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2. During the first stage of the Summit, government leaders set ten priorities to improve the access to ICT, including connection to the global network of all types of settlements, universities, colleges, secondary and primary schools, hospitals, libraries etc., which had to be achieved by 2015.

3. The Summit was organized as a unique two-stage meeting at the highest level which implied that the vision of the problems and their solutions, formed in Geneva, could be developed and supplemented in Tunisia. In particular, the Tunisian stage of the Summit defined the mechanism of task fulfillment in the areas of activity set out in the Geneva Plan of Action, based on the list of mediators/leading organizations that are to be involved. Besides, a methodology for estimating the size of the digital gap both nationally and internationally was coordinated.

Thus in 2003–2005, between the first and the second stages of the Summit, much was done to achieve the set goals and conduct monitoring, namely:

- the partnership formed a core set of indices to measure the information society development;

- several different composite indices were developed, two of which are noted in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society – ICT Development Index (IDI), and the digital accessibility index (DAI) (to be discussed below);

- the “Golden Book” report of February 2006 collected and published more than 380 new projects presented at the Tunis Summit to be used by the International Telecommunication Union as an example of successful implementation of ICT.

The EU programs are ambitious enough to overcome the “digital divide” between the EU countries and their international competitors. They consist of sections on e-government, e-health, e-education, and e-business, providing online public services, and are focused on the development of broadband networks and their access facilities, since the broadband technology is transforming the Internet, opening up new possibilities for interactive multi-media services, the use of which is possible only through high-speed data transmission.

According to the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society, many nations are developing strategies and programs to create an information society and define the role of ICT in their social and economic development, taking into account the specific needs and circumstances of each country.

To evaluate the results of building an information society, the International Telecommunication Union in 2006 developed a standard digital opportunity index (DOI), based solely on internationally agreed indicators of ICT. This makes it a valuable tool for measuring the information society. The measurement methodology and results are presented in detail in the report of the International Telecommunication Union “Global Information Society”.

This report can be viewed as a direct response to the call of the World Summit on the Information Society to “track global progress in the use of ICT to achieve internationally agreed development goals and tasks”.

Analysis of socio-economic factors shows their impact on the values of the information society indicators. The methodological basis for this analysis was the calculated correlation between the major components of the index of digital capacity and socio-economic development indices [1].

The inverse dependence of statistical indicators of information society development on a country’s business climate indicators was found to be quite large. In particular, the more barriers there are in the system to initiate or liquidate a business, or licensing barriers, the lower the value of the digital capacity index for a country. In addition, there should be no doubt as to globally confirmed dependence of the information society on the key economic development indicators such as GDP per capita and the income level (to build a matrix, an indicator of “proportion of the poor” was used).

It should be noted that in most Western countries the development of the information society has reached a very high level – their governments took ICT as a basis for socio-economic development, while their monitoring systems track the impact of ICT on the values of socio-economic indicators.

frastructure into the global network. The process prerequisite is elaboration and application of the national ICT standards harmonized with the relevant international and European standards, and implementation of a unified state policy on technical standardization and unification of technical and technological solutions.

The legal mechanism of state regulation provides for: governance and regulation of the telecommunications field, including the allocation and use of radio-frequency and numbering resources, and address space of the Internet; access to the market; state control and market surveillance; regulation of e-communications market for construction, operation and use of public telecommunications networks; and regulation of telecommunications services [2].

Based on the provisions of the regulations in the telecommunications field, an object is involved in the following social relations: institutional (structure of authorities and regulation); organizational (registration, licensing, etc.); management of telecommunications networks (the use of telecommunications equipment, radioelectronic facilities and emitting devices, etc.); the use of public telecommunications networks in emergency situations and war status; interconnection of telecommunications networks; allocation, assignment and use of radio-frequency and numbering resources; administration of address space of the national segment of the Internet; organization and implementation of broadcasting (including public television and radio); regulation of the legal status of the telecommunications market entities, namely: operators, telecommunications providers, broadcasters, software service providers, customers of telecommunications services, etc.; provision and use of telecommunications services; regulation of tariffs and settlements; regulation of international cooperation in the field of telecommunications [15].

The structure of the mechanism of scientific and technological support for the national information and communication infrastructure includes: conceptual development of technological solutions and technical infrastructure; conducting research to use the latest technical means, technical and technological solutions in creation and development of the national information and communication infrastructure and its components; introduction of new services and assuring their quality; development of legal regulatory and normative documents for settlement of issues related to creation, operation and development of the national information and communication infrastructure and activities of its subjects.

