



COMMONWEALTH ICT MINISTERS FORUM 2016

14 JUNE 2016, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, LONDON, UK

15 - 16 JUNE 2016, INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANISATION, LONDON, UK

EVENT REPORT 2016

DATE:

14 - 16 JUNE 2016

VENUE:

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, London, UK

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANISATION, LONDON, UK

WEBSITE:

www.cto.int/events/previous-events/2016-2/commonwealth-ict-ministers-forum-2016



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Executive Summary

The Commonwealth ICT Ministers Forum 2016 was held from 14th – 16th June in London, United Kingdom, under the theme '*Enhancing the Commonwealth through innovative ICTs*'. The three day event consisted of a closed door Ministerial meeting on the 14th June hosted at the Marlborough House, followed by the two day open conference held at the International Coffee Organisation, 22 Berners Street, London W1T 3DD.

During the closed door session, the ministers received briefings with regards to the commonwealth's progress on the areas of ICT regulation, Broadband development, Cybersecurity implementation and ICT applications. Furthermore, the ministers were updated by the Commonwealth Telecommunication Organisation (CTO) on how they have delivered the mandate to lead the Commonwealth's engagement in Global ICT agenda.

The Commonwealth ICT open forum gave a platform for Ministers to network with each other as well as stakeholders, policy makers and regulators in order to discuss key areas such as regulation, technologies, policy, operations, investment and multilateral cooperation.

Over the three days the event was attended by 150 delegates from 29 countries. 27 Institutions from outside UK were represented, listed in the table in Annex One.

DAY 1: Closed Door Ministerial Meeting

Chair: Honourable Dr Emmanuel Mallia, Minister, Malta.

The first day of the Commonwealth ICT Ministers forum commenced with an opening welcome speech by the Secretary-General, Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation, Mr Shola Taylor, who set the theme of the closed door meeting, by highlighting the importance of ICTs in the economic development of commonwealth nations. He stated the challenges these nations face in the implementation of ICT, such as the lack of universal broadband access, insufficient and unpredictable regulatory environments and the growing threat of Cybercrime. He also mentioned that the Commonwealth of Nations should collaborate with each other in order to tackle these challenges.

The Rt Honourable Patricia Scotland, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Nations, acknowledged the outstanding work CTO has achieved in its 115 year history and recognised the achievements of the organisation to facilitate collaboration between Commonwealth member countries in the field of ICTs. She spoke of the advantages ICTs bring to developing nations praising Rwanda's socio-economic achievements since the introduction of 4G technology and Kenya's implementation of Tele-banking services as noteworthy progress. She also focused attention to inherent problems that result from increasing internet access and established that developing countries must address and review security concerns properly in order to combat the various cyberthreats. In addition, she called for more knowledge sharing and collaboration between member states.

The outgoing Chair, Honourable Adebayo Shittu, Minister of Communications, Nigeria talked about the successful and peaceful Presidential elections held last year in his country thanks to a biometric voting system implemented during the elections. He emphasized the importance of this forum for further development of ICT in Nigeria. Dr Emmanuel Mallia, Minister for Competitiveness and Digital, Maritime and Economy, Malta was elected as the Forum Chair and his acceptance speech called to strengthen collaboration between commonwealth members to resolve issues where there are common shared interests linked to sustainable development goals.

Mr Shola Taylor spoke of the role that the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation (CTO) plays in facilitating ICTs for development within the framework of the 2016-2020 CTO strategic plan which consist of six goals:

- Member engagement and defining clear plans and activities for each member.
- Establishing cybersecurity frameworks, standards and guidelines for developing nations.



COMMONWEALTH ICT MINISTERS FORUM 2016

14 JUNE 2016, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, LONDON, UK
15 - 16 JUNE 2016, INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANISATION, LONDON, UK



- High quality and affordable broadband connectivity.
- Assisting in regulatory challenges in areas such as licensing, spectrum management, quality of service and over the top services.
- Promote use of ICT applications for socio-economic developments.
- Coordination of Commonwealth countries at international ICT conferences and meetings.

Session 1 - ICT Regulation: The Developing Role of the Regulator

This session examined the role of regulation to increase ICTs for development.

