



# Digital Public Policy - the UN perspective

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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

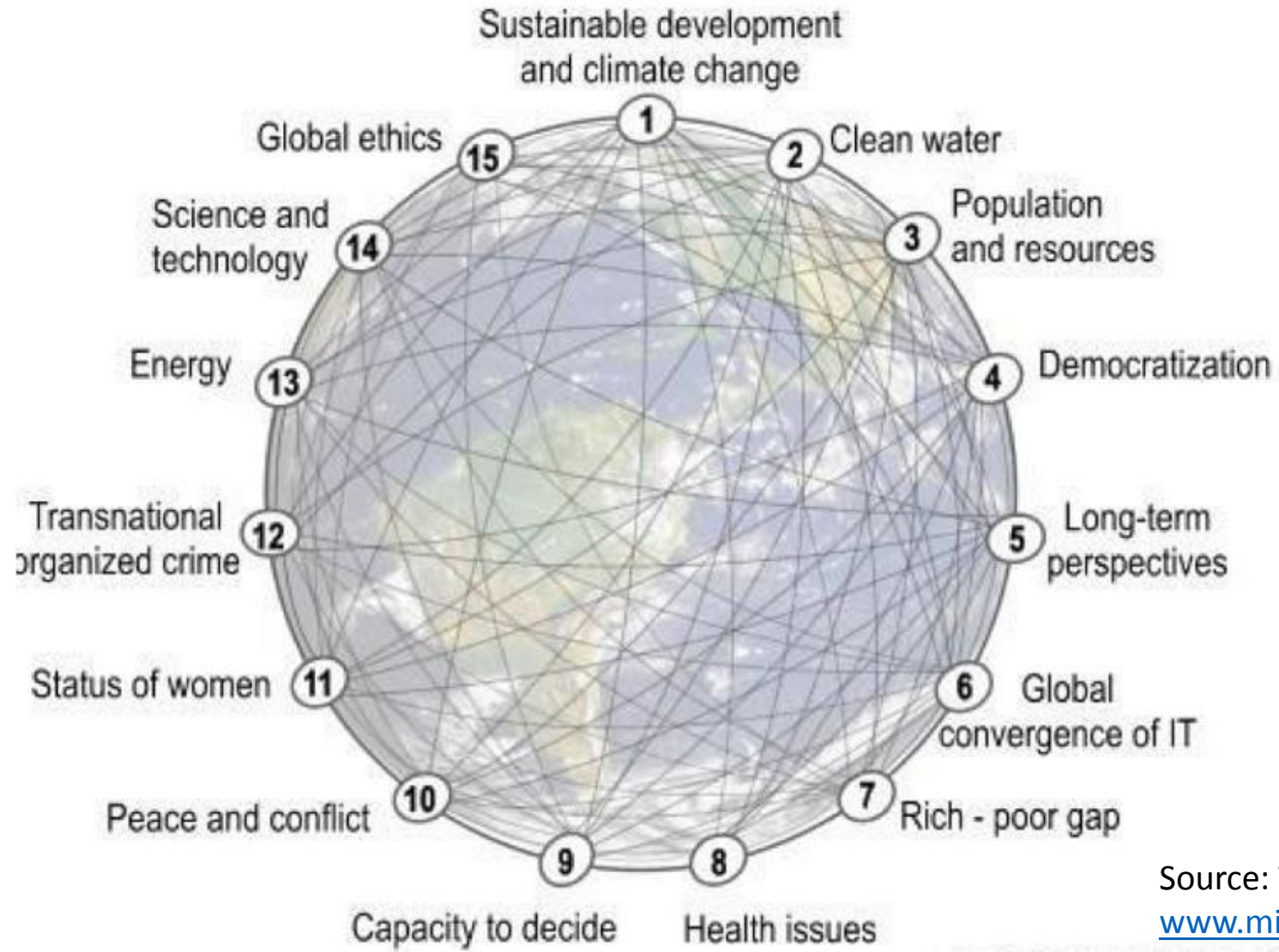
Internet Governance

The fourth industrial revolution

Conclusion



# Global challenges



Source: The Millennium Project

[www.millennium-project.org](http://www.millennium-project.org)

