

The Status of Fulfillment of eSEE Agenda

September 2007

eSEE Agenda commitment	Signatories of eSEE Agenda							
	Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	FYROM	Moldova	Montenegro	Serbia	UNMIK- Kosovo
Adoption of National Strategies for IS Development on the basis of the common guidelines prepared by the eSEE WG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 10 April 2003 the Government approved the National ICT Strategy. - The Action Plan is in accordance with eSEE Agenda for Development of IS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 26 May 2003 MoU on formulation of National ICT Strategy and Agency for IS development was signed between BiH Prime Minister and UNDP. The Findings of ICT Forum and e-Readiness Assessment Report, UNDP projects that over the span of 15 months created a thorough analysis of ICT usage in 11 major areas of BiH Society by engaging more than 1000 local experts, are a foundation to the Strategy. The Team for drafting the Strategy and Action Plan was formed in summer 2003. - Creation of National Policy, Strategy and Action Plan was done in a highly participatory process. - The Strategy was officially adopted by BiH Council of Ministers on 16 November 2004. - The documents are accessible on: http://www.is.gov.ba - 2nd Information Society conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Strategy for Development of ICT was adopted by the Croatian Government and the Parliament. - In December 2003 National Report on Implementation of the Strategy was published. - In December 2003, the Government adopted the Program e-Croatia 2007. - Operational Plan for implementation of National ICT Strategy and Program e-Croatia were adopted by the Government in 2004. - In December 2004, the Government adopted Strategy of the Programme One Stop Shop and the accompanying Plan of Actions. - In March 2005 the Government adopted National Programme of Information Security and accompanying Action Plan . - In April 2006 the Government adopted Operational Plan for implementation of Program e-Croatia 2007 for the year 2006. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In July 2002 the Parliament adopted an e-declaration: "Recommendations for rapid development of an Information Society and digital economy in the Republic of Macedonia as a national priority", and this was considered as the milestone for developing National ICT Strategy. - In November 2003, the Governmental Commission for Information Technologies & Communications set its priority on developing the National IS Strategy. - The Team for National IS Strategy was formed. In order to include the citizens in the process of Strategy creation, numerous public discussions, debates and forums were organized. - National Strategy for IS development was approved by the Government on 16 June 2005. - Mr. Branko Crvenkovski, the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information Society development was declared as a national priority in March 2004. - By the Presidential Decree no. 1743-III the Government was tasked to prepare and adopt the National IS Strategy and Action Plan for its implementation. - National Policy on IS development was adopted on 8 June 2004 and the Action Plan (2005-2010) for its implementation was adopted on 9 March 2005. - National IS Strategy: "e-Moldova" was elaborated with the technical assistance of UNDP Moldova. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government adopted the project task to work on the Strategy for IS for the period from 2004 to 2007. - The project was divided into sub-projects, and coordinator for each sub-project was assigned. - The work was finalized in January 2004. All chapters are posted on the web site of the Montenegrin Secretariat for Development www.rsr.cg.yu. - The National Strategy for Information Society was adopted at the Government session on 17 June 2004. The attached Action Plan for its implementation was also adopted. - Methodologies of e-Government were adopted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Strategy for IS Development is initiated by the Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection in cooperation with ITIA. - National Policy of Information Society was drafted by the Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection. - The Project on National Strategy for IS Development was officially launched in February 2005. The Project was supported by UNDP. The process of strategy formulation was carried out in the participatory spirit, involving all national stakeholders and international experts. - After numerous discussions and public debates and after integrating the opinions of governmental institutions, the National ICT Strategy was adopted by the Government on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Strategy for Information Society development was adopted on 26 April 2006

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Adoption of National Strategies for IS Development on the basis of the common guidelines prepared by the eSEE WG (CONTINUED)		was held on 21-22 February 2005 in Sarajevo. Together with the National Strategy, Policy and Action Plan for IS development, the importance of regional dimension was emphasized through eSEE Initiative to the audience of over 400 top ranking government officials including the Prime Minister H.E. Mr. Adnan Terzić and H.E. Mr. Branko Dokić, the Minister of Transport and Communications. This conference gave the important political dimension to the ICT 4 development concept in the process of European integration. - Information Society development is included as a pillar in both BiH Public Administration Reform Strategy, and the BiH Poverty Reduction Strategy, which were last updated in March-April 2006.	- In July 2006 the Government adopted Open Source Policy. -On 13 October 2006 the Government adopted National Broadband Strategy with accompanying Action Plan for 2007. The Strategy provides a policy framework for broadband development in Croatia until 2008. The main goal of the Broadband Strategy is to achieve at least an average of EU penetration of broadband access points until Croatia becomes its full member. - In October 2006 the Government adopted National programme for digitalization of archive, library and museum heritage. -In April 2007, the National Council for Competition presented the document "The 6 recommendations for development of competition in the ICT". The document supports investment in science and education as the driving force of	President of FYROM, is a patron of the National ICT Strategy.			9 October 2006.	

