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Note by the Secretary-General

REPORT ON THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE CORRESPONDENCE GROUP ON THE ELABORATION OF A WORKING DEFINITION OF THE TERM "ICT"

This document provides information on the work carried out by the Correspondence Group on the Elaboration of a Working Definition of the Term "ICT".

Resolution 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference requests the Council *"to elaborate through the Sector study groups and submit a working definition of the term 'ICT' to the Council and working groups of the Council, for possible transmission to the next plenipotentiary conference"*. Council Resolution 1332 further instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the Bureaux to elaborate this working definition.

In this regard, Council 2011 instructed the Director of BDT *"to conduct consultations with the chairmen of ITU-D study groups and TDAG for the creation of a group for elaboration of a working definition of the term 'ICT' open for the participation of other Sector membership, and the Directors of BR and TSB to conduct consultations with the chairmen of ITU-R and ITU-T study groups, RAG and TSAG regarding the participation of representatives of their Sector study groups in that activity and report to the Council session 2012."*

The Correspondence Group, chaired and convened by Ms Roxanne McElvane, Chair of ITU-D SG 1 and co-convened by Professor Vladimir Minkin, Chair of TDAG, concluded its work on 8 September 2013, agreeing on the following working definition of the term "ICT": **Technologies and equipment that handle (e.g. access, create, collect, store, transmit, receive, disseminate) information and communication.**

The 18th session of TDAG in 2013 took note of the work of the Correspondence Group and the proposed working definition of the term "ICT". It also took note of comments received through liaison statements to TDAG from the TSB, ITU-T SG12, and the Chairman of ITU-T SG2, voicing concerns about the proposed working definition and invited any further comments to be submitted directly to the Council in 2014.

The Council 2014 reviewed the term "ICT" submitted in Documents C14/46, C14/63 and C14/74 and agreed to transmit the working definition of the term "ICT" elaborated on by the Correspondence Group, together with the group's report, to the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Report in **Appendix** summarizes the work carried out by the Correspondence Group on the Elaboration of a Working Definition of the Term "ICT".

APPENDIX

Report on the work carried out by the Correspondence Group on the Elaboration of a Working Definition of the Term “ICT”

October 2013

1. Summary and Context

1.1 Created in September 2012, the Correspondence Group received twenty-eight proposed working definitions from thirty-five entities in twenty-six countries. The Group concluded its work on Sunday, 8 September 2013, agreeing on the following working definition of the term “ICT:”

Technologies and equipment that handle (e.g., access, create, collect, store, transmit, receive, disseminate) information and communication.

1.2 This working definition was developed to comport with parameters and guidelines identified by the contributors to the Correspondence Group and approved at the 8 September 2013 meeting. Thus, broadly speaking, the Correspondence Group intends for this working definition to be high-level and brief; technologically neutral; applicable to the ITU’s roles and responsibilities, and used in the context of the work, recommendations, and resolutions of the ITU’s three Sectors. The working definition is not intended to include content, services, software, or applications; interfere with the security or integrity of networks or personal data; appear in legally binding documents like the ITU Constitution or Convention, or expand the scope of ITU activities.¹ This conclusion was reported to ITU-D Study Group 1 during its plenary meeting on 13 September 2013, and was presented to TDAG 2013 for consideration and possible endorsement.

2. Background

2.1 Noting that the term “information and communication technology” (ICT) is widely used in ITU, United Nations, and other organizations documents but is not specifically defined, Plenipotentiary Resolution 140 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) *ITU’s role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society*, among other things, requests the ITU Council to produce and submit, through the Sector study groups, a working definition of the term “ICT” ... for possible transmission to the ...[2014] plenipotentiary conference.² Accordingly, ITU Council 2011 instructed the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to consult with the Chairmen of the ITU-D Study Groups and the Development Sector Advisory Group, TDAG, to create a correspondence group for this purpose. The Council also instructed the Directors of the Radio and Standardization Bureaux to consult with their respective Study Group Chairmen and Advisory Groups to obtain representatives to participate on their behalf. The BDT Director was instructed to report back to Council 2012 on the progress of the group.