Key outcomes and discussion points:

- Commonwealth nations must find ways to implement national strategies much quicker and more effectively
- Convergence represents one of the biggest policy challenges for regulators; a single regulatory structure can provide significant benefits. Pakistan is to take measures to make convergence possible in the long term.
- With the convergence of technology, Jamaica is looking to replace their multi-regulatory system which deals with different aspects of ICT, into a single ICT regulator in their country. However getting approval for this change is proving to be a challenge as they persistently try to get a bill through to the parliament in this regard.
- With the advancement of communication technology in Malta, their regulatory body has taken several steps to promote supply and demand of ICT. They have provided training in ICT, introduced coding among the primary students and planned to launch national Wi-Fi initiatives.
- Sierra Leone has installed submarine fibre cable, aimed at increasing the broadband usage. Due to this project most of the major cities now have access to fibre optics. The private sector has been resistant to the new government laid infrastructure due to the considerable money they invested in developing their own. With the advancement of internet facilities, Sierra Leone has identified ICT as their main resource base. However they are facing challenges in implementing cybersecurity.
- There is a reluctance to accept the culture of regulation in some of the developing countries and this must be addressed.
- Nigeria calls for foreign private sector investors to invest in their telecommunication industry to help increase the broadband penetration in their country.
- Sri Lanka is in the process of digitising the whole country and is looking to implement a network sharing model in order to avoid duplication of similar resources for different service providers.
- Swaziland has to import internet capacity from their lending stations through neighbouring countries and has to pay large transit fees as a result. They requested CTO assist with developing a framework/model to provide affordable internet services in their country.
- Samoa has installed two submarine cables which have helped develop their national broadband network which now covers the entire country. They now face the challenge of deciding on how to run the network and make sure there is market competition between operators. Samoa also faces the challenge of localising content services and educating people on ICTs. Samoa is in the process of developing a cybersecurity strategy.



COMMONWEALTH ICT MINISTERS FORUM 2016

14 JUNE 2016, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, LONDON, UK
15 - 16 JUNE 2016, INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANISATION, LONDON, UK



- The British Virgin Islands faces spectrum allocation upheaval and they have to assure a better value quality service. The implementation of e-Government services is ongoing; however, challenges have arisen due to inconsistent internet services. There is a need to better regulate internet provision in BVI.

Session 2 – Broadband Development

This session examined the implementation of broadband development in member states.

Key outcomes and discussion points:

- The World Bank has reported that every 10% increase in broadband penetration leads to 1.34% increase in GDP. CTO member states recognise the importance of enhancing broadband development.
- The ITU recognises the achievements CTO has made in helping member states develop their own national broadband strategies and as a result have approached CTO to assist Dominica develop a national broadband strategy.
- Avanti brings broadband through satellite to rural and remote areas where it is not feasible to provide coverage through fibre optic cables due to economic and technical difficulties. Of the \$1.2bn that Avanti has invested, 80% of the investment is dedicated to applications in Africa. Avanti has launched 5 satellites to deliver high throughput, high quality and low cost broadband services across the African continent with the partnership of the local telecom providers and regulators. They use technology developed to utilise the Ka-band spectrum in order to deliver high quality of service.
- Jamaica has embarked on a community access point initiative designed to give every Jamaican citizen an opportunity to experience the internet for free in order to develop a knowledge based society that is appreciative of the technology.
- Pakistan aims to provide broadband to every village with a population of 500 people by the end of 2018. They claimed that it would be beneficial to use satellite technology by coupling it with fibre optic networks, in terms of cost reduction.

Session 3 – Round Table on Commonwealth's Engagement in Global ICT Agenda

This session examined the Commonwealth's engagement in the Global ICT agenda.

Key outcomes and discussion points:

- UK acknowledged the valuable work the CTO undertakes to coordinate the global ICT agenda. They called for all commonwealth nations to participate in the Commonwealth Open Forum which will be organised by the CTO at the 11th IGF meeting in Guadalajara, Mexico.
- The US government is in the process of privatising the internet and there is an operation issue on expanding the domain name system as some proposals have given governments concern. Commonwealth nations are invited to attend the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) meeting at Helsinki later this year to discuss these key issues, where CTO is an observer of the GAC. CTO acts as the convener of Commonwealth representatives at every ICANN meeting.
- Uganda commended the CTO for the role they played in coordinating proposals on key global issues concerning Commonwealth nations in high profile meetings.
- Cameroon thanked CTO for the support provided in developing their National Security Strategy which consists of 5 goals:
 - To protect Cameroons infrastructure.



