

## Table of the UK's Digital Education Policies

No.	Policy Name	Release Year	Main Contents	Policy Trend Implications
1	<i>Your Child, Your Schools, Our Future: Building a 21st Century Schools System</i>	2009	1. Utilize ICT and online systems to provide students with a flexible learning model that breaks through the limitations of time and space. 2. Strengthen information sharing and communication within and outside the school with the help of ICT to enhance connections. 3. Use digital technology to showcase the school's sustainable development practices, support architectural design and planning, solve campus security issues, and strengthen inspection and evaluation.	Initiate the digital transformation of schools, promote the application of digital technology in various aspects of education, and facilitate educational collaboration and sustainable development.
2	<i>Strategy Document for Investing in Skills for Sustainable Growth</i>	2010	1. Adjust the funding for further education, emphasizing the cultivation of multiple skills and optimizing teaching and learning investment. 2. Strengthen the construction of skills infrastructure, improve quality and transparency, and simplify the funding system and methods. 3. Lay the foundation for the development of digital education and indirectly influence talent cultivation in the era of artificial intelligence.	Adjust the strategy of further education, focus on skills cultivation and infrastructure construction, and impact the development of digital education.
3	<i>eAccessibility Action Plan: Making Digital Content Accessible by Everyone</i>	2010	1. Improve the regulatory framework and promote the formulation of relevant standards to facilitate the development of e-accessibility. 2. Encourage products to adopt inclusive design, enhance assistive technology training, and improve website services. 3. Establish an accessibility information platform, integrate accessibility education courses, optimize the accessibility of audio-visual and published materials, and explore the application of game technology.	Focus on the accessibility of digital content, protect the digital rights and interests of vulnerable groups, and promote the construction of an inclusive digital society.
4	<i>Memorandum of Understanding between the UK and the Republic of Korea on Digital Education, Innovation and Growth</i>	2013	1. Commit to cultivating citizens' software skills and integrating programming education to enhance digital competitiveness. 2. Conduct personnel exchanges, organize activities, and other forms of cooperation to share digital education experiences. 3. Jointly strive in areas such as digital public services, open data, enterprise development resource sharing, and cross-departmental cooperation to promote the growth of the digital economy.	Initiate international cooperation in digital education, emphasize skills cultivation and resource sharing in multiple fields, and contribute to the development of the digital economy.
5	<i>The Government's Approach to Assisted Digital</i>	2013	1. Clarify the responsibilities of departments to ensure that non-digital users can access government services and explore innovative service models. 2. Conduct policy formulation activities, strengthen project management and governance, and expand procurement and innovation channels. 3. Standardize the provision of assisted digital services, with the default assistance from multiple sectors and internal provision in special cases.	Ensure the access to digital services for special groups, improve the efficiency of government services, and innovate service models.

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6	<i>International Education Strategy: Global Growth and Prosperity</i>	2013	1. Encourage universities to develop online courses and participate in international platforms or build their own platforms to offer free courses. 2. Support the innovation and commercialization of educational technology, conduct design calls and competitions, and integrate various resources. 3. Enhance the application of technology in the skills system, establish advisory groups, promote the development of employer-led skills systems, and carry out international education cooperation projects.	Leverage technology to promote the development of transnational education, attach importance to the innovation and application of educational technology, and enhance the international influence of education.
7	<i>Government Digital Inclusion Strategy</i>	2014	1. Integrate the concept of digital inclusion into government policies, plans, and services, and establish a cross-government digital capability plan. 2. Collaborate with multiple departments to understand the needs of offline users, enhance the digital capabilities of civil servants, and ensure the rationality and effectiveness of project expenditures. 3. Provide digital capability training and support for citizens to improve the digital literacy of the whole population and reduce digital exclusion.	Promote government-led digital inclusion, enhance the digital capabilities of the whole population, and narrow the digital divide.
8	<i>The Government's Response to the House of Lords Select Committee Report on Digital Skills</i>	2015	1. Comprehensively layout the cultivation of digital skills in all levels of education, from compulsory programming education in primary and secondary schools to talent cultivation in higher education. 2. Vigorously promote the construction of digital infrastructure such as broadband and mobile networks. 3. Strengthen cross-departmental cooperation and public-private partnerships to promote the wide application of digital technology.	Construct a comprehensive digital skills cultivation system, strengthen infrastructure construction and cooperation, and enhance the country's digital competitiveness.
9	<i>Further Education Learning Technology Action Group (FELTAG) Recommendations: Government Response</i>	2015	1. Promote further education institutions to conduct technology horizon-scanning and strengthen cooperation between departments and research institutions. 2. Optimize investment and capital decision-making, encourage institutions to consider investment in educational technology, such as upgrading broadband networks. 3. Adjust regulatory and funding policies, introduce online funding rates, carry out multiple learner and institutional initiatives, and pilot online courses.	Deepen the digitalization of further education, focus on technology application and cooperation, and improve teaching quality and efficiency.
10	<i>Digital Skills and Inclusion Policy</i>	2017	1. Establish a research working group through cross-departmental cooperation and build a digital inclusion dashboard. 2. Conduct various research projects and provide resources and support related to digital skills and inclusion. 3. Develop a proposal for standardized measurement indicators to promote the development of digital inclusion practices.	Promote digital skills and inclusion through multi-departmental collaboration, drive decision-making with data, and promote the development of digital education.

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11	<i>Regulating Basic Digital Skills Qualifications</i>	2019	<p>1. Adjust the regulatory decisions on basic digital skills qualifications, revise statements such as the qualification purpose.</p> <p>2. Modify the compliance requirements of national standards and adjust the qualification title and related conditions. 3. Ensure the quality and flexibility of qualification certification to meet the development needs of digital education.</p>	<p>Improve the regulatory system of digital skills qualifications and ensure the adaptability and quality of qualification certification.</p>
12	<i>Improving Adult Basic Digital Skills (Overview of Reforms)</i>	2019	<p>1. Update the national standards for basic digital skills, improve the qualification certification system, and introduce national rights. 2. Provide a variety of digital skills qualifications, clarify the funding sources, and ensure adult learning opportunities. 3. Adjust the relevant conditions of qualifications to ensure that they meet the needs of improving adult digital skills.</p>	<p>Focus on improving adult digital skills, improve the qualification system, and protect the digital learning rights and interests of adults.</p>
13	<i>Improving Adult Basic Digital Skills (Equality Impact Assessment)</i>	2019	<p>1. Evaluate the equal impact of policies on different groups in improving adult digital skills. 2. Pay attention to aspects such as skill level coverage, the impact on enrollment in other disciplines, learner support, and reasonable adjustments. 3. Ensure the fairness and effectiveness of policies and protect the needs of vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Emphasize the evaluation of policy equality and ensure the fairness and effectiveness of policies for improving adult digital skills.</p>
14	<i>Digital Identity</i>	2019	<p>1. Formulate the policy framework principles for digital identity, covering various aspects such as the construction of the legal framework. 2. Explore the use of citizen identity attributes and promote international digital identity standards to protect citizen rights and interests. 3. Standardize digital identity management to meet the development needs of the digital economy.</p>	<p>Standardize digital identity management, promote the formulation of international standards, and protect the digital rights and interests of citizens.</p>
15	<i>Realising the Potential of Technology in Education</i>	2019	<p>1. Clarify the policy vision and goals, and ensure the construction of digital infrastructure. 2. Enhance digital capabilities and skills, optimize technology procurement strategies, and strengthen digital security protection. 3. Promote the commercial development of educational technology, address challenges and innovations in educational technology, and improve digital services.</p>	<p>Plan the development strategy of educational technology, promote the application and innovation of educational technology, and improve the quality and efficiency of education.</p>
16	<i>Online Media Literacy Strategy</i>	2021	<p>1. Construct a media literacy framework that covers multiple aspects and provides guidance for education. 2. Address challenges such as assessment, funding, audience reach, and false information, and formulate plans. 3. Cultivate users' online safety management capabilities and create a healthy digital media environment.</p>	<p>Build a media literacy framework, enhance users' online safety management capabilities, and optimize the digital media environment.</p>

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17	<i>Digital Regulation: Driving Growth and Unlocking Innovation</i>	2021	1. Establish a digital regulatory mechanism to prompt policymakers to consider innovation-friendly measures. 2. Develop risk assessment indicators, involve all parties in formulating regulations, and optimize the functions of regulatory agencies. 3. Strengthen international cooperation, balance innovation and risk prevention, and ensure the development of the digital economy.	Build a regulatory system adapted to the digital age, balance innovation and risk, and promote the development of the digital economy.
18	<i>UK's Digital Strategy</i>	2022	1. Comprehensively layout the development of the digital economy and incorporate digital education into the overall framework. 2. Formulate strategies in multiple aspects such as digital skills and talents, innovation ecosystem, and infrastructure. 3. Promote the integration of digital education and the economy, enhance global competitiveness, and adapt to the needs of the era of artificial intelligence.	Integrate digital strategies, promote the in-depth integration of digital education and the economy, and enhance international competitiveness.
19	<i>Generative Artificial Intelligence in Education</i>	2023	1. Clarify that the education department should utilize the advantages of generative artificial intelligence technology to assist teaching, etc. 2. Emphasize data protection and network security to prevent risks in the application of artificial intelligence. 3. Guide educational institutions to apply it reasonably and ensure the quality of education and the rights and interests of students.	Promote the rational application of generative artificial intelligence in education and ensure the safety and quality of education.
20	<i>Generative Artificial Intelligence in Education Call for Evidence Outcome</i>	2023	1. Present the application situation, opportunities, and risks of generative artificial intelligence in education. 2. Propose government initiatives such as conducting projects, investing, improving infrastructure, and participating in regulatory cooperation. 3. Promote education to adapt to the era of artificial intelligence and respond to challenges.	Based on research, promote education to adapt to the era of artificial intelligence and actively respond to challenges and opportunities.
21	<i>Ofsted's Approach to AI</i>	2024	1. Clarify the way Ofsted uses artificial intelligence and provide guidance for educational and social care providers. 2. Support the use of AI in situations that are beneficial to children's education and care, following relevant strategies and principles. 3. Standardize the application of artificial intelligence in the education field and ensure service quality and children's development.	Standardize the application of artificial intelligence in the education field and ensure service quality and children's rights and interests.