



World Summit
on the Information Society
Turning targets into action



WSIS+10

HIGH-LEVEL EVENT

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Draft WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015

C6. Enabling environment

Recognizing the central role of enabling environment, to maximize the social, economic and environmental benefits of information society as well as the efforts dedicated towards implementation of WSIS Outcomes, in particular related to Action Line C6, since 2003 significant progress has been achieved and several emerging trends and challenges have been identified.

Following provides guidance and priorities for implementation of WSIS Action Line c6 beyond 2015.

a) **Effective, flexible and forward-looking policy and regulatory frameworks**

1. Promote the development of an **open, efficient and secure policy and regulatory environment**.
2. Encourage governments to adapt legislative and regulatory frameworks in order to have **lighter and smarter regulation** which will attract more inward investment and which will drive down costs for citizens and businesses alike, ensuring the use of ICTs for better governance.
3. Create **cross-sectoral pro-poor regulatory regimes and policies**.
4. Develop broadband strategies under the umbrella of national and regional policy and regulations, both being geared towards access to information and ICT services.
5. Develop and implement **national and regional broadband strategies**, including assistance to developing and least developed countries, in collaboration with all stakeholders and involvement of the private sector in the implementation of those strategies.
6. Revisit **legal and regulatory framework for new market structures** for making broadband services accessible to all.

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7. Promote regulatory and policy **frameworks, technologies and standards for cloud computing**, including addressing security issues.
8. Address number of elements central to an enabling environment for the deployment and adoption of ICTs including **privatization** of national telecommunications operators; establishment of an **separate regulatory authority independent in its decision-making**; adoption of Internet neutrality provisions; building a stable investment regime; and creating Internet exchange points, among others.
9. Recognize the access to information and **ICTs services as a Human Right**.
10. Stress the importance of **protecting human rights online** at all times.
11. Create an enabling environment that **respects human rights** in the digital environment.
12. Encourage the **emergence of a regulatory copyright framework** that balances the interests of suppliers and users in order to help business models that are forward thinking when it comes to the way that users want to access, share and remix content.
13. Explore the need to **update the current international copyright framework** to help libraries and archives preserve cultural products for future generations and protect the public interest.
14. Increase attention to the public interest, particularly relating to the necessary regulatory conditions that will support **long-term access to, sharing, and preservation of cultural heritage in digital form**.
15. Take actions in order to ensure the **proper and unfettered flow of content, information and services** in the global network (Internet governance and net neutrality).
16. **Harmonize cyber legislation for promoting knowledge society** at the regional level, facilitating the cross-border use of e-services, and combating cybercrime.

b) Open and inclusive policy and regulatory processes

17. Develop **smart regulations based on open consultation** involving all stakeholders, inclusive of actions and good coordination as regulatory challenges facing developing countries are becoming more complex and cross-cutting.
18. Reexamine and redefine regulatory frameworks to **promote digital inclusion** ensuring that all communities as well as targeted population groups such as youth, women, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples can access use ICTs for their social and economic empowerment.

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19. Enhance **greater collaboration and participation in multistakeholder processes** of consumers, with a view of ensuring that their needs are taken into consideration and that they benefit from broadband services.
20. Underline the **importance of multistakeholder governance as a critical enabler of economic development** and as essential to the achievement of MDGs and the post 2015 development agenda.
21. Take note on the **emerging consensus that multistakeholder governance** is a necessary component of any process pursuing ICTs and development goals.
22. Ensure that the post 2015 development agenda takes as a central theme the need to **establish, at the local, national, regional, and international levels, structures and mechanisms** that would allow and encourage multistakeholder governance to flourish.
23. Foster an enabling environment for connectivity requiring an **approach based on multistakeholder cooperation**.
24. The development of enabling environment is not purely government driven. There should be a greater focus on **how governments can learn from the guidance of civil society and business led organizations**, many of which already have effective best practices on issues of critical importance to an effective Internet and an inclusive Information Society.
25. International and regional cooperation is indispensable for cybersecurity, standardization, capacity building and Internet governance.
26. Recognize the need for open consultations in creating smart regulations
27. Consider issues regarding cross-national governance on topics such as cyber security, and electronic jurisdictions of countries.
28. Promote greater participation and articulation of governments in regional forums for Internet Governance, boosting the development of capacities and the creation of proper analytical frameworks, as well as convergence with organizations of civil society and technical community involved in the debates.
29. Address the need for legal, regulatory, and policy environments that are aimed at **fostering ICT investments**, recognizing the importance of investment in helping to bridge the Digital Divide.
30. Foster development of **good and proper recycling policy, climate policy and processes for cheaper devices** being essential ingredients for better governance.

c) Competition as means to attract investment and ensure dynamic markets

30. Encourage governments to ensure that their legislative and regulatory frameworks **allow for competitive markets** to exist, this will help with direct inward investment in ICT infrastructure and services.

