

eSEE Agenda commitment	Signatory Countries of eSEE Agenda						
	Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	Macedonia	Moldova	Montenegro	Serbia
<p>Adoption of National Strategies for IS Development on the basis of the common guidelines prepared by the eSEE WG</p>	<p>On 10 April 2003 the Albanian Government has approved the National ICT Strategy.</p> <p>The Action Plan is in accordance with eSEE Agenda for Development of IS.</p>	<p>On 26 May 2003 MoU on formulation of National ICT Strategy and Agency for IS development was signed between BiH Prime Minister and UNDP.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Team for drafting the Strategy and Action Plan for IS</p>	<p>In April 2000 Government initiated work on the National Strategy. In June 2000, WG for ICT was formed.</p> <p>The contents of the National Strategy of Development of ICT underwent extensive open discussions.</p> <p>In January 2002 National Strategy of Development of ICT adopted by the Croatian Government and the Parliament.</p> <p>In December 2003 National Report on Implementation of the Strategy was published.</p> <p>In December 2003 Government adopted Program</p>	<p>In July 2002 the Macedonian 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" which is considered as milestone to developing National ICT Strategy.</p> <p>In November 2003, the Governmental Commission for Information Technologies & Communications set its priority on developing the National IS Strategy.</p>	<p>Presidential Decree on IS building, declaring IS as a national priority in Moldova, assigns the Government to adopt National Policy on IS, as well to elaborate and adopt by the end 2004 National Strategy on IST for Development and Action Plan for its implementation.</p> <p>Project on National IST strategy, supported by UNDP office, was launched by UNDP office in August 2003.</p> <p>The project named "Formulation of National Strategy Information Society Technologies for Development" is conducted by an independent team –</p>	<p>The Government adopted the project task for the work on the Strategy for IS last year, for the period from 2004 to 2007.</p> <p>The project has been divided into sub-projects, and coordinator for each sub-project has been assigned.</p> <p>The work was finalized in January 2004. All chapters are posted on the web site of Republic Secretariat for Development rsr.cg.yu.</p> <p>Draft of the National Strategy was presented on the session of the State Council for Information Society, on 20 May 2004.</p>	<p>The National Strategy for IS Development is initiated by the Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection in cooperation with ITIA. UNDP support is considered in development process.</p>

		<p>Plan for IS development was formed in summer 2003.</p> <p>ToR for Strategy and Action plan have been produced.</p> <p>Draft of the National policy for IS development was submitted for adoption to the Steering board in December 2003. First draft of the Strategy for IS development: e-Government, e-Education, e-Industry pillars was written. The draft of the Strategy for IS development was completed. National Policy and Strategy for IS dev. were publicly discussed. There was an active participation of the NGOs. Expert review of the National strategy and policy pillars is completed. It is expected that the Strategy will be adopted By BiH Council of Ministers</p>	<p>adopted Program e-Croatia 2007. Operational Plan of implementation for National ICT Strategy and Program e-Croatia in 2004. were adopted by the Government. First quartal reports are being drafted.</p>		<p>a project manager and project assistant, recruited by UNDP, work on formulation of the Strategy and Action Plan. The studies for the Strategy are conducted by local and international experts.</p> <p>The Steering Committee, which unified all the stakeholders, such as government officials, business, academia, international orgs, meets on a regular basis to assess the progress that has been achieved so far.</p> <p>Presently, first draft of the Strategy is going through a wide consultation process. It's being discussed by all stakeholders at IT conferences and business forums.</p>	<p>on 20 May 2004 and adopted at the Government session held on 17 June 2004.</p>	
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Cabinet Level Bodies for the development of IS on the basis of the unified model ToR prepared by the eSEE WG	<p>The Cabinet Level State Body for IS Development has been established Close to the Prime Minister's Cabinet.</p> <p>The CLS Body is in charge of coordination and monitoring of implementation of National Strategy for IS Development.</p>	<p>Based on the Memorandum of Agreement between the Cabinet of BiH Prime Minister and UNDP signed 26 May 2003, the Agency in charge of facilitating the development of IS will soon become operational.</p> <p>Two proposals for BiH Agency for IS were discussed by the Authorities. There's a political agreement about the need for the forming of the Agency. However, organizational structure, scope of work and competences, etc. are still under negotiation.</p> <p>Draft of the law for changes and supplement of the law on ministries</p>	<p>In December 2003 the Central Government 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 directly responsible to the prime minister who sits at Government Sessions.</p> <p>Government has adopted a decision on National Council for Information Society. Procedure for nominating members from private sector, academia and civil sector is under-way.</p>	<p>In December 2002, the Macedonian Government established the Commission for Information Technologies & Communications. The major benefit of this Commission is a direct access to highest level of Government, which should significantly increase the speed of implementation of actions in eSEE Agenda and consolidate the effort that has so far been invested in the ICT related issues.</p> <p>The Commission is also tasked with collecting information on ICT related activities, facilitating information flow and exchange of ideas. It is also identified as a focal</p>	<p>Department of Information Technologies is a Cabinet-level body in charge for information society. It was created in June 2001. In addition, the Commission on information society was formed on the grounds of Government decision that dates from June 8, 2004. The Commission is headed by the First Vice-prime minister and has the status of a co-ordinating body.</p>	<p>IT Department has been established in 1992.</p> <p>In the Draft National Strategy a suggestion related to constitution of Government bodies for the development of IS has been included, but it is under discussion.</p>	<p>Separate cabinet-level body (ITIA) has been established in February 2001. Additional powers were granted in May 2002 and April 2003.</p> <p>In April 2003, ITIA has separated from the Ministry of Science, Technology and Development. It has become a separate institution on the republic level directly responsible to the Government.</p> <p>Mandate of ITIA has not been altered (regarding the new Ministries Law, March 2004) and it includes: development, improvement and implementation of e-Government and e-Administration,</p>

