



World Summit  
on the Information Society  
Turning targets into action



## WSIS+10 High-Level Event Open Consultation Process Official Submission Form #1 on the Outcome Documents of the WSIS +10 High-Level Event 13-17 April 2014, Sharm el-Sheikh

**Background:** The WSIS+10 High-Level Event will be an extended version of the WSIS Forum to address the progress made in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes related to the WSIS Action Lines under mandates of the participating agencies, while providing a platform for multistakeholder coordination of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, with involvement and participation of all WSIS action line facilitators, other UN agencies and all WSIS stakeholders.

The WSIS+10 High-Level Event will review the WSIS Outcomes (2003 and 2005), in particular, related to the Action Lines with a view to developing proposals on a new vision beyond 2015, potentially also exploring new targets. The meeting will be organized taking into account decisions of the 68th Session of the UN General Assembly.

This open and inclusive open consultation process will result in:

- Draft Outcome Documents for consideration by the WSIS+10 High-Level Event, by 1st March 2014:
  - Draft WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes
  - Draft WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 under mandates of the participating Agencies

*(Please see the Official Submission Form #1)*

- Multi-stakeholder guidance on the Thematic Aspects and Innovations on the Format of the WSIS +10 High-Level Event.

*(Please see the Official Submission Form #2)*

Please note that formal submission should be sent to the [wsis-info@itu.int](mailto:wsis-info@itu.int) not later than **20 September 2013**.

## A. Your Information

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## Note

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The information herein provided is the result of an internal survey conducted in the country with the organizations and people specialized in each area.

## B. Formal Input on the WSIS+10 High-Level Event Outcome Documents

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Referring to the background documents i.e. the WSIS +10 Visioning Challenge, the Final Statement and Final Recommendations from the WSIS+10 Review Event Towards Knowledge Societies for Peace and Sustainable Development, the Booklet WSIS Forum 2012 & 2013: Identifying Emerging Trends and a Vision Beyond 2015 and the WSIS Forum 2013 Outcome Document, all WSIS Stakeholders are kindly invited to provide formal submissions and inputs towards the Outcome Documents of the WSIS+10 High-Level Event.

### 1. Draft WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes

*(Please note that the anticipated length of this Statement is two pages)*

Since the two Summits, in 2003 and 2005, WSIS Stakeholders have made every effort in implementing a common vision of the Information Society. Overall;

- a) What are the main achievements in the area of the information society, in particular, in the implementation of the WSIS Action Lines, in the past ten years?

Since 2007, Uruguay has developed its digital policy throughout different administrations, with a continuous, coherent and evolutionary effort in relation to the country's institutional strengths. These are reflected in the three versions, to the date, of the Digital Agenda Uruguay (ADU in Spanish), with objectives aligned at a regional (eLAC) and worldwide (WSIS) agendas.

The Digital Agenda Uruguay is not just a Government plan but a national commitment, agreed by government organizations, the academy, the private sector and the organized civil society. All the interested parties take action in its orientation, execution and follow up, through a National Council for Information Society. These agreements are not restricted to a national plan of technology: its focus is put on social inclusion and on the promotion of national capabilities through ICTs.

Besides, Uruguay has participated in all the instances of eLAC and has been recognized for its role in articulating the different action plans that have been defined in the eLAC. It has also played a preponderant role in the project of sub-regional integration called Digital Mercosur ("Mercosur digital"), which aims at promoting e-learning and e-commerce networks.