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Adoption of National Strategies for IS Development on the basis of the common guidelines prepared by the eSEE WG (CONTINUED)			development of competition in ICT sector in Croatia. In June 2007 the Government Adopted National Strategy for Providing Equal Opportunities for Disabled Persons 2007-2015, which foresees important measures in order to ensure inclusive eGovernment services for disabled persons.					
Cabinet Level Body for the development of IS on the basis of the unified model ToR prepared by the eSEE WG	- The Cabinet Level State Body for Information Society Development, which was established close to the Prime Minister's Cabinet is dissolved. The Cabinet Level State Body was in charge of coordination and monitoring of implementation of National Strategy for Information Society Development.	- Based on the Memorandum of Agreement between the Cabinet of BiH Prime Minister and UNDP signed 26 May 2003, as well as the recommendations of the Policy and Strategy for Information Society development, Council of Ministers adopted the proposal of the Law on Agency for Information Society to Parliamentary Assembly but it was voted against. - Ministry of Communications and Transport is preparing a new proposal of the Law on Agency for	- In December 2003 the Central State Administrative Office for e-Croatia was established as a Cabinet Level Body responsible for the implementation of the project e-Croatia 2007. Head of the Office is a State Secretary, who attends Government Sessions, and is directly responsible to the Prime Minister. - The Government adopted a decision on National Council for Information Society. The Government nominated members of National Council for Information Society on	- In December 2002, the Government established the Commission for Information Technologies & Communications (CIT). Its major benefit is a direct access to highest level of Government, which increases the speed of implementation of eSEE Agenda. CIT was also tasked with being the focal point for the National IS Strategy. - The Agency of Electronic Communications was established in line with the new Law on electronic	- The Department of Information Technologies acted as a cabinet-level body for Information Society development since June 2001. - Additionally, the Governmental Commission on Information Society was created in June 2004. The Commission has a status of a co-coordinating body and it is lead by the First vice-prime minister. - The Ministry of Information Development of Moldova was created on 14 April 2005 on the basis of former	- Information Society Strategy included recommendation to form a Government body for IS development. - This role is still assigned to the ICT Department within the Secretariat for Development of Montenegro. - The electronic communications issues are under the competency of Ministry of Maritime affairs, Transport and Telecommunications. - Council for Information Society, headed by the Prime Minister, was established. Its	- Cabinet-Level Body (ITIA) was established in February 2001. Additional powers were granted in May 2002 and April 2003. - In April 2003, ITIA has separated from the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Development. It became separate institution acting on the republic level, directly responsible to the Government. - The mandate of ITIA includes development, improvement and implementation of e-Government and e-	- Competencies are co- shared between UNMIK, Ministry of Transport and Communications and Ministry of Public Services. - It is expected that the Cabinet Level Body for Information Society development will be soon established.

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Cabinet Level Body for the development of IS on the basis of the unified model ToR prepared by the eSEE WG (CONTINUED)		Information Society.	20 April 2006. The selected members are representatives of private sector, academia and civil society. - On 28 March 2007 the Government adopted the Decision on Establishment and Management of The Central Government Portal– e-Portal	communications. - The IT sector within the General Secretariat was staffed with eight IT personnel in May 2005. - Directorate for classified information, security procedures and standards was established. - New institution (Agency or Ministry) is expected to be formed in the forthcoming period.	Department of Information Technologies and Telecommunications Directorate of the former Ministry of Transport and Communications.	members are the key Ministers, University Professors, Experts and representatives of NGO, Public and Private Enterprises. There are regular weekly consultative sessions of the Council at the Cabinet of the Prime Minister.	Administration, implementation and use of Internet in e-Government and e-Administration, data protection, ICT standards development and implementation. - Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Society was established in June, 2007 by new Law on Ministries. This ministry will oversee ITIA's operations.	
Benchmarking Procedures		- Benchmarking process and indicators are defined within Strategy and Action Plan. - In this context, UNDP has prepared a three-year project, which will introduce the process of benchmarking the Information Society in Bosnia and Herzegovina. - BiH Agency for Statistics fully cooperates with EUROSTAT. -UNDP and Ministry of Communications and Transport published e-Readiness Assessment Reports	- Statistical Office cooperates with EUROSTAT. The new Decision on national classifications (derived from EU NACE 2002 - NACE Rev.1.1) was adopted in January 2003, and it regulates a nation wide harmonized use of classifications and work on Business Register. The Law on Official Statistics, adopted in June 2003, conforms to EUROSTAT recommendations and gives a suitable legal framework to the Statistical Office of Croatia taking also	- State Statistical Office is cooperating with Eurostat since 1994. -In line with the EUROSTAT methodology, a statistical review of ICT usage is currently being conducted by the Statistical Bureau for: (1) Non-financial enterprises; (2) Financial enterprises; (3) Households; (4) Government bodies and public sector.	- National Statistics Bureau collects information on IS development indicators in accordance with the EU practice. - Data on legal identities are collected on the base of 1INF Form, which includes sections on staff, software, hardware, networks and financial means for informatization. - Statistical data on persons is collected by the Bureau from the information provided by the relevant public institutions, agencies	- The benchmarking process is anticipated and as such included in the IS Strategy. The details about implementation are yet to be defined and addressed in the further process of National Strategy implementation. - Methodology for measuring the development level of the Information Society was adopted. - Law on statistics and statistical system was adopted on 10 November 2005.	- Serbian Statistical Office is working with EUROSTAT to increase its capacity for benchmarking. - Program of statistical researches for the period of 2006- 2009 was prepared and ITIA suggested to include the IS indicators. - Serbian Statistical Office made a cost estimate for IS indicators research. ITIA is looking into different options to obtain financial resources for this activity. - IS development indicators are	Statistical Office is cooperating with EUROSTAT.

