

Digital Public Policy - the UN perspective

Peter Major

Vice-chair

United Nations

Commission on Science and Technology for Development

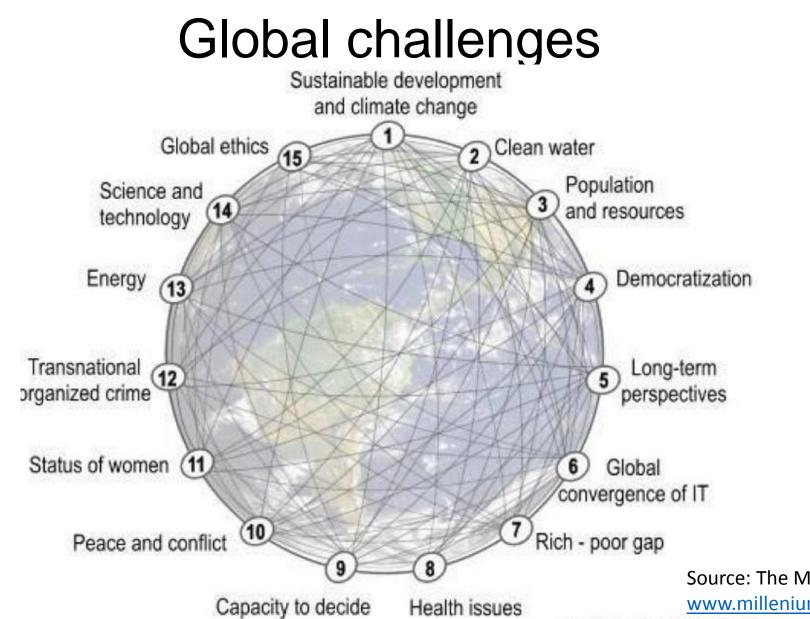
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Outline

- Global issues in the digital age
- Global programs and initiatives
- Impact of Internet on public policy issues
- Organizations involved in international public policy
- Internet Governance
- The fourth industrial revolution
- Conclusion





Source: The Millennium Project www.millenium-project.org



Global programs and initiatives

- UN Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015)
- UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs)
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Paris climate change agreement
- Addis Ababa Action Agenda
- Habitat III
- Connect 2020 Agenda for Global Telecommunication/ICT
- WSIS+10 outcome document



MDGs and SDGs

<u>MDGs</u> 8 goals	THEN	NOW	<u>SDGs</u> 17 goals
18 targets 48 indicators	Two parallel processes	One holistic agenda	169 targets 230 indicators
2000	20	015	2030
	MDG TRACK	Completing the unfinished business of the MDGs and leaving no one behind	
	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TRACK	Strengthening sustainable development with an integrated and balanced view of all key dimensions	
		<i>Source</i> : UNITAR	





2030 Agenda of SDGs







Sendai Framework - Priorities

ACTION

OR

ITIES



Sendai 2011

Priority 1 Understanding disaster risk

Policies and practices for DRR should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.

Priority 2 Strengthening disaster risk

governance to manage disaster risk Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk.

Priority 3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Public and private investment in DRR are essential to enhance the economic, social, health & cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries, their assets, as well as environment

Priority 4

Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction Strengthened disaster preparedness for response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction are critical to build back better





United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNFCCC COP21: Context

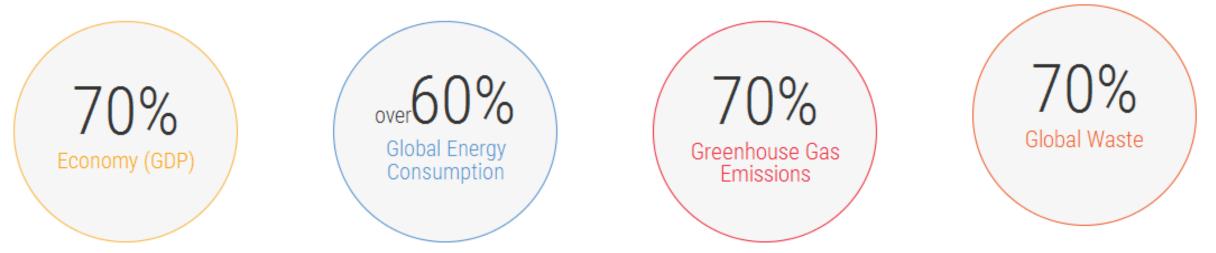


Global warming and climate change - an increase in average global temperatures. Natural events and human activities contribute to an increase in average global temperatures caused primarily by increases in "greenhouse" gases such as Carbon Dioxide (CO_2).