Some prominent initiatives in this context include:

- Education and ICT:
  - Ceibal Plan: Plan for the Educational Connectivity of Basic Informatics for Online Learning (Ceibal for its acronym in Spanish) with the objective of providing a computer tool (laptop) to all the students of public primary and secondary schools and their correspondent teachers, as well as connectivity from their educational institutions, aiming at reducing the digital divide. It intends to facilitate the access to technology to said students and their families, regardless their social status and geographical origin, thus democratizing knowledge and boosting learning processes in the academic field, as well as withineveryday experience of students; and at the same time ensuring the students' and teachers' computer literacy.
  - National Plan of Digital Literacy: it promotes said literacy in adults as a way of reducing the generational digital divide, boosting the use of ICTs in thispopulation in order to improve and increase their access to educational and cultural commoditiesand services, therefore contributing to a better social inclusion.
  - TIMBO Program: it makes scientific publications available for the community, through the National Agency for Research and Innovation (ANII in Spanish).
  - Education in Robotics: simple and low-costplatform (Butiá project) that allows the students of public schools, together with their teachers and inspectors of Secondary Education, to familiarize with the programming of robots' behavior.
- To Universalize Internet access:
  - Universal Internet Household Service: Throughaffordableconnectivity prices, the governmental National Telecommunications Administration (ANTEL) has created a service of universal connectivity that supposes a unique small payment without further monthly costs, for a fixed connection of 512/128kbps and one GigaByte of traffic per month.
- To strengthen and improve the infrastructure of Internet connectivity.
  - Optical Fiber To The Home (FTTH) in all the country: this process has been initiated through ANTEL and by July 2013 there were more than half a million households with coverage and 145,000 already connected (of the 200,000 foreseen as the goal for the year 2013).
  - 4G and other services: Currently 4G and LTE services are already being provided with partial coverage but they are increasing continuously. Also, actions have been taken in order to improve connectivity services in rural areas, by means of changing the technology of Ruralcel services to 3G (Uruguay has 3G nationwide coverage since 2008) and the provision of Rural Internet using cell technology.
- To promote the use of traditional communication media together with new technologies.
  - Digital Terrestrial Television: Its spread has been initiated, under the Japanese-Brazilian standards (ISDB-T), to reach all Uruguayans in an open, free and interactive manner. The analog switch -offis foreseen for 2015.

- To develop the infrastructure necessary to optimize connectivity between countries and to reduce costs:
  - Network for South American Connectivity for integration: a project under development in which Uruguay participates together with the countries that are part of UNASUR (Union of South American Nations), which includes an "optical ring of the South".
  - Uruguayan Academic Advanced Network of data transmission -RAU2-: high speed academic and research network for exchanging information and for an efficient and effective collaboration of scientists, academics and researchers within and outside the country. It is integrated with the Latin American Advanced Networks Cooperation (CLARA in Spanish) and through it with other networks of this type in the world.
  - RED.uy (Network.uy): Creation of a connectivity infrastructure for all the governmental entities to be interconnected in a secure manner, with the proper levels of service, computer security, high speed and availability.
  
- Health and ICT:
  - Salud.uy /Health.uy: It is a Program of the Central Government that promotes the adoption of ICTs to improve and expand health care and information systems on health provision, with emphasis on the elaboration of the national digital medical record, as an element enabling said plans.
  - Other digital solutions: Death certificates, perinatal medical records, Electronic Certificates of Birth (CNVe in Spanish) (safe identity at birth), granted with the "Inter-American Prize for Innovation in Effective Public Management- 2013", by the Organization of American States (OAS; or OEA in Spanish) in the category of Innovation in Institutional Coordination.
  