2.2 At the request of TDAG 2012, a Correspondence Group to produce a working definition of the term “ICT” was formed at the September 2012 meetings of the ITU-D Study Groups. The

¹ See Section 3 of this report for the full complement of approved parameters.

² Further details on the context or criteria for possible transmission to the plenipotentiary are not discussed in the Resolution.

Group was open to all members of the three sectors, was chaired and convened by Ms Roxanne McElvane, Chair, ITU-D Study Group 1 (United States) and co-convened by Dr Vladimir Minkin, Chair of TDAG, (Russian Federation). A Circular Letter ([BDT/IP/CSTG/14](#)) was sent to the full ITU membership announcing the Group and inviting interested members to participate.

2.3 On 22 October 2012 an invitation was also sent to the ITU-R and ITU-T Study Groups, the Chairmen of the Radio, Standardization, and Development Advisory Groups (RAG, TSAG, and TDAG), the Chairmen of the ITU-R Coordination Committee for Vocabulary (CCV) and the ITU-T Standardization Committee for Vocabulary (SCV) ([1/213](#)). To support the Correspondence Group and facilitate discussion between members, the BDT established a dedicated [website](#), an e-mail reflector/ mailing list, (cg-def-ict@itu.int) and a place in the [ITU-D Study Groups e-Forum](#). A list of the Correspondence Group Members can be found [here](#) (TIES access is required).

2.4 A total of thirty-five written contributions containing twenty-eight proposed definitions were received from thirty-five entities in twenty-six countries. Included in this group are contributions or liaison statements from ITU-T Study Groups 16, 5, 2, 11, 17, and 3, the Chairman of the ITU-T SCV, and the Chairman of ITU-T Study Group 2.³

2.5 The Chairman produced a report summarizing the contributions received through 6 March 2013. The report was sent to the Correspondence Group participants on 8 March 2013, and invited further comment on which proposed working definition would be the most advantageous, and if supported, how it would advance or impact the work of the three sectors. Following additional contributions and responses, in July 2013, the Chairman released a second report ([CG01/035](#)) that, based on the contributions received, suggested guidelines for selecting a working definition, and presented illustrative definitions. This report was sent to the Group members and posted on the dedicated website. The July 2013 report also presented all proposed working definitions received (Annex 1), and announced a physical meeting in Geneva to be held on 8 September 2013 to conclude its work.

3. Summary of Contributions

Benefits of ICTs

3.1 Several contributors noted the virtues of ICTs as a tool to accelerate economic growth and development including for those with disabilities, while others supported the process underway to produce a working definition of the term within the ITU.

3.2 **Tanzania** noted that the use of ICTs can bring unprecedented advantages to the East African Community (EAC) Partner States (**Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda**), while **Cape Verde** declared that ICTs are the most powerful tool to foster the development of the information society, including for ICT accessibility. The **Russian Federation** stated that ICTs are a key factor and driving force behind implementation of the Millennium Development Goals; the **Chairman of ITU-T Study Group 2** (Operational aspects of service provision & telecommunications management) also noted the term's use in ITU-D as a catalyst for economic growth. The **Odessa National Academy of Telecommunications (Ukraine)** indicated its belief that defining the term would be relevant and significant for information society development, asserting that it is widely used in training and educational activities in technical universities. **Poland** commented on the

³ ITU-T Study Groups 11, 12, 17, and 3 indicated that they had selected representatives to participate in the Group.

ability of ICTs to enable creativity and innovation, and while endorsing comments of the **BDT Director**, the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** noted that telecommunications facilitates transparency, inclusion, and fruitful dialog. The **United States** acknowledged these and other significant societal benefits in its written contribution, as did the **Republic of Korea** during the 8 September meeting, where the importance of these benefits was unequivocally agreed.