COMMONWEALTH ICT MINISTERS FORUM 2016

14 JUNE 2016, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, LONDON, UK
15 - 16 JUNE 2016, INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANISATION, LONDON, UK



- To combat cybercrime and cyber terrorism.
 - To develop and enhance cybersecurity capabilities.
 - To promote cybersecurity awareness.
 - To enable secure use of Cameroon's cyberspace for socio-economic development
- Gibraltar appealed to the CTO to encourage and enable more participation from 10 other Commonwealth nations which are still colonies under the British as they wish to gain experience from rest of the Commonwealth nations from everything they have done in developing their own countries and economies.
 - Botswana thanked CTO for the support provided which helped them succeed in a number of projects, in particular for the review of their broadband strategy which is now being implemented. They conveyed their appreciation of the effort CTO puts into global coordination.
 - South Africa expressed their concern on the question of internet governance.

Session 4 – Cybersecurity Implementation Challenges

This session examined the importance of a National Cybersecurity Strategy for a safe and secure cyberspace. Key outcomes and discussion points:

- Malta outlined their position with respect to cybersecurity by presenting their Digital Malta Strategy that was launched in 2014. Regarding child online protection, Malta stated that their regulator has actively been campaigning online protection for the last 4 years. They have initiated a project known as 'be smart online', where the objectives are to first install best practices amongst the children and secondly to educate the parents on best practices of how achieve a safer internet. However they say that one of the challenges in the long term will be in the design of these best practices.
- Jamaica stated the importance of ICT to promote economic growth in the country and to create knowledge based society. To achieve their objectives, dealing with cybersecurity issues is of paramount importance as it can act as a deterrent to the utilisation of ICTs. However, they say that there is a cultural inhibition that Jamaica needs to overcome. They are looking to launch a public education drive to enhance and promote the safe use of ICT and have taken steps to put in place a cybersecurity response team.
- Samoa stated that they are ranked third in the world with respect to the vulnerability of being hacked. They seek advice from CTO and rest of the commonwealth nations to contribute to their cybersecurity strategy as Samoa's socio-economic development is very much dependent on ICT.
- Fiji is currently working towards making improvements to their cybersecurity strategy to address some of the key issues relating to enforcement with the help of CTO. They have identified a need to increase the awareness and educate the young on how to stay safe online. At the same time their government is trying to roll out e-government services and there is a need to protect people using these services.
- British Virgin Islands does not currently have a comprehensive cybercrime strategy. They are facing challenges with regards to cyber bullying and cybercrime against young adults and children.
- Kenya currently has a cybersecurity strategy in place and is working very close with ITU in activating their response and prevention centres. They are facing challenges in implementing their cybersecurity measures and are seeking help from CTO with regards to capacity building.
- Nigeria has a National Cybersecurity Act in place to deal with cybersecurity threats. However, he calls upon the Secretary General CTO, to gather all the information from all commonwealth nations on how they are tackling cybercrime and cyber terrorism and create a compendium to be distributed among all countries.



COMMONWEALTH ICT MINISTERS FORUM 2016

14 JUNE 2016, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, LONDON, UK
15 - 16 JUNE 2016, INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANISATION, LONDON, UK



- Trinidad and Tobago stated that they have made substantial progress with respect to cybersecurity and have passed data protection legislation which has now been enacted into the law. However they are also suffering from cyber bullying and the change in behaviour of younger people due to exposure to online content. They are finding policing the internet a challenge and that it is important that the regulators are made independent of the government.
- Shola Taylor, Secretary General CTO, stated that the issue of regulators to be independent of the government is controversial and that ministers should be advising the regulators to be impartial.

Session 5 – ICT Applications and the Development Agenda

- Use of ICTs in Nigeria helped prevent Nigeria from experiencing a major outbreak of Ebola.
- ICTs provided accurate results of elections in Nigeria and in Uganda FM stations were able to support elections.
- Kenya has successfully implemented Tele-banking which has helped move money across the country from rural areas. Banks are now working closely with the mobile operators to move funds. Currently there is discussion being taken place between ministry of finance and the central bank to put in a policy to regulate virtual currency. They are also investigating into interoperability within Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda.
- Jamaica is looking to implement e-wallet/e-money systems and is in the process of trying to put in place necessary regulations and legislations to govern this initiative. Jamaica is looking into new ways to utilise OTT to improve the interaction between citizens and the government. They are trying to invest in technology innovation fund to promote young people to innovate technology rather than just consume it.