		and other administrative bodies was prepared to provide legal framework for establishment of the State Agency for IS.		<p>point for developing the National ICT Strategy. According to the 2004 action plan a survey for collecting statistical data on info. infrastructure in gov. institutions, ministries, business sector and on Internet usage will be conducted, while citizen related data will be collected in 2005. There are also plans to: prepare the template for recording and monitoring of different projects; to establish teams for implementation of the national strategy in different areas (education, legislative, science and culture). To improve the work of the Commission, a need to develop an administrative integrative framework has arisen and will be done in 2004. Another ongoing project is "Legislation of</p>			implementation and use of Internet in e-Government and e-Administration, data protection, ICT standards development and implementation.
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				software" with the Microsoft. Partnership with GTZ, UNDP, Soros, MASIT, and Microsoft was established.			
Benchmarking Procedures		<p>Benchmarking process and indicators are planned to be defined within BiH Strategy and Action Plan documents.</p> <p>BiH Agency for statistics fully cooperates with EUROSTAT.</p>	<p>Statistical Office has been cooperating with Eurostat. The new Decision on national classifications (derived from EU NACE 2002 - NACE Rev.1.1) adopted in January 2003, regulates a nation-wide harmonised use of classifications and work on Business Register, too. The Law on Official Statistics adopted in June 2003 conforms EUROSTAT recommendations and gives a suitable legal framework to the Statistical Office of Croatia taking also into account the relevant EU requirements.</p>	<p>State Statistical Office has been cooperating with Eurostat since 1994.</p>	<p>Department of Statistics and Sociology collects data on legal persons according to an 1INF form. The 1 INF form includes sections on staff, software, hardware, networks and financial means for informatization. Information on persons is collected from relevant ministries and agencies.</p>	<p>Benchmarking process is designed as a part of the Strategy. The issue of determining who will work on it and how is to be defined will be addressed in the process of National Strategy adoption.</p>	<p>State Statistical body has been working with Eurostat for over a year to increase its capacity for benchmarking.</p>

