

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. The Team for drafting the Strategy and Action Plan for IS development was formed in summer 2003. ToR for Strategy and Action plan were produced. The Draft National policy for IS development was submitted for adoption to the Steering board in December 2003. The draft Strategy for IS development was completed. National Policy and Strategy for IS dev. were publicly discussed. There was an active participation of the</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 e-Croatia 2007. Operational Plan of implementation for National ICT Strategy and Program e-Croatia in 2004. were adopted by the Government.</p> <p>In December 2004. Government adopted Strategy of the Programme One Stop Shop and accompanying Plan of Actions.</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". This is considered as the milestone in 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>The Team for National IS Strategy was formed and the final output is expected by April 2005. Presently the first draft of the Strategy is in the consultation process. In order to include the citizens in the proces of Strategy creation, numerous public discussions, debates and forums were organized.</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 formulate and adopt by the end 2004 National Strategy on IST for Development and Action Plan for its implementation.</p> <p>National Policy on IS building was adopted on June 8, 2004 in a Government Decision nr. 632.</p> <p>National Strategy on IS "e-Moldova" was created through UNDP technical assistance project from August 2003 to December 2004. In December 2004 the Strategy was sent to the Government for adoption.</p> <p>"The National Strategy on Information Society Development called "e-Moldova" and Action Plan for its implementation was adopted by the</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>The National Strategy for Information Society was adopted at the Government session held on 17 June 2004.</p> <p>Action Plan for its implementation was also adopted.</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 the development process.</p> <p>National Policy of Information Society was drafted by the Ministry of Science and Environmental Protection and will be consolidated by the end of March 2005 and proposed to the parliament for adoption by 15 April 2005.</p> <p>By the first Steering Committee meeting in February 2005, the Project on National Strategy for IS Development was officially launched. The Project is supported by UNDP. It is conceptualized that this process will involve the representatives of all national stakeholders, as well as international experts.</p> <p>Strategy will</p>

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<p>Cabinet Level Bodies for the development of IS on the basis of the unified model ToR prepared by the eSEE WG</p>	<p>The Cabinet Level State Body for IS Development, which was established Close to the Prime Minister's Cabinet is dissolved.</p> <p>The CLS Body was 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, as well as the recommendations from the Policy and Strategy for Information Society development, the Agency in charge of implementing the Strategy for Information Society development and facilitating ICT related issues will soon become operational.</p> <p>There is a strong political will about the need for the forming of the Agency.</p> <p>In this respect, the Council of Ministers formed the working group , which in March 2005 prepared the Law for establishment of the State Agency for IS.</p> <p>The Law will be submitted to the Council of Ministers and BiH Parliament in the following month.</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 moninating 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 significantly increases the speed of implementation of eSEE Agenda and consolidates the effort that has so far been invested in the ICT related issues.</p> <p>The Commission is also tasked with collecting the information on ICT related activities, facilitating information flow and exchange of ideas. It is also identified as a focal point for developing the National ICT Strategy.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Since June 2001 the Department of Information Technologies was a Cabinet-level body in charge for information society. In addition to the governmental body, 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>On April 14, 2005, based on the Parliamentary Decision regarding new composition of the Government of Republic of Moldova, the Ministry of Information Development was created. It merged the former Department of Information Technologies and Telecommunications Directorate of the former Ministry of Transport and Communications.</p>	<p>In the National Strategy a suggestion related to constitution of Government bodies for the development of IS has been included. This function is still under the competency of ICT Department within the Secretariat for Development of Government of Montenegro.</p> <p>Council for Information Society, headed by the Prime Minister, is established. Its members are the key Ministers, as well as University Professors, Experts NGO Representatives, Public and Private Enterprises.</p> <p>In this context, there is a regular weekly consultative session on the level of the Prime Minister cabinet.</p>	<p>Separate cabinet-level body (ITIA) was established in February 2001. Additional powers were granted in May 2002 and April 2003.</p> <p>In April 2003, ITIA separated from the Ministry of Science, Technology and Development. It became 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, implementation and use of Internet in e-Government and e-Administration, data protection, ICT standards development and implementation.</p>