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Benchmarking Procedures (CONTINUED)		for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2003 and 2006, in order to assess and present the level of electronic readiness of BiH.	into account the relevant EU requirements. Central State Administrative Office for e-Croatia has contracted a consulting company that carried out a benchmarking study of availability of government services in 2004 and 2005 according to the methodology used by EC. In March 2007 the results of the 2006 Study on the availability of public services on the internet was presented to the public. - In November 2006 Central State Administrative Office for e-Croatia presented the first Study of development of information society in Croatia for the year 2005. The Study was done by IDC market intelligence and advisory company, applying correlation factors from eEurope 2005 Benchmarking indicators handbook, related statistical concepts and practice, and Eurostat indicators databases.		and economic agents, as well as from the sociological surveys.		included in Serbian Statistical Office's Midterm Research Program.	

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Benchmarking Procedures (CONTINUED)			Croatian - Telecommunications Agency collects data on telecommunications market.					
e- Signature Existence of the legal framework for e-Signature		- The proposal for the e-Signature Law and Law on e-Commerce was prepared in the context of UNDP's e-Legislation Reform Project. This set of laws was discussed at the round table and expert debates. On 18 July 2005, draft of the law on e-Commerce and e-Signature was submitted to Ministry of Communications and Transport by UNDP. - Ministry of Communications and Transport of BiH has prepared another draft of the Law on e-Signature, which was adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly on 21 September 2006.	- The Government adopted Law on e-Signature on 24 January 2002.	- The Law on e-Signature was adopted in 2005. However, the Law is still lacking a number of by-laws. - Ministry of Finance, which prepared the Law, has begun work on the necessary by-laws; however due to the elections, which were held in July 2006, the process was slowed down. it is expected that the by-laws will be adopted soon.	- The Law on Electronic Document and Digital Signature was adopted on 15 July 2004. It is compliant with the provisions of the Directive 1999/93/EC.	- The Law was adopted on 24 September 2003. The Law is in accordance with the EU directive 1999/93/EC.	- The Law on e-Signature was adopted on 24 December 2004.	- Law on Information Society Services that include areas of e-Commerce, e-Signature, and Personal Data Protection was adopted by the Parliament in July 2005.
e- Signature Implementation of the Law on e-Signature		- In practice, e-signature was introduced only in a closed environment for payment settlement within the Central Bank through the clearing house system.	- Implementation of the Law is unfolding successfully. In 2002 Croatian Government passed the following by-laws: 1) Ordinance on Registry of e-Signature Certification	- Pending, due to by-laws.	- Implementation of the digital signature in different areas became possible under the provisions of Law on Electronic Document and Digital Signature adopted in July 2004. - The Regulation on	- The Law is implemented in the frame of the banking sector.		- Implementation of the Law on e-Signature did not start yet.

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<p>e- Signature</p> <p>Implementation of the Law on e-Signature</p> <p>(CONTINUED)</p>		<p>- Implementation of the Law on e-Signature requires the by-laws, which are being drafted in the Ministry of Communications and Transport.</p>	<p>Authorities.</p> <p>2) Ordinance on Registry of e-Signature Certification Authorities issuing qualified certifications</p> <p>3) Ordinance on technical rules and conditions of e-Signature certification system networking</p> <p>4) Ordinance on measures and procedures of use and protection of e-signature and advanced e-signature; creation devices for e-signature, advanced e-signature and certification system; and compulsory insurance of qualified certificate issuers.</p>		<p>application of digital signature in electronic documents of public authorities was adopted by the Government Decision no. 320 from 28 March 2006.</p> <p>- A pilot project on implementation of digital signature and electronic documents is under implementation in the Presidential Administration, Parliament and Ministry of Information Development of Moldova.</p>			
<p>e- Signature</p> <p>Existence of the operational certification agency for e-Signature</p>		<p>- Certification body for e-Signature will be established within the BiH Ministry of Communications and Transport.</p>	<p>- Financial Agency is an operational certification agency in charge of e-Signature.</p>	<p>- The new Agency for Information Society, which is expected to be formed by end 2006, will act as the certification agency for e-Signature.</p>	<p>- National Root Certification Authority- the Certification Center for Public Key of Primary Level was created in July 2006.</p> <p>- The Certification Center for Public Key of Public Authorities was created in August 2006.</p>	<p>- There is one Certification Agency: E-Mon CA, Service Center for e-business.</p>	<p>- There are operational Certification Agencies on the market that fulfill propositions defined by the Law</p>	<p>- Certification Agency for e-Signature is not established yet.</p>
<p>Law on e-Commerce</p>		<p>- BiH Ministry of Communications and Transport prepared the draft Law on e-Commerce and the Council of Ministers</p>	<p>- The Government adopted the Law on e-Commerce on 15 October 2003.</p>	<p>- According to the Action Plan for European Partnership between FYROM and the EU, the task of drafting the Law on e-</p>	<p>- The Law on Electronic Commerce was adopted on 22 July 2004.</p>	<p>- The Law was adopted in December 2004.</p>	<p>- The Law on e-Commerce is drafted by the Ministry of Commerce and Tourism. Public discussion is</p>	<p>- Law on Information Society Services that include the themes of e-Commerce, e-Signature, and</p>