- e-Government:
  - Different solutions for innovating in the relationship between the citizens and the State through the use of ICTs, such as:
    - ✓ One-Stop shop-like comprehensive solutions portals, such as "Portal del Estado Uruguayo" (Portal of the Uruguayan State) (portal.gub.uy), the guide of State proceedings and services (tramites.gub.uy) and the portal of open data (datos.gub.uy).
    - ✓ Transversal solutions, like the digital file in all organizations of the Central Administration.
    - ✓ Unified solutions like the digital record of suppliers of the State, the central digital payroll of workers and the one-stop-shop for creating and registering companies called "Empresa en el día" (Company in one day) (because the registration is completed in 24 hours from the moment of application).
    - ✓ Tools such as the advanced digital signature and the digital invoice available for all the national companies.
    - ✓ Online services, for example:
      - Registration of brands and patents, Interactions with state banks, with the General Tax Directorate, with the National Telecommunications Administration, and proceedings and services in the Ministries
    - ✓ Platform for Electronic Government (PGE in Spanish) of the Uruguayan State: allows and facilitates the integration of services provided by organisms, providing the technological and legal context that regulates it. Its main objective is to facilitate and promote the implementation of e-Government services in Uruguay, providing mechanisms that aim at simplifying the integration between State organisms and enabling a better utilization of its assets.
    - ✓ Spatial Data Infrastructure (IDE in Spanish): implementation of the special data infrastructure used by institutions, organizations and population in general, achieving quality services,

interoperability between different organisms and rationalization in the use of human and physical resources.

- ✓ Open Government: AGESIC promotes the foundation of Transparency, Collaboration, and Participation in response to citizens and entrepreneurs demands that claim for a greater participation in public affairs, encouraging their governments to be more transparent, sensitive, responsible and effective.
  - ✓ Government Open Data: the Digital Agenda Uruguay 2011-2015 (ADU), has added the development of open data infrastructures and the promotion of their use by means of public-private participation. In order to achieve said goals, AGESIC is carrying out a project whose main objective is to promote the creation of open government data and their utilization by citizens and business. Today there are several applications developed by private entities from these data.
  - ✓ Models for the digitalization of proceedings and administrative processes: which are intended to expand online proceedings and services. Constituted by: an instrument of selection of proceedings with parameters based on surveys of public opinion, a model for change management, a model for process simplification and use of transversal resources of electronic government, a model for communication planning and a global indicator systems for its follow up.
  - ✓ Decree of simplification and modernization of administrative proceedings: covering all the administrative proceedings promoted ex officio or by an interested party, physical person or legal entity, before any entity of the Central Administration. Each organization must publish in its web site and in the "Portal del Estado" each proceeding they offer, with the corresponding indication of how to carry it out. The organizations also must analyze the proceedings they provide for the effects of assessing its pertinence and eliminating the requirements that are non-essential, except for those established by the law.
  - ✓ Cloud of the Uruguayan State: Informatics in the cloud as the consolidation tool that has the advantage of being scalable, fast, shared, efficient, stable, available. Service deployed in Ministries and the Presidency of the Republic.
  - ✓ State organisms with mobile applications: like General Tax Directorate, National Telecommunications Administration, Bank of the Republic, Local Government of Montevideo.
- Use of the technology in citizen's security affairs:
    - Police Management System: a digital tool/service that allows registering all police events that occur within the national territory, such as crimes, transgressions, accidents and acts of non-criminal nature that require police intervention. Data registered in this system constitute a highly valuable source of information for police management and for decision making processes in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
    - e-Learning platform of the National Police School.
    - Central national system for the analysis of vehicular accident (road safety).
    - National Center of Response to Incidents of Computer Security (CERTuy in Spanish).
  - Promoting the development and exports of software and the industry of video games.
    - The ICT industry in Uruguay, which puts the country as the main software exporter per capita in the region, has accomplished a strong average growth of 12% per year during the last decade.

## b) What key identified challenges would need to be addressed in the next 10 years?

At a global level there are problems of equity within the countries, between countries and between regions. There are problems of non-compliance with the goals that were established within access plans,

for example in connectivity, generation of capabilities and effective application of ICTs for the Information Society.

At any specific level there is a great challenge in the institutionalization, not only at a global level, but also in the institutionalization within each country. The institutional structure is related to the conceptual definition of topics and to how it is structured as an organization. In some countries this has suffered advances and setbacks.

There are topics that are strengthened in political associations, groups of decision makers and others that have not reached this level of maturity yet.

A balance must be reached. The balance between what must be regulated and what must not. The balance between aspects that must be decided through a process involving multiple parties and the decisions that must be made by governments. The balance between the digital economy and social inclusion. Between openness and privacy. Between property rights and distribution. Between globalization and the country's jurisdiction. And so on. With the technology, the frontiers between several topics have become more diffuse and it is necessary to find the equilibrium required to create a society focused on people, as well as to be inclusive and oriented towards the development of the information society we all want.

To include everyone in the information society is the most important challenge from a social point of view. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to address at least the following inequalities: the pre-existing socio-economic ones, those inherent to technology access and those arising once one is immersed in the digital world.

We consider the following key aspects in particular:

- **Inclusion:** policies must continue to be developed for the deployment of access infrastructure, providing connectivity to more social sectors and covering all the territory of the country. To meet the demands of citizens who require digital services at every level, through new channels. The new devices will allow a digital deployment at levels we still cannot even imagine.
- **Application in Health Care Sector:** the dichotomy between the knowledge the patient acquires searching the Internet and the use of social networks versus the medical knowledge, best practices and health regulations in the country must be addressed. The alignment of all health care providers with regards to the use of ICTs in their clinical management, to get integrated to new networks of services and information in the field. The development of telemedicine at new levels, with mobile devices, distance intervention and controls, which allows improving health care services in all the national territory.
- **Application in Education:** Teaching informatics as a Basic Science in all branches of education. Not attached to technologies. A greater offer of different studies at graduate and postgraduate level to create specialists in IT and Informatics in areas in which the country has specific –market- needs and which are necessary for the productive development of the country as a whole. To strengthen the human capital related to the technical and creative aspects of the audiovisual industry. Distance education, new ways of learning from primary school, education for the new generation.
- **Application in the Government:** To generalize electronic transactions. Utilization of the Internet and ICTs in justice administration, legal records and electoral mechanisms.
- **Security and privacy:** To strengthen information security and to ensure privacy to the citizens. To create regional centers of coordination for incidents in computing security. To define minimum security requirements for industries which are in an oligopoly situation (control systems). Awareness among final users about the existing risks. Transparency in the use of ICTs for military purposes.

- c) What do the WSIS Stakeholders envision for an information/ knowledge society ensuring that youth, women, poor population, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples benefit from the enormous opportunities provided by ICTs?

It is visualized as an empowered and demanding society. We are now in a model where we push the different sectors of the society in the direction of each line of action. When we come to an adoption stage as the one presented, the model will be defined by the demand and problems will be different. There always be different levels of inclusion, the divide can exist although access divides may be smaller, new basis of the divide will be higher, and at that point other problems will have to be addressed, more likely related to appropriation and the capacity of satisfying the demand.

## 2. Draft WSIS +10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015 under mandates of the participating agencies (Definition of new priorities and objectives for WSIS Action Lines beyond 2015)

*Please note: Participating agency refers to the Agencies tasked by the WSIS Outcomes to lead facilitation of WSIS Action Lines; See Annex to the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society.*

- a) In your opinion, what are the **key emerging trends** in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) landscape that should be considered in the implementation of WSIS Action Lines beyond 2015? **Please specify the Action Line you are providing an input for.**

*Please note: You may wish to refer to the WSIS Forum 2012 & 2013 Booklet on Identifying Emerging Trends and a Vision Beyond 2015, available at [www.wsis.org/review/mpp](http://www.wsis.org/review/mpp).*

- C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development  
The Cs: Collaboration, Cooperation, Co-creation, not only at national level but also cross-country level.
- C2. Information and communication infrastructure  
Higher speed, mobility, convergence, geographic divides (within a country, between countries and between regions).
- C3. Access to information and knowledge  
The generalized use of mobiles and multimedia resources. The greater use of Internet by educational institutions. Replacement of desk equipments and laptops for "tablets" and "smartphones". To promote the incorporation of ICTs in proceedings and services of public and private sectors (digitalization of processes of production, commercial activities, services, management and logistics), among others.
- C4. Capacity building  
Heavy investments in human capital, the teaching of informatics as a Basic Science in all branches of education, to promote innovation in public and private organizations. To promote spaces for training and providing information about the implications and responsibility of using virtual spaces.
- C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs  
Security in mobile devices and the Cloud. Security of critical infrastructures. Computer security for national defense. Awareness among the population about the responsible use. Institutional and regulatory framework for the protection of personal data at cross-border level.

- C6. Enabling environment

Everything regarding cross-national governance in topics such as: cyber security and privacy. Electronic jurisdictions of countries. To promote a greater participation and articulation of governments of the region in forums of Internet Governance, boosting the development of capacities and the creation of proper analytical frameworks, as well as a convergence with organizations of civil society and technical community involved in said debates.

- C7. ICT Applications:

Multiplatforms, multisystems, Single sign-on

- E-government

Modernizing public sector management. Electronic access to public administration as a civil right. An integrated government, which implies moving forward to the idea of the Government acting as a unit, both from the standpoint of the administration and the citizen. An efficient and reliable public administration in the use of ICT. To increase efforts and initiatives of open data that broaden not only the exercise of citizens' rights and institutional transparency but also favor the re-utilization of data by third parties for creating new services of added value that contribute to the region's economic development.

- E-business

Development of Electronic Commerce and initiatives for financial inclusion.

- E-learning

Heavy investments in human capital, the teaching of informatics as a Basic Science in all branches of education, to promote innovation in public and private organizations. To promote education in ICT at all levels and in different specialties, comprising within this concept the dimensions of education, research and extension. Strengthening of the digital capabilities of the population.

- E-health

Advanced networks for health care and integrated electronic medical record nationwide.

- E-employment

Technological improvements in Internet access will enable new ways of teleworking. Regulation and standards of teleworking. To legitimate labor conditions in terms of social benefits, job stability, training and working satisfactory conditions, among others. To analyze areas related to the protection of personal data, social isolation and the impact on the worker's private life. Teleworking is translated also in a series of opportunities of employment, labor flexibility, savings in resources, greater working autonomy, higher productivity, and reduction of environmental impact, therefore it is necessary not only to create a legislation that can recognize this increasing trend but also in terms of the analysis of policies, cooperation, measurement and study of the dynamics of this phenomenon altogether.

- E-environment

Responsible use of ICTs for environmental care. To contribute significantly to cushion and reduce energy consumption and environmental pollution, as well as its impact on climate change.

- E-agriculture



## Adding value to the agricultural and livestock chain

- E-science

Education in robotics. Advanced networks. The change in the concept of how to educate.

- C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

Encouragement and Promotion of local quality contents.

- C9. Media

Community broadcasting. Open Digital Terrestrial Television:

The countries of the region must pay attention to the policies and regulatory frameworks related to the mechanisms of assignment of the electromagnetic spectrum and must promote, by means of assignment policies, a greater deployment of services, innovation, access and universal service to telecommunications and ICTs. To develop capabilities of transferring, adapting and creating new technologies for the DTT; thus, the regional cooperation through technical assistance, training, research and development is essential. Another area in which there are opportunities for the countries of the region is in the development of contents, deployment of telecommunication equipments and the services associated.

- C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

Privacy and censorship. Cyber harassment/ online discrimination. Copyrights. Legal framework that ensures accessibility. In the case of women, actions promoting the training in ICT field must be encouraged, as a key tool for closing the existing divides.

- C11. International and regional cooperation

International and regional cooperation allow a closer cooperation between countries, which enables to deepen into the regional integration processes. Considering the fact that ICTs' utilization is transversal, it is possible to achieve this cooperation in different areas of public policies.

It facilitates achieving the goals proposed and getting better results from the collaborative work between countries.

Cooperation must cover from the creation of spaces for dialogue and the development of action plans and development projects in a collaborative manner, to the possibility of establishing cooperation lines that reinforce the link based on the strengths identified for each sector (and between the groups of actors) for transferring capabilities to those who need them by means of technical cooperation mechanisms. These mechanisms of bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation strengthen the agents altogether as they allow learning from others' experiences in a collaborative way.

At a worldwide level there are examples like the Expert Groups on ICT Indicators (Partnership-UIT), IGF, WSIS Forums, ICANN, IMPACT.

At a regional level the best example is eLAC2015, whose structure includes a Coordination Bureau, focal points per country, groups of multistakeholder work, and the Network of Electronic Government of LAC (Red GEALC in Spanish). Both experiences are good examples to be replicated in other regions.

**b) What are the areas that have **not been adequately captured by the framework of the existing 11 WSIS Action Lines** and would need to be addressed beyond 2015? **Please specify the Action Line you are providing an input for.****

- **C1. The role of public governance authorities and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development**  
To encourage countries to adopt a holistic approach towards the application of ICTs in different fields, in order to develop a general overview of the information and knowledge society.  
Uruguay has fostered this concept and has promoted this holistic approach over the actions that each institution may take within its specific field in its own country.
- **C2. Information and communication infrastructure**  
  
To go further towards a more comprehensive approach of the issue of inclusion of persons with disabilities and specific groups with higher levels of vulnerability, in order to provide the necessary infrastructure support and, therefore, an access that may be more general and suitable to the different sectors of the population, by designing technologies that enable and/or facilitate better access to services. To further empower the design of initiatives that contribute to the creation of a suitable and competitive environment and that benefit ICT infrastructure investments, as well as the development of new services.
- **C3. Access to information and knowledge**  
It is not easy to approach a wide range of objectives. It is even harder if there is a need for operational support from different state and private entities. The efforts to foster research and development in order to facilitate everyone's (including the least-favored, marginalized and vulnerable groups) access to ICTs are long-term efforts and will find different kinds of difficulties. This issue has a close link with the lack of access to education from the poorest sectors.
- **C4. Capacity building**  
Capabilities that go beyond accessing, using and creating.
- **C5. Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs**  
Cybercrime, comparable legislation and comparable process timing. The use of ICTs with military purposes and their regulation in the world (to establish rules for their use, similar to the rules for some types of weapons, social disapproval). Legal frameworks in line with the Cloud element.
- **C6. Enabling environment**  
Countries' electronic jurisdiction.
- **C7. ICT Applications:**
  - **E-government**  
Co-creation: from policies and decision making processes, to value added services.
  - **E-business**  
Regulation of the electronic consumer's protection.
  - **E-learning**  
Specialized and massive learning.

- E-health

National and international electronic medical record. Tele-imaging networks.

- E-employment

Cyber workers' protection rules.

- E-environment

To discuss and review the cataloguing of the Electric and Electronic Equipment (EEE), fostering the "local" labeling in each member country, determining if, for example, an EEE is really recyclable or environment-friendly, not only in its origin but in the country of use/final destination.

To carry out studies about models on the treatment of EEE waste (WEEE) in developing countries.

To promote research on WEEE treatment and final disposal.

To design a data and information system about EEE composition.

It is necessary for manufacturers to declare the components used (and %, weight or volume) in the EEE manufacturing process, in order to reduce research expenses for the controlling and environment monitoring bodies. Such statement will enable to design more efficient WEEE treatment and final disposal models, specifically addressing the polluting elements contained in the EEE, which is something that today is only learned and calculated by some kind of inverse manufacturing engineering.

To subscribe international agreements encouraging governments to include in their regulations laws obliging manufacturers to use certified methodologies and procedures, as well as quality standards based on, for instance, ISO standards. This will significantly reduce the EEE breakage rate and, therefore, the resulting WEEE volume.

To design a standardized environment control model that enables to detect, in terms of geography, possible WEEE centers. This is doable and it is actually done under local regulations, but there is no international protocol.

The Cloud is an environment-friendly factor. It has a significant impact, but there are no goals or international actions in the WSIS about the promotion of its use. Matters such as vendors' trust and other issues still slow down the promotion and establishment of goals.

To encourage governments to implement their own national clouds, beyond outsourced private vendors. This is related to the States' general virtualization in terms of ICT.

- E-agriculture

- E-science

Further investment for global development of nations by facilitating research.

- C8. Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content

Opportunities for the development of measures and policies to protect endangered languages and promote multilingualism, according to the existing international UNESCO normative instruments, particularly its agreements related to the cultural field.

In countries where many languages are spoken, to identify, trace and examine every language and document those needing urgent attention. Copyright compliance mechanisms. Those initiatives related to the application of this right should be based on inclusive multistakeholder processes that can, at least, reflect transparent and responsible processes.

- C9. Media

The implementation of the regulatory laws as the basis of the Open Digital Television will take some years. To this effect, we have to keep on working by stressing the importance of the following items:

- ✓ To encourage media to continue having an important role in the Information Society, contributing to reduce the knowledge divide and facilitating cultural content flow, particularly in rural areas.
- ✓ To promote a balanced and varied image of men and women in the media.

- C10. Ethical dimensions of the Information Society

- C11. International and regional cooperation

To consolidate the institutional nature of regional mechanisms and an approach more oriented to collaborative projects with a regional signature. To strengthen monitoring schemes capable of providing updated and quality information, in order to assess progress and plan future policies at a regional level.

c) In your opinion are there any priority areas that need to be addressed in the implementation of WSIS Beyond 2015.

All issues aiming at generating trust in the use of ICTs should be deemed a priority. Generating guarantees regarding topics such as personal data protection and cyber security is critical. Governance and Strengthened Cooperation are other areas that should be prioritized.

### 3. Ensuring accountability of the WSIS Action Lines beyond 2015 (Targets and Indicators for an open and inclusive information/knowledge society for all beyond 2015)

*Please note that information provided under this point will be relevant to the second physical meeting of the open consultation process on WSIS+10 High-Level Event.*

a) How can the **monitoring and evaluation** of future implementation of the WSIS process, in particular, the Action Lines be better enabled?

In the present time, even before considering WSIS measurement, the dynamics of ICT measurement present general challenges the statistical community needs to address. In the first place, the vast majorities of developing countries are able to collect only the most basic ICT demand statistics, and provided data related –in most cases- only to infrastructure/hardware. It is really difficult for most nations to collect Partnership's core list indicators, this situation worsens with more complex issues like the ones addressed by WSIS's targets. A second issue refers to the disparities between the speeds and dynamics of technological change and the times and stages of the adoption of statistical standards. The technology develops much faster than ICT statistics standards. In this scenario, for the sake of being able to conduct and effective monitoring and evaluation of WSIS's targets, we believe, two conditions have to be met: a) targets should be measurable within the present or planned ICT's statistic national systems and b)

indicators should focus on the purposes or effects of the use of technologies more than on the specific attributes of the hardware itself. We believe that paralleled to the commitments discussions, an identification exploratory inquiry should be conducted on whether and how to measure those commitments or, at least, the way to enable countries to retrieve such information. If there is a consensus that this is not feasible, commitments should be regarded as statements but not as targets. In the case that the measurement is feasible, the Partnership (or other proper statistical authority) should coordinate the generation of statistical standards focusing on the proprieties or potential of the technologies (not the hardware itself), with short period revisions (3-4 years). Ten years is a long time in ICT field: for example, tablets did not exist and even smartphones were not a mainstream technology, in 2003 or 2005.

**b) What are the **priority areas** that the post-2015 WSIS process should focus on and which goals and targets could monitor the new vision for WSIS beyond 2015?**

It is a priority to reach a balance, to correct access inequalities and the use of ICTs, not only because of the access to technology per se, but also because of the right that we all have to access the opportunities that technology provides. When public policies are understood this way, the main changes can take place.

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