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**The U.S. Embassy in Ukraine**

**Information Technology  
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**Newsletter**

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## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

### GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

#### **TELECOMMUNICATIONS BENEFITING DEVELOPMENT, EXPERTS SAY, (CELL PHONES, RADIO BROADCASTS HIGHLIGHTED AT USAID FORUM)**

**By Kathryn McConnell, Washington File Staff Writer, August 3, 2006**

Washington -- Expanded access to modern telecommunications technology in recent years has brought more residents of poor countries useful information on such topics as health, agriculture and elections, says a top official of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

The challenge for development workers and donors is to sustain this path of progress so "telecommunications can become a main part of development," said Joseph Carey, director of education programs in USAID's economic bureau.

Carey spoke August 3 at a USAID forum on reaching the world's poor through telecommunications.

People in developing countries generally regard independent radio as a "credible" source of information, said William Smith, vice president of the Academy for Educational Development, a Washington-based nongovernmental organization.

And, he said, when people have "confidence" that the information they learn from a radio might be able to help them improve their lives, they are more likely to take some positive action, such as avoiding unprotected sex or quitting smoking, added USAID's Stephen Sposato.

Smith said part of the influence of radio broadcasts in developing countries stems from the fact that people often group around a radio to listen to programs. They then discuss the information they have heard and make decisions that sometimes benefit the entire community, he said.

[http://italy.usembassy.gov/viewer/article.asp?article=/file2006\\_08/alia/a6080302.htm](http://italy.usembassy.gov/viewer/article.asp?article=/file2006_08/alia/a6080302.htm)

#### **FTC FINDS RAMBUS UNLAWFULLY OBTAINED MONOPOLY POWER**

##### **Deceptive Conduct Fostered "Hold-Up" of Computer Memory Industry**

**Federal Trade Commission, For Release: August 2, 2006**

By a unanimous vote, the Federal Trade Commission has determined that computer technology developer Rambus, Inc. unlawfully monopolized the markets for four computer memory technologies that have been incorporated into industry standards for dynamic random access memory – DRAM chips. DRAMs are widely used in personal computers, servers, printers, and cameras.

In an opinion by Commissioner Pamela Jones Harbour, the Commission found that, through a course of deceptive conduct, Rambus was able to distort a critical standard-setting process and engage in an anticompetitive "hold up" of the computer memory industry. The Commission held

that Rambus's acts of deception constituted exclusionary conduct under Section 2 of the Sherman Act and contributed significantly to Rambus's acquisition of monopoly power in the four relevant markets. The Commission has ordered additional briefings to determine the appropriate remedy for "the substantial competitive harm that Rambus's course of deceptive conduct has inflicted."

<http://www.ftc.gov/opa/2006/08/rambus.htm>

**CHILD PORNOGRAPHY ON THE INTERNET. [Problem-Oriented Guide for Police]  
Richard Wortley and Stephen Smallbone  
United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services  
(COPS). May 2006. 06AD176**

[Note: This series of reports is designed for law enforcement officers and those who work with them to address community problems. These guides have drawn on research findings and police practices in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia.]

The guide begins by describing the problem and reviewing factors that increase the risks of Internet child pornography. It then identifies a series of questions that will assist law enforcement officers in analyzing the local Internet child pornography problem(s). Finally, it reviews responses to the problem and what is known about these from evaluative research and police practice.

Internet child pornography is unlike most crimes local police departments handle. Local citizens may access child pornography images that were produced and/or stored in another city or on another continent. Alternatively, they may produce or distribute images that are downloaded by people thousands of miles away. An investigation that begins in one police district will almost certainly cross jurisdictional boundaries. Therefore, most of the major investigations of Internet child pornography have involved cooperation among jurisdictions, often at an international level. Appendix C provides specific information on cases in which there was coordinated law enforcement operations across jurisdictions, most involving international cooperation.

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1729> [pdf format, 103 pages]

**2005 REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT: INFORMATION SECURITY OVERSIGHT  
OFFICE  
National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Information Security Oversight  
Office (ISOO). May 25, 2006. (06AD135)**

ISOO oversees the security classification programs in both government and industry and reports annually to the President on their status. This NARA office:

1. Promotes and enhances the system that protects the national security information that safeguards the American Government and its people.
2. Provides for an informed American public by ensuring that the minimum information necessary to the interest of national security is classified and that information is declassified as soon as it no longer requires protection.