3.3 **Tanzania** declared its full support for the actions taken by the ITU at various levels to arrive at a working definition of ICT through involving all stakeholders. **ITU-T Study Group 16** (Multimedia) expressed the view that developing a working definition of the term “ICT” is critically important for the ITU and that a clear and workable definition would clarify the objectives of the ITU-T study groups in general, and Study Group 16 in particular. The **Chairman of ITU-T Study Group 2** indicated that given the number of new technical areas emerging under the term “ICT,” a working definition would make coordination between study groups easier, and would further clarify their objectives. **ITU-T Study Group 5, Question 12** (Guides and Terminology on Environment and Climate Change) reported that although a generic definition for ICT cannot be found in the ITU Terms and Definitions database, the IEC Glossary, or the IEC Electropedia, the ITU Terms and Definitions database includes several terms originating from Recommendation L.1200 (2012) which use the term “ICT” as a modifier, and from which a definition could be inferred.

Context/Guidelines for the Working Definition

3.4 Several contributors expressed views on the context and parameters of the overall exercise. The **United Kingdom, Nepal, Italy**, the **Chairman of ITU-T Study Group 2, Odessa National Academy of Telecommunications (Ukraine)**, the **United States**, and **Canada** supported a high level working definition. The **United Kingdom** stated that the definition should be sufficiently high level to apply to the ITU’s three sectors; **Nepal** added that it should also be clear, concise and workable. **Italy** maintained that the definition should be sufficiently high level to broadly apply to different contexts; **Odessa National Academy of Telecommunications (Ukraine)** supported the views shared by **Nepal** and **Italy** on these points. The **Chairman of ITU-T Study Group 2** urged a definition that would be broad enough to take into account the converged environment that is challenging ITU-T Study Groups. **Italy, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Portugal** and **Romania** asserted that the definition should be technologically neutral and, favoring flexibility, the **United States** agreed. The **Czech Technical University** suggested that the working definition should be as brief as possible.

3.5 The **United Kingdom, Japan, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania** and the **United States** agreed that a working definition of the term “ICT” should fit in the context of the work undertaken by the three ITU sectors, and should be defined in the context of ITU roles and responsibilities. The **United States** added that the definition should be easily understood and applicable to the ITU’s role in implementing the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). **Japan, Canada**, and the **United States** took the position that a working definition should be confined to use in the recommendations and resolutions of each sector, and should not be prescribed in legally binding documents like the ITU Constitution or Convention. Similarly, **Canada** added that the working definition should not be incorporated by reference into the Administrative regulations of the Union (the ITR’s and RRs), and should not be interpreted to mean that the ITU has been accorded internet governance authority or capacity. Along these lines, **Brazil, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania** and the **United States** cautioned that their participation and work in the Correspondence Group should not be interpreted as a willingness to extend the scope of ITU-D or ITU activities.

3.6 **Bulgaria, Lithuania, Portugal, and Romania** maintained that all content and software-related references and applications fall outside the scope of the definition. They also asserted that the definition selected should not interfere with the security and integrity of networks, or the protection of personal data. They stated that the definition should also comport with the United Nations Charter of Human Rights. And seeking further clarification on certain proposed definitions, **delegates to ITU-T Study Group 3** added that ICTs do not include services *per se*.

3.7 **Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Mobinil (Egypt), the Chairman of ITU-T Study Group 2, Tanzania and the United States** noted the need to consider convergence, while the **Chairman of ITU-T Study Group 2** elaborated by urging the group to consider that boundaries between hardware and software are diminishing; processing and securing information and signals are becoming an important component of many communications systems; and that (network) intelligence is both at the edge and the core. The Chairman further noted the drivers of the rapid convergence of information and communications technology: smart phones that allow entry, manipulation, processing downloading, streaming and viewing. He also highlighted the interconnection of these devices to each other, and to services moving to the cloud that is accessed over broadband via the Internet.