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Law on e-Commerce (CONTINUED)		approved it for the Parliamentary Assembly.		Commerce was assigned to the Ministry of Economy, and it is expected that the Law will be adopted during 2007.			currently under way and opinions of the ministries are expected. - In June, 2007, the Working group for improving this process is formed in Serbian Chamber of Commerce.	Personal Data Protection was adopted by the Parliament in July 2005.
Law on e-Documents			- The Government adopted the Law on e-Documents on 15 December 2005.		- The Law on Electronic Document and Digital Signature was adopted on 15 July 2004. It is compliant with the provisions of the Directive 1999/93/EC.	- Draft Law is in the phase of preparation.	- The Law on Information System of Republic of Serbia from 1996 defines the equivalence of status between paper and electronic documents (Article 6: "Document in Information System that is made in electronic or other form has the same legal force.")	- Legal criteria for equivalence between electronic and paper documents in area of e-Commerce and e-Signature are covered by the Law on Information Society Services.
Law on Cyber crime	- Albania has ratified the Cyber crime Convention.	- European Convention on Cyber crime and the Additional Protocol on Cyber crime were ratified on 27 March 2006 by the BiH Presidency.	- In November 2001 Croatia signed the Council of Europe Convention on Cyber crime. During 2003 some laws were amended to implement the Convention.	- FYROM has ratified the Cyber crime Convention. - The Law on Cyber crime is foreseen in the Action Plan for European Partnership between FYROM and EU. The task of drafting the Law was assigned to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and it is due in 2007.	- The Penal Code of Moldova was ammended in April 2002 and new chapters on cyber crime were inserted. - The draft Law on electronic communications contains necessary provisions on cyber crime. - A draft of a separate Law on cyber crime is under elaboration. - The Council of Europe Convention on	- The sanctions against Cyber crime were articulated in Chapter 28: "Criminal acts against the computer data security" as part of the Penal Code endorsed in 2003. Parts of Chapter include the articles on penalties: <i>Damage of computer data and programmes, Computer Sabotage, Creation and Loading of computer viruses, Computer fallacy,</i>	- Criminal Code was changed in April 2003 to include some Cyber crime provisions. - EC Convention on Cyber crime alongside some other conventions was signed in Helsinki at the meeting of Ministers of Justice in April 2005. The Law on high-tech crime has been drafted. Special	- Law for the adaptation of Cyber crime Convention of the European Council is delivered to the Assembly Deputies on 31 July 2006, and it is esteemed that it will be soon adopted.

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<p>Law on Cyber crime</p> <p>(CONTINUED)</p>					<p>Cyber crime was signed but still not ratified. The internal procedure of its ratification will be initiated in parallel with the presentation of the draft Law on cyber crime to the Parliament.</p>	<p><i>Unauthorized use of computers and network, Sabotage of performing electronic process and transfer of data and network, Unauthorized access to protected computers and network and Prevention and determination of access to public computer network.</i> Cyber crime requires the adoption of Law, which is a part of the IS Strategy, and it is still under discussion.</p>	<p>department of the Prosecution Attorney for high-tech crime will be established.</p> <p>- The Law on Institutional organization and responsibilities in fighting against high-tech crime was adopted in July 2005.</p> <p>- Court's hall for processing high-tech crime was opened on 12 April 2007. More than 50 cases wait to be processed in a modern technical environment.</p>	
<p>Law on Telecommunications</p>	<p>- Adoption of legal ICT and Telecommunications framework is perceived as a Great challenge. Any kind of assistance in the framework of SP or other regional initiative is highly appreciated.</p>	<p>- The Law on Communications was passed in November 2002. This is the third version of the Law, which is fully in accordance with EU Convention. Chapter on Telecommunications is an integral part of Law on Communications. The role of Communications Regulatory Agency is defined within this Law. The law is harmonized with a number of the EU Directives, among others with 99/05/EC,</p>	<p>- Telecommunication Law, partially harmonized with the new EU framework for electronic communications networks and services, was adopted in July 2003. Chapter on data protection in telecommunications is fully compliant with the new framework directive.</p> <p>- It is harmonized with the basic directives: 90/388/EEC, 95/51/EC, 95/62/EC, 96/2/EC, 96/19/EC, 97/51/EC, 98/61/EC, 1999/5/EC,</p>	<p>- Amendments in the existing Law on Telecommunication were adopted by the Parliament in 2003. The new Law on Electronic Communications was enacted in February 2005 and it shall regulate the communications area based on the EU legislation, more precisely the directives and recommendations from the reform packages of the EU such as: 2002/19/EC, 2002/20EC</p>	<p>- The existing Law on Telecommunications was adjusted last time in June 2003. The new draft of a Law on electronic communications, which is harmonized with the EU regulatory framework, was approved by the Parliament in first reading in December 2006. The Parliament required an European expertise on compliance of this draft with the respective provisions</p>	<p>- Law on Telecommunication was adopted by the Parliament in December 2000. A number of by-laws were adopted since then.</p> <p>- The bodies that exercise competencies in this Law are: the Government of Montenegro, Ministry responsible for telecommunications and Agency for telecommunications established in March 2001.</p>	<p>- The law was adopted in March 2003. It is harmonized with EU directives. In accordance with the Law, the Agency for Telecommunications was formed to act as a Regulator. Management board of the Regulatory body was formed in June 2005. The Law is being applied and state monopoly on telecommunication market will be stopped.</p>	<p>- Law on Telecommunication has been adopted by the Parliament on May 2003.</p>