3. Promotes and enhances concepts that facilitate the sharing of information in the fulfillment of mission-critical functions related to national security.
4. Provides expert advice and guidance pertinent to the principles of information security.

Among the findings in the report:

- Classification - The numbers reported to ISOO for FY 2005 reveal an estimated 258,633 original classification decisions, 26 percent fewer than those reported for FY 2004. Most of this decrease came in the Secret and Confidential categories, which are down by 29 percent and 23 percent, respectively. In both of these categories, the most significant decreases were reported at the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Department of State (State), while the total at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was up slightly.
- Declassification - DOD, whose numbers had previously been declining, reported a 4 percent increase in the number of pages declassified in FY 2005. Six other agencies- Department of Commerce (Commerce), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Transportation (DOT), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and National Security Council (NSC)-reported large increases in declassification productivity during FY 2005. Of particular note are Commerce and DOT. Commerce reported 78,080 pages declassified (up from zero). Likewise, DOT reported 8,000 pages declassified, whereas in previous years it averaged only 18 pages.

<http://www.archives.gov/isoo/reports/2005-annual-report.pdf> [pdf format, 32 pages]

## **CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS (HEARINGS, REPORTS, ETC.)**

### **GOVERNMENT ACCESS TO PHONE CALLING ACTIVITY AND RELATED RECORDS: LEGAL AUTHORITIES**

**Elizabeth B. Bazan, Gina Marie Stevens and Brian T. Yeh.**

**Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. May 17, 2006. (06AD106)**

According to the information in the May 11 edition of the newspaper USA Today, the National Security Agency (NSA) is alleged to have sought and obtained records of telephone numbers called and received from millions of telephones within the United States from three telephone service providers, while a fourth had refused to provide such records. The USA Today article indicated that no names or addresses were obtained in connection with these telephone calls, nor were the contents of these telephone calls sought or obtained. The USA Today story indicated that this information was being compiled in a database and being used for pattern analysis. This report summarizes statutory authorities regarding access by the Government, for either foreign intelligence or law enforcement purposes, to information related to telephone calling patterns or practices. It also discusses statutory prohibitions against accessing or disclosing such information, along with relevant exceptions to those prohibitions.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/intel/RL33424.pdf> [pdf format, 19 pages]

## **NET NEUTRALITY: BACKGROUND AND ISSUES**

**Angele A. Gilroy**

**Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. May 16, 2006. (06AD163)**

As the 109th Congress continues to debate telecommunications reform, a major point of contention is whether action is needed to ensure unfettered access to the Internet. The move to place restrictions on the owners of the networks that compose and provide access to the Internet, to ensure equal access and nondiscriminatory treatment, is referred to as "net neutrality."

There is no single accepted definition of "net neutrality." However, most agree that any such definition should include the general principles that owners of the networks that compose and provide access to the Internet should not control how consumers lawfully use that network; and should not be able to discriminate against content provider access to that network. Concern over whether it is necessary to take steps to ensure access to the Internet for content, services, and applications providers, as well as consumers, and if so, what these should be, is a major focus in the debate over telecommunications reform.

Some policymakers contend that more specific regulatory guidelines may be necessary to protect the marketplace from potential abuses that could threaten the net neutrality concept. Others contend that existing laws and FCC policies are sufficient to deal with potential anti-competitive behavior and that such regulations would have negative effects on the expansion and future development of the Internet. The issue of "net neutrality" is expected to remain in the forefront as the 109th Congress continues its debate over telecommunications reform.

*<http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/crs/rs22444.pdf> [pdf format, 6 pages]*

## **THINK TANKS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

### **INTERNET "ZOMBIE" THREAT NEEDS KILLER RESPONSE**

**By Kevin A. Hassett**

**AEI (American Enterprise Institute), published at Bloomberg.com, July 31, 2006**

It's beginning to feel like a 1950s B-movie: The Zombies are everywhere.