Closing Ceremony

Shola Taylor, Secretary General CTO, concluded the closed door meeting thanking the participants for all their inputs and constructive discussions.

DAY 2 – Session 1: Enabling Regulatory Environments

Chair: Honourable Dr Emmanuel Mallia, Minister, Malta.

- Competition is an important factor that must be allowed to flourish in order to drive innovation and creativity. The industry is moving into a new phase where companies are considering building brand new access networks (fibre optics), whereas in the past this was considered to be prohibitive due to high costs and therefore it was more to do with making best use of the existing copper cables. This has led to a change in the regulatory environment to take into consideration of managing that transition. The same is applicable when we take into consideration of mobile network transition from 4G to 5G in the near future.
- Consumers benefit from over the top services as long as there is market competition that is viable and sustainable. It should be the role of the regulator to protect that competition.
- Where there is very little chance of building new networks, the next best option for network operators is to share the network investments.
- Bridging the digital divide is profoundly important if we want to transform our global economy to a digital economy. The internet of things will see 20 billion devices connected, possibly by the end of the decade.



COMMONWEALTH ICT MINISTERS FORUM 2016

14 JUNE 2016, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, LONDON, UK
15 - 16 JUNE 2016, INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANISATION, LONDON, UK



- The digital divide remains, with 60% of the world population still offline, 4 billion people don't have internet access. The divide is visible within individual countries, between the rich and the poor as well as between urban cities and rural villages.
- The change in environment and the change in needs of the consumer which is constantly converging require a regulatory system which is flexible.
- With crimes being committed at an alarming rate online, the need for accountability is fundamental. The only way to achieve accountability is to install competition within the market.
- Due to the changing nature of the market, regulators need to invest a lot into research and must be able to facilitate the role of the operator in the market rather than just being the police officer.
- Taxation has the possibility to distorting the market significantly.

DAY 2 – Session 2: Expanding the Reach of Broadband: Getting People Online

Chair: Bakarr Tarawally, Director of Communications, Ministry of Information and Communications, Sierra Leone.

- National digital divide needs to be addressed too, not just the digital divide between East and the West or the rich and the poor countries. National digital divide can be depended on geography, it can be on gender and it can depend on income levels. This divide exists not only in developing countries, but also in developed countries, hence why SDGs are relevant to all countries.
- Urban/rural digital divide exist due to issues on both the supply (population density & coverage, market structure, price and tax) and the demand sides (income, skills and literacy, content).
- ITU predicts that 4G will achieve 50% population coverage by 2020.
- Market liberalisation, independent regulators, encouragement of new technologies, new financing models, making broadband access a legal right, are several key points that can help reduce the urban/rural digital divide.
- South Africa expects to have 100% of their people to have access to broadband services at 2.5% of the average monthly income by 2020.
- Giving young people access to broadband technology is a key factor in driving forward the economic development of countries.
- Due to its decreasing cost of service, high performance, high reliability and capability to provide universal coverage, satellite technology is a very viable option for delivering both fixed and mobile broadband services to rural and remote areas of a country.
- 5G technology will require large blocks of spectrum, therefore the C band, the Ka band and the Ku band will need to be protected due to the large investments that satellite companies have made in.
- In Africa, broadband/ Internet access is a necessary tool for enhancing teachers knowledge. It has the potential to provide real quality teaching to the most rural and inaccessible parts of a country where it is difficult to place quality teachers.
- In an educational environment providing internet access to teachers and children requires very careful regulation in order to provide a safe learning environment.
- In Africa women are 50% less likely to use the internet than men. In India 12% of women don't access the internet due to the belief that it's inappropriate and more than 8% don't access the internet due to family disapproval. In order to address this issue, governments should develop comprehensive national



COMMONWEALTH ICT MINISTERS FORUM 2016

14 JUNE 2016, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, LONDON, UK
15 - 16 JUNE 2016, INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANISATION, LONDON, UK



plans towards increasing broadband penetration that address gender specific barriers to access and link this to the commonwealth agenda. Governments should do more to encourage women to perform business, acquire knowledge and to connect with each other.