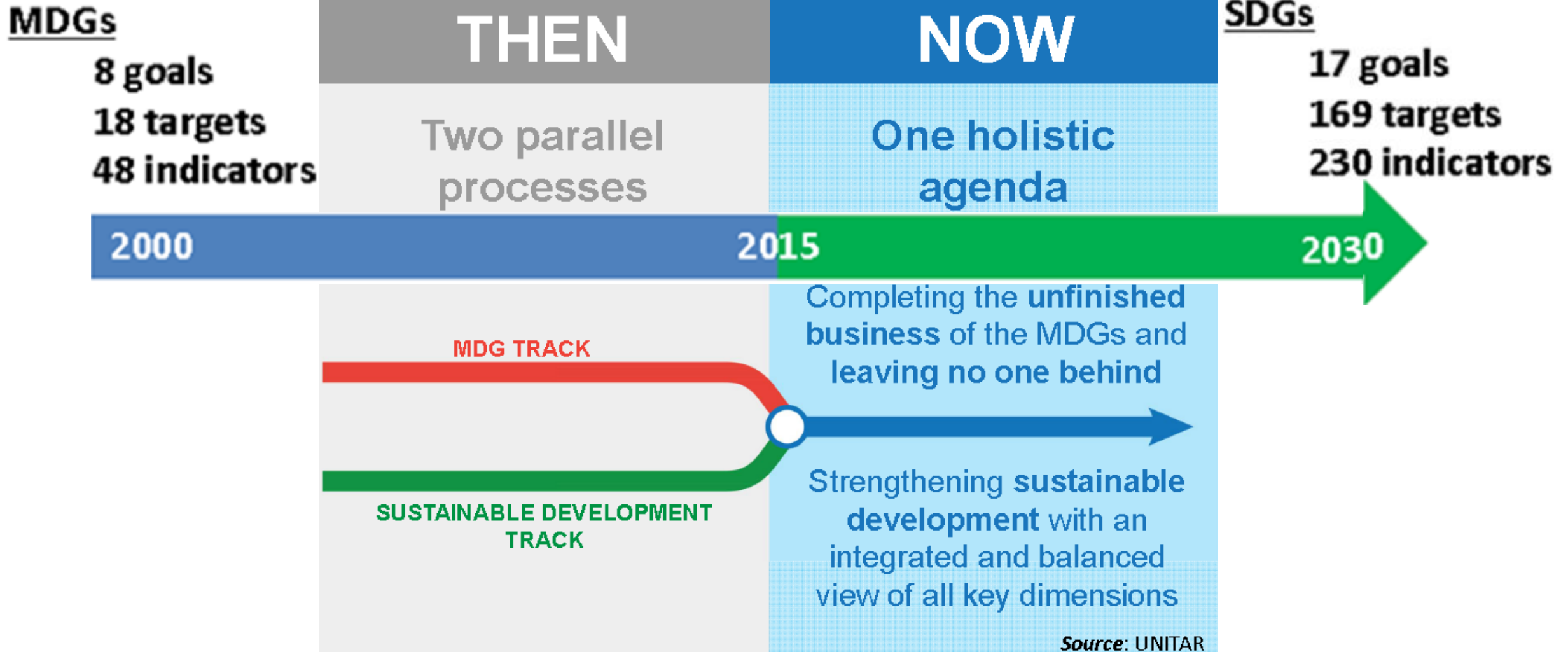


# Global programs and initiatives

- 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





# 2030 Agenda of SDGs







**UNISDR**

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

# Sendai Framework - Priorities



Sendai 2011





United Nations  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

# UNFCCC COP21: Context



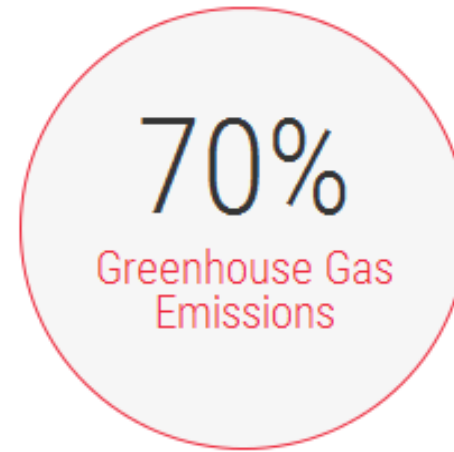
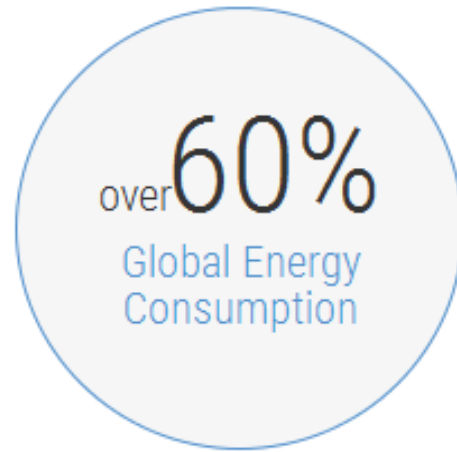
Global warming and climate change - an increase in average global temperatures. Natural events and human activities contribute to an increase in average global temperatures caused primarily by increases in “greenhouse” gases such as Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).