Defending ourselves against them is costing us billions, and despite our greatest efforts, we're losing the battle. A zombie probably tried to contact you today. There may well be one in the office next to you. And conspiracy-minded citizens are asking: Why isn't the government doing anything?

No, I am not talking about living-dead humans, which are killed off all the time in horror flicks. I mean "zombie drones"--innocent, unprotected computers that are commandeered by clever hackers and then used for illicit purposes. Since hackers can flit from zombie to zombie, all the while covering their tracks, the battle against illegal traffic on the Internet is turning decidedly against the good guys.

According to a recent report by University of Florida Professor Andrea Matwyshyn, about 15 billion spam e-mails are sent every day--and about 80 percent of those are sent by “spam-spewing zombies.”

It's one thing to get a spam e-mail that advises you about the latest hot stock. The latest scams are far more pernicious. One of the most troubling practices is “phishing,” where e-mails that appear to be from legitimate sources trick recipients into revealing financial information to criminals. The criminals then use what they learn to adopt the victim's identity and make fraudulent transfers and purchases.

[http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.24728,filter.all/pub\\_detail.asp](http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.24728,filter.all/pub_detail.asp)

### **WHAT U.S. BROADBAND PROBLEM?**

**By Scott Wallsten, Seth Sacher**

**AEI Online, July 25, 2006**

According to many published reports, the United States lags behind several countries in the availability of high-speed Internet access. A closer look at the statistics, however, suggests that broadband technology in the United States is both competitive and growing steadily.

“Tenth is ten spots too low,” President George W. Bush declared in 2004, referring to the share of Americans with high-speed Internet connections compared to other countries. Today, the United States does not even make the top ten. These comparisons have led to calls for government subsidies, investment, and regulations on how broadband providers can use and charge for their infrastructure. Policymakers and others hope that telecommunication legislation working its way through Congress will improve U.S. international broadband competitiveness.

International comparisons, however, must be considered carefully. A closer look suggests that despite the hype, it is not clear that there is a problem

[http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.24712,filter.all/pub\\_detail.asp](http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.24712,filter.all/pub_detail.asp)

### **BROADBAND AND UNBUNDLING REGULATIONS IN OECD COUNTRIES**

**Scott Wallsten**

**AEI Working Paper, Jun 2006.**

Broadband penetration and available speeds vary widely across OECD countries. Policymakers around the world, and especially in countries like the U.S. that lag in the rankings, are searching for policies to narrow those gaps. Relatively little empirical work tests possible reasons for these differences. In this paper I test the impacts of regulations and demographics on broadband development in a panel dataset across countries. In addition to adding to the meager empirical literature on broadband across countries, this paper is novel in two ways. First, it explicitly takes into account the many different types of unbundling regulations that countries have implemented. Second, in addition to studying the impacts of policies on broadband penetration, it also studies the impact of policies on available connection speeds. Controlling for country and

year fixed effects, I find that local loop unbundling has no robustly significant impact on broadband penetration. More extensive “subloop” unbundling, however, is negatively correlated with penetration. Requiring the incumbent to allow on-site collocation is positively correlated with penetration, though regulating collocation charges is negatively correlated with penetration. None of the unbundling regulations are correlated with connection speeds, though regulated collocation prices are generally negatively correlated with speed. In sum, it appears that very extensive unbundling mandates and some types of price regulation can reduce broadband investment incentives, though regulations ensuring easier interconnection with the incumbent can increase investment.

<http://www.aei-brookings.org/publications/abstract.php?pid=1084>

Complete paper in PDF: <http://www.aei-brookings.org/admin/authorpdfs/page.php?id=1284>

## **THE ECONOMICS OF NET NEUTRALITY**

**Robert W. Hahn, Scott Wallsten**

**AEI Apr 2006.**

This essay examines the economics of “net neutrality” and broadband Internet access. We argue that mandating net neutrality would be likely to reduce economic welfare. Instead, the government should focus on creating competition in the broadband market by liberalizing more spectrum and reducing entry barriers created by certain local regulations. In cases where a broadband provider can exercise market power the government should use its antitrust enforcement authority to police anticompetitive behavior.

<http://www.aei-brookings.org/publications/abstract.php?pid=1067>

Complete paper in PDF: <http://www.aei-brookings.org/admin/authorpdfs/page.php?id=1269>

## **THE STATE OF IPTV [INTERNET PROTOCOL TELEVISION ] 2006: THE ADVENT OF PERSONALIZED PROGRAMMING**

**New Millennium Research Council. June 2006. (06AD168)**

Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) is an all-encompassing term that covers many different forms of video programming and services. Because the underlying technologies are Internet-based, IPTV can be transmitted over broadband networks and accessed by consumers through a number of different devices. In general, IPTV allows consumers not only to customize their video programming experience, but also empowers organizations of all types to directly and more inexpensively access new and/or targeted global audiences often otherwise unavailable to them via traditional television.

This report finds that: "With the expansion of broadband access and the growth of computing and video production equipment, industry analysts believe IPTV is realizing its potential as a viable programming platform that can compete with cable, satellite and other traditional video mediums . . . IPTV is also seen by providers and industry watchers as a gateway for new content providers. IPTV is not simply offering traditional television programming through another device or connection. The low costs of creating content allows just about anyone to produce a

'television show'. IPTV providers are already offering content from sports leagues to home cooking shows and more. The video content is making the web experience more robust for consumers, presenting information in compelling formats that greatly interests existing and new audiences. . ."

[http://www.newmillenniumresearch.org/archive/IPTV\\_Report\\_060706.pdf](http://www.newmillenniumresearch.org/archive/IPTV_Report_060706.pdf)  
[pdf format, 20 pages]

### **ONLINE PAPERS MODESTLY BOOST NEWSPAPER READERSHIP: MATURING INTERNET NEWS AUDIENCE BROADER THAN DEEP**

**PEW Research Center for the People and the Press, Survey Report, Released: July 30, 2006**

A major new report about the way people get news. The Center does this survey every two years and this version found that Americans' use of traditional sources of news has continued to decline and the Internet as a news source has continued to rise, though both trends have moderated. The report, based on a nationally-representative survey of 3,204 American adults from April 27 to May 22 this year, is full of interesting insights for news consumers and market research nuggets for news organizations.

<http://www.pewInternet.org/pipcomments.asp>

Complete report: <http://people-press.org/reports/display.php3?ReportID=282>

### **BLOGGERS: A PORTRAIT OF THE INTERNET'S NEW STORYTELLERS**

**Amanda Lenhart, Susannah Fox**

**PEW Internet & American Life Project. Report, 7/19/2006**

The ease and appeal of blogging is inspiring a new group of writers and creators to share their voices with the world.

A national phone survey of bloggers finds that most are focused on describing their personal experiences to a relatively small audience of readers and that only a small proportion focus their coverage on politics, media, government, or technology. Blogs, the survey finds, are as individual as the people who keep them. However, most bloggers are primarily interested in creative, personal expression – documenting individual experiences, sharing practical knowledge, or just keeping in touch with friends and family.

<http://www.pewInternet.org/pdfs/PIP%20Bloggers%20Report%20July%2019%202006.pdf>

### **HOME BROADBAND ADOPTION 2006: Home broadband adoption is going mainstream and that means user-generated content is coming from all kinds of Internet users**

**John Horrigan**

**PEW Internet & American Life Project. Report, 5/28/2006**

Adoption of high-speed Internet at home grew twice as fast in the year prior to March 2006 than in the same time frame from 2004 to 2005. Middle-income Americans accounted for much of the increase, along with African Americans and new Internet users coming online with broadband at

home. At the end of March 2006, 42% of Americans had high-speed at home, up from 30% in March 2005, or a 40% increase. And 48 million Americans -- mostly those with high-speed at home -- have posted content to the Internet.

[http://www.pewInternet.org/pdfs/PIP\\_Broadband\\_trends2006.pdf](http://www.pewInternet.org/pdfs/PIP_Broadband_trends2006.pdf)

## **INTERNET PENETRATION AND IMPACT**

**Mary Madden**

**PEW Internet & American Life Project. Report, 4/26/2006**

Over time, Internet users have become more likely to note big improvements in their ability to shop and the way they pursue their hobbies and interests. A majority of Internet users also consistently report that the Internet helps them to do their job and improves the way they get information about health care.