- The biggest wealth of any nation is their people, and 70% of the population of most commonwealth countries is below the age 35. Young people present an opportunity to develop the economy and developing countries must take advantage of this opportunity and invest in capacity building, invest in the future.

DAY 2 – Session 3: Spectrum Management Post WRC-15

Chair: Honourable Adebayo Shittu, Minister of Communications, Nigeria.

- With new services emerging all the time, spectrum management is getting more and more difficult. Two of the major factors that influence spectrum management in any country are its physical and human demographics.
- It is important to have coordination and a coordination agreement between neighbouring countries to mitigate cross-border frequency spill-overs and avoid harmful interference from differing services across borders.
- Re-farming the available frequency bandwidth allocations dedicated to mobile broadband for 5G technology is a challenge as it will require not only the microwave wave frequencies, but the lower frequencies as well which will lead to regulatory interventions.
- Mechanisms to promote efficient use of spectrum are: spectrum auctions, spectrum sharing, spectrum flexibility, spectrum trading, spectrum pricing and spectrum marketing.

DAY 2 – Session 4: Commonwealth ICT and Industry Awards

Chair: Shola Taylor, Secretary General, CTO.

- Free wireless hot spots can help extend broadband services to un-served and underserved areas deemed economically unviable in order to help achieve the milestones of national broadband strategies in developing countries. It can also help promote e-Government services, consumption of local content and provide a good stepping stone for start-up ISPs.
- It is important to promote stakeholder engagement and let operators to be innovative.

DAY 3 – Session 1: Over the Top Services

Chair: Honourable Afamasaga Lepuiai Rico Tupai, Minister of communications and Information Technology, Samoa.

- The internet is an economic engine that fuels new market places, new industries and new businesses. Internet based economic activities are expected to reach 4.2 trillion by 2016.
- It is important to recognise that operators did invest in infrastructure and that we are benefiting from that investment.
- Regulators should focus on creating an environment which generate the most value for consumers, encourage innovation and one that allows local players to enter the market. Internet platforms and OTTs contribute to economic growth and if regulations do not take that into consideration it will stifle innovation.
- Poor internet regulation can have a significant negative impact on the local players.



COMMONWEALTH ICT MINISTERS FORUM 2016

14 JUNE 2016, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, LONDON, UK
15 - 16 JUNE 2016, INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANISATION, LONDON, UK



- Different countries regulating in different ways will lead to fragmentation of the internet. Therefore regulators need to take into consideration of the small players and also the difference between operators and service providers.
- After a restructure of the Haiti communications, it was found that there are 371 carriers operating in the country without licenses.
- There is an enormous amount of abuse on the OTT infrastructure by large scale operators. OTT services such as Viber, which does not contribute to the network infrastructure, is capable of bypassing national policies and consistently refuses to provide intercept data to courts and LEAs. OTT services which are not regulated properly can have dangerous consequence in the form of cyber threats and cyber terror.
- There must be a regulatory response to the disruption caused by OTT services; however it must be up to each country to decide the extent to which they want to respond.

DAY 3 – Session 2: Data Privacy

Chair: Honourable Harin Fernando, Minister of Telecommunications and Digital Infrastructure, Sri Lanka.

- Privacy and security is in everybody's mind. Without the enablement of free movement of data, it would not have been possible for the economist to operate.
- Everyone has the right to privacy and the governments of every nation have an obligation to protect itself and its people. This leads to a friction between privacy and security.
- The concept of privacy is as follows: It is the right to be left alone, the right to choose whom you socialise with, the right to make your own choices about how your data is used and control which data you want to keep confidential. In many countries these are regarded as human rights.
- There has to be a balance between privacy and security and this is a challenge for all organisations in the telecommunication sector. Without any security there is no privacy.
- Organisations continuously have to think about practices to be implemented that will achieve business objectives but at the same time protect and respect people's privacy, which has now become a brand differentiator between organisations.
- Within organisations privacy and security must go hand in hand. If privacy compliance is done right, then it can reduce privacy related operational risks and also address cybersecurity problems.
- The main aim of a data protection act must be to ensure that personal data is accurate, kept up to date, used in a responsible and transparent way. It also must maintain a balance between the rights of the data subjects and the needs of businesses and service providers.
- Data must be protected when it is collected and also it is important to be aware of who collects it.