3.8 Based on these contributions, the **Correspondence Group Chairman** proposed specific guidelines for determining a working definition of “ICT” in the July 2013 report. These guidelines were endorsed by the **United States** in their written contribution; agreement with several was reflected in **Canada’s** written contribution; and at the 8 September meeting, the Correspondence Group agreed that the guidelines for selecting a working definition set forth in the report were acceptable. Accordingly, the Group intended that the working definition selected **should be**:

High level; clear, concise, brief; applicable to/defined in the context of the roles, responsibilities, and work of the ITU’s three Sectors; broad enough to take into account a converged environment; technologically neutral; consistent with United Nations’ human rights declarations; and confined to use in the recommendations and resolutions of each ITU sector;

and **should not**:

Include content or software-related references or applications; interfere with the security or integrity of networks; interfere with the protection of personal data; include services *per se*; appear in legally binding documents like the ITU Constitution or Convention; signal a willingness to extend the scope of ITU activities.

4. Overview of Proposed Definitions

4.1 Several definitions received included the elements/concepts of processing, transmission/delivery and storage of data or information. Fewer contained the idea of accessing, receiving or creating data and some definitions included devices, services, and applications.

4.2 In preparing its contribution to the Correspondence Group, **Nepal** conducted a consultation with concerned stakeholders, and reviewed various historical definitions of ICT prepared for the government of the United Kingdom, the revised national curriculum for England, the OECD, and Industry Canada. **Italy** highlighted Provisions 1011 and 1012 of the ITU Constitution in its contribution – the definitions of international telecommunication service and telecommunication, respectively.

4.3 **Tanzania** submitted the definition endorsed by the East African Community Partner States (**Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda**) in its Protocol for ICT networks (October 2012). **Belarus** submitted its preliminary State standard titled "Public information services based on ICT - General Requirements".

4.4 **The Russian Federation** provided a total of three options; the **Czech Technical University, Mobinil (Egypt)** and the **Odessa National Academy of Telecommunications (Ukraine)** each provided two options.

5. Specific Definitions Proposed

5.1 The working definition proposed by **Brazil** received direct written support from **Egypt** and qualified support from **Mali**.⁴ The proposed definition submitted by the **Chairman of ITU-T SCV** received written support from the **Odessa National Academy of Telecommunications (Ukraine)** with several modifications. Noting these views, during the 8 September 2013 meeting, all proposed definitions were reviewed, as each one served to advance the work.⁵ The Group further examined the options that, based on the discussions, appeared to incorporate the majority of the views expressed.⁶ Using a methodology proposed by **Switzerland** and the **Co-Convenor of the Correspondence Group**, participants further narrowed these options by selecting those which best fit the agreed guidelines and parameters, specifically the following:⁷

- *The use of electronic equipment and systems to collect, store and send telecommunications (telephone lines and wireless signals) data electronically.*
- *The use of communications infrastructures and services to send, broadcast, receive, store and process information.*
- *Devices, applications and services used to create, collect, store, process, transmit, receive and disseminate information.*
- *The convergence of telecommunications, broadcasting, computers, storage and audio-visual systems to enable users to create, access, store, transmit and manipulate information.*
- *Any use of electronic system, subsystem, equipment, device, application or method of any nature to design, set up and manage telecommunications.*
- *A set of processes, equipment and methods for information processing through telecommunications and computer technologies.*
- *Communication mechanisms and technologies that allow information to be electronically created, collected, stored, processed, transmitted, received, and disseminated.*

⁴ **Mali** stated that it supported **Brazil's** definition if the term "devices" could be understood to mean device, terminal, equipment, and system.

⁵ Links to all contributions and definitions are provided in Annex 1.

⁶ A more detailed description of the discussion of the working definitions can be found in Sections 4-5 of the Report of the 8 September 2013 meeting available at: <http://www.itu.int/md/D10-CG01-C-0040>

⁷ Proposals from **Brazil, Canada, Italy, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Tanzania, and the United Kingdom** were considered during this exercise.

