



Mirzoyon Nodir Ramazoni – Deputy Director, Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Republic of Tajikistan, 49 years old.

Education – Master degree from Technological University of Tajikistan, Bachelor's degree from University of Nebraska at Kearney, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ICT work related jobs held:

- Head of Department of Information and communication technology of the Executive office of the President of Tajikistan
- Secretary of the ICT Council under the President of Republic of Tajikistan
- Deputy manager of ICT center of the Executive office of the President of Tajikistan
- Deputy Director (ICT curator) of National Library of Tajikistan of the Executive office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
- Director of the ICT Department of Innovation road solution LTD in the Republic of Tajikistan (first toll road operator in Central Asian countries)

Based on my past work experience in the Government of Tajikistan and private sector I believe my nomination will be strong and valuable assets to the Council of the Asian and Pacific training center for ICT (APCICT).

I believe from the date established (under the UN ESCAP resolution 61/6 of the 18th of May 2005) and its inauguration on 16 of June 2006 with its headquarters in Incheon, Republic of Korea, APCICT as one of the institute of ESCAP has done great job by developing and launching new proactive and progressive programs which contributed to build and strengthen the capacity of the member states to leverage and expedient ICT for the growth of ICT of the Pacific and Asian countries, most definitely fulfilling its core duties by providing an adequate training programs, partnership and knowledge sharing.

As we all know, the main burst of energy to boost economic development of the region was made possible by introducing new ICT legislation and implementation of them that gave the birth to of an Information-communication revolution in the Pacific and Asian countries.

But, as the new era comes - the new challenges and needs are emerging from global digital dynamics and increasingly sophisticated use of ICTs and AI (artificial intelligence) in trade, economy and society as offering opportunities and posing challenges.

To response to these challenges and in order to sustain its applicability, the APCICT action should enable member governments, especially the developing countries of the Pacific and Central Asia to come up and implement effective ICT policy and regulation, to safeguard that given trends that can contribute to development of their National strategies that will line up and also will contribute to Agenda 2030.

Unlike Central Asian countries, in the Pacific region information and communication technology outreach went through smoothly and very speedy. The fact still remains that the Pacific region is one of the highest transaction cost that still did not hindrance the governments and businesses that comprised of some 9,000 islands spread across the ocean to implement programs and use of information and communication technology (ICT) for the purpose of socio-economic development.

Despite the fact that most of the members states dynamically and proactively placed ICT and implementation of the proper programs that enabled them to boost their economy, the long standing problem of DIGITAL DIVIDE is still strongly standing as a barriers for development goals and growth of member states economies, especially in developing Central Asian countries where it is effecting really badly the so called minority class (like for example: the Badakhshan region of Tajikistan and Afghanistan and other minority classes throughout the member states) where in most cases don't have even the proper access to internet. Digital divide is still there as a malignant cancer that must be removed for good.

Comprising thousands of villages across a Himalayan Plateau, countries in the Central Asian region are among the most remote in the world considered as double land locked countries has access to mobile phones but yet to have access to broadband internet.

While high speed broadband is the next step in the Pacific region, access to simple mobile phones are still the beginning in some remote areas of Badakhshan region of Tajikistan and Afghanistan.

Therefore, I am confident that the new Council members to be selected in line Guided by the 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development and other internationally approved and accepted goals will pay close attention and effort to come up with new programs and efforts to strengthen collaboration and integrate its work with the Commission's subprograms and activities to resolve digital divide in Pacific and Central Asian countries.