經濟合作暨發展組織 知識經濟全球論壇──數位化經濟

OECD Global Forum on Knowledge Economy - The Digital Economy

經濟合作暨發展組織──
亞太經濟合作會議全球論壇：
數位化經濟政策立法架構

OECD-APEC GLOBAL FORUM: POLICY
FRAMEWORKS FOR THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

美國夏威夷檀香山Waikiki
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此摘要資料係為了將在2003年1月14-17日在美國夏威夷檀香山WaiKiKi舉行的「經濟合作暨發展組織（以下簡稱"OECD"）－亞太經濟合作會議（以下簡稱"APEC"）全球論壇：數位化經濟政策立法架構」而準備。主論壇在1月15-16日舉行，附帶活動則在1月14日和17日舉行。請注意，本計畫草案僅為了建立概念的目的而提供，相當程度仍需要徵詢合作夥伴們的建議。包括OECD會員國、委員會和OECD秘書處，APEC和其會員經濟體、企業和其他非政府組織。任何修正意見都是被歡迎的。本論壇由科學、技術和工業領導小組籌組中。

OECD數位化經濟全球論壇是OECD與非會員合作中心（www.oecd.org/ccnm.）經營的八個全球論壇中的一個。宗旨在強化和延伸與非OECD經濟體在一些議題上的關係，當該議題是OECD所專擅，且全球性對話具有重要性時。為了全球化經濟和資訊社會的進一步發展，數位化經濟全球論壇的重點，將專注在政策方向。

相關資訊可以從OECD網站、論壇的網頁上取得。網址是www.oecd.org/sti。

This note provides information on the preparation of the OECD-APEC Global Forum: Policy Frameworks for the Digital Economy which will take place at the Sheraton Waikiki, Honolulu, HI, U.S., 14-17 January 2003. The main Forum will take place on 15-16 January with connected events on 14 and 17 January. Please note that the draft Programme is provided for illustrative purposes only and requires extensive consultation with many partners. These include the OECD Member countries, in many committees and within the OECD Secretariat, APEC and its Member economies, business and other non-government entities. Input is welcomed. The Forum is being organised by the Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry.

The OECD Global Forum on the Digital Economy is one of eight "Global Forums" managed by the OECD's Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members (www.oecd.org/ccnm). Their objective is to deepen and extend relations with non-OECD economies in fields where the OECD has particular expertise and where global dialogue is important. The Global Forum on the Digital Economy will highlight policy directions for the future development of the global digital economy and information society.

Information is also available at the Forum page on the OECD web site at www.oecd.org/sti. Contacts: John Dryden (john.dryden@oecd.org) Tel +33 1 4524 9373; Fax +33 1 4430 6256; Asako Takahashi (asako.takahashi@oecd.org) Tel +33 1 4524 9951; Fax +33 1 4430 6259.

經濟合作暨發展組織 ——
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美國夏威夷檀香山，2003年1月14-17日

介紹

1. 本OECD❶和APEC❷初次合作之論壇，是OECD根據電子商務、全球數位經濟和資訊社會發展主軸而舉辦的系列性重要國際會議。由論壇東道主，美國政府，安排在檀香山郡的（Waikiki）城市舉行，並且由太平洋高科技研究國際中心（the Pacific International Center for High Technology Research, RICHTR）❸作為主辦單位。OECD數位化經濟全球論壇是OECD與非會員合作中心經營的八個全球論壇中的一個❹。其宗旨在強化和延伸與非OECD經濟體在一些議題上的關係，當該議題是OECD所專擅，且全球性對話具有重要性時。

2. 本全球論壇試圖為全球數位化經濟和資訊社會的未來發展指出政策方向，並且彰顯政策立法架構必須具有一致性和一貫性的重要。論壇特別關注的幾個議題，對OECD和APEC都具有高優先性和共同利益，但是或許還未重要到具有全球性之意義。

OECD-APEC GLOBAL FORUM: POLICY FRAMEWORKS FOR THE DIGITAL ECONOMY
THE SHERATON WAIKIKI, HONOLULU, HI, U.S., 14-17 JANUARY 2003

Introduction

1. This Forum, a joint initiative of the OECD❶ and APEC❷, follows the series of major international conferences organised by the OECD on the theme of electronic commerce, the global digital economy and information society. The United States Government, as hosts of the Forum, designated the City and County of Honolulu as host city and the Pacific International Center For High Technology Research (PICHTR) ❸ as the organising institution. The OECD Global Forum on the Digital Economy is one of eight "Global Forums" managed by the OECD's Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members❹. Their objective is to deepen and extend relations with non-OECD economies in fields where the OECD has particular expertise and where global dialogue is important.