UNCHABITAT UN HABITAT III - Context

Cities today occupy approximately only 2% of the total land, however:



World Urban Population: 54.5% Sustainable development will depend on how we will manage and guide the urbanization





Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)

- A comprehensive set of policy actions by Member States, with a package of over 100 concrete measures to finance sustainable development, transform the global economy and achieve the SDGs.
- A new global framework for financing sustainable development that aligns all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities and ensures that financing is stable and sustainable.
- Technology Facilitation Mechanism, Global Infrastructure Forum, Social protection, Health, Foreign aid, MSMEs, measures for poorest countries, taxation, climate change





Contribution of trade to the SDGs

Nurture and strengthen the enabling environment

Tackle disabling conditions

Seize "win-win" opportunities, manage trade-offs WTO rules, enforcement mechanism, trade monitoring, policy dialogue (17.10)

Aid for Trade (8.b), S&D (10.a), DFQF (17.12), trade finance (Addis Action Agenda)

 Synergies/tradeoffs between trade and:
Poverty (1), hunger (2), gender (5), employment (8), inequality (10)

Technology (7.a, 17.7), natural resources (6, 7, 12.2, 14, 15), climate (13)

Minimize negative spillovers

Improve coherence in global governance

- Trade restrictions and distortions in agriculture (2.b)
 - Subsidies (12.c, 14.6)

 Cooperation between WTO and MEAs, other international organizations





Connect 2020 Agenda on Global Telecom/ICT Development

- Growth: enable and foster access to and increased use of telecommunication/ICT
- Inclusiveness: bridge the digital divide and provide broadband for all
- Sustainability: manage challenges resulting from telecommunication/ICT development
- Innovation and Partnership: lead, improve and adapt to the changing telecommunication/ICT environment



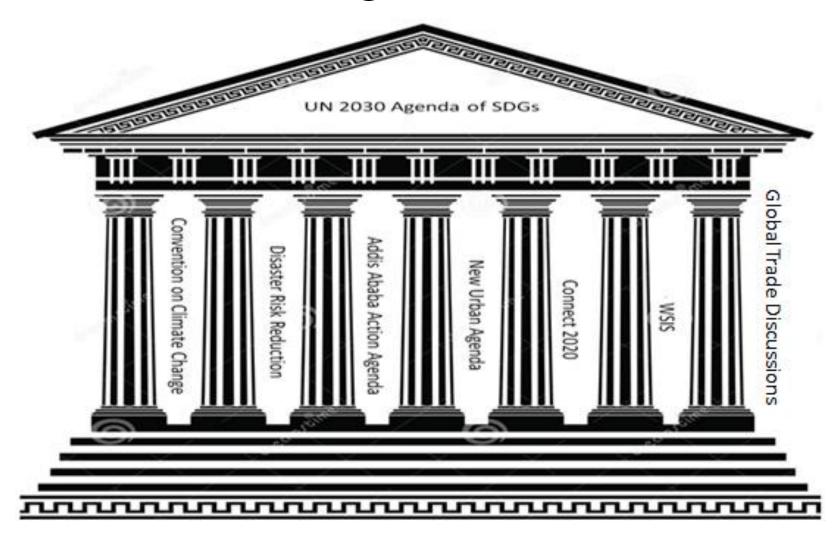


WSIS+10 Context

- 1998 ITU PP Tunisia proposal World Summit on Information Society
- 2001 UN GA endorsed proposal
- 2003 Phase I Geneva Declaration & Plan of Action: Build a people-centered, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society – Action Lines
- 2005 Phase II Tunis Agenda Internet Governance Forum and Enhanced Cooperation
- 2015 UNGA Commitment to outcomes of Geneva & Tunis phases of WSIS Reaffirm the value and principles of multi-stakeholder cooperation Extend mandate of IGF until 2025 Continue work of CSTD Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation



UN Global Programs and Initiatives





Public policy issues in the digital age

- Data protection
- Security and privacy
- Human rights
- Geo names protection
- Intellectual property rights
- Rights of persons with disability

- Rights of children
- Child protection
- Consumer rights protection
- Brand name protection
- Capacity building/ user awareness



Impact of Internet on Public Policy Issues

- Internet as a global asset
- Borderless access borderless challenges
- Westphalia 1648 nation states: borders, national sovereignty & security
- How to handle public policy issues related to the Internet and to ICTs on the international level?
- How to handle public policy issues related to the Internet and to ICTs on the national level?



