



MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SECOND PLENARY SESSION OF THE III GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IPAIT

Tuesday, June 7, 2005

Chamber of Deputies, Brasilia, Brazil

The Chairman of the III IPAIT proposed the following Agenda for the session:

1. Approval of the Agenda for the Second Plenary Session;
2. Approval of the Minutes for the Second Plenary Session
3. Presentation of country reports continued;
4. Other matters.

1. Approval of the Agenda for the Second Plenary Session

The plenary session approved the proposed Agenda.

2. Approval of the Minutes for the Second Plenary Session

The representative of Morocco, Rahhou El Hilaa, vice-chairman elected for the Assembly, requested that a change was made at the minutes, to the effect of including, in item 3, the election of Mr. Rahhou El Hilaa as vice-chairman. The plenary session approved the minutes, with the alteration suggested. The Secretariat to the Assembly was requested change the minutes.

3. Presentation of country reports continued



Continuing with the presentations of the former Session, the following countries produced their reports.

1. Republic of Korea - Honorable Kim Duk Kyu

The representative of the Korean Parliament emphasized that the Information Society excludes from certain population layers the opportunity of social and political participation in his country. In the opening of his exposition, he defended a social view for using the ICTs, so as that they act as a vehicle for improving people quality of life. He presented some results of the efforts used by the Republic of Korea for causing the social welfare. By the end of the 90s, the country set forth the Computing Furtherance Law and launched national campaigns as the Cyber Korea, further to give rise to the training of ten million citizens for the use of computing facilities. In 2001, another approved law gave rise to the inclusion of all social classes in the country computerization process, including a policy of access to computers by the low income population. Currently, the Republic of Korea is engaged in sharing knowledge, making technologies available to other nations, further to expand the high speed Internet for the student public and distant communities, as fishermen. In the end of the presentation, he added that his countries' efforts for transferring IT and know-how to underdeveloped countries received the name of "Internet volunteers". He informed that Internet expansion is transforming people's life and giving opportunity for income creation in a pro-active manner. As an example, he mentioned places that were considered as "islands on earth", and, nowadays, further to be connected with the rest of the country, have technological resources such as telemedicine and online sales, becoming cyber villages with a worldwide reputation. The Parliamentarian asseverated



that the challenge is to make programs for elderly people inclusion. In addition to that, Internet was also used as a tool in Korean election. He admonished that the exclusion of certain society groups, such as the elderly one, is a threat to democracy. Pursuant to the expositor, ITs should serve as a new democratization locomotive.

2. Angola - Deputy Cândida Maria Narciso

The representative of the delegation of Angola provided information on its country. She emphasized that Africa is a continent needy of resources, including ICT ones, which are deemed material for the continental development. She remembered that up to three years ago, her country lived thirty years of civil war. However, she assured that scarcity does not prevent the development of strategic and political programs for developing the Information Technologies, with the support of a number of organisms, such as the United Nation Council. The Deputy emphasized that the technologic progress cannot be considered as a simple piece of clothing acquired through a pact entered into by and between underdeveloped countries. She also alerted that a knowledge creation process is required, taking into account the needs and realities of each country and region. As strategies for a policy to the sector, Deputy Cândida Maria Narciso defended the creation of communication systems; the support to the technological research; the encouragement to education programs, and the assurance of source of funds for providing sustainability to actions are required; further to an efficient regulatory landmark. The Parliamentarian mentioned a program supported by the United Nations for the reinforcement of Parliament computing systems. Implemented in the last year, the program is funded by the government of Italy. The purpose is to integrate seven more



African parliaments, among which Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, and Tanzania are included. The increase of efficiency, facilitation of the access to legislative information, and the creation of new manners for the civil society to take part in the democratic system are intended. The first phase was completed with the preparation of a study of the needs and settlement of computing training centers to parliamentarians and Parliament employees. She also pointed out that despite of the advances, the efforts for reaching the international interoperability standards, providing citizens with the access to ICTs, and the regulation of the sector should continue, with the consequent need of creating laws that assure the access to public information. Finally, she set out that with the multilateral and bilateral cooperation, the digital ditch existing among the different countries can be reduced, whether with legal measures, or through the technological innovation. Upon inquiry by the Parliamentarian Julio Cordoba, from the delegation of Mexico, she informed that Angola is taking the first steps for computerizing the Parliament, but some time shall be required for massing ICT actions.

3. Saudi Arabia - Parliamentarian Fahad Al Aboud

The representative of Saudi Arabia asseverated that the Computerization Plan of his country provides for actions for supporting the development of telecommunications, creation of projects turned to the creation of employments to young people and information dissemination, preserving the Arabian and Islamic culture. In an economical aspect, he set out that one concern is the increase of productivity and the reduction of ICT costs, further to the incentive to commerce and technology, with actions such as the Easy Net Plan. In general, the program, which has a five-year time period, involves three committees: the supervision,



management, and implementation ones. The supervision group is liable for the approval of government strategies and balances, and for providing support to the e-gov implementation. Parliamentarian Fahad Al About asseverated that the purposes are to make actions sustainable, self-profitable, and reduce their costs. The second purpose is to provide special regulations, and the third is that of expanding to nationwide projects, through the computerization of schools, libraries, and bookstores. He also emphasized the importance of providing a public infrastructure that allows Internet users to carry out business transactions in a secure manner. He added that the electronic government portal was launched six months ago.

4. Algeria - Parliamentarian Mossa Hamad

The representative of the Algerian Parliament started his presentation by observing that ICTs are giving form to new types of communitarian life and evolution processes in nations. The dissemination of the ICT use is introducing a new concept of Information Society, but with a presence, in some countries, quite limited to certain sectors, such as education, research, air carriage and finance. The Parliamentarian reported that the government is taking some actions for reverting such scenario. Among them there is the liberalization of the communication sector, in order to supply the national demand for fixed and mobile telephone lines and satellite networks. In May, 2001, the creation of independent regulatory bodies intending market competition to the benefit of society was approved. Besides that, an action plan prepared by the United Nations is in process of implementation, which is being conducted by a high level commission also formed by the Minister of Education, who created a special committee for discussing, advising, proposing a national policy



on ICTs, and implementing projects. A national agency for the technologic development and a new Communication Department were recently settled, showing a concrete disposal for working with ITs and human potentialities. Still in accordance with the Algerian representative, the development of the nation implies the increase of human capacity for solving national problems, which took Algeria to review contents and curricula in all school levels, in order to suit them to the new technologic reality. He also reported that the Algerian Parliament created an Institute for Legislative Studies with the task of accompanying and developing Parliament capacity to use ICTs. Other governmental programs intend to enhance the academic research by causing interconnectivity among universities and research institutes, further to an infrastructure for high level applications, such as virtual bookstores and teleconference. In the For All Internet program, a 1999 initiative, the government installed 100 cyber cafes for popularizing Internet, inhibited for the high cost of personal computers. Another initiative is the creation of the Cyber Park - an IT module within the capital. In the Public Health area, Algeria is creating National Health Networks connecting the main hospitals of the country, and providing medical services. At the Algerian Justice, ICTs have become a powerful tool for criminal records, further to make the obtainment of copies of criminal records by citizens quicker. In the electronic government aspect, the intranet is being implemented for modernizing the state administration, and including the government in the Information Society, further to facilitate citizens' access to the government. The Assembly of Algeria created a work group for evaluating the infrastructure; proposing new services; improving its site; facilitating communication with citizens and defining new procedures for



making available legislative documents at Internet. The political and technical challenge of Algeria is to universalize the access to Internet, retake the economic growth, introduce Algeria into the Information Society, and reduce the digital divide, which purposes are a part of the Presidential Action Program. In education, Algeria is taking actions for the excellence and qualification in engineering and other national competences.

5. Honduras - Deputy Roberto Contreras

The representative of Honduras initiated his presentation informing that the country is politically divided into 18 Departments and 298 municipalities, and that the geography of the country is a mountainous one, which causes ICTs dissemination to be fundamental for national integration. The representative also provided information on the municipal information integrated system, structured at a three million Euro cost. Deputy Julio Cesar Cordoba Martinez, from Mexico, asked on the country situation as regards digital crimes and the funding of social inclusion programs, asseverating that the Mexican Parliament is working for increasing digital inclusion funding and for approving anti-spam laws. Deputy Philemon Rodrigues, representative of Brazil, asseverated that he was glad that Honduras presentation clearly showed the application of computing for causing a greater participation of citizens in the country government. The Deputy considered that issue as the major purpose for IT dissemination. He also emphasized that the Honduran system, in unifying the central government and municipalities, brings benefits to the whole society and the Honduran people. The Brazilian Deputy also inquired the Honduran representative on the existence, in his country, of a computing system for controlling the investments of the central



government in municipalities, and whether citizens may take part in the control of such a process. He ended congratulating the Honduran representative for the report presented. The Honduran representative informed that the central government of his country is formed by 16 ministries, and the Federal Treasury Department holds the digital control in Honduras. The Parliamentarian also considered that there are risks in such a kind of modernization, with many adverse effects, but the good and actual governmental laws and regulations can considerably reduce such risks, further to the possibility of learning with other countries that had already passed through such a process. He concluded by emphasizing that people's intelligence is the most important instrument for developing a country. The representative of Thailand, Deputy Kudeb Saikrachang, said that the IPAIT should accomplish the purpose of encouraging mutual integration and collaboration in the fight against social unevenness, and congratulated everybody for the high level of the debate.

6. Finland - Parliamentarian Jyrki Kasvi

In his presentation, the Finland representative asseverated that, notwithstanding his country is advanced in some aspects, it still needs to be developed in other areas, such as Internet security and telephone mobile systems. He pointed out that the Parliament is carrying out a computerization program up to 2007, and that the national plan for inclusion in the Information Society benefits companies that were encouraged to use the ICTs as a tool for reducing the costs, and nowadays they are, to a greater extent, Internet users, and the very citizens, among which 76% are connected to the web. However, while 98% of the companies have broad band services, only one third of the



families have the same facility. One of the causes is the high cost of that technology due to the lack of competition. Further to incentive the use of such technology, the country is also investing in Internet at public access places, such as libraries and schools. Internet is present even at kindergartens, being an important learning tool for children, in order to stimulate reading and the mathematic thought, among other purposes. He also pointed out that women use Internet as much as men do, and such a use is also massed at academic institutions. As to the laws, Parliament's biggest concern was to approve a privacy law for Internet, so as to assure the confidentiality of communications made by Finland citizens at the worldwide web. Currently, the law is an instrument for assuring some citizen rights, among which, the freedom of expression. The need of regulate the matter arose because telecommunication companies were making available private data to other companies and authorities. The law, however, impairs the fight against spams and the dissemination of virus, for prioritizing the right to privacy. Other discussions taking place at the country are the prohibition of the TV closed circuit at the work place, and copyright laws regulating the copy of books by Internet.

7. Romania - Senator Angel Tilvar

The representative of Romania pointed out as important benefits of ICT dissemination the fight against the social exclusion, the strengthening of democracy, and the management of a good administration. He observed that the global trend is to construct a participative and equalitarian Information Society, which, in his evaluation, is a challenge for many countries. The Assembly is important for creating conditions for the interchange of practices and policies. He



pointed out that Romania, on a socioeconomic basis, is a country that is inserted in an intermediary stage of evolution, placed between the emerging and developed nations. It is a member of NATO, and shall integrate the European Union as from 2007. One of the country advancements was the privatization of the telecommunication sector, which gave rise to a 100% growth in the number of ICT companies. Another step was to set forth centers of collective access to Internet for population. The estimate is an optimist one in relation to the development of ICTs in the country. In the industry, a 10% year growth impact is expected, with the presence of more than 1,450 companies, and the creation of more than 30,000 employments, most of them software-related ones. Thanks to such efforts, Romania advanced eight positions in the world rank of developed countries, prepared by the World Economic Forum. And its seeks are based on principles such as democracy, free market, and European values, to adapt to the new technologic reality, by offering new types of services. In an electronic inclusion and fight against unevenness approach, the country tries to service the less-favored groups, by exploiting ICT potential of generating information and creating new and best employment opportunities. A nationwide electronic system is being implemented, obliging public institutions to provide all services to Internet citizens. A single portal makes available more than 160 standardized forms, which allow, for instance, the payment of taxes, and the request of pension or social security. Supported by the World Bank, in the next years, 300 local communication networks shall be created at urban and rural areas. As per electronic education, Romania implemented, by adopting the guidelines of the European Community, the broad band access at



schools, and it encourages citizens to work at the digital economy. The project, budgeted in 200 million Dollars, provided for the installation of no less than one computer with access to Internet at each school up to 2004. Another project, named City Net, 2005 - 2008, intends the development of digital cities. In its turn, the Cyberkiosk project provides for the implementation of 4,000 information centers in the country. Among the problems to be faced there are the reduced number of portable computers and the insufficiency of digital network infrastructure.

4. Other matters

The representative of Saudi Arabia, Abdulrhman A Al Yami, requested the floor for considering that many solutions were simultaneously provided by a number of countries, and that experiences are very similar; thus, he proposed that IPAIT members should discuss and resolve for the creation of a mechanism for maintaining information interchange, primarily through Internet, during the period between the general assemblies of IPAIT. The representative of Saudi Arabia also informed that he had many difficulties of information on IPAIT, as the site of the II General Assembly, held in Thailand, was out of the air two months upon its end. Finally, he considered that it is important that IPAIT members keep communicating during the whole year, and it would be desirable that a permanent site for IPAIT would be created, and a permanent secretariat for managing inter-parliamentarian communications. The Saudi representative also suggested that the amount of country reports would be reduced, and that more discussion panels occur as, in his view, reports are repetitive and panels are more productive. The reformulation would have the purpose of enhancing the work in the annual assembly, and allowing the best use of debates. The representative of Thailand,



Deputy Kudeb Saikrachang, fully supported the Saudi suggestion, further to emphasize that the IPAIT focus should be the interchange of parliamentary information. He asked, up to the next meeting, to occur a greater communication between parliamentarians via Internet. He also considered that some countries may cause the advancement of IT projects very quickly, such as Finland and Republic of Korea, but the role of parliamentarians is not to discuss such programs, which are a government and private sector liability. Parliamentarians' role is to share the legislative points of view, the differences among the laws, further to the parliamentary discussion, which, in his opinion, should reflect people's views. Finally, the representative of Thailand asked for IPAIT's focus to be directed to legislative aspects, and suggested that such considerations and the Saudi Arabia suggestion would be included in Brasilia Declaration.

Upon considerations, Deputy Luiz Piauhyllino terminated the presentation and debate phases.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:10 p.m.

PRESENCE LIST

COUNTRY	NAME	POSITION	SIGNATURE
Algeria	Sr Moussa Benhamadi	Deputado	S I G N E D
Algeria	Sr. Noureddine Zahaf	Deputado	S I G N E D
Angola	Adelino	Deputado	S I G N E D
Angola	Anceto	Chefe de Divisão	S I G N E D
Angola	Cândida	Deputada	S I G N E D
Angola	João Francisco	Técnico de Informática	S I G N E D
Angola	Paulo Mateta	Deputado	S I G N E D
Belgium	Claude Marinower	Chefe da Delegação	S I G N E D
Bolivia	Apolinar Aguilar	Conselheiro da Embaixada da Bolívia	S I G N E D
China	Jiang Yuande	Embaixador	

COUNTRY	NAME	POSITION	SIGNATURE
China	Sra. Ouyang	Ouyang Xuemei	2ª Secretária
Finland	Hanna-Leena Hemming	Hanna-Leena Hemming	Delegado
Finland	Jyrki Kasvi	Jyrki J.J. Kasvi	Chefe da Delegação
Guatemala	José Manuel	José Manuel Azurdia	Primeiro Secretário
Guatemala	Manuel	Manuel Estuardo R. Barillas	Embaixador
Honduras	Roberto Contreras	Roberto Antônio Contreras Rosa	Deputado - Chefe da Delegação
Iran	Zanjani	Mehdi Agha Mohammad Zanjani	Primeiro Secretário
Iran		Ramezani Sadeghzadeh Sheikhan	Delegado
Italy		Edouard Bailaman	Superintendente do Cons. de Adm. da Câmara
Italy		Luigi Grillo	Senador


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COUNTRY	NAME	POSITION	SIGNATURE
Jordan	Ataf Al-Tarawneh	Deputado/Delegado	
Jordan	Ghaleb Al-Zoubi	Deputado	
Korea	Yum	Conselheiro	
Korea	Sec. Kim	2º Secretário	
Korea	Honorable Kim Duk Kyu	Vice-Speaker	
Korea	Honorable Kim Hyo Seuk	Delegado	
Korea		Diretor Assembleia Nacional (Sec. Da Delegação)	
Korea	Honorable Kim Nag Soon	Chefe da Delegação	
Korea	Honorable Kim Suk Joon	Delegado	
Korea	Mr. Lee Joon	Secretário	

COUNTRY	NAME	POSITION	SIGNATURE
Thailand	Dr. Kudieb Saikrachang ✓	Membro da Câmara(Chefe da Delegação)	S I G N E D
Thailand	Kitti Saereprayoon ✓	Secretário da Delegação	S I G N E D
Thailand	Pridi Hiranpruek	Senador	S I G N E D
Thailand	Renu Chaisuwan ✓	Embaixada da Thailand	
Thailand	Siree Bunnag ✓	Ambassador of Thailand	
Thailand	Touchayoot Pakdi ✓	Minister Counsellor	S I G N E D
Uruguay	Pedro Vaz ✓	Embaixador do Uruguai no Brasil	
World Bank	Flávio	Consultora World Bank	S I G N E D
World Bank	Mohamed	Mohammed V. Muhain ✓	Delegado

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Romania	Valeriu Alexandru Ungureanu ✓	Deputado	<input type="text" value="SIGNATURE"/>
Saudi Arabia	Abdullah	Conselheiro	<input type="text" value="SIGNATURE"/>
Saudi Arabia	Abdulrhman A Al Yamli ✓	Chefe da Delegação	<input type="text" value="SIGNATURE"/>
Saudi Arabia	Adel A Al Ateeg ✓	Secretário	<input type="text" value="SIGNATURE"/>
Saudi Arabia	Anas A Binaseed ✓	Staff	<input type="text" value="SIGNATURE"/>
Saudi Arabia	Fahad N Al Aboud ✓	Delegado	<input type="text" value="SIGNATURE"/>
Saudi Arabia	Saeed Tarad Jrman ✓	Delegado	<input type="text" value="SIGNATURE"/>
Saudi Arabia	Walled	Embaixada da Arábia Saudita	<input type="text" value="SIGNATURE"/>
Spain	Garcia Algora	Chefe Deptº Informática do Congresso	<input type="text" value="SIGNATURE"/>

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Korea	Lee Sang Jin ✓	Staff	S I G N E D
Korea	Oh Jin Young ✓	Staff	S I G N E D
Mexico	Julio César Córdoba Martínez ✓	Deputado	S I G N E D
Morocco	Addab Zeghari Mohamed ✓	Senador	S I G N E D
Morocco	El Naati Adil	Vice-Presidente do Senado	
Morocco	Elkhaloufi Azeldine	<i>Admissi's partner - Counselor</i>	S I G N E D
Morocco	Rahhou Ehlila ✓	<i>Secretary - President of parliametary group</i>	
Romania	Adriana Badea ✓	Conselheira	S I G N E D
Romania	Angel Tilvar ✓	Senador	S I G N E D
Romania	Gheorghe Virgil Serbu	Senador	S I G N E D
Romania	Liviu Dorin Nistoren	Deputado	