2. The Global Forum is intended to highlight policy directions for the future development of the global digital economy and information society and to stress the importance of the coherence and consistency of those policy frameworks. The issues selected for particularly close attention in the Forum are of high priority and interest for both the OECD and APEC but are nevertheless important on a global basis.

APEC和OECD間的合作

3. 從OECD觀點，這些會議是組織針對這些議題而發起各類活動中最具象徵性的外部指標。OECD每一個委員會和組織中每個理事會的工作範圍，從統計、定量工作到政策分析，包括綱領和最適執行諮文的制訂。近幾年，對電子商務在接取、信賴、管制架構、利益的極大化和分享等藍圖的四個部分上，（OECD）都已給予極大的影響。最近更致力於將工作範圍引領至較廣泛性的數位化、知識經濟和資訊社會等目標上；並與其他團體策略合作以完成工作，包括全球性企業團體、勞工和民間社團組織等許多活躍於此領域的國際性組織。此會議聚集這些參與者，目的在促進政策的一致性，並討論出適合的政策方向和立法架構以作為合作行動的基礎。從APEC觀點，此會議代表著進一步的國際性合作，在諸多具優先性議題上與OECD採取一致的認知觀點。數位化經濟相關議題在APEC諸多工作小組和論壇中被密集的討論，並且共同描繪出電子化APEC策略（e-APEC Strategy）以作為下述三者的發展目標：1）促進資訊科技（IT）更佳利用之市場架構；2）促進企業電子化和基礎建設投資之法律和規範制度；3）為了改善公民生活（品質），訓練和投資應確保所有的APEC公民能使用網路並且運用資訊科技。

Co-operation between APEC and the OECD

3. From the OECD's perspective, these conferences are some of the most visible external signs of the Organisation's multidisciplinary activities on these issues. The OECD's work, coming from almost every committee and every directorate of the Organisation, ranges from statistics and quantitative work to policy analysis, guidelines and recommendations on best practices. In recent years the four-part "Blueprint" for electronic commerce of access, trust, regulatory framework and "maximising and sharing the benefits" has been the guide. More recently efforts have been made to bring this work into a broader goal of an inclusive digital, knowledge-based economy and information society. Work is carried out in co-ordination with other stakeholder groups, from global business groups, labour and civil society organisations to the many other international organisations active in this field. The conferences bring together these stakeholders to promote policy coherence and to discuss appropriate policy directions and frameworks for co-ordinated action. From APEC's perspective it marks a further step in international co-operation in recognition of the many priority issues in common with the OECD. Digital economy matters are discussed intensively in APEC in many of its working groups and fora, and have been drawn together in the e-APEC Strategy that has the goals of developing 1) market structures to promote greater use of IT, 2) the legal and regulatory regime needed to promote e-business and investment in infrastructure, and 3) the training and investment needed to assure that all APEC citizens can access the Internet and use IT to better their lives.

4. 除了共有七國（會員國）外，APEC和OECD在數位化經濟領域和許多議題的分享上有著悠久的合作歷史。APEC經濟體參與OECD與非會員合作中心（CCNM）的諸多計畫，特別是與數位化經濟有關的議題上。從1999年開始，APEC經濟體從頭到尾參與（CCNM）全系列電子商務的主要會議，且全部APEC經濟體在歷次的活動中都被邀請。此次活動是這兩個政治實體的第二次聯合會議，代表著對第一次全球資訊基礎建設會議中加強合作共識的回報；該次會議，係於1995年2月，由OECD、APEC和PECC❺在溫哥華聯合舉辦。