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<p>Benchmarking Procedures</p>		<p>Benchmarking process and indicators are defined within BiH Strategy and Action Plan.</p> <p>In this context, UNDP has prepared the three-year project, which will introduce the the process of benchmarking the information society in Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p> <p>BiH Agency for statistics fully cooperates with EUROSTAT.</p>	<p>Statistical Office has been cooperating with Eurostat.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Law on Official Statistics adopted in June 2003 conforms to EUROSTAT recommendations and gives a suitable legal framework to the Statistical Office of Croatia taking also into account the relevant EU requirements.</p> <p>CGO for e-Croatia has contracted the consulting company to carry out a benchmarking study of availability of gov. services according to the methodology used by EC.</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.</p> <p>The 1 INF form includes sections on staff, software, hardware, networks and financial means for informatization.</p> <p>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 and addressed in the further process of National Strategy implementation.</p>	<p>State Statistical body is working with Eurostat for over a year to increase its capacity for benchmarking.</p> <p>Program of statistical researches in 2006 to 2009 is being prepared and ITIA is looking forward to include IS indicators.</p> <p>Serbian statistical office made precalculation for IS indicators research. ITIA is looking forward to obtain financials from alternate resources.</p>
<p>Benchmarking Procedures</p> <p>(CONTINUED)</p>							

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e- Signature	Not done yet	<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.</p> <p>The proposal for the e-signature law and law on e-commerce was drafted in the context of UNDP's e-legislation reform project. This set of laws is currently being discussed at round table and expert debates. The law will be submitted to the Council of Ministers in April and its adoption is expected in June.</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>Central Government Office for e-Croatia has prepared the proposal of the Law on electronic documents. After public debate the Draft will be submitted to the Government for further procedure.</p>	<p>The Law on Data in Electronic Form and Electronic Signature was passed by Parliament in April 2001. There is no evidence of any significant use in practice.</p>	<p>The Electronic Document and Digital Signature Act was passed on 15 July 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 directive 1999/93/EC. The preparation of proper sub-law acts is under way.</p> <p>The Law on e-Commerce was passed in December 2004.</p> <p>The Secretariat for Development of Montenegro is due to start ECDL certification process.</p>	<p>The Law was adopted in December 2004. Associated set of legal rules are prepared and submitted to the Minister in charge. Its adoption and promotion is expected by March 2005.</p> <p>Legislation on e-Business / e-Trade support will be completed by October 2005. EU directives will be respected.</p>

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<p>Law on Cybercrime</p> <p>Law on Cybercrime</p> <p>(CONTINUED)</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>The task of drafting the proposal on Law on Cybercrime will probably be a part of e-Legislation Reform project.</p>	<p>In November 2001 Croatia signed the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime. During 2003 some laws were amended to implement the Convention.</p>	<p>Macedonia has ratified the Cyber-crime Convention.</p>	<p>The Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime was signed but not ratified.</p> <p>Ammendments to the Penal Code were introduced in April 2002, namely in the chapter on crimes in informatics sphere.</p>	<p>Ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime is under the competency of the State Union of SRM. Montenegro separately implemented the sanctions of cyber crime within the Chapter 28: "Criminal acts against the computer data security" is a part of Penal Code, endorsed in 2003. The parts of 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,</p>	<p>Criminal Code was changed in April 2003 to include some Cyber-crime provisions.</p> <p>EC Convention on Cyber Crime alongside some other conventions was signed in Helsinki at the meeting of Ministers of Justice in April 2005.</p>

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Law on Telecommunications	Adoption of legal ICT and Telecommunication framework is perceived as a big challenge. Any kind of assistance in the framework of Stability Pact or other regional initiatives, in this context, is highly appreciated.	The Law on Communications was passed in November 2002. This is a third version of the Law which is fully in 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.	Telecommunication Law, harmonized with the new EU framework for electronic communications networks and services, was 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. Regulatory Agency was formed in 2004. It has already issued licences for two additional fixed operators and one mobile operator.	Amendments in the existing Law on Telecommunication were adopted by the Parliament in 2003. However the changes are fairly minor. The new Law on Electronic Communications was enacted in February 2005 and it shall regulate the communications area based on the European legislation, more precisely, the directives and recommendations from the reform packages of the EU such as: 2002/19/EC, 2002/20/EC, 2002/21/EC, 2002/22/EC, 2002/77/EC, 2002/58/EC, 2002/67/EC, 2000/2887/ED, 98/48/EC, 98/34/EC, 98/84/EC, 98/61/EC, 97/33/EC, 98/10/EC, 92/44/EC The new law will provide liberalization and competition in all segments of the telecommunications market.	Telecommunication Act was adopted in July 1995. Last changes to the law were introduced in June 2003. 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. Discussion of the Draft has taken place in November 2004 with participation of representatives of government bodies, operators and private sector.	Law on Telecommunication was adopted by the Parliament in December 2000. A number of by-laws has been adopted since. The bodies that exercise competencies in this Law are: the Government of Montenegro, the Ministry responsible for telecommunications activities and Agency for telecommunications established in March 2001. Development of Policy for telecommunications sector development, funded by USAID, has started in November 2004.	Adopted in March 2003. Regulatory body is in the process of being formed. In accordance with this law, the Agency for telecommunications has to be formed as a professional regulatory body. The Law is harmonized with EU directives.