CSTD mandates

• CSTD is focal point in the system-wide follow-up to the outcomes of World Summit on Information Society (WSIS)

Advises the Council thereon, including through the elaboration of recommendations to the Council aimed at furthering the implementation of the Summit outcomes

• CSTD acts as a forum for the examination of science and technology (ST) questions and their implications for development;

works on the advancement of understanding on ST policies, particularly in respect of developing countries and the formulation of recommendations and guidelines on ST matters within the UN system.



Role of the CSTD in WSIS

- WSIS+10 and the CSTD
- Mandate related to WSIS
- Previous Working Group on Improvements to the IGF
- Previous Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation background USG stewardship on IANA Functions
- WGEC 2.0 can we give meaningful recommendations?



Role of the CSTD after WSIS+10

- CSTD to report to ECOSOC on the overall review of WSIS
- CSTD is to follow AAAA Technology Facilitation Forum
- Chair of CSTD to create Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation
- Working group to draft recommendation until the 21st session of CSTD in 2018
- To be submitted to UN GA through ECOSOC



Internet Governance - definition

- "is the development and application by governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet."
- Internet is open and globally unregulated self-regulation
- Development of the Internet including public policy multistakeholder model
- Governance of the Internet
- Governance on the Internet



Internet Governance - hourglass model

	email WWW phone
	SMTP HTTP RTP
	TCP UDP
	IP
/	ethernet PPP
(CSMA async sonet
- 83	copper fiber radio

Lower part -regulated by standards, treaties etc. Stewardship of DNS system (IANA functions - IP part) transferred from USG to multi-stakeholder community in ICANN



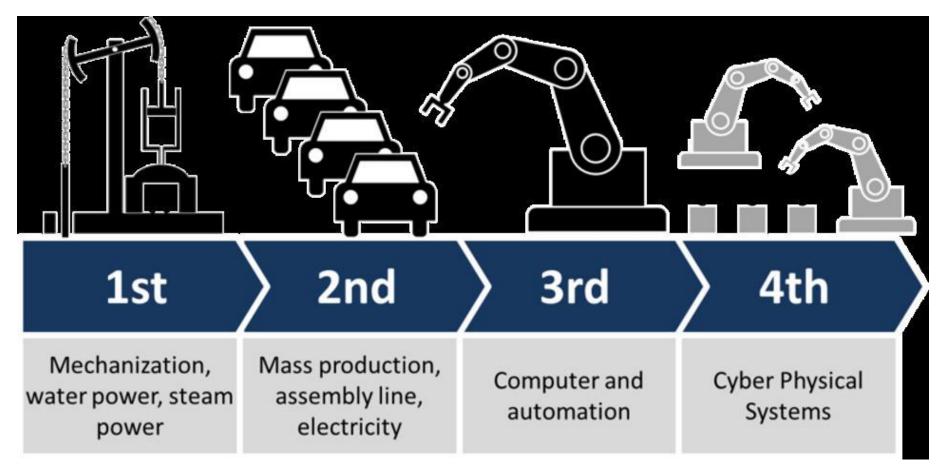
Internet Governance – controversy

Openness of the Internet – rights off-line apply on-line

- How to regulate the upper part (applications, content, etc) without infringing universally accepted rights?
- How to create a balance between rights and regulations?
- What are the roles and responsibilities of governments and other stakeholder in public policy?



New Challenge: Fourth Industrial Revolution



Source: The 4th Industrial Revolutions (by Christoph Roser at AllAboutLean.com)



New Industrial Revolution - Technological Developments

- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Big data
- Cloud computing
- Artificial Intelligence
- Robotics

- Additive manufacturing
- New materials
- Augmented reality
- Nanotechnologies
- Biotechnologies



New Industrial Revolution - Challenges

- New industry and business models supersede conventional ones
- Workers need to adapt to new jobs profiles and skill requirements
- Integration of new technologies to be enabled
- Infrastructure, standards and policies to be developed/adjusted

To address challenges - multi-stakeholder approach

- Within and across countries
- Implementation of NIR balancing interests: government, enterprises, academia, trade unions, business associations



Internet Governance 2.0

- New challenges need new approaches and quick responses
- Monitor & analyze advances in technology, applications and emerging issues
- To handle problems identify framework, international organizations, mechanisms
- Time factor reactive versus proactive governance
- How to strike a balance between regulation and openness
- How to ensure permissionless innovation



Conclusion

- UN 2030 Agenda of SDGs determines all global programs
- STI support implementation of all goals
- STI help in the interpretation of goals
- STI help in monitoring the goals
- CSTD according its mandates plays significant role in promoting STI for Development

pmajor@bluewin.ch