OECD歷次有關電子商務之會議

第一次OECD會議"廢除全球性電子商務障礙"，1997年在芬蘭土庫（Turku）舉行。第二次為內閣首長層級的會議，"無疆界世界：全球電子商務潛力的實現"，1998年在渥太華舉行，針對重要議題，發表了一些內閣首長宣言、一個OECD行動綱領，並且重行檢視在企業社群間已著手進行的自我規律行動。第三次為"OECD電子商務論壇"，1999年年底在巴黎舉行，對渥太華會議（結論之實施）進度，展開第一年的檢視工作，並且標示出仍有待完成的部分。

在該次會議諸多新興議題中，對經濟體間使用網路

4. Apart from having seven countries in common, APEC and the OECD have a long history of cooperation in the domain of the digital economy and share many objectives. APEC economies participate in various programmes of the OECD's Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members (CCNM), in particular on matters relating to the digital economy. APEC economies have participated throughout the whole series of major conferences on electronic commerce and all APEC economies have been invited to each event since 1999. The present event is, however, the second joint conference of the two entities and represents a return to closer co-operation in the first global conference on the Information Infrastructure that was a joint effort by the OECD, APEC and PECC❺, in Vancouver, February 1995.

Previous OECD Conferences on Electronic Commerce

The first OECD Conference "Dismantling the Barriers to Global Electronic Commerce, took place in Turku, Finland in 1997. The second, at Ministerial level, "A Borderless World: Realising the Potential of Global Electronic Commerce", in Ottawa in 1998, produced several Ministerial Declarations in key areas, an Action Plan for the OECD and reviewed self-regulatory actions undertaken by the business community. The third, the "OECD Forum on Electronic Commerce", at the OECD in Paris in late 1999, took stock of the first year's progress after Ottawa and highlighted the areas where much remained to be accomplished.

Among the emerging themes at that meeting was the recognition

差異性的議題（一般通稱為"數位落差"），和OECD應延伸其影響力至其他非會員經濟體和所有參與社群的需求被確認。此外，"管制vs.自我規律"的辯論被改變。一種整合性的、以發展能有效混合兩種策略（為目標）的努力被視為較妥當，且政策形成過程應該更具包容性。第四次會議為"OECD電子商務新興市場經濟論壇"，2001年1月在阿拉伯聯合大公國的杜拜舉行，是第一次這類的會議在OECD會員國以外的國家舉辦。此次活動端上台面者，是長期性願景的分享，就電子商務作為一個促進未來繁榮的平台，全球化電子市集的充分參與，和探究OECD與非會員經濟體間的共同性、差異性、與政策優先順序等議題進行討論。根據OECD與其他國際性計畫、如DOT FORCE在經濟成長工作上的共同規劃，本論壇強調電子商務政策與廣泛的經濟、社會和發展政策之立法架構，兩者一致的重要性。

論壇之前和之後的活動

　　5. 本次OECD-APEC"全球論壇：數位化經濟政策立法架構"將在2003年1月15-16日舉行。會議舉行前，在1月14日安排有兩場活動：由民間社團籌組的「公共之聲會議」，和由企業社群舉辦的「企業論壇」。1月17日則特別針對國際間主要之資訊通信科技研究計畫【initiative】的發展安排了半天的會議，俾利數位化

of the issue of differences in access between and within economies (what came to be known as the "digital divide") and the need for the OECD to build upon its outreach to non-member economies and to all stakeholder communities. In addition, the "regulation versus self-regulation" debate changed. An integrated effort to develop an effective mix of the two approaches was considered to be more appropriate, and the policy formulation process should be more inclusive. The fourth, "The OECD Emerging Market Economy Forum on Electronic Commerce", took place in January 2001 in Dubai, U.A.E. and was the first of its kind to be held outside the OECD's own membership. This event served to share long-term visions for electronic commerce as a platform for future prosperity and full participation in the global electronic marketplace and explored the commonality of, and differences between, policy priorities of the OECD and the non-member economies. Drawing together the OECD's work on economic growth with international initiatives such as the DOT Force, the Forum highlighted the importance of the coherence of policies for electronic commerce within the broader framework of economic, social and development policies.