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Law on Telecommunications (CONTINUED)		and 97/13/EC. Previous Telecommunications Policy for period 2002-2005 was updated for 2006 - 2007.	1999/64/EC, 2002/21/EC / 2002/58/EC, Regulation of the EP and EC: 2887/2000 / Decision of the EC: 128/1999/EC / Council recommendation: 1999/519/EC. There was an additional conformity with the Amendment on Telecommunications Law in May 2004. The accompanying by-laws were drafted. Regulatory Agency was formed in 2004. It has awarded three concessions for mobile telephone operators, 20 licences for fixed public telephone operators (8 operators have fulfilled requirements for commercial operations), 11 licences for leased lines operators. Amendments on existing Law on Telecommunications were adopted by the Parliament in May 2005. These amendments are in the scope of wider specification of Regulatory Agency's competencies and higher consumer	2002/21/EC, 2002/22/EC, 2002/77/EC, 2002/58/EC, 2002/67/EC, 2000/2887/ED, 98/48/EC, 98/34/EC, 98/84/EC, 98/61/EC, 97/33/EC, 98/10/EC, 92/44/EC. The new law will provide liberalization and the chance for competition in all segments of the telecommunications market.	from the <i>Acquis Comunitaire</i> . At this stage the draft law and the results of the European expertise are under final consideration in the specialised parliamentary committee.	- Development of Policy for Electronic Communication Sector Development, funded by USAID, started in November 2004. - Strategy of Electronic Communication Sector was adopted and preparation of the new Law on Electronic Communication has started. - Strategy of Electronic Communications Sector was adopted and the new Law on Electronic Communications is in the final phase of preparation.		

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Law on Telecommunications (CONTINUED)			protection, in accordance with the new EU Telecommunications Framework.					
Law on Personal Data Protection	- This is partly regulated by Telecommunications Law, and partially by other laws, but not yet regulated by a separate law.	- The Law was Adopted in 2001 and harmonized with Directive 95/46/EC. The Commission for personal data protection was established. Experts from Germany provided support in defining by-laws, internal regulations, and the practical aspect of the work of Commission. The Council of Europe Convention 108 was signed by BiH authorities, and was submitted to the Council of Europe in Strassbourg. - New Law on Data Protection was adopted by the Parliament. - Instead of Commission, the Agency for Personal Data Protection will be established.	- The Law was adopted in June 2003. It is harmonized with Directive 95/46/EC. Agency for Personal Data Protection was formed in 2004 and it is fully operational. - The Central register of filing systems containing personal data is established, and it is fully operational.	- The Law was passed in 1994 and amended in January 2002. Convention on Personal Data Protection was signed and ratified on 24 January 2005. Law on protection of personal data was enacted on 26 January 2005.	- The Law on Personal Data Protection was adopted on 15 February 2007. It is compliant with the Council of Europe Convention no. 108 and the European Directive 95/46/EC.	- The draft Law was prepared and this document is in the phase of public review. - The Law on application of legal acts for protection of intellectual property rights was adopted in July 2005.	- The Law was adopted on a Federal level in 1998, but there was no enforcement on the Republic level. - The Law was drafted in February 2005 and internal consultations are being organized.	- Law on Information Society Services that include areas of e-Commerce, e-Signature, and Personal Data Protection was adopted by the Parliament in July 2005.