# 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



International  
Trade  
Centre



# Contribution of trade to the SDGs

**Nurture and strengthen the enabling environment**

WTO rules, enforcement mechanism, trade monitoring, policy dialogue (17.10)

**Tackle disabling conditions**

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

**Seize “win-win” opportunities, manage trade-offs**

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**

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

**Improve coherence in global governance**

- 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



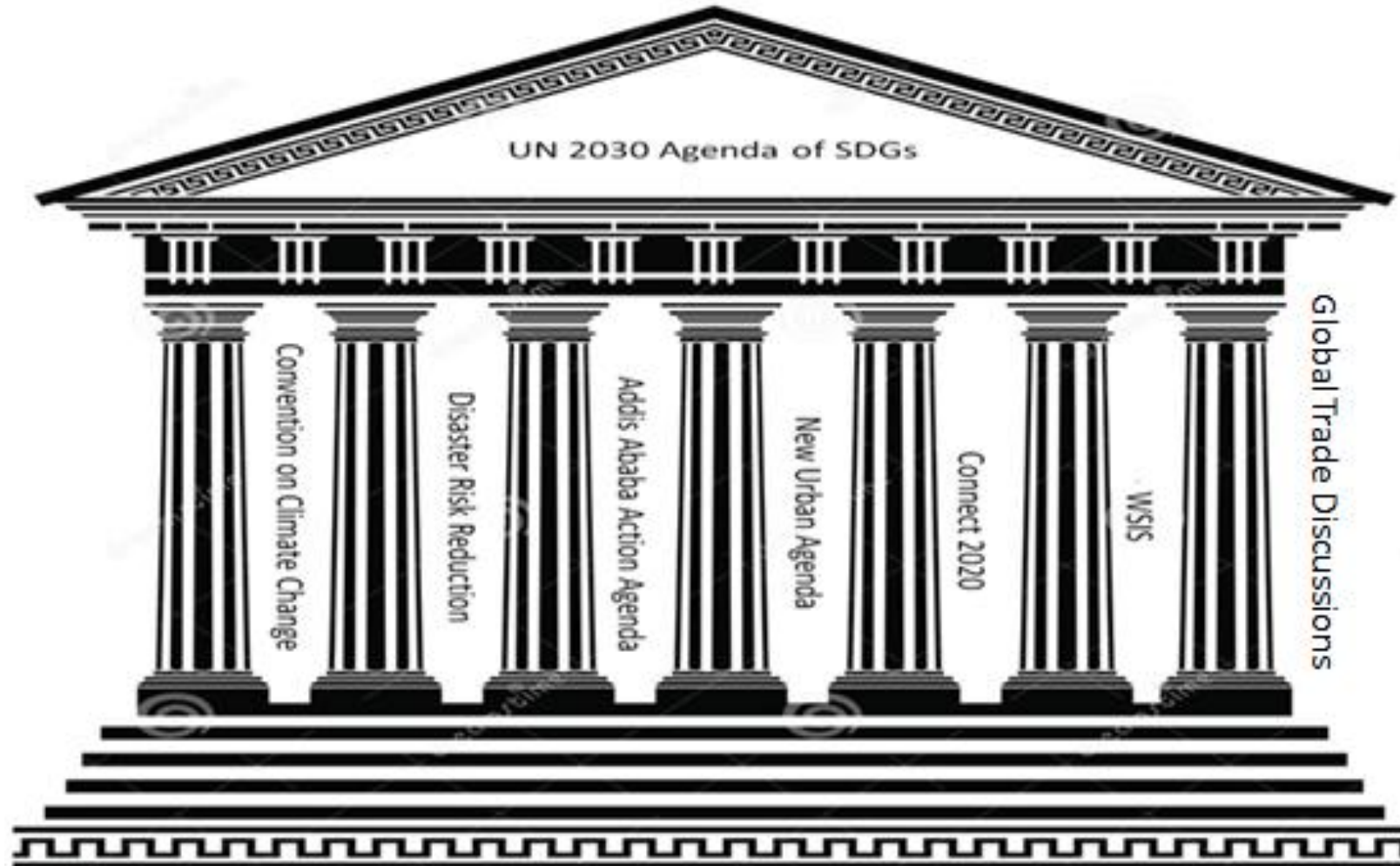


# WSIS+10 Context

- 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 21<sup>st</sup> session of CSTD in 2018
- To be submitted to UN GA through ECOSOC