Pre- and post-Forum events

　　5. The OECD-APEC "Global Forum: Policy Frameworks for the Digital Economy" will take place on 15-16 January 2003. It will be preceded on 14 January by two parallel events: the Public Voice Conference, organised by civil society groups, and a Business Forum, organised by the business community. On 17 January, there will be a

機會（DOT）工作執行小組❻、聯合國資訊通信科技（UN-ICT）工作組❼的工作能順利推展，且同時為資訊社會世界高峰會❽作準備。這些會議中的各項節目，將由以電子隱私資訊中心（EPIC）❾為首的民間社團聯盟，OECD企業與工業諮詢委員會（BIAC❿）贊助下的企業社群（特別是國際商會ICC⓫），和國際知名企業團體的負責人等分別籌備。

論壇宗旨

6. 本次會議關注的焦點，在全球數位化經濟政策立法架構的一致性需求。OECD的工作已再三強調（在成長性研究，在知識經濟的工作，和從電子商務工作中習得的經驗），資訊通信科技的政策必須與其他的政策要素和諧一致的被傳達。這些其他的要素，可以用不同的方式作連結。OECD採取的一種策略是，"掌握資訊通信科技的優點"作為補充能量，以控制科技擴散和創新、強化人力資本、促進企業創造力與冒險精神等，一言以蔽之，就是（在如宏觀經濟、政府事務、市場機能和社會條件等面上）"擷取最根本的利益"。然而，現在卻有重行檢測政策的需要，視政策的制訂是否按照發展基礎建設的需求而為之，而該基礎建設是為了達成以資訊通信科技為基礎的經濟成長和社會發展（一個數位化經濟和資訊社會）所需者。此基礎建設必須是強固的，富有機能和創新的，但是同時也應具有健全的根基，讓所有參與者包括在內，不論其是否為OECD會員。植基於先前的工作上，本會議尋求新觀念的獲得，並且將持續擴大在數位

special half-day meeting focussed on major international initiatives on ICTs for development. It will permit follow up of the work of the DOT Force Implementation Teams❻, the UN-ICT Task Force❼ and preparation for the World Summit on the Information Society❽. The programmes for these meetings will be developed respectively by a consortium of civil society bodies led by EPI❾, the business community (notably the ICC❿) under the aegis of BIAC⓫, and responsible persons associated with the international groups named.

Rationale for the Forum

6. The focus of the Conference is the need for coherent policy frameworks for the global digital economy. The OECD's work has repeatedly stressed (in the Growth Study, work on the Knowledge Based Economy and, the experience gained from work on electronic commerce) that ICT policies need to be expressed in a coherent manner in parallel to other policy elements. These other elements can be articulated in different ways. One OECD approach is to consider "seizing the benefits of ICTs" as complementary to "harnessing innovation and technology diffusion", "enhancing human capital", and "fostering firm creation and entrepreneurship" the whole in a context of "getting the fundamentals right" (i.e. macro-economic, governance, market function and social conditions). However, there is now a need to re-examine policymaking in the light of the need to develop the foundations of ICT-based economic growth and social development (a "digital economy" and an "information society"). The foundations must be strong, dynamic and innovative but also soundly based and inclusive of all stakeholders, both within and outside the

化經濟發展策略上政策相關資訊的交換過程。較之前鎖定在電子商務政策和策略的作法，此意味著更廣泛的聚焦和更周延的監督。

新觀念

7. 自1998年OECD內閣首長集會議在渥太華舉行以來，情況已經改變。經濟發展趨於遲緩，產業危機自2000年開始，而2001年9月恐怖份子的暴行更激起了另一種省思。什麼是"新的"議題？為什麼這些議題適合OECD在此時討論？有關政策原則，是否有新方向、聲明和共識的需求？

—整個1990年代，許多OECD國家強健的經濟成長力，可部分歸功於與資訊通信科技產業有關的生產力。OECD的工作說明了在某個層面上確實有所謂的"新經濟"，且資訊通信科技和電子商務是現今成長和生產力的關鍵要素。它們以促進1990年代的長期繁榮而著名，但同時卻被認為是導致現在景氣趨緩的元兇。然而不可避免的，政策制訂者仍希望藉由資訊通信科技產業再度刺激經濟的成長。數位化經濟已經"浮現"，現在正是探究(知識)經濟全貌的時點。

OECD membership. Building on preceding work, the conference will therefore seek to capture new ideas and continue the process of widening the exchange of policy relevant information on strategies for the digital economy. This will mean both a broader focus and more inclusive audience than previous events, which were targeted to electronic commerce policies and strategy.