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Promotion of Information Society for Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT Forum was established in June 2003. • Albanian Government is taking important steps for the development of the Internet Service in Albania: • “Albtelecom” is present all over the country except the remotest rural areas, providing the Internet services with the lowest price. • The mobile operator, Albanian Mobile Communication introduced the new GPRS technology, and it is providing the Internet services. • In the framework of e-government programme, Albanian Government in cooperation with UNDESA, is working in the area of e-procurement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT Forum, a project founded by UNDP and 7 sub-projects that emerged from this project, are rated as a major success. • A number of nation-wide information systems were implemented. Some are in the stage of development or preparation: - CIPS (Citizen Identification and Protection System) comprising Civil registry, Civil registry for ID card and Driving license, were implemented, as well as CIPS subsystems: Passport document registry and vehicle registry. - State wide Police report system is in the final phase of integration. - State Custom information system, is in the phase of finalization and its use has begun. - State border service information system is in implementation phase. - Other state wide information systems are in continual 	<p>Croatia took part in the TRISTAN EAST project (“TRaining of IST multipliers and Awareness Nurturing in the 3rd countries of EAST and South East Europe (NIS)”)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and its Ministries maintain informative web sites including web services. • Conferences on e-Government, e-Culture, e-Business, e-Learning etc. and presentations of the progress on deregulation of the market of telecommunication services are held regularly. • Croatian Academic and Research network CARNet upgraded its backbone to 1,2 Gb. It is actively involved in the GEANT2 Programme of the EU. • All student dormitories are equipped with Internet connection to CARNet free of charge upon authorization. • The first One stop shop service named HITRO.HR started in May 2005. Up today, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the objectives of the Government is to improve life prospects and economic opportunities for citizens, particularly youth, by increasing their level of computer literacy and access to Internet connection. Therefore, 18 ICT centers were established in municipalities across FYROM to provide computer learning to youth, NGOs, Government officials at both central and local level. So far, more than 9,000 students were trained or are undergoing the training in the ICT centers. • In order to strengthen the networking of the local governments and Ministries, a joint project was conducted in cooperation with UNDP and Open Society Institute. Besides provision of technical assistance for creation and maintenance of municipal web sites, the project supports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Regulation on financial support of implementation of the “e-Moldova” Action Plan was approved in January 2006 by the Government Decision no. 27. The State budget for 2007 contains specific allocations for IS developments. • Governmental portal is operational and provides a wide range of information on the current activities of the Government and different public bodies. On 19 June 2006, Governmental Decision no. 668 on official web sites of the public administration authorities was adopted. All the Central public authorities maintain official informative web-sites that are available in 3 languages: Moldovan, Russian and English/French. • The Concept on creation of “e-Government” strategy was adopted by the Governmental Decision no. 733 from 28 June 2006. 	<p>There is a reorganization of state administration in the Government of Montenegro.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet site of the Government of Montenegro was launched. • Through the portal of the Government, the portal of the all government institutions was included, posting daily information about all government activities. The portal also enables communication with the citizens. • A Government ICT Council was established in 2004. Its members are from education and research fields and ICT public & private enterprises. • A postgraduate programs at the University of Montenegro in Electronic Communications, e-Health and e-Government were established. • Government of Montenegro is supporting annual ICT Festival (INFOFEST) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT Forum was formed in October 2001. Special daily news service was established in the national news agency to promote ICT issues in December 2002. • In cooperation with National Information Agency (TANJUG), ITIA started publishing the ICT Bulletin, a weekly publication of ICT news. The Bulletin is regularly delivered to about 200 addresses, including Ministries, Government Institutions, Public Service Institutions, Public Enterprises, Media, etc. • In December 2004, one day seminar for community representatives was organised. The main topics were standardization and automation of work and documents flow in local governments and security program development. More than hundred representatives of local governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and its Ministries maintain informative web sites. • Many central institutions established their computerized networks: Custom Office, Tax Office, Municipalities, etc. • The ICT Department of the Ministry of Transport and Communications took the leading role in the ECDL (European Computer Driving License) Project. This project will address only the public administration employees’ needs on IT training and it will be mandatory for all. The expected timeframe for this project is 5 years, and the expected number of certified employees will be about 70,000. The implementation will be carried out in a strong partnership with public and