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31. Adapt the **legislative and regulatory environment to meet new challenges** resulting from increased competition, the need for universal service, and new services from IP networks and cloud computing.
32. To remain a key driver of economic growth, the **Internet must continue to develop in an open way** that allows industries to compete on a level playing field, taking into account that any unnecessary restrictions, such as trade barriers, can inhibit growth.
33. Encourage regulators to **monitor ICT traffic (voice, data, etc) through various management techniques**, so that they do not discriminate market players.
34. Develop and enforce provisions with regard to **network neutrality**.
35. Assess the impact of corporate monopolies with regard to the availability and affordability of broadband services.

d) Consumer protection in the information society

36. Take actions to **raise consumer awareness** on the rights and responsibilities associated with the use of ICTs.
37. Increase consumer awareness, to encourage innovative ways to promote resource efficiency and to foster the cooperation between ICT and environmental sectors in the field of greening the ICT sector.
38. Adapt, adopt and enforce **cyber legislative and regulatory framework** for ensuring confidence and security in the use of ICT for better governance.
39. Enhance **national capacities of legislators, judges and lawyers** on cyber legislation and organizing awareness workshops on the various aspects of these laws.
40. Develop and update a **complete and integrated package of cyber legislation** covering all topics related to the use of ICTs and its applications, and that allows building confidence and trust in the use of ICTs, in particular cyber laws related to personal data protection, consumer protection and e-payment.
41. **Ensure the safety and reliability of the ICTs**, to increase public and business confidence in the use of ICTs; to develop and support a common infrastructure of public authorities and bodies that would guarantee reliable personal identification and verification in the use of ICTs; to create an infrastructure for the management of electronic documents, thus ensuring the authenticity, integrity and preservation of electronic documents.
42. Adopt a **strict hierarchical architecture for the public key infrastructure (PKI)** set up as it is becoming central to efforts to protect digital identity for individuals and organizations, enabling advanced e-business, e-government and e-commerce activities.
43. Ensure generalized and affordable access to broadband services;
44. Guarantee the safety and protection of users of the various communication tools, and in particular telecommunications networks.

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e) Innovation and entrepreneurship as drivers of competition and growth

45. Adopt **measures for the creation of adequate policy frameworks which enhance innovation, participation and entrepreneurship** in every area of social life and activity. These measures should rely on bold and innovative solutions counting on transparency and input from various stakeholders and from the public at large, they should foster the Internet development and the effective enjoyment of human rights in and through it and not stifle its immense potential.
46. Governments, in collaboration with stakeholders, are encouraged to **formulate conducive ICT policies that foster entrepreneurship, innovation and investment**, and with particular reference to the promotion of participation by women.
47. Recognizing the economic potential of ICTs for **Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs)**, they should be assisted **in increasing their competitiveness** by streamlining administrative procedures, facilitating their access to capital and enhancing their capacity to participate in ICT-related projects.
48. Promote the **creation of incubators and science and technology parks** and establish appropriate linkage between research and development institutions, industry and incubators to develop the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship in the ICT sector.
49. Encourage the **establishment of venture capital and funds** to promote the creation of start-ups working in the field of ICTs.
50. Investigate **crowd-funding and alternative funding mechanisms**.

f) Stimulating the adoption of new and existing ICT services and applications

51. Ensure that regulatory frameworks **balance the interests of suppliers and users** in areas such as the protection of intellectual property rights, data protection and digital rights management, without disadvantaging innovation.
52. Facilitate the **migration to IPv6 and retirement of IPv4**.
53. Create a **secure and stable platform for the development and storage of information**.
54. Define **national ICT standards** in line with the international ones to guarantee the production of infrastructures and software according to the international standards and to ensure interoperability between different ICT applications and e-government services at national, sub-regional and regional levels.
55. Recognize that effective regulation need to take into account **national standards ,as well as national conformity and quality management systems**.
56. Build national ICT **standardization, conformity and quality management system**.
57. Raise the **awareness on the IPR and related rights**.

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58. Improve **registrations under the national ccTLDs** in English and other languages, including local languages.
59. Develop an **effective and efficient equipment certification process** and ensure adherence to global standards benefits both the industry and users, as it protects the integrity of the telecom networks, guarantees that consumers get standard equipment that work and prevent frequency spectrum interferences.
60. To **minimize traffic routing costs**, promote the establishment of Internet Exchange Points in collaboration among many actors - including Internet Services Providers, content providers, research networks and other actors.
61. Encourage regulators to secure not only the affordability of access, but also the need to **promote and ensure an appropriate level of quality of service (QoS)**.
62. Promote the **use of e-signature** methods by enhancing the confidence and security in using such technology, which could be done through adopting efficient legislations and using different mechanisms as developing USB-based authentication token for multiple applications and network services.
63. Facilitate the **introduction and expansion of electronic transactions** over the internet and the development of efficient security systems in this regard.
64. **Governments should act as model users and early adopters** of e-commerce in accordance with their level of socio-economic development

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