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Law on Personal Data Protection	<p>Law on personal data protection is partly regulated by Telecommunication Law, and partially in other laws, but not yet regulated by a separate law.</p>	<p>The Law was Adopted in 2001. Its implementation is unfolding in a 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>Law on Personal Data Protection was adopted in June 2003. Harmonized with Directive 95/46/EC.</p> <p>Agency for personal data protection was formed in 2004 and it is becoming fully operational.</p>	<p>Initial Law on Personal Data Protection was passed in 1994 and amended in January 2002.</p>	<p>The basic act in the field of legal regulation of the collection, 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. Presently the draft law is sent to the Council of Europe.</p>	<p>Personal data protection is under the competency of the State Union of SRM. Within the Government of Montenegro, the competent Ministry prepared the proposals for: Law of the usage of the regulations, defined within the State Union of SRM, on the territory of Montenegro, Law on the changes of the Penal Code and the Law on Optic Disks.</p>	<p>The Law on Personal Data Protection was adopted in 1998 on a Federal level. Currently, there is no enforcement on the Republic level.</p> <p>The Law was drafted in February 2005 and internal consultations are being organized.</p>

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<p>Promotion of Information Society for Development</p> <p>Promotion of Information Society for Development</p> <p>(CONTINUED)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT Forum was established in June 2003 and its work is under consolidation. <p>Albanian Government is taking important steps for the development of the Internet Service in Albania:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “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 ICT projects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> General Directorate of P&T supports the government institutions in the process of preparation of the procedures and technical specification in establishment of Internet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT Forum, a project founded by UNDP and 7 sub-projects that have resulted from this project, 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 integration. State Custom information system, is in the phase of finalization and its use has recently begun. 	<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 including 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 has upgraded its backbone to 1Gb.</p> <p>55% of students living in student dormitories have been equipped with internet connection to CARNet free of charge upon authorization.</p>	<p>Establishment of Information and Communications Technology Centers 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 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 	<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):</p> <p>Governmental portal with links to the Ministries’ web-sites, recent news, activities and initiatives; web-sites of the president and parliament,</p>	<p>There is a reorganization of state administration in the Government of Montenegro.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet site of the Government of Montenegro has been settled. 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. A Government ICT Council was established in 2004. Its members are from education and research fields and ICT public & private enterprises. A postgraduate programs at the University of Montenegro in e-Health and e-Government have been established. Government of Montenegro is supporting annual ICT Festival (INFOFEST) as 	<p>ICT Forum was 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>In December 2004 in Belgrade, one day seminar for community representatives was organised. Standardization and automation of work and documents flow in local governments as well as security program development were the main topics and certain solutions were presented. More than</p>

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<p>Establishment of Regional Cooperation and National Implementation Mechanisms</p>		<p>BiH ICT Forum, BiH Telecommunication Society (NGO) and BiH Information Technology Society (NGO) were founded.</p> <p>Proposal for budgetary funding in 2004 for eSEE appointed representatives and local costs of the functioning of the eSEE Working Group was submitted to the Ministry of Transport and Communications.</p>	<p>In September 2002 Croatian Government adopted Decision on establishing working groups for the purposes of harmonising 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 Communautaire is in place. All new legislation is screened for EU compliance.</p>	<p>Establishing a link with the regional Local Government Information Network (LOGIN) Web Site.</p> <p>On February, 15 2005 the Government signed the contract with United Nations High Commissariat for Refugees –UNHCR , in support to the process of European Integration.</p> <p>On 14 February 2005 in Brussels the delegation headed by the Prime Minister H.E. Mr. Vlado Buckovski and Deputy Prime Minister Ms. Radmila Sekerinska, submitted the Answers to the Questionnaire of the European Commission.</p>	<p>Active participation in international projects and programs to foster harmonization of national legislation in the field of human rights 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation of the Agency for Telecommunications with INA Academy was established. Therefore, INA Focal Point in Podgorica was established in September 2004. • National Academic Computer Network has been built in the joint cooperation of the incumbent Telecom Operator, University and Government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separate cabinet-level body (ITIA) was established in February 2001. - JISA organization will be accredited as certificate authorities for ECDL. - The Law on free access to public information was adopted in November 2004. - Intellectual property rights are regulated by several laws. Patent Law, Trademark Law, Law on designs and models, Law on geographical indications and Law on the protection of topographies of integrated circuits were adopted in 2004. - Law on copyright and related rights was adopted in December 2004 in Federal Parliament. Among other rights copyright on data bases are regulated. - Agency for registration of companies is operational from February 2005. SW for register maintenance is in use.
<p>Establishment of Regional Cooperation and National Implementation Mechanisms</p> <p>(CONTINUED)</p>							

