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Draft WSIS+10 Statement on the Implementation of WSIS Outcomes

### C. Challenges-during implementation of action lines and new challenges that have emerged

Several challenges have been identified in the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines that still remain and would need to be addressed beyond 2015.

We recognize the following challenges:

1. *We note* that the WSIS Action lines have helped in **enabling a sound framework** for realizing the goal of a globally interconnected Information Society.
2. Policy frameworks are required that address the digital divide that drive economic development and social wellbeing, especially in developing and less developing countries, and that adhere to the concept of “access for all ICTs”, especially around broadband provision in developing countries and less –developing countries .
3. To increase the **global, regional and national awareness** about the significance of WSIS and the good role it could play in the development of national strategies and policies, which underpins global development of ICTs, and promote investment in ICTs and infrastructure, and foster entrepreneurship and innovation .
4. Integrate **WSIS with the Post-2015 development agenda.**
5. Widening access to communications media, information and knowledge through improved telecoms and broadband internet infrastructural provision. This, together with the availability of cheap smart phones and mobile devises will lead to their mass diffusion and drive both the creation and consumption of ICTs, and provide access to online local content and the localisation of ICT applications, such as e-commerce, e-health and e-agriculture.
6. Promotion of **open education resource (OER)content and applications**
7. Maintenance of the **openness and multi-stakeholder character of ICT and of internet** standards, development, and governance, within a framework which supports a robust and resilient Internet also protects the internet against disruption by criminal or malign activity.
8. Ensuring that there continues to be an enabling approach to the governance of the Internet, which ensures that it keeps and maintains its innovative capabilities and capacity for development, that drives economic and social wellbeing amongst peoples of the World.
9. Urgent need to remove barriers that prevent people accessing over the Internet services provided in other countries.
10. Encouraging the growth of open government and open data to **meet the needs of ordinary people, improve the quality and responsiveness of services, and effectively contribute to transparency and accountability** that will aid development,
11. **Protection and reinforcement of human rights**, particularly privacy, freedom of expression and freedom of association, in a rapidly changing context, ensuring equal respect for and enforcement of human rights online and offline.
12. **Environmental sustainability**, and avoiding harmful outcomes from the massive increases we will see in ICT production and consumption. This ranges from energy consumption, to sourcing of conflict minerals for the production cycle, to disposing to massive of ICT waste. Unless there are is a substantial shift in the approach to hardware design to be more sustainable (e.g. with devices that last longer and are upgradable) this challenge is likely to escalate.
13. **Deployment of broadband networks** that provides affordable access to devices and services especially for people with disabilities.
14. Urgent need to provide continuing skills development in a wide range of digital and technology-based skills to meet existing employment opportunities but also to allow youth to participate in the development and growth of digitally-based industries including the creative and cultural industries.
15. For regulators to understand concepts around liberalized/competitive markets to enable domestic development and support direct inward investment in ICT deployments in a given Member State. For ICT markets to flourish, regulators need to develop new regulatory approaches that are innovative.
16. Utilize the multi-stakeholder process to identify and develop best practice. Developing **equitable and inclusive global frameworks for international cooperation** for building confidence and security in the use of ICTs.?
17. Streghthen the continued development of appropriate **information security and privacy** to citizens and continue to support capacity building on incident response and coordination. creation of regional centers of coordination for incidents in computing security (CIRT).
18. Lack of **on-going investment in digital inclusion** measures.
19. Establishment of **Financing mechanism taking into account innovative approaches** to bring the benefits of ICT to all.
20. Creation of a **clear link between the WSIS Process at the international level and institutional set up** at the national level. ?
21. Empowerment through innovative approaches for **distance education** from primary school education for the new generation.
22. Recognising 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. Recognising the opportunity the Internet offers Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises to trade internationally, and the creation of new small businesses that are “born global”. It should be a priority to ensure that trade policy and regulatory mechanisms encourage, rather than impede, this new driver for economic growth and development.
23. **Use of unused wireless capacities**, including satellite, in developed countries and in particular in developing countries, to provide access in remote areas, especially in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and to improve low-cost connectivity in developing countries. Special concern should be given to the Least Developed Countries in their efforts in establishing telecommunication infrastructure.?
24. Creation of policies that **support and respect, preservation, promotion and enhancement of cultural and linguistic diversity and cultural heritage** within the Information Society,
25. Identification of **best practices in ICT Applications** and provision of policy guidance on how they may be mainstreamed.
26. **Universal access to information consumption and production**, in the framework of the respect of the moral and economic right of the authors.
27. The lack of production of **content in local languages** threatens the local cultures and life styles.
28. Convergence of **mass media and social media** lead to situation in which the former regulatory standards for media are not effective anymore and new approach for regulation and self-regulation is needed..?
29. **Protecting, respecting and promoting human rights** and recognition of their importance to realizing economic and social development.
30. Building models of **governance at national, regional, and international levels** that are open, transparent, and inclusive, and encourage multistakeholder participation in policy development and decision-making.