6. Conclusion: Working Definition of the Term “ICT” for the ITU

6.1 Following extensive discussion, the Group agreed and selected a working definition of the term “ICT:”

Technologies and equipment that handle (e.g., access, create, collect, store, transmit, receive, disseminate) information and communication.

ANNEX

List of Definitions Proposed

Doc No.	Source	Proposed Definition(s)
CG01/001	N/A	Contribution withdrawn
CG01/002 Dec 21, 2012	United Kingdom Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Department for Culture, Media and Sport (United Kingdom)	The use of electronic equipment and systems to collect, store and send telecommunications (telephone lines and wireless signals) data electronically.
CG01/003 Jan 7, 2013	Zimbabwe Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from POTRAZ (Zimbabwe)	[A]n umbrella term that covers devices and applications used to communicate, create, disseminate, store, and manage information, including radio, television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software and satellite systems. ICT also covers the various services and applications associated with these devices and applications, such as videoconferencing and distance learning.
CG01/004 Jan 11, 2013	Belarus (Republic of) Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Ministry of Communications and Informatization (Belarus)	Information processes and methods of working with information, implemented through telecommunications and computer technology.
CG01/005 (Rev.1) March 13, 2013 (Rev.1) Jan 16, 2013	Odessa National Academy of Telecommunications n.a. A.S. Popov(Ukraine) Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Odessa National Academy of Telecommunications n.a. A.S. Popov (Ukraine)	A set of methods and means for information acquisition, processing, storage, view, providing of its integrity and also the means of information transfer in the space that provides some guaranteed level of quality of service.
CG01/006 Jan 21, 2013	Rwanda (Republic of) Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Agency (RURA) (Rwanda)	The use of communications infrastructures and services to send, broadcast, receive, store and process information.

<p>CG01/007 Jan 21, 2013</p>	<p>Azerbaijan Technical University (Azerbaijan) Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Azerbaijan Technical University (Azerbaijan)</p>	<p>Technologies of information processing and transmission.</p>
<p>CG01/008 Jan 30, 2013</p>	<p>Nepal Telecommunications Authority (Nepal) Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Nepal Telecommunications Authority (Nepal)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>tangible products deriving from or making use of the technologies devoted to or concerned with (i) the study and application of data and processing thereof i.e. acquisition, storage, manipulation, transfer, switching, control, management, transmission or reception of a diversity of data (ii) the development and use of the hardware, software and procedures associated with this delivery, or</i> ii. <i>the nodes and links that provides physical or over the air, information and communication connections between two or more defined points, or</i> iii. <i>services obtained by using above products and/or nodes and links.</i> <p>Where (i) above defines the ICT goods, (ii) defines ICT networks and (iii) defines ICT services and these three form the ICT sector.</p>
<p>CG01/009 Jan 31, 2013</p>	<p>Japan Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Japan)</p>	
<p>CG01/010 Jan 31, 2013</p>	<p>Cape Verde Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Agência Nacional das Comunicações (ANAC)(Cape Verde)</p>	<p>Technologies such as electronic devices and applications utilized individually or as an integrated system for creating, processing, storage and exchange of electronic data, allowing to improve efficiency in a wide diversity of service.</p>
<p>CG01/011 Jan 31, 2013</p>	<p>Brazil Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Agência Nacional de Telecomunicações (ANATEL)(Brazil)</p>	<p>Devices, applications and services used to create, collect, store, process, transmit, receive and disseminate information.</p>

<p>CG01/012 Jan 31, 2013</p>	<p>United States of America Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from the Department of State (United States of America)</p>	
<p>CG01/013 Jan 31, 2013</p>	<p>Czech Republic Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Czech Technical University in Prague (Czech Republic)</p>	<p><u>Option 1:</u> Instruments, tools or systems for processing and/or transmission and/or storage of information in signal form. <u>Option 2:</u> Instruments, tools or systems for processing and/or transmission and/or storage and/or representation of information in signal form.</p>
<p>CG01/014 Feb 1, 2013</p>	<p>Bulgaria, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania Joint contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Bulgaria, Lithuania, Portugal, and Romania.</p>	
<p>CG01/015 Feb 1, 2013</p>	<p>Russian Federation Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from the Russian Federation.</p>	<p><u>Option 1</u> Any process, methods, interconnected systems or subsystems of equipment, used in the collection, acquisition, storage, analysis, evaluation, estimation, management, processing, display, switching, interchange, transmission, or reception of any data or information. <u>Option 2</u> Information processes and working methods for information, implemented through computer aids and telecommunication facilities.</p>
<p>CG01/016 Feb 7, 2013</p>	<p>Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Ministerio del Poder Popular para Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación (MCTI), Venezuela (República Bolivariana de).</p>	<p>The body of knowledge, technologies, processes, media and resources that allow the transmission reception, processing and/or storage of any type of information.</p>
<p>CG01/017 Feb 11, 2013</p>	<p>Tanzania (United Republic of) Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority, United Republic of Tanzania.</p>	<p>The convergence of telecommunications, broadcasting, computers, storage and audio-visual systems in order to enable users to create, access, store, transmit and manipulate information.</p>

<p>CG01/018 Feb 13, 2013</p>	<p>Chairman, ITU-T Standardization Committee for Vocabulary (SCV) Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from the Chairman of the ITU-T Standardization Committee for Vocabulary (SCV).</p>	<p>Technologies that enable information creation, collection, entry, capturing, processing, securing, guaranteeing, storing, delivering communication by electronic means including transmission and display. These technologies include computers, user interfaces, software (programs/applications) and services, wireless networks, Internet, live broadcasting technologies (radio, television and webcasting), recorded broadcasting technologies (podcasting, audio and video players and storage devices), and telephony (fixed, mobile, satellite...)</p>
<p>CG01/019 Feb 5, 2013</p>	<p>ITU-T Study Group 16 Liaison statement from ITU-T SG16 to ITU-D SG1 - Invitation to participate in and provide input to the work of the Correspondence Group on the Elaboration of a working definition of the term "ICT"</p>	
<p>CG01/020 (Rev.1) Feb 15, 2013</p>	<p>ITU-T Study Group 5 Question12 (Guides and terminology on environment/climate change) Liaison statement from ITU-T SG5 to ITU-D SG1 - Liaison on definition of Information and Communication Technology, ICT</p>	
<p>CG01/021 Feb 19, 2013</p>	<p>Italy Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from the Ministry of Economic Development, Italy</p>	<p>Any use of electronic system, subsystem, equipment, device, application or method of any nature to design, set up and manage telecommunications.</p>
<p>CG01/022 Feb 19, 2013</p>	<p>ITU-T Study Group 2 Liaison statement from ITU-T SG2 to ITU-D SG1 - ITU-T SG2 input to the work of the Correspondence Group on the Elaboration of a Working Definition of the Term "ICT"</p>	
<p>CG01/023 Mar 7, 2013</p>	<p>Egypt Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from the National Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA), Egypt</p>	

<p>CG01/024 Mar 8, 2013</p>	<p>Chairman, ITU-T Study Group 2 (Operational Aspects of Service Provision & Telecom management) Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from the Chairman of ITU-T Study Group 2</p>	<p>Devices, equipment, interconnected systems and subsystems, applications and services used to create, collect, store, process, secure, transmit, receive, disseminate, and display information.</p>
<p>CG01/025 Mar 11, 2013</p>	<p>Democratic Republic of the Congo Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Ministère des Postes, Télécommunications et Nouvelles Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication, Democratic Republic of the Congo</p>	<p>Supports the definition proposed by the Director of the BDT during the June 2012 meeting of TDAG: Transparency, Inclusion and Dialogue.</p>
<p>CG01/026 Mar 13, 2013</p>	<p>Mali Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Autorité Malienne de Régulation des Télécommunications/TIC et des Postes (AMRTP), Mali</p>	<p>Supports the proposal by Brazil [C011] if the term "devices" can be understood as: device, terminal, equipment, and system</p>
<p>CG01/027 Mar 15, 2013</p>	<p>ITU-T Study Group 11 Liaison statement from ITU-T SG11 to ITU-D SG1 - Correspondent group on the elaboration of working definition of ICT</p>	
<p>CG01/028 Mar 27, 2013</p>	<p>Odessa National Academy of Telecommunications n.a. A.S. Popov(Ukraine) Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Odessa National Academy of Telecommunications n.a. A.S. Popov (Ukraine)</p>	<p>Option 1: A complex of methods and ways of processing and transmission of information, the joint use of which unifies information service in any field of users interests and provides a guaranteed level of quality. Option 2: Supports the proposal by the Chairman of SCV Refers to technologies that enable information creation, processing and delivering, communication by electronic means, including transmission and display. These technologies include computers, user interfaces, software (programs/applications) and services, wireless networks, the Internet, live broadcasting technologies radio, television and webcasting), recorded broadcasting technologies (podcasting, audio and video players and storage devices) and telephony (fixed, mobile, satellite...)</p>

<p>CG01/029 Mar 31, 2013</p>	<p>The Egyptian Company for Mobile Services (Mobinil) (Egypt) Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from The Egyptian Company for Mobile Services (Mobinil) (Egypt).</p>	<p>A term more specific to unified communications - basically the integration of cellular and fixed phones, computers, network hardware, software and related apps that enable users to transmit and manipulate information. Can also refer to the convergence of audio-visual and telephone networks with computer networks via single cabling or link system thus realizing large economic gains, savings in cost and time.</p>
<p>CG01/030 Apr 1, 2013</p>	<p>Russian Federation Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from the Russian Federation.</p>	<p>A set of processes, equipment and methods for information processing through telecommunications and computer technologies</p>
<p>CG01/031 Apr 4, 2013</p>	<p>Poland Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Poland.</p>	<p>Working with information by using mainly ready computer science tools, i.e, creating computer-related products and tools, such as theorems, theories, programs, applications, systems, computers, etc.</p>
<p>CG01/032 Apr 23, 2013</p>	<p>ITU-T Study Group 12 Liaison statement from ITU-T SG12 to ITU-D SG1 - Invitation to participate in and provide input to the work of the Correspondence Group on the Elaboration of a Working Definition of the Term "ICT" to ITU-D SG1</p>	
<p>CG01/033 May 8, 2013</p>	<p>ITU-T Study Group 17 Liaison statement from ITU-T SG17 to ITU-D SG1 - LSOR on invitation to participate in and provide input to the work of the Correspondence Group on the Elaboration of a Working Definition of the Term "ICT"</p>	

<p><u>CG01/034</u> Jun 3, 2013</p>	<p>ITU-T Study Group 3 <u>Liaison statement from ITU-T SG3 to ITU-D SG1 - Invitation to participate in and provide input to the work of the Correspondence Group on the Elaboration of a Working Definition of the Term "ICT" [to ITU-T SG2, TSAG and ITU-D SG1's Correspondence Group on the Elaboration of a Working Definition of the Term "ICT"</u></p>	
<p><u>G01/037</u> Aug 30, 2013</p>	<p>United States of America <u>Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from the Department of State (United States of America)</u></p>	
<p><u>CG01/038</u> Sept 4, 2013</p>	<p>Canada <u>Contribution to the work of the Correspondence Group on a working definition for "ICT" from Industry Canada (Canada)</u></p>	<p>Communication mechanisms and technologies that allow information to be electronically created, collected, stored, processed, transmitted, received, and disseminated.</p>