While the share of Internet users who report positive impacts has grown, the sheer size of the Internet population also continues to increase. Surveys fielded in 2006 show that Internet penetration among adults in the U.S. has hit an all-time high. While the percentage of Americans who say they use the Internet has continued to fluctuate slightly, our latest survey, fielded February 15 – April 6, 2006 shows that fully 73% of respondents (about 147 million adults) are Internet users, up from 66% (about 133 million adults) in our January 2005 survey. And the share of Americans who have broadband connections at home has now reached 42% (about 84 million), up from 29% (about 59 million) in January 2005.

[http://www.pewInternet.org/pdfs/PIP\\_Internet\\_Impact.pdf](http://www.pewInternet.org/pdfs/PIP_Internet_Impact.pdf)

## **THE GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY REVOLUTION 2020: BIO/NANO/MATERIALS/INFORMATION TRENDS, DRIVERS, BARRIERS, AND SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

**By: Richard Silbergliitt, (et.al.)**

**RAND, June 2006**

In 2020, areas of particular importance for technology trends will include biotechnology, nanotechnology, materials technology, and information technology. The authors of this report assessed a sample of 29 countries across the spectrum of scientific advancement (low to high) with respect to their ability to acquire and implement 16 key technology applications (e.g., cheap solar energy, rural wireless communications, genetically modified crops). The study's major conclusions are that scientifically advanced countries such as the United States, Germany, and Japan will be able to implement all key technology applications evaluated; countries that are not scientifically advanced will have to develop significant capacity and motivation before barriers to technology implementation can be overcome; and public policy issues in certain areas will engender public debate and strongly influence technology implementation.

Summary only: [http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical\\_reports/2006/RAND\\_TR303.sum.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/2006/RAND_TR303.sum.pdf)

Report: [http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical\\_reports/2006/RAND\\_TR303.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/2006/RAND_TR303.pdf)

## **THE USE OF THE INTERNET BY ISLAMIC EXTREMISTS: TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE**

**Bruce Hoffman**

**RAND Corporation. Web-posted May 10, 2006. (06AD116)**

Citing Professor Gabriel Weimann, Hoffman notes that "in 1998, fewer than half of the 30 groups that the U.S. State Department designates as 'Foreign Terrorist Organizations' (FTOs) had websites. But that by the end of 1999, nearly all of them did. Hoffman further comments: "Despite the multiplicity and diversity of terrorist websites, they share a number of key characteristics in common. These sites are often notable for their colorful, well-designed and visually arresting graphic content. In this respect, they seem designed particularly to appeal to a computer savvy, media-saturated, video game addicted generation."

Al-Qa'ida, says Hoffman, has made especially full use of the Internet. He delineates the Internet's three most critical functions for al-Qa'ida:

1. Propaganda for recruitment and fund-raising and to shape public opinion in the Muslim world.
2. Terrorist training and instruction.
3. Operational planning for attacks through both e-mail communication and the access it provides to an array of useful open source information. Hoffman urges the U.S. and its allies to develop ways in which to counter terrorist exploitation of the Internet.

*[http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/2006/RAND\\_CT262-1.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/testimonies/2006/RAND_CT262-1.pdf) [pdf format, 23 pages]*

## **E-GOVERNMENT AND E-COMMERCE**

### **2006 ONLINE AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC SERVICES: HOW IS EUROPE PROGRESSING?**

**6th survey of Electronic Public Services provision in the EU  
CapGemini, 2006-06-29**

A survey, carried out for the European Commission by Capgemini, one of the world's foremost providers of Consulting, Technology and Outsourcing services, shows that the maturity of online public services across the EU keeps growing and has now reached an overall level of sophistication where full two-way interaction between citizens and governments is the norm, and nearly 50% allow citizens to conduct the whole process online. The sophistication index has risen by 6% in the year to April 2006 in the EU 15 Member States, but 16% in the EU10 reflecting the considerable efforts made in recent years. Austria leads the on-line public service league, followed by Malta and Estonia.

