ITU 08208 – ICT POLICY FORMULATION

ICT POLICY DEVELOPMENT – GROUP ASSIGNMENT

SECTORAL ICT POLICY – SOME GUIDING EXPLANATIONS

MEDIA

The Media AND ICT coordinates interesting groups of the sectoral policy aspect of media, culture and information technologies. Interests range from the field of the arts and film, television and radio and the magazine business. Activities have to be chosen from that range of media in the digital era, and on social media and the freedom of speech and on the relationship between music and the public sphere.

This policy applies to both the use of the Trust's ICT and communication equipment and also the use of personal devices by employees. Examples of such devices include: • Laptop and personal computers • ICT network facilities • Mobile phones • USB sticks and other storage devices • Image storage devices including cameras, camera phones and video equipment.

In short groups choose one among

- Social media

- Broadcasting – (televisions, radio, content publishing*(online magazine and newspaper)*, IPTvs, and IP radios)

- The internet

TELECOMMUNICATION

Like MEDIA and ICT, the telecommunication is focusing on the selection of all telecommunication platforms that are ICT related.

Promote the investment on submarine cable, satellite, and broadband network infrastructure. Build and expand Internet Exchange Points, improve National Information Infrastructure, build National Data Center, enhance Internet Address Resource Management, and encourage infrastructure sharing, *digital broadcasting* and ICT convergence. Update the National Numbering Plan. Assess

the risks of climate change on telecommucation infrastructure and create a technical framework for climate resilience.

- Mobile communication, mobile solutions (apps) and alike infrastructures.

- To improve and expand Telecommunication infrastructure and usage

ICT INDUSTRY

Establish an ICT literacy framework. Raise public awareness on the benefits of ICT. Establish an ICT literacy plan, ICT yearly skill test mechanism, and effective T-ICT curriculums. Establish ICT human resource database, ICT certification examination center, and ICT research and development masterplan. Promote ICT professionalism and Promote public-private partnership for ICT innovations.

Raise public awareness on ICT security. Develop and implement ICT security technical guidelines, standards, and best practices. Develop national technical framework on ICT security. Enhance the capacity of CamCERT and the security of government websites. Establish digital forensic laboratory and national public key infrastructure. Identify and establish mechanism to protect critical information infrastructure. Enhance national and international collaboration and cooperation on ICT security.

TECHNOLOGY

Promote investment on ICT solution, software development, hardware production, and ICT industry parks. Facilitate business registration and ICT licensing regime. Ensure fair and transparent competition. Establish national ICT standard and Technology industry development plan. Establish ICT indicators database and statistics. Encourage private sector involvement in government ICT projects. Enhance the competitiveness of the ICT industry, and Prepare yearly ICT Expo (locally and internationally). [THIS SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED WITH ICT INDUSTRY]

CONSIDER: Institutional coordination risk. Strogly commit to implement the policies, strategies and measures that have been put in place. Technology obsolescence risk. Formulate short and medium term development plans to cope with the rapid evolution of the technology.