DAY 3 – Session 3: Role of Cybersecurity in Sustainable Development Goals

Chair: Honourable Libom Li Likeng, Minister of Post and Telecommunications, Cameroon.

- As long there is connectivity it is possible to harness talents and creativity to drive the economy forward. However with this increase in creativity there is also the growing threat of cybercrime and this threat is never going to disappear.
- Security must not be bolt on; security must be built in from the start. Protecting the just the device at the end user is not enough, the network and the services needs to be protected too.
- When it comes to security, you cannot afford to make assumptions. Security must be transparent, working together collaboratively to share knowledge.
- Buyers have more power than regulators; therefore they must be educated to make sure they know what good security is to drive the industry forward and one of the ways to do this is to publish whitepapers on advancing technology.



COMMONWEALTH ICT MINISTERS FORUM 2016

14 JUNE 2016, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, LONDON, UK
15 - 16 JUNE 2016, INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANISATION, LONDON, UK



- Advanced Persistent Threats (APT), which use advanced techniques, developed through well funded efforts mostly by government organisations and military organisations has caused turmoil for both public and private enterprises.
- Over 1600 data breaches have been reported in the last year and over 700 million data records compromised. Industries compromised due to data breaches include health care, education, retail, government and financial industries.
- The average total cost of a data breach is \$3.79 million.
- Some of the national defence strategies to be cyber ready can include: Creation of a legally mandated incident response team, protection of critical infrastructure and government information systems through technical and compliance means, implementation of policies that include private sector, promoting various technologies and capacity building by providing education to create awareness of cybersecurity and cybercrime.

DAY 3 – Session 4: Digital Society

Chair: Honourable Paul Lewis, Minister of Communications, Works, Energy and Labour, Montserrat.

- World Bank: 10% increase of investment in introduction of fast internet broadband cause a 1.38% rise in GDP. Doubling broadband speed leads to 0.3% increase.
- Avanti utilises Ka band frequencies to deliver their services rather than the traditional C band and the Ku band. Ka band has the advantages of higher throughput and operating at higher frequencies means reduction of the aperture size of the ground based equipment. This in return can lead to cost reduction of the equipment and can promote the uptake of broadband technology.
- One of the key challenges is the rollout of infrastructure in areas where it is hard to reach.
- Avanti is connecting 260 schools across Kenya which resulted in 150,000 students which have been connected through the power of satellite technology. 50,000 of these are marginalised girls school children in areas where traditional broadband services are not able to reach.
- Avanti is connecting 222 libraries in areas very difficult to reach through terrestrial technology, to promote e-Education, in South Africa.
- One of the key advantages of satellite technology is the ability to tailor the demand as per the population.

DAY 3 – Session 5: Internet Governance

Chair: Sammy Itemere, Principal Secretary, Kenya.

- ICANN is best known for its role as the technical coordinator of the Domain Name System (DNS). They maintain and administer the registries containing unique addresses across the world, ensuring the security, stability and integrity.
- Within ICANN, stakeholders include businesses, technical community, civil society, governments, researchers and academics and end users.
- The Multi-stakeholders model consists of three layers of digital governance: Infrastructure layer, logical layer, and economic and social layer. Solutions to issues in each layer include policies, best practices, standards and specifications which are developed by collaboration of stakeholders from businesses, government, academia, technical and civil society.



COMMONWEALTH ICT MINISTERS FORUM 2016

14 JUNE 2016, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, LONDON, UK
15 - 16 JUNE 2016, INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANISATION, LONDON, UK



- On 14th March 2014, the US government announced its intent to transition its role of stewardship of the IANA functions to the global multi-stakeholder community and asked ICANN to convene global stakeholders to develop a proposal. ICANN calls for more representation and active participation from stakeholders from other regions, especially from commonwealth nations, in this transition.
- Governance, policies and regulation of the internet is essential for the growth and sustainability of the internet; however it should not stifle the productivity and innovation.
- ICANN need to take into consideration that not all commonwealth countries can participate and invest resources in Government Advisory Committee (GAC) as they may not have a significant uptake of the internet in their respective countries. Therefore ICANN needs to be careful when handing out domain names as there is a potential that it can affect the future participation from other less developed countries before they are even ready.