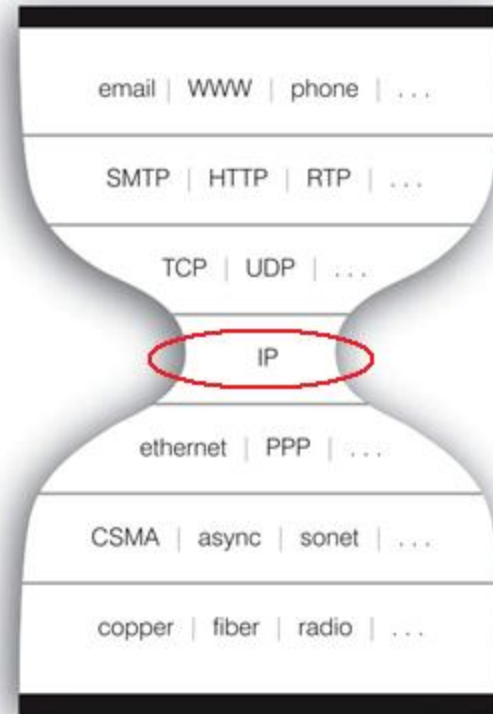
## Internet Governance - definition

- “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 - multi-stakeholder model
- Governance of the Internet
- Governance on the Internet





# Internet Governance - hourglass model



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



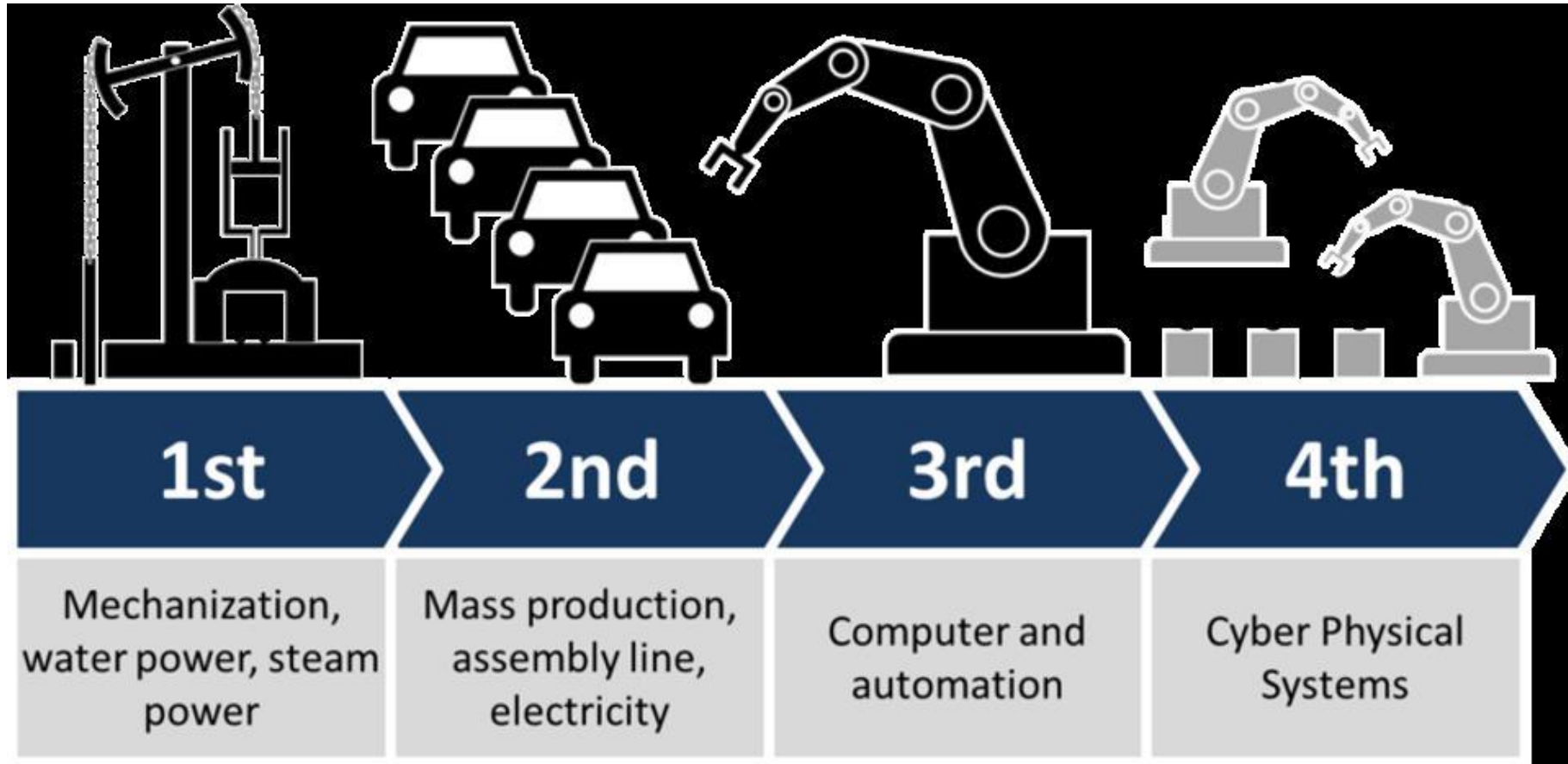
# Internet Governance – controversy

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 4<sup>th</sup> 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

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