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<p>Promotion of Information Society for Development</p> <p>(CONTINUED)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Directorate of P&T supports the government institutions in the process of preparation of the procedures and technical specification in establishment of Internet access. Internal Ministry, supported by UNDESA and ICITAP, has built a computerized network to achieve connection with all border points. Informatization of postal counters is under way Many central institutions, such as Tax Office, Custom Office, Municipalities- are working to establish their computerized networks. 	<p>consolidation and expansion with the new modules added. These activities are carried on by the CIPS/TIMS team.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BiH faculties of Electrical Engineering are in the phase of reorganisation and adoption of the new Computer and IT curricula, which is in line with Bologna declaration. BiH Information Technology Society (NGO) was established in September 2003. In the context of e-Legislation Reform project, UNDP is helping both entity Centres for judicial and prosecutorial training by providing the necessary equipment to modernize their activities and by developing the web portal for distance learning. <p>The aim of this activity is to prepare judges and prosecutors for the ICT related legislation.</p> <p>Proposal for Integrated Border</p>	<p>there are 24 offices across the country providing HITRO.HR services. By mid June 2007, through HITRO.HR, more than 17.800 new companies and businesses were registered, 620 of which are the foreign investor companies. In June 2007, new hitro.hr service was introduced: the e-corer. The aim of the service is to provide information to all potential users on the available e-services and to educate citizens about the possibilities of the new technologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2005, several electronic services for businesses and citizens were implemented: e-Land Registry, e-Cadastre, e-Court Notice Board, Judges Net, e-Bankruptcy, e-Regos (registering employees for the retirement fund), e-Crew (registering charters), e-Customs, e-VAT (electronic submission of Value Added Tax 	<p>the creation and maintenance of Municipality Web Sites Network and Web Municipality Forum. By June 2002, 13 official Web Sites were launched for municipalities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, a joint fund was made for promoting and supporting electronic publishing in Macedonia. On 3- 4 July 2004 Microsoft Macedonia held a conference: Vision 2004. It was an opportunity to learn about new software products, long term Microsoft's strategies and IT projects implemented in business sector. Experience of Slovenia, Croatia and the host country in e-business and implementation of IT in business was exchanged. On 28 September 2005 in Skopje, Committee for Information Technology of the Government of Macedonia organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of a National Program „SALT” which provides all schools' with the connection to the Internet is under way. More than 1.400 institutions out of planned 1.729 have already a functional connection to the Internet. The network of Public Access Points to the Internet is expanding. The main stakeholders are: JSC Moldtelecom (56 points), "Posta Moldovei" (n/d), territorial subdivisions of the Ministry of Information Development (6 points), Ministry of Justice (5 points), Soros Moldova Foundation (102 points) as well as a wide range of private companies. There are more than 160 Internet providers, 25 of which with a considerable position on the market. A modern integrated system of state registers is operational and includes State Register of 	<p>as a successful means of Information Society promotion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Montenegro and Microsoft signed the Contract of Strategic Partnership on 30 September 2005. Government of Montenegro and Microsoft signed the Academic Contract in February 2006. ICT Forum of Montenegro presented new initiatives. The Initiative Board was formed. ICT Forum involved individuals and companies from different fields: University, Private ICT Sector, state institutions, telecommunication sector and financial market. 	<p>and vendors took part in this event.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ITIA organized the panel discussion about e-Government on 10th Congress of IT professionals' association JISA. National strategy for accession of State Union of Serbia and Montenegro to EU was adopted. IS development is an integral part of this strategy. Information about the need for realization of Millennium Development Goals in Serbia was adopted by the Government. Regional Conference on Broadband Technologies was organized in May 2006 in Belgrade, as well as the first meeting of bSEE Taskforce. The new Law on ID Card, which was adopted on 14 July 2006, defines ID Card with microchip. On 25- 26 October 2006, the 	<p>private sectors and NGO. There are plans to start with an ECDL pilot project in Pristina by the end of 2006. The next phase will be focused on other groups, such as the unemployed, etc. in cooperation with similar programs. Currently, ECDL trainings for public administration are being organised together with the private sector, IT NGO-s and other stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is worth mentioning the projects that are planned for 2007, such as Geographical Information Systems (GIS), e-Commerce Infrastructure (Public Key Infrastructure Data Center), etc.

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Promotion of Information Society for Development (CONTINUED)		Management, containing major ICT component, is put forward to the Council of Ministers for approval. - Additional projects, which are part of the Action plan for Information Society Development, such as Legislation Database Project and Communication Infrastructure are in the process. - On 20th International Symposium on Information, Automation and Communication Technologies (ICAT 2005), held in Sarajevo on 3-5 September 2005, the round table entitled: "Strategy for Information Society Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina-One year after" was held.	declaration), e-craft (registering crafts), e-pension insurance (pension insurance application). • On 6 May 2005, the Central State Administrative Office for e-Croatia organized an Infoday with the task to promote new ICT solutions in regional and local government and municipal systems. It was accompanied with the presentation of the eEurope Awards for eGovernment – 2005. • In January 2006 the Central State Administrative Office for e-Croatia in cooperation with Croatian Commerce of Economy organised the workshop on legal framework for e-business in Croatia. • In November 2006 the Central State Administrative Office for e-Croatia, Croatian Employers' Association and Croatian Chamber of Commerce organised the first ICT FORUM 2006. This Forum addressed the	the Conference on Information Society – <i>iMacedonia 2005</i> to promote the National IS Policy, Strategy and Action Plan. • Another ongoing project is "Legalization of software" with the Microsoft. • Partnership with GTZ, UNDP, Soros, MASIT, and Microsoft was established.	Population; State Register of Legal Units; State Register of Vehicles and Drivers. It is becoming increasingly interlinked with the information systems of Custom Service, Boundary Service, Fiscal and Cadastral agencies, etc. • Creation of modern and high-capacity communication media for scientific and educational community is promoted by Research and Educational Networking Association of Moldova (RENAM), based on a number of projects financed by NATO Science Council. The project unites the Academy of Science, research institutions, leading Universities. In June 2003, RENAM was connected to the Trans European information network GEANT through the Romanian network RoEduNet.		International Conference "Smart Government" and vendors' exhibition was organized in Belgrade. • e-Government web portal www.epravna.gov.yu was inaugurated on 28 March 2007. • 2 nd Southeastern Europe Broadband conference and expo was held in Belgrade from 16 to 18 April 2007. • 7 th International conference on e-trade and e-commerce was held in Palic – Vojvodina, from 18 to 20 April 2007.	