DAY 3 – Session 6: Finance & Investment Opportunities

Chair: Honourable Marlon Penn, Junior Minister for Trade and Investment Promotion, British Virgin Islands.

- It is expected by 2020 Smart phone penetration in India will rise significantly due to device prices will continue to fall mainly contributed by the fact that Chinese manufacturers are able to produce low cost Smart phones.
- The biggest consumer barrier to internet adoption in many developing countries is not due to the lack of network coverage, but due to the lack of awareness and the availability of localised content.
- ICT start-ups have been on the rise for several years, most from sub Saharan Africa, India and South East Asia.
- Majority of the investment capital still comes from investors abroad.
- Most investors like to invest significant amount of money in growth stage and expanding companies. There is a lack of investment in majority of start up companies which is looking for lower investments to promote their proof of product. There is a risk that a lot of high potential innovations can be ignored.
- Though there is an appetite for investors to invest in start-up companies, the main reasons behind majority investors currently not wanting to commit are the lack of scalability in the business model and a lack of business entrepreneurialism and acumen among the founders of these businesses.

DAY 3 – Closing Ceremony

- Shola Taylor, Secretary General CTO, thanked all participants for lively and constructive discussions that took place over the three day forum to share knowledge of relevance to the theme '*Enhancing the Commonwealth through innovative ICTs*'.
- The Nigerian minister thanked CTO for hosting the ICT Ministers forum, which has given opportunity to network and participate in the discussions in order to gain knowledge in the field of ICTs.

Annex One:

Position	Company
Botswana	Botswana Communications Regulatory Authority (BOCRA)
British Virgin Islands	Ministry of Communications and Works, Government of the Virgin Islands Telecommunications Regulatory Commission
Cameroon	Ministry of Post and Telecommunications



COMMONWEALTH ICT MINISTERS FORUM 2016

14 JUNE 2016, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, LONDON, UK
15 - 16 JUNE 2016, INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANISATION, LONDON, UK



	Telecommunications Regulatory Board
Cyprus	Cyprus High Commission
Fiji	Ministry of Communications
Ghana	Ghana High Commission Ministry of Communications National Communications Authority (NCA) Vodafone
Gibraltar	Gibtelecom Ministry for Economic Development, Telecommunications & the GSB
Jamaica	Jamaican High Commission Ministry of Energy, Science and Technology Communications Authority
Kenya	Department of Broadcasting and Telecommunications Liquid Telecom Ministry of Information, Communications and Technology Communications Authority of Kenya
Malawi	Malawi High Commission
Malaysia	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
Malta	High Commission of the Republic of Malta Malta High Commission Ministry for Competitiveness and Digital, Maritime and Services Economy
Mauritius	Mauritius High Commission
Montserrat	Ministry of Communications, Works, Energy and Labour
Mozambique	Mozambique High Commission
Nigeria	Courteville Business Solutions Plc. DBI Ministry of CommunicationsNigerian Communications Commission (NCC) Nigerian-British Chamber of Commerce UK
Pakistan	Ministry of Information Technology and Telecom
Rwanda	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
Samoa	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Sierra Leone	House of Parliament Ministry of Information and Communications Sierra Leone High Commission National Telecommunications Commission (NATCOM)
South Africa	Department of Telecommunications and Postal Services Telkom South Africa
Sri Lanka	Ministry of Telecommunication and Information Technology Sri Lankan High Commission
Swaziland	Swaziland High Commission Swaziland Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (SPTC)
Tonga	High Commission of the Kingdom of Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago	Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation



COMMONWEALTH ICT MINISTERS FORUM 2016

14 JUNE 2016, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, LONDON, UK
15 - 16 JUNE 2016, INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANISATION, LONDON, UK



Uganda	Uganda Communications Commission
United Arab Emirates	Inmarsat
United Kingdom	Avanti Communications Facebook International Centre for Transformational Entrepreneurship (ICTE) Office of Communications (OFCOM) ABI Research Bitek Global Limited BT Global Services Department for Culture, Media and Sport eWorldwide Group Foreign and Commonwealth Office Huawei UK Liquid Telecom PCCW Global PWC Queen Mary University of London Wireless World Research Forum
International organisations	International Telecommunication Union Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers Privacy International Royal Commonwealth Society GSMA