Introducing the report, Graham Colclough, Vice-president, Global Public Sector; Head of eGovernment at Capgemini, says: "2010 targets may feel far off, as the 2005 ones once did, however that is no excuse for us to get complacent about making continued aggressive progress in using ICT1 to improve Government services across Europe. It is vital for ensuring we retain

high levels of digital literacy and thus vital for our economy. Making services available on-line is not enough. We must put heightened attention to user centric inclusive services. It is evident that some countries have the former licked, but are languishing rather in the latter. It's also a delight to see some of the progressive new Member States taking eGovernment very seriously and making impressive progress – indeed 'leapfrogging' several original Member States. eGovernment – or ICT-enabling Public Services – has entered a new and exciting era. One that is perhaps more complex, yet holds far more potential. The immediate challenge will be one of showing the evidence of better outcomes. This must remain at the forefront of our minds."

[http://www.capgemini.com/resources/thought\\_leadership/2006\\_online\\_availability\\_of\\_public\\_services/](http://www.capgemini.com/resources/thought_leadership/2006_online_availability_of_public_services/)

## **EBAY WATCH: WHAT'S HOT, WHAT'S NOT**

**By Vangie Beal**

*ecommerce-guide.com, August 4, 2006*

Category changes, fraud & theft, and more...

<http://www.ecommerce-guide.com/essentials/ebay/article.php/3624766>

## **NO-HASSLE IMPORTS AT WHOLESALE COST**

**By Michelle Megna**

*ecommerce-guide.com , August 3, 2006*

Global Sources Direct, a new company that sells wholesale products from China online to small- and medium-sized businesses, just added two new categories in response to eBay Live! conference feedback.

"The Folks at eBay tell us that one of the top issues, if not the number one issue, that Power Sellers have is finding new sources of product," said Peter Zapf, Global Sources vice president of community development. "And we heard that at eBay Live, so we've added 'Hardware and DIY' and 'Power Tools and Accessories' to the line up."

Global Sources Direct, launched a year ago, allows buyers to order direct from China in quantities as small as a single shipping carton, at the wholesale factory prices that manufacturers usually offer only to large importers.

Zapf says the site is designed for those who have limited experience in the export/import market because it handles all the complex logistics of payment, quality control and customer service. In addition, customers can see product specifications, types of product packaging and "standards certifications" before placing an order.

Big sellers, he says, include iPod accessories and key-chain alcohol breathalyzers, though the site offers merchandise in categories that range from audio, car and videogame accessories to clothing, health and beauty products.

<http://www.ecommerce-guide.com/news/article.php/3624516>

## **EBAY: THE LOBBY**

**By Frank Fortunato**

*ecommerce-guide.com* , August 1, 2006

What happens when an 800-pound gorilla comes under attack? If it's eBay, it counters with an army of professional lobbyists and amateur petitioners drawn from its member base. eBay's aggressive agenda of lobbying on a state and national level bodes well for all eBay sellers, and may actually make the difference as to whether the small and part-time seller can in the future continue to participate on the site.

eBay's business model has been under assault by state legislatures seeking to place the same regulations and licensing fees on eBay sellers as exist for auctioneers, live auction houses and pawnbrokers. Consumer protection is claimed to be the main reason — offering recourse to victims of Internet fraud unable or unwilling to use online remedies. But in states facing financial difficulties — which is to say most states, avarice and desperation are likely the main reasons.

For years states have been losing sales tax and other business revenue to interstate sales via the Internet, now many states are seeking a piece of the Internet pie by way of regulating and licensing eBay's sellers. The specific targets of the regulations are eBay seller assistants and drop-off stores, but extend in some locales to all eBay sellers, from Platinum Power Sellers to the smallest of small fries.

<http://www.ecommerce-guide.com/news/news/article.php/3623801>

## **ONLINE BANKING 2006: SURFING TO THE BANK**

**Susannah Fox, Jean Beier**

**PEW Internet & American Life Project. Memo, 06/14/2006**

Online banking is holding steady as a mainstream Internet activity, growing along with Internet use generally, though not accelerating as have some other forms of online activities. Fully 43% of Internet users, or about 63 million American adults, bank online.

[http://www.pewInternet.org/pdfs/PIP\\_Online\\_Banking\\_2006.pdf](http://www.pewInternet.org/pdfs/PIP_Online_Banking_2006.pdf)

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