going and in the pipeline, include the Light Net 2000 programme, upgrading systems and improving accesses, nationwide cellular system, cable TV, and getting connected to continental cables to improve ICT service options. Reference Web Site: http://www.aptsec.org/summit/MinisterialMeetings/MM3/PAL-STATEMENT.htm .
42	Panama	Yes	SENACYT (The National Secretary of Technology and Science under the Ministry of Presidency) is in charge of carrying out the National Strategic Plan for the Development of the Science, Technology and Innovation 2003-2005. This plan aims at mass promotion of IT. It also makes reference to a strategy of connectivity in rural areas. Current activities carried out under this plan are the construction of infrastructure (teleport) to connect with VSAT and the 125 Internet community centres (Infoplazas).
43	Peru	Yes	Even though IT is not clearly referred to in official documents, the present Government is aware that in order to reduce poverty, it is essential to reduce

No.	Country	ICT component/s (Y/N)	
	Philippines	Yes	corruption and increase the Government's efficiency by executing a transparent administration. The LAW No. 27806 of August 2, 2002 (Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information) mandates that all public institutions (Ministries, regional governments, local governments, etc.) have a "transparency portal" on the Internet.
44	Philippines	Yes	The Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (comprehensive national development plan of the Philippines), includes 'IT21' as the IT master plan, whose goal is to make the Philippines "Knowledge Center in Asia" by 2010. Furthermore, there are two more national plans relevant to IT. Promotion of e-commerce is focused in Internet Strategy for the Philippines (ISP.com). And the Government Information Systems plan sets a goal of 2010 to achieve efficiency of all the governmental activities as well as administration services through e-government.
45	Rwanda	Yes	Vision 2020 identifies the key objectives that need to be attained for Rwanda to become a middle-income country by 2020. It says that key sectors identified in service and industry help the re-establishment of Rwanda as a regional trade and service centre by strengthening the use of ICT.
46	Samoa	Yes	The Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) for the period 2002-2004 plans to set up a telecommunication regulatory framework, such as establishing an ICT Council and setting up a Regulatory Commission and a Spectrum Management Agency so as to improve infrastructure including the installation of fiber optic technology, introduction of competition in the cellular markets and in the provision of an Internet service.
47	Saudi Arabia	Yes	In past development plans, the Government of Saudi Arabia has regarded telecommunication and information technology as the basic means for progress and growth of the nation to stimulate economic, social and cultural potential and bring their people closer and achieve prosperity for all. The Government has also mentioned developing a national plan for telecommunication and information technology, and another plan for e-

No.	Country	ICT component/s (Y/N)	
			commerce so as to establish the necessary mechanism for implementation. The current 7 th Development Plan (2000-2004) puts emphasis on opening the telecommunication market to competition in order to promote more private investment in the various telecommunication services. Reference Web Site: http://www.planning.gov.sa/PLANNING/Drive_A/7CONT_e.htm
48	Senegal	Yes	The 10th National Development Plan, which covers 2002-2007, is still under preparation. The present draft addresses ICT as a means to reinforce the capacity in order to close the gap with the northern countries. And it also sets strategic orientation to promote information for development and to favour utilisation of results of research into ICT.
49	Singapore	Yes	Infocomm21 and e-government are the parts of e-Government Action Plan. Reference Web Site: http://www.egov.gov.sg/
50	Solomon Islands	No	The Ministry of Provincial Government and Rural Development set up the People First Network (PFnet) to explore ICT possibilities relevant to local conditions. In October 2001 the PFnet Internet Gateway base station set up Solomon's first rural community email facility. The Government plans to expand this network to over 25 PFnet-managed and many more self-funding stations. PFnet has been piloted for "Distance Learning Application" in partnership with the University of the South Pacific Centre in Honiara. Reference Web Site: http://www.panasia.org.sg/grants/awards/0201a1.htm and http://www.peoplefirst.net.sb.
51	Sri Lanka	Yes	ICT action plans are included in "The Future - Regaining Sri Lanka", reflecting "A Framework for Poverty Reduction" and "e-Sri Lanka: An ICT Development Roadmap". (The Future - Regaining Sri Lanka http://www.regainingsrilanka.org/) (e-Sri Lanka : An ICT Development Roadmap http://www.esrilanka.lk/)
52	Syrian Arab Rep.	Yes	Although ICT is not addressed as an independent area of development within the 9 th Five Year Plan

