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Wednesday, November 5, 2003

U.N. says not enough governments are online

By Mark Stevenson THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MEXICO CITY — Most of the world's nations have their own Web sites, but only 20 percent of people with Internet access use them, according to a U.N. report released Tuesday.

A total of 173 of the U.N.'s 191 members had Web sites in 2003, according to the U.N. World Report on the Public Sector, entitled "E-Government at the Crossroads." Just two years ago, 143 nations had Web sites.

Only 18 countries, many in Africa, remain completely off-line.

In many countries, women and the poor have less access to the Internet than other sectors. "Security and privacy issues" also discourage use among all populations, the report noted.

The Internet has more potential for governments than simply being a place for citizens to easily access basic information

"Many governments turn to Internet-based services as a way to cut red tape," said Jose Antonio Ocampo, the U.N. undersecretarygeneral for economic and social affairs. "But we also see the Internet as a means of advancing and consolidating transparency and democracy."
While Web-based access can link citizens to everything

from schools to hospitals and libraries, only a few government sites encourage users to help make policy, the report said.

"Only a very few governments have opted to use e-government applications for transactional services or networking, and even fewer use it to support genuine participation of citizens in politics," it said. The United States led the rankings of e-

government "readiness," or the amount of information, services and products offered over the Internet combined with the infrastructure needed to access them.

Sweden ranked second, followed by Australia, Denmark, Great Britain, Canada, Norway, Switzerland, Germany and Finland. Most Americans who use government

Web sites get tourism information, do research for school or work, download government forms or get information on services.

"U.S. users perceive the availability of egovernment first and foremost as an oppor-

We... see the Internet as a means of advancing and consolidating transparency and democracy.

> ment's willing — Jose Antonio Ocampo to interact and U.N. undersecretary logue with the

Great Britain the United States for the top spot.

The top 10 included New Zealer France, the Netherlands, Ireland and sent developing countries — Chile, Estonia Philippines, Mexico and Argentina.

Estonia, for example, has a site of "Today I Decide" at which people can pose, amend, and vote on policy iss Officials then are required to consider proposals.

Only 15 governments in the world acc Internet comment on public policy issues: only 33 allow government transactions, filing forms or paying fines, over the Interes

At least 60 percent of all e-government projects in developing countries fail, a about half waste some taxpayer money, report said.