<p>e- Signature</p>	<p>Not done yet</p>	<p>Legislation is in place in one out of two entities in BiH. In practice, e-signature was introduced in settlement payment system within the Central Bank through the clearing house system. The task of drafting the proposal for e-Signature law is delegated to Law group within the state CIPS project.</p> <p>The working group on e-Legislative is in charge for drafting basic laws (e – Signature, certification body, e-Business). This initiative is supported by UNDP. Draft proposals are expected in beginning of November, 2004.</p>	<p>In January 2002 Croatian Parliament adopted the e-Signature Act with implementation starting in June 2002. National certification center is created at the Ministry of Commerce and one agency for e-signatures is certified. Harmonized with Directive 1999/93/EC</p>	<p>The Law on Data in Electronic Form and Electronic Signature was passed by Parliament in April 2001.</p> <p>There is no evidence of any significant use in practice.</p>	<p>The Electronic Document and Digital Signature Act was passed on July 15th, 2004 It is compliant with the provisions of Directive 1999/93/EC and the national legislation.</p>	<p>The Law was adopted on 24 September 2003. The law is in accordance with the EU directives. The preparation of proper sub-law acts is under way.</p>	<p>The Law was drafted by the ITIA and sent to the Parliament in March 2003. It was waiting in line for being placed on the agenda. Due to long period it was returned in March 2004 for new cycle of revision. The revision was finished in April 2004 and submitted to the Parliament. Its adoption is expected until end of October.</p>
<p>Law on Cybercrime</p>	<p>Albania has ratified the Cyber-crime Convention.</p>	<p>In implementation stage. Creation of the working group for the signing, ratification and implementation of the Convention has been initiated.</p>	<p>In November 2001 Croatia signed the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime. During 2003 some laws were amended to implement the</p>	<p>Still lacking in results.</p>	<p>The Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime was signed but not ratified.</p> <p>Ammendments to the Penal Code</p>	<p>A Chapter 28: "Criminal acts against the computer data security" is a part of Penalty Code, endorsed in 2003. The parts of</p>	<p>Criminal Code was changed in April 2003 to include some Cybercrime provisions.</p>

		The task of drafting the proposal on Law on Cybercrime is delegated to the Law group within the CIPS project.	Convention.		were introduced in April 2002, namely in the chapter on crimes in informatics sphere.	Chapter include the articles on penalties: <i>Damage of computer data and programmes, Computer Sabotage, Creation and Loading of computer viruses, Computer fallacy, Unauthorized use of computers and computer network, Sabotage of performing of electronic process and transfer of data and computer network, Unauthorized access to protected computers and computer network and Prevention and determination of access to public computer network.</i> Cybercrime requires the adoption of Law which is a part of the Strategy, and it is still under discussion.	
Law on Telecommunications	Adoption of legal ICT and Telecommunication framework is perceived as a big challenge. Any kind of	The Law on Communications was passed in November 2002. This is a third version of the Law which is fully in	Telecommunication Law, harmonized with the new EU framework for electronic communications networks and	Amendments in the existing Law on Telecommunication were adopted by the Parliament in 2003. However the changes are fairly	Telecommunication Act was adopted in July 1995. Last changes to the law were introduced in June 2003.	Law on Telecommunication has been adopted by the Parliament in December 2000. The bodies that exercise	Adopted in March 2003. Regulatory body is in the process of being formed.

	assistance in the framework of Stability Pact or other regional initiatives, in this context, is highly appreciated.	accordance with EU Convention. Chapter on Telecommunications is an integral part of Law on Communications. The role of CRA is defined within this Law. Harmonized with the number of EU Directives, among others with 99/05/EC, and 97/13/EC.	services, adopted in July 2003. Chapter on data protection in telecommunications is fully compliant with the new framework directive. Harmonized with 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, 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 Additional conformity is done with Amendment on Telecommunications Law in May 2004 Accompanying by-laws have been drafted.	minor. New, completely revised, Law on Telecommunications is expected in 2004. Minister of Transport Mr. Polozani formed a Working Group for drafting new Telecommunication Law, which will be in accordance with EU propositions and will be harmonized with Directives: 2002/19/EC, 2002/20/EC, 2002/21/EC, 2002/22/EC	However, the existent law is old-dated. National Agency for Regulation in Telecommunications and Informatics fashioned a new draft law on electronic communications, which will be harmonized with the new EU regulatory framework including the following directives: 2002/19/EC, 2002/20/EC, 2002/21/EC, 2002/22/EC, 2002/58/EC. Presently the draft is in coordination procedure.	competencies in this Law are: the Government of Montenegro, the Ministry responsible for telecommunications activities and Agency for telecommunications established in March 2001. Law on Telecommunication should be harmonised with directives: 97/33/EC, 98/10/EC 98/61/EC, 1999/5/EC, 2002/19/EC, 2002/20/EC, 2002/21/EC, 2002/22/EC, 2002/58/EC, 2002/77/EC, Decision of the EC 676/2002/EC. Regulation of EC 2887/2000/EC	
Law on Personal Data Protection	Law on personal data protection is partly regulated by	The Law was Adopted in 2001. Its implementation is unfolding in a	Law on Personal Data Protection was adopted in June 2003.	Initial Law on Personal Data Protection was passed in 1994 and	The basic act in the field of legal regulation of the collection,	No work has been done.	No work has been done. (The Law on

	<p>Telecommunication Law, and partially in other laws, but not yet regulated by a separate law.</p>	<p>very satisfactory way.</p> <p>The law is harmonized with Directive 95/46/EC. The new version of the law is prepared.</p> <p>Commission on personal data protection was established and started to work successfully. The experts from Germany provided support in defining by-laws, internal regulations, and the practical aspect of the work of Commission.</p> <p>The members of the Commission attended EU supported visits and conferences on PDP subject.</p> <p>The Council of Europe Convention 108 has been signed by BiH authorities, and was proceeded to the Council of Europe in Strazburg.</p>	<p>Harmonized with Directive 95/46/EC.</p>	<p>amended in January 2002.</p>	<p>processing, storage and issue of information is the draft Law «On personal data and their protection». This draft law reinforces basic principles of individual rights protection in information field and realizes the provisions of the European Convention on individual rights and main freedoms, the Council of Europe Convention 108 for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data, other CE guiding documents and EU Directives on data protection.</p> <p>The draft law is under consideration in the Parliamentary commission. According to the National Action Plan on protection of human rights for the period 2004-2008, the law</p>		<p>Personal Data Protection was adopted in 1998 on a Federal level. Currently, there is no enforcement on the Republic level.)</p>
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					should be passed in the first semester of 2004.		
Promotion of Information Society for Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT Forum was established in June 2003 and its work is under consolidation Albanian Government is taking important steps for the development of the Internet Service in Albania: "Albtelecom" is present in 16 main cities with internet service and it is foreseen that all the cities will have Internet access by end 2003. In the framework of e-government Albanian Government in cooperation with UNDESA are working in functioning of e-procurement. Many entities are working on implementation of the below listed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT Forum, a project founded by UNDP and 7 sub-projects that have resulted, are rated as a major success. A number of nation-wide information systems have been implemented. Some are in the stage of development or in preparation phase: - CIPS (Citizen Identification and Protection System) comprising Civil registry, Civil residence, Document registry for ID card and Driving license, was implemented. - CIPS subsystems, Passport document registry and vehicle registry, are in the phase of development. - State wide Police report system is in the final phase of 	<p>Croatia joined the TRISTAN 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. Some Ministries offer 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 being held regularly. <p>Croatian Academic and Research network CARNet started upgrading its backbone to 1Gb.</p>	<p>Establishment of Information and Communications Technology Centers (ICTC) in 18 municipalities. These Centers provide computer learning to target groups including youth, NGOs, government officials at both central and local level.</p> <p>One of the objectives is to improve life prospects and economic opportunities for the citizens, particularly the young people, by increasing their level of computer literacy and access to Internet connection.</p> <p>By May 2002, 16 ICT Centers were established and are operational, while an additional two Centers are ready for launch. In all 16 ICT Centers more</p>	<p>Electronic Commerce Act was passed on 22 July 2004.</p> <p>There are more than 70 automated information systems implemented in public authorities, the following information systems are the most important: customs, fiscal, banking, financial, social assistance, legislative.</p> <p>State register of population and State register of legal units were adopted by the Government in 2002, State register of vehicles and drivers – in 1999.</p> <p>60 % of public authorities have official web-sites (available in Moldovan, Russian and English languages): governmental portal</p>	<p>There is a reorganization of state administration in the Government of Montenegro. The Internet site of the Government of Montenegro has been settled.</p> <p>Through the portal of the government, the portal of the all government institutions has been included, posting daily information about all government activities and in daily communication with the citizens.</p>	<p>ICT Forum has been formed in October 2001. Special daily news service was established in the national news agency to promote ICT issues in December 2002.</p> <p>In cooperation with National Information Agency (TANJUG), ITIA has 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.</p>

	<p>ICT projects:</p> <p>a) 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.</p> <p>c) Internal Ministry, supported by UNDESA and ICITAP, has built a computerized network to achieve connection with all border points</p> <p>a) The main postal operator in Albania, "Posta Shqiptare", is working to informatize the financial services and to computerize 115 counter desks by the end of 2003 and all the working desks by 2005.</p>	<p>integration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Custom information system, is in the phase of finalization and its use has recently begun. - State border service information system is in the phase of final implementation. - Other state wide information systems are in the phase of preparation, e.g. state tax paying system, state health care system etc. - State wide IS is in continual consolidation and expansion with the new modules added. These activities are carried on by the CIPS/TIMS team. • BiH faculties of Electrical Engineering are in the phase of reconstruction and adoption of the new Computer and 		<p>than 9,000 students have been trained or are undergoing the training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of information and communication infrastructure and networking of the local governments and Ministries, conducted under a joint project cooperation of UNDP and Foundation Open Society Institute Macedonia. <p>Besides provision of technical assistance for creation and maintenance of municipal web sites, the project supports the creation and maintenance of a Municipality Web Sites Network and Web Municipality Forum.</p> <p>By June 2002, in total 13 official Web Sites have been published for municipalities where ICT Centres</p>	<p>with links to the Ministries' web-sites, recent news, activities and initiatives; web-sites of the president and parliament, ministries, constitutional court, Science Academy, etc.</p> <p>There are more than 15 active Internet providers.</p> <p>From November 2003 to February 2004 the implementation of new National Plan of Numeration has been finalized.</p> <p>The creation of modern and high-capacity communication media for scientific and educational community in Moldova is being promoted by the Research and Educational Networking Association of Moldova (RENAM), based on a number of projects</p>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many central institutions are working to establish their computerized networks: Tax Office, Custom Office, Municipalities etc. 	<p>Information Technology curricula.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BiH Computer Society should be established in end September 2003 (based on the initiative of the 4 BiH faculties) and internationally recognized. • BiH Academic Network (BIHARNET) should be connected by 2Mb link via SCG academic network by 27.10.2003. • BiH Information Technology Society was established in end September. 		<p>are established.</p> <p>In cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, a joint fund was made for promoting and supporting electronic publishing in Macedonia.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>supported and financed by NATO Science Council. The project united the Academy of Science, research institutions, leading Universities. In June 2003, RENAM was connected to the Transeuropean information network GEANT through the Romanian network RoEduNet.</p> <p>There is a number of international and national scientific conferences and seminars organized annually in the Republic in the field on development of information society, microelectronics, distance learning, etc.</p>		
Establishment of Regional Cooperation and National Implementation Mechanisms		<p>BiH ICT Forum, BiH Telecommunication Society and BiH Information Technology Society have been established.</p>	<p>In September 2002 Croatian Government adopted a Decision on establishing working groups for the purposes of harmonising</p>	<p>Establishing a link with the regional Local Government Information Network (LOGIN) Web Site.</p>	<p>Active participation in international projects and programs to foster harmonization of national legislation in the field of human rights</p>		<p>Separate cabinet-level body (ITIA) was established in February 2001. Additional powers were granted in May 2002 and April 2003. Proposal for</p>

		<p>Proposal for budgetary funding in 2004 for eSEE appointed representatives and local costs of the functioning of the eSEE Working Group has been submitted to the Ministry of Transport and Communication</p>	<p>Croatian legislation in line with the Acquis Communautaire.</p> <p>Working groups were established in accordance with 31 Chapters of the acquis. National Program for harmonization with Acquis Communnataire is in place. All new legislation is screened for EU compliance.</p>		<p>protection in information sphere such as: The Program on reinforcement of Council of Europe legal norms, the meeting of the working group on personal data protection of the Council of Europe, and in national projects: the elaboration and realization of the National Action Plan in the field of human rights protection, particularly of the personal data protection.</p>		<p>the Cabinet Committee for IS has been completed.</p>
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