No.	Country	ICT component/s (Y/N)	
			or the Programme for Economic Reform, ICT improvement measures are integrated within almost all areas. Two Non-Government Organisations, such as Syrian Computer Society (SCS): http://www.scs-syria.org and Fund for Integrated Rural Development of Syria (FIRDOS), supported by the Government play significant roles in providing ICT to the public and to the rural areas respectively. The e-strategy is now under development and expected to be finalised in June 2003. The e-strategy project is executed in co-operation with UNDP.
53	Tajikistan	Yes	There is not a special ICT component in the “Public Investment Program 2004-2006,” and only minor references to the necessity of modernisation of telecommunication services, especially in rural areas. However, the Government recognises the importance of improvement of ICT development and currently the Government elaborates a new strategy of ICT development, which is under the process of confirmation. It will be approved by summer, 2003.
54	Tanzania	Yes	In Vision 2025, ICT is indicated to be central to a competitive social and economic transformation and a driving force for the realisation of the Vision. The national ICT policy is under preparation. However, ICT is not prioritised in the current PRSP that is regarded as the sole short- to mid-term development strategy.
55	Thailand	Yes	IT2010 is a national IT policy framework which will be used as a blueprint for ICT development during 2001-2010. Five strategic IT applications are highlighted in IT 2010 as follows: e-industry, e-commerce, e-education, e-society, and e-government. In addition, there is an ICT Master Plan, which provides a strategic framework for implementation during 2002-2006.
56	Tonga	Yes	The Government of Tonga includes “developing of communication and information technology” in the National Strategic Development Plan 7 for 2001-2004. There is a Rolling Development Programme of for Communication and Information Technologies. Tonga’s “Communication Policy Statement” for modernisation and restructuring of communications sector details Tonga’s intentions

No.	Country	ICT component/s (Y/N)	
			in ICT related development initiatives. Reference Web Site: http://www.pmo.gov.to/DeptCom.policystatement.htm#news1
57	Tunisia	Yes	Affirming that promoting ICT is necessary to guarantee a social and economic development, Tunisia is determined to create all the necessary conditions for a positive interaction with the technological world in constant evolution.
58	Tuvalu	Yes	In the Action Programme for the Development of Tuvalu 2001-2010, ICT related developments are highlighted mainly as revenue earning opportunities for the Government. Tuvalu has sold the rights to its international domain name code “tv” and is using the influx of money to pay for UN membership, a new school and other infrastructure works. Reference Web Site: http://www.unctad.org/conference/main.htm .
59	Uganda	No	Not at all discussed
60	Uzbekistan	Yes	The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Further Development of Computerisation and Implementation of Information-Communication Technologies” was issued in May 2002 for the purpose of creation of national information system. Based on this decree, Cabinet of Ministers issued a resolution named “Actions on Further Development of Computerisation and Implementation of Information-Communication Technologies.” Cabinet of Ministers attached “The Programme of Further Development of Computerisation and Implementation of Information-Communication Technologies for the period of 2002-2010” to the resolution. In the attachment, many targets in the field of ICT are mentioned. To implement those projects, the Government established the Computerisation and Information Technology Development Centre (Uzinfocom) under the Agency of Telecommunication and Information.
61	Vanuatu	Yes	Vanuatu does not have a national plan as such, but has an ongoing Comprehensive Reform Programme (CRP) enacted in July 1997 followed by passing 22 new laws for institutional framework, and restructuring of the public service.

No.	Country	ICT component/s (Y/N)	
62	Vietnam	Yes	<p>In November 2002, a Prioritised Action Agenda (PAA) was put together by stakeholders to formulate and articulate medium term priorities of the government, and to sequence and resource policy interventions to realise the development goals of the State. In this plan, ICT comes under telecommunications with the aim for all citizens to have telephone access within an hour's walking distance. Reference Web Site: http://www.tvl.net.vu/english/Internetschool.htm.</p> <p>(The 7th national socio-economic development plan, 2001-2005)</p> <p>The Plan mentions the necessity of developing ICT related Industries. The latest separate document "Master Plan for Information Technology Use and Development in Vietnam by 2005" was approved in 2002.</p>
63	Zambia	Yes	<p>The Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP), which covers 2002-2005, has been adopted. The TNDP reflects Government's enactment in 1994 of the Telecommunications Act as a way of achieving the ICT structural reforms. This Act created the Communications Authority of Zambia (CAZ), which administers the ICT legislation. In the TDNP, ICT is centred in the; (1) creation of an efficient and sustainable communication system that will promote economic growth and poverty reduction as a growth related service sector and (2) enhancing the utilisation of the information media by the various sectors of the society for the benefit of the entire nation.</p>
64	Zimbabwe	Yes	<p>The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, refers to ICT in its latest policy framework "The National Economic Revival Programme." It seeks to enhance the competitiveness of industry through development of appropriate technologies and products that meet international standards of quality. To this end, the Government is to; (1) promote ICT as a growth engine of the service sector, and (2) facilitate the inclusion of ICT related subjects in the school curriculum at the latest by December 2003.</p>