Research, developmental, and designing work should be carried out according to the established procedure by specialized (field-related) scientific, engineering, and designing organizations with the involvement of scientists and experts from universities, industrial enterprises, supplying companies, operators of telecommunications and postal services of all forms of ownership. Arrangement and order of operations is to be carried out by competent public authorities.

Creation, putting into operation, maintenance and further development of information and communication infrastructure, including elaboration of design, engineering, maintenance documentation for the infrastructure and its components, should be performed in accordance with the regulations effective in construction, a set of standards for development of automated systems, the regulatory documents for creation of complex information security systems in the sphere of technical and cryptographic protection of information. All components should be provided with a complete package of design, detailed engineering, and maintenance documentation.

Introduction of the technical and technological mechanism of e-communications provides unification of the following structural areas:

- cable, optical-fiber, radio-relay communications lines; station-based and terminal channelling, routing, transceiver, emitting telecommunications equipment of wire and wireless communications; end-user telecommunications equipment of wire and wireless communications; hardware platforms, servers, personal computers, data warehousing, data archiving tools; basic infrastructure and technical means of data processing centers (power, earthing, air conditioning, security and fire alarm systems, fire fighting, etc.); technical and cryptographic systems for protection of information; technical means of mailing service; premises, buildings, towers;

- standard software, hardware and software platforms of servers and workstations;
- specialized or universal software and/or hardware and software platforms, components of the information and communication infrastructure providing collection, search, creation, conversion, storage, analysis, representation and protection of information in order to meet the information needs of users (protected e-document platform, antivirus protection platform, platform for distributed data processing according to a “cloud computing” model, digital signature platform (EDS) etc.); specialized hardware and software platforms of the switching components of information and telecommunications systems (subscriber stations providing software encryption, emergency call routing units, flexible software switches, etc.); modern technology of wire and radio communication; modern mailing technologies, integrated with the telecommunication technology.

The programming mechanism provides introduction of e-communications software in accordance with the following basic requirements: modularity; openness; compatibility with previous applications; scalability; platform independence; compatibility with infrastructure applications; diagnostics of viruses built in client sites and servers; an effective recovery system in case of force majeure and so on.

The information mechanism is based on introduction into the information and communication infrastructure of the information support of two categories: information support for functioning of information and communication infrastructure components, which determines the composition, structure, methods of data organization in systems and subsystems, requirements for information exchange between system components, database (DB) management, compatibility with other systems; information resources, including the e-media in DB and data banks, depositories, libraries, archives, reserves, museum storages, data processing centers, etc.

The information support of the first category is defined by the developer and supplier of information and communication infrastructure components.

The information resources of e-communications are created due to the work of components of the system producing information products, namely: different versions of mass media, news agencies, studios, cultural institutions, etc; the system of public authorities and local government bodies, political parties and other public associations; industrial, scientific, designing, educational, and medical institutions, creative teams and individuals and the like.

In the course of e-communications creation, operation and development, a special role is played by implementation of the national and international security mechanism protecting information in the system components, preventing unauthorized distribution, use, violation of information integrity, privacy, accessibility, and thereby preventing damage to the vital interests of people, society and the state.

To organize an effective system of information security in the national information and communication infrastructure, it is necessary to cooperate with international information security organizations, in particular with the European Agency for Network and Information Security, within the scope of its tasks of cooperation with third countries to promote the culture of network and information security.

It is necessary to create a comprehensive information security system within the national e-communications and their components, built on a modular principle in accordance with the current law and regulations on technical and cryptographic protection of information.

Summary

Thus, the telecommunications industry is characterized by the following features: telecommunications provides the market with a unique product that combines production of goods, services and technologies; a potential target market of telecommunications products is the majority of the population; specifications of telecommunications companies' products make it virtually impossible and impractical to act only within the national framework.

Innovative development of e-communications is constrained by the following factors: insufficient public funding of innovations and lack of own funds of communications enterprises; lack of scientific and methodological basis for an innovative e-communications system; low incentive for enterprises to implement research results; inadequate renewal

of fixed assets in the telecommunications sector; incoordinated actions of innovation subjects.

To activate innovation processes in e-communications, a system has been proposed comprising the mechanisms of: incentive-based regulation; sharing of telecommunications infrastructure; compliance with international standards; normative and legal regulation; scientific, technical and technological, software and information support; national and international security. Implementation of these mechanisms will activate innovative processes in the field of e-communications and increase the competitiveness of the national economy.

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