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Promotion of Information Society for Development (CONTINUED)			requirements of ICT and the ICT knowledge required to enhance a company's business. • In December 2006, the Central State Office for e- Croatia started implementation of the project: "Creation of Telecentres to support learning, entrepreneurship and access to IS, in isolated areas- TELEACCESS" financed within the framework of the Interreg IIIB CARDS "Neighbourhood programme- CADSES". The project foresees piloting 2 telecenters, which will have task to bridge digital divide and improve access to knowledge and information in remote areas. It is envisaged that existing local establishments will be turned into pilot telecenters functioning as a hub, which will provide to the local labor force and citizens of all ages fast Internet access to opportunities for					

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Promotion of Information Society for Development (CONTINUED)			lifelong learning creativity and development. •In February 2007 Ministry of Health and Social Welfare finalised the first phase of the project and presented e-services for the primary health care in Croatia. •In March 2007 the Ministry of Culture and the Central State Archives presented ARHiNET, the unique national archive system which serves as the base for informatisation of Croatian archives. Technical Committee for IT of the Croatian Standards Institute adopted two ISO standards in the field of information security: HRN ISO/IEC 27001:2006 and HRN ISO/IEC 17799:2006 • As a part of its continuing activities on promoting open standards, Central State Administrative Office for e-Croatia has submitted to the Joint Technical Committee on Information					

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Promotion of Information Society for Development (CONTINUED)			Technology of the Croatian Standards Institute a proposal to include additional two ISO standards on document formats in its plan of standardization activities: ISO 19005-1:2005 (Cor. 1:2007) Document management and ISO/IEC 23600:2006 Information technology. - In June 2007 the Government presented new eJudiciary service: Integrated Court and Case Management System-ICMS. The service will enable transparent, efficient and effective work of judiciary and better protection of citizens in front of the court. - In June 2007 the Government presented the e-Islands project, aimed at connecting 20 schools at the Croatian islands and the schools on the continent with broadband connection, which will					

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Promotion of Information Society for Development (CONTINUED)			<p>distance learning possibilities for the islander students. It is expected, that among other advantages, this measure would help to stop desertion of Croatian islands.</p> <p>- In June 2007, the Government decided to grant 5 mil. € support for broadband development in the Areas of Special State Concern and in the mountainous areas, and for implementation of the e-Island project.</p>					
Establishment of Regional Cooperation and National Implementation Mechanisms		BiH ICT Forum, BiH Telecommunication Society (NGO) and BiH Information Technology Society (NGO) were founded.	<p>The accession negotiations for full membership in the European Union were opened on 3 October 2005. By the end of October 2006 all 33 Chapters completed both explanatory and bilateral screening. The Council finished discussing 31 chapters and Croatia submitted its negotiating positions for 16 Chapters with a view of opening the Chapters for negotiation. Until June 2007, Croatia has</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The link with the regional Local Government Information Network (LOGIN) Web Site was established. • On 15 February 2005 the Government signed the contract with UNHCR , in support to the process of European Integration. • On 14 February 2005 in Brussels, the delegation headed by the Prime Minister H.E. Mr. Vlado Buckovski and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The eSEE Initiative and implementation of the eSEE Agenda objectives gave a significant impulse to the IS development in Moldova in conformity with the EU norms and practices. • In parallel, the EU/Moldova Action Plan 2005-2007 (ENP) is in the process of implementation. The AP contains special objectives on IS development and provides concrete actions on harmonization of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation of the Agency for Telecommunications with INA Academy was established. Therefore, INA Focal Point in Podgorica was established in September 2004. • National Academic Computer Network was built as the joint effort of the incumbent Telecom Operator, University and Government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet-level body for IS development (ITIA) was established in February 2001. • JISA organization will be accredited as certificate authorities for ECDL. • The Law on free access to public information was adopted in November 2004. • Intellectual property rights are regulated by several laws. • Laws on: Patents, Trademark, Designs and models, Geogra- 	

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<p>Establishment of Regional Cooperation and National Implementation Mechanisms</p> <p>(CONTINUED)</p>			<p>opened negotiations on 12 chapters, and has provisionally closed negotiations on two Chapters: 25 Science and Research and 26 Education and Culture.</p> <p>Information society services passed both screening phases under Chapter 10. The screening process gave Croatia the opportunity to assess the status of national legislation dealing with the Chapter 10 subject matter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Croatia submitted negotiation position on the Chapter 10 on 9 March 2007, and the negotiations on the Chapter 10 were opened on 26 June 2007. 	<p>Deputy Prime Minister Ms. Radmila Sekerinska, submitted the Answers to the Questionnaire of the EC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FYROM is currently tackling the following priorities: (1) education and research; (2) development of local democracy; (3) fighting the organised crime and corruption, drugs, migration, border management and security issues; (4) entrepreneurship and employment; and (5) Other key priorities: financial, social, health, culture, agriculture, statistics and the environment sector. 	<p>Moldovan legislation, norms and standards in the area of ICT to those of the EU in two chapters: "Electronic communications policy and regulation" and "Development of IS services and in the integration of Moldova into the IST research program".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Information Development, the Governmental Commission on Information Society and the National Agency on Regulation in Telecommunications and Informatics are the main bodies coordinating and supervising the implementation of National Strategy and Action Plan "e-Moldova", the eSEE Agenda and EU/Moldova Action Plan objectives in IS development. 		<p>phical indications, Protection of topographies of integrated circuits were adopted in 2004.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on copyright and related rights was adopted in December 2004. • Agency for registration of companies is operational from February 2005. From February to June 2005, 68 000 companies were registered. • Gbit/sec transcountry optical backbone of ARN was developed. International traffic at 68 Mbit/sec is obtained, thus connecting Research Institutions, Libraries, Health and Educational Institutions. • Red Hat promoted SEE Regional Office in Vrsac for support, research and development. • Google promoted it's country consultant for Serbia. 	