What is new?

7. The situation has changed since the OECD Ministerial Conference in Ottawa in 1998. Economic slowdown and crisis in the industry from 2000 and the terrorist outrages of September 2001 have spurred a rethink. What is "new" and why are these themes appropriate for the OECD to discuss at this time? Is there a need for new directions, statements, and consensus regarding policy principles?

—The strong economic growth in many OECD countries throughout the 1990s was partly credited to productivity gains associated with ICTs. The work of the OECD has demonstrated that there certainly is a "New Economy"-in some respects and that ICTs and electronic commerce are now key elements of growth and productivity. They are credited with driving the "long boom" of the 1990s, but also blamed for the current slowdown. Inevitably, policymakers are looking to ICTs to restart growth. The digital economy has "emerged" and it is time to look at its place in the overall (knowledge-based) economy.

—在連結經濟和永續發展（如環境和社會）的目標上，關於資訊通信科技應扮演的角色，另有一種新的想法。作為一個促進成長和發展的新平台，的確，ICT有著全新、陌生，但是同時也是全球化、具獨立性的角色。為了經濟和社會目標，ICT和電子商務政策在整體政策立法架構上有了新的定位。也因此，政策的一致性成為知識經濟新的立法架構下常見的口號。

—我們有新的風險環境。這意味著脆弱性，由經濟和社會在資訊、通訊科技與基礎建設的功能性和取得性上的日漸依賴所導致。它也可以意味著，"從騙局中超脫"（beyond the hype），從1990年代末期財務和安全市場過份擴張的行為中汲取教訓。

—因資訊系統和網路滲透性本質而彰顯出的新的安全挑戰，是數位化經濟和資訊社會的核心議題。這些議題在2001年9月11日恐怖份子攻擊事件中被充分凸顯。如何能達到安全，同時能保存重要社會價值，如隱私權和個人自由？從經濟的觀點，安全、信賴和信心意味著什麼？如何衡量它們和它們的代價？如何能灌輸新的安全文化到數位化世界，在其中所有人恰如其份的扮演他們的角色？

—There is also a *new awareness of role of ICTs in linking economic and sustainability (i.e.* environmental and social) objectives. Indeed, ICTs have a new unfamiliar role - as a new platform for growth and development-but also for globalisation and interdependence. ICT and e-commerce policies have a new place in overall policy framework for economic and social goals. Thus, policy coherence is the watchword for the new framework for knowledge-based economics.

—We have a *new risk environment.* This can mean vulnerability due to the growing dependence of economies and societies on the availability and functionality of information and communications technologies and infrastructures. It can also mean looking "beyond the hype" to draw lessons from the over-exuberant behaviour of financial and securities markets in the late 1990s.

—The *new security challenges* posed by the pervasive nature of information systems and networks are at the very heart of the digital economy and information society. These were accentuated by the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001. How can one achieve security, while preserving important societal values such as privacy and individual freedom? What, from an economic standpoint, do security, trust and confidence mean and how can one measure them and their costs? How can one instil *a new culture of security* for the

一以創新為軸的成長階段，預期將伴隨著一些新科技的首次登場而來到，包括一些不可或缺的寬頻基礎建設、和第三代行動科技。由新的可能性提供並促成的服務和內容的視界和範圍，目前仍不清楚。但對於政策的挑戰和機會，如何滿足企業、經濟和社會目標的普遍性深思是必須的。

一要瞭解政府新的政策角色，仍需要一段時間。現今的經濟內涵是否需要重新檢測有關政府、企業和民間社團角色的共識？政府公開干預的時間是否仍未來到？

一事實上，在所有的參與者中，有新的伙伴加入。全球資訊和溝通科技是全球化不間斷的推動力。民間社團已經加入國際性企業，在多數政策形成的過程中成為不可或缺的對話者。新的公共-民營業界合作的平台，也幫助了政策目標的達成，並且充分利用由數位化經濟創造出的技術和市場機會。

一我們在時代中有新的角色。這些包括"新興市場經

digital world in which all actors play their appropriate part?

—The anticipated coming phase of innovation-leg growth will be accompanied by the rollout of some *new technologies* including a number of alternative broadband infrastructures and third generation mobile technologies. The scope and extent of the services and content that will be enabled by the new possibilities offered are as yet unclear. Common reflection on the policy challenges and opportunities for meeting business, economic and social goals is needed.

—It may be time, as well, to look at the *new policy role for governments*. Does the current economic context call for re-examination of the consensus regarding the roles of government, business and civil society? Is it still "premature" for government to be pro-active?

—In fact there are *new partners* among the stakeholders. The global information and communication technologies are relentless drivers of globalisation. Civil society has joined international business as an indispensable interlocutor in most policy formulation processes. New platforms for public-private co-operation may help achieve policy goals and exploit the technological and market opportunities created by the digital economy.

—We have *new players* on the scene. These include the

濟"。中國、巴西和印度，三者共佔據了全世界一半的人口。相較於OECD國家，他們（中國、巴西和印度）現在在電信密度和網路滲透的主要指標方面，有著相對低的連結率。然而，他們在ICT的應用和起飛，可能即將接近快速成長的階段。就如同新興市場經濟可以從執行國家e化策略中獲利，較低收入的發展中國家也是如此。"數位落差"當然存在於一個國家內部、和國與國間，然而兩個面向都應該被注意。擴張、深化全球電子市集和資訊社會以掌握優勢，對已發展國家和發展中國家的意義皆然。相關如資訊通信科技、消弭貧窮和發展等由DOT工作組、UN-ICT工作組和資訊社會世界高峰會提出的議題，在5年前根本無法引起重視。

一從這些趨勢導出的推論，是全球和區域性跨國組織對新的策略和新的合作環節的需求，特別是與數位落差和數位機會相關者。

論壇主題

8. 本次論壇有3個主題。每一個在全球性的尺度上都是緊急且相當重要的，對OECD和APEC經濟體也特別具

"emerging market economies". Together, China, Brazil and India together make up half the population of the world. Compared to the OECD countries they currently have relatively low connectivity in terms of the main indicators of teledensity and Internet penetration. However, they may be approaching a phase of rapid growth in take-up and implementation of ICTs. Lower-income developing countries, too, as well as emerging market economies can benefit from implementing national e-strategies. The "digital divide", of course, has both within-country and between-country dimensions and both aspects need attention. Broadening and deepening the global electronic marketplace and global information society holds benefits for developed and developing countries alike. Subjects such as ICT, poverty reduction and development, initiatives such as the DOT Force, the UN-ICT Task Force and the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) would not have attracted much attention only five years ago.

—A consequence of these trends is the need for *new approaches and new co-operative links* by global and regional international organisations-particularly concerning digital divide and digital opportunity.

Themes of the Forum

8. The Forum has three themes. Each of them are urgent and of great importance on a global scale and of particularly high priority for

有高優先性。主題的選擇，與2002年幾個最高階層團體所蒐集並設定優先順序的議程一致，包括2002年5月OECD理事會內閣階層會議、和2002年6月的八大工業國卡那那斯基斯Kananaskis高峰會。這些主題是：

—經濟－營造政策環境，促進資訊通信科技和電子商務在未來十年內在經濟復甦、成長、生產力和工作機會創造等的角色。

—安全和信賴－營造安全文化；從網路恐怖主義、網路犯罪到消費者與使用者信賴、認證機制等。

—全球化參與－為了發展的目的，營造一整體性的全球資訊社會，電子化政府和資訊通信科技。

目的

9. 檀香山論壇的目的在：

—增加對政策執行層面的了解，關於下一個十年內因為全球數位化經濟和資訊社會發展將帶來的挑戰和機會；並對新的和即將到來的政策議題，豐富其辯論內涵。

—鼓勵政策的一致性，以包攝範圍更廣的經濟、社

OECD and APEC economies. The choice of themes has been made consistent with the agenda priorities of several top-level gatherings in 2002, including the OECD Council at ministerial level in May 2002 and of the G-8 Kananaskis Summit in June 2002. The themes are:

—The economy - creating the policy environment that promotes the role of ICTs and electronic commerce in economic recovery, growth, productivity and job creation over the coming decade.

—Security and trust - creating a culture of security; from cyber terrorism and cyber crime to consumer and user trust, authentication, etc.

—Global participation - creating an inclusive global information society, e-government and ICTs for development.

Objectives

9. The objectives of the Honolulu Forum are to:

—Gain understanding of the policy implications of the challenges and opportunities raised by the next decade of development of the global digital economy and information society and enrich the debate on new and upcoming policy issues.

—Encourage the coherence of policies for "e-issues" within the

會、和發展政策的立法架構處理與電子化有關之議題，並且在政策策略較大的原則上促進共識，確保在全球化資訊社會中更好的參與，和最大可能、廣泛地分享全球數位化經濟的利益。

—釐清各類參與者的角色（政府、企業、民間社團、國際組織），特別是電子化環境下政府涉入的角色。

—彰顯國際性合作的潛在需求，包括對如OECD和APEC等組織長期性策略角色（的定位）。

—自1997年以降，（OECD）在電子商務的工作，一直針對營造更好的政策共識、引進國際組織合作，尤其是確認不同參與者角色的目標進行中。本次論壇將深化此政策議程。

參與者

10. 根據OECD此系列之前的活動推算，估計約有300-500名的參與者蒞臨。除了OECD和APEC會員（全部有44個經濟體）外，約有25個經濟體將被邀請，包括所有地理區中的新興市場和發展中的經濟體。就如同之前被邀請籌辦、並成功舉行的的企業論壇和公共之聲會議一般，企業和民間社團組織在主論壇中將扮演顯著的

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broader framework of economic, social and development policies and promote consensus on broad principles of policy strategies to ensure greatest participation in global information society and to maximise and widely share the benefits of the global digital economy.

—Clarify the roles of the various stakeholders (governments, business, civil society, international bodies) notably the evolving role of governments in the electronic environment.

—Highlight the potential requirements for international co-operation, including the longer term strategic role of entities such as the OECD and APEC.

—Work on e-commerce since 1997 has aimed at creating greater policy consensus, bringing international organisations together and *inter alia* clarifying roles of different stakeholders. This forum should move the policy agenda further.

Participation

10. About 300-500 participants are envisaged, in line with previous OECD events in this series. In addition to the OECD and APEC members (44 economies in all) about 25 other economies will be invited to include both emerging market and developing economies from all geographical zones. Business and civil society organisations will play a significant role in the main Forum as well as

角色。邀請函將廣發給各國際組織，從跨政府組織的聯合國家族組織、其他全球性組織，到區域性團體。

論壇產出和討論狀況

11. 檀香山論壇定位在非正式、高階層會議。所有參與者，毫無例外的根據他們的個人能力與會。在OECD與非會員合作的計畫活動中屬於例行性的集會（方式）被採用，以鼓勵公開與直接的辯論。此外，工作會議也已籌畫，為演講者和與會者的公開討論保留適當的發言機會。此論壇將不會產生正式的決定、協定或宣言。個人可自為聲明，包括總結性概述和由主持人、引言人、紀錄人、OECD與APEC代表們所做的結論式聲明，但不涉及其他與會者，OECD、APEC或其會員。然而，本論壇預計這些討論將有助於觀念的具體化和議題的釐清，並且對其他論壇將採取的行動發生影響力。

會前準備資料

12. 會議文件由OECD秘書處準備，將包括會議議程、實用資訊、和議題文件。此外，也有對各類參與者，在數位化經濟領域，現有和規劃中的國際活動（包括OECD在內的國際和區域組織）的報告。關於個別的會

being invited to organise the Business Forum and Public Voice Conference which have been a successful feature of previous gatherings. Invitations will also go to a wide range of international organisations. These range from intergovernmental bodies from the UN family and other global organisations, to regional bodies.

Status of the discussions and Forum outputs

11. The Honolulu Forum is pitched at high working level and is informal. *All participants, without exception, do so in their personal capacity.* This convention, which is normal practice for events in the OECD's programme of co-operation with non-members, is adopted to encourage open and frank debate. In addition, the working sessions are structured so as to leave adequate opportunity for open discussion between the speakers and the floor. The Forum will not yield formal decisions, agreements or declarations. Statements, including summing-up and concluding statements by the Chair, the moderators, the Rapporteur and the representatives of the OECD and APEC are made in good faith but do not engage the other participants, the OECD, APEC or their Member economies. However, it is intended that the discussions will help to crystallise ideas, clarify issues and influence the actions taken in other appropriate fora.

Preparatory Documentation

12. Preparatory documentation prepared by the OECD Secretariat will include the Programme, Practical Information and an Issues Paper. In addition there will be a report on the Current and Projected International Activities in the domain of the Digital

議，OECD秘書處和其他參與者將提供另外的文件。這些文件與會議資料，在徵得作者同意後，將會被張貼在論壇網站上。

會議成果

13. 會議的主要成果（物件）將在閉幕結尾聲明中呈現。將由兩個組織準備，並在會議過程中根據需要修正，主要講者暫訂為OECD秘書長和副秘書長。此文件隨後會傳送給APEC和OECD下的各類團體、委員會等，而不論這些團體認為何種行動適合執行。同時，將有一份紀錄報告，描述各類會議的討論和報告的實況摘要。

14. 此外，會議過程中，有些團體或許會希望傳遞一些資訊、或重要活動訊息給其他組織，如資訊社會世界高峰會將於2003年12月10-12日在日內瓦舉行。

NOTE

❶http://www.oecd.org經濟合作暨發展組織

Economy of the various stakeholders, notably the international and regional bodies, including the OECD. The OECD Secretariat and other participants will provide other documents that refer to individual sessions. These documents, along with presentation materials will be posted, with the permission of the authors, on the Forum web site.

Outputs

13. The main outputs ("deliverables") emerging from the conference will be presented in a *Closing Statement*. This will be prepared by the two organisations, amended as necessary during the course of the Conference and delivered by a main speaker, tentatively intended to be the OECD Secretary General or Deputy Secretary General. This document would be submitted to the various APEC and OECD groups, committees, etc., for whatever action these groups see fit to implement; and a *Rapporteur's report*, a factual summary account of the presentations and discussions of the various sessions.

14. In addition, drawing on the proceedings of the Conference, the group may wish to offer a contribution for transmission to other entities or landmark events such as the World Summit on the Information Society. The latter will take place in Geneva on 10-12 December 2003.

註釋

❶http://www.oecd.org Organisation for Economic Co-operation and

❷http://www.apecsec.org.sg/ 亞太經濟合作會議

❸http://www.pichtr.org/ 太平洋高科技研究國際中心

❹http://www.oecd.org/ccnm OECD與非會員合作中心

❺http://www.peec.net/ 太平洋經濟合作理事會

❻http://www.dotforce.org/ 數位化機會工作小組

❼http://unicttaskforce.org/ 聯合國資訊通信科技工作小組

❽http://www.itu.int/wsis/ 資訊社會世界高峰會

❾http://www.epic.org/ 電子隱私資訊中心

❿http://www.biac.org/ OECD企業與工業諮詢委員會

⓫http://www.iccwbo.org/ 國際商會

Development

❷http://www.apecsec.org.sg/ Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation

❸http://www.pichtr.org/ Pacific International Center For High Technology Research

❹http://www.oecd.org/ccnm OECD Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members

❺http://www.pecc.net/ Pacific Economic Cooperation Council

❻http://www.dotforce.org/ Digital Opportunity Taskforce

❼http://unicttaskforce.org/ United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Task Force

❽http://www.itu.int/wsis/ World Summit on the Information Society

❾http://www.epic.org/. Electronic Privacy Information Center

❿http://www.iccwbo.org/. International Chamber of Commerce

⓫http://www.biac.org/ Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD