

Supporting Document 9.4

Revised Tariffs for Dial up and Dedicated Internet Services (2002)

[Source: www.telecom.net.et/tarrif.html]

Revised tariffs for Dial up and Dedicated Internet Services

1. For Dial up Service

1.1 Access Charge	
Connection fee	Birr 332.00
Monthly rental	Birr 23.00
Guarantee Dep.	Birr 130.00
Setup/Configuration fee	Birr 60.00 (optional)
Visiting fee	Birr 50.00

1.2 Utilization	
Up to 1800 minutes	Birr 0.11/min.
1801 to 3600 minutes	Birr 0.08/min.
Above 3600 minutes	Birr 0.06/min

2. For 64 kbps Dedicated Service

Connection fee	Birr 1,872.00
Monthly rental	Birr 4,752.00
Installation fee	Birr 100.00
Guarantee deposit	Birr 4,752.00

3. For dedicated Internet Service greater than 64kbps, the following rules shall be applied.

- Initial charge = Initial charge for **64kbps** x **n** x **0.75** where n is equivalent or greater than 2.
- Monthly rental = Monthly rental for **64kbps** x **n** x **0.75** where n is equivalent or greater than 2.

As it is well known the Internet leased service can best be provided via existing DDN facilities. The charges in such cases however should be the sum of the charges associated to the Internet and the DDN Services. The above charges do not include 15% service tax.

4. Others

4.1 Others	
For each additional E-mail box	Birr 20.00 per Month
Hard Disk rent for: HTML files Audio/Video and Database files	Birr 17.00 per MB Birr 42.00 per MB
Domain Name Resistration Setup fee Domain name rent	Birr 418.00 Birr 500.00 per Year
Monthly Charge for One IP Address	Birr 18.00
Monthly Charge for Virtual IP Address	Birr 4.00

Supporting Document 9.5

DEFINITION FOR THE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

The attached list of industries was approved by delegates attending the Second *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Indicators for the Information Society under the aegis of the ICCP Statistical Panel and is submitted to the ICCP Committee for declassification. The definition is a compromise, limited to those industries which facilitate, by electronic means, the processing, transmission and display of information, and it excludes the industries which create the information, the so-called 'content' industries. The definition permits the immediate gathering of statistics for international comparison in an area of considerable policy importance because of deregulation and technological change. The statistics and their comparison will contribute to the work of the next stage of the Panel which is the development of a similar list of content industries and a classification of products which belong to the information and communication technology (ICT) sector.

On the basis of this decision, it was further decided that the definition being proposed would not include any "parts" of industries but would rather include the entire industry even though in some cases the latter might not be strictly an ICT activity. Exceptions to this general rule, could be considered whenever it was felt, by the majority of countries, that the complete exclusion of an industry would mean the exclusion of a significant number of businesses which are producing ICT goods and services.

A set of principles was adopted that would provide a conceptual basis to the selection of industries chosen as "ICT".

For manufacturing industries, the products of a candidate industry must:

- be intended to fulfill the function of information processing and communication, including transmission and display; or
- use electronic processing to detect, measure and/or record physical phenomena, or to control a physical process.

Components primarily intended for use in such products are also included.

For service industries, the products of a candidate industry must:

- be intended to enable the function of information processing and communication by electronic means.

In the view of the members of the Panel, the 'information economy' consists of the economic activities of those industries that produce content, and of the ICT industries that move and display the content. These

economic activities include the use of information and of ICT products by both people and business. The 'information society' includes the social impact of the information economy. These "working definitions" were seen as a means to promote discussion of the definitions of the constituent parts and of their boundaries. They could not be seen as final until agreement had been reached on the parts. The next steps in building indicators for the information society is agreement on a definition of the content industries which, when added to the ICT definition, will provide a working definition of the information economy. At the same time, the Panel will develop a classification of ICT products, which will permit the gathering of statistics on the ICT output of industries not included in the definition.

The proposed definition of ICT includes the following International Standard Industry Classifications (ISIC Rev.3) industries:

Manufacturing

3000 Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery

3130 Manufacture of insulated wire and cable

3210 Manufacture of electronic valves and tubes and other electronic components

3220 Manufacture of television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy

3230 Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus, and associated goods

3312 Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except industrial process control equipment

3313 Manufacture of industrial process control equipment

Services -- goods related

5150 Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies

7123 Renting of office machinery and equipment (including computers)

Services -- intangible

6420 Telecommunications

7200 COMPUTER AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

After some deliberation, the Panel excluded the Reproduction of Recorded Media industry (ISIC 2230) as it was felt to belong to the content industries in ISIC Division 22, Publishing, Printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media. Retail sale of household appliances, articles and equipment (ISIC 5233) was excluded because the classification was felt to be inaccurate for the purpose intended. The same argument applied to wholesale trade, but it was possible there, using NACE, to offer guidelines for more precise reporting. This reflected the view that, although no part classes would be included in the definition, exceptions could be

considered when the complete exclusion of an industry would mean the exclusion of a significant number of businesses, which are producing ICT goods and services.

The proposed definition results from the on-going work of the ICCP Statistical Panel, in collaboration with Eurostat and the Eurostat Task Force on Information Society Statistics.