

Day I - Monday, June 12, 2017

SESSION I: Connectivity, Meaningful Access and Inclusive Growth in Developing Countries

Panellists:

- Mongi Marzoug, Vice President, Internet and Sustainable Energy Governance, Orange
- Ritu Srivastava, Assistant General Manager, Research & Advocacy, Digital Empowerment Foundation
- Jennifer Chung, Director of Corporate Knowledge, DotAsia
- Torbjörn Fredriksson, Chief, ICT Analysis Section, UNCTAD
- Virat Bhatia, President, IEA, South Asia, AT&T Communication Services India Pvt. Ltd.
- Robert Pepper, Head of Global Connectivity Policy and Planning, Facebook

Key Issues:

It is critical to think beyond the issue of "access", and reflect on how to build "trust" to change Internet users' perceptions, and increase their awareness and understanding on the risks as well as the opportunities. Another challenge that was raised was that even when people are connected to the Internet, they are often under-connected, which, thus, requires to broaden the spectrum to allow to fully enjoy the Internet and its functions.

Focusing on Africa, two main challenges for connectivity of the region mentioned were the grid access and the lack of development of sustainable energy. Orange is advocating for the evolution of regulatory framework of the region, which would allow the implementation of solar farms in order to provide power to their networks. To support developing countries in seizing the opportunities and tackling challenges of Internet availability, affordability, relevance and readiness, predictable policies are the key. Their development and revision should be based on public consultations of private associations, users, etc. It should be done in local language and keeping it simple (not diving into too much technicalities).

CUTS Intervention: Rohit Singh, Policy Analyst, CUTS International raised a pertinent question to the panellist, since accessibility is related to affordability and affordability is associated with investment, what is being done to address the impact on investment due to uncertainties considering the global issues, competition, multilateral agreements, policies, etc. The Panel responded that, in terms of investment, the organisations are grappling with this problem, across the globe. However, there is no immediate solution to this but relevant stakeholders are trying to figure out a suitable solution.

SESSION II: The Economics of Cyber security

Panellists:

- Richard Hill, Association for Proper Internet Governance
- Michael Kende, ISOC Fellow
- Marilia Maciel, DiploFoundation

Key Issues:

Many attacks and breaches keep impacting our trust on the Internet. In economics' terms, there are two explanations: (i) issue of asymmetric information on password managers, there is no way to know who is better / more secure than the other; (ii) issue of the externality, when such breach happens there is often no entity fully responsible for it. It was proposed to follow the good example of airline development, with similar reporting, monitoring and transparency mechanisms (after each crash), which eventually leads to increased accountability and liability on breaches. Finally, challenges *vis-a-vis* harmonization of Internet of Things were highlighted, which increases the risks and results in need for capacity building / investment by the States to deal with cyber-offenses. It might be time to start addressing the protections of cyberspace in time of peace at international level, potentially start regulating, adopting a multi-stakeholder approach.

SESSION III: Action Line C7. E-business: E-commerce for Inclusive Trade and Sustainable Development

Panellists:

- Scarlett Fondeur, Economic Affairs Officer, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- Paul Donohoe, Electronic Postal Service, Programme Manager, Universal Postal Union
- Marcos Vaena, International Trade Centre
- Richard Bolwijn, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Key Issues:

The panel presented the etradeforall.org portal which using a multi-stakeholder approach, connects the dots between beneficiary countries, partners and donors to enable more businesses and people to benefit from e-commerce. The panel also discussed on the need for the postal services to be modernised to facilitate e-commerce. It also discussed the essentiality of an inclusive e-commerce, where all stakeholders are able to participate. Mentioning the 11th WTO Ministerial, scheduled for December 2017 at Buenos Aires, which will have discussion on e-commerce, the panel emphasised the need of developing countries to gear up on the aspect of e-commerce. To enable a global proliferation of e-commerce, the panel suggest that it is essential to address the issues with the policy framework for digital payments and also the types of investment policies that will facilitate its growth.

CUTS Intervention: Rohit Singh, Policy Analyst, CUTS International raised the issue of geo-blocking and need for a robust consumer grievance redressal mechanism, to gain trust in consumers. On the issue of geo-blocking, the panellists were of the opinion that it was a policy issue and thus, would need to be dealt accordingly. However, on the point regarding consumer grievance redressal, the panellists reacted that it is being thought about, how to make the process more efficient and reliable. This also requires sensitisation of businesses to understand that what is good for consumers is also good for the businesses. Thus, they should ensure that consumer grievances are dealt optimally.

SESSION IV: Rights, Governance, Protocols and Standards

Panellists:

- Theresa Swinehart, Senior Vice President, Multistakeholder Strategy and Strategic Initiatives, ICANN
- Nicolas Seidler, Senior Policy Advisor, Internet Society
- Bilel Jamoussi, Chief, Study Groups Department, ITU-T

- Brian Trammell, Member, Internet Architecture Board, IETF

Key Issues:

There is a relationship between internet infrastructure and human rights (HR). Around 2010, we started to dive into the topic of Internet and HR at the Human Rights Council (freedom of expression, privacy, etc.). We have moved to principles to debates on the roles and responsibilities (including transparency) of the different actors (Including the regulators, standards organizations, governments, etc.).

How to take HR more into account in protocols' design? *Internet Engineering Task Force* (IETF) has laid out 19 different considerations to look into when designing protocols (implicit core values of how our processes work (transparency, accountability, privacy, data protection, etc.). ITU treaty mentions HR in one of its article. ITU is a strong partner in the built up to internet infrastructure, and certainly guidance from members is that HR in every country are applied.

Policy statement on how / for what purpose one could use this article is presently lacking. It was suggested to separate mechanisms and policies. Who sets the policy then? The member states in the ITU space (for instance), and apply it at national level, enforce/deploy them in their national legal environment. However, there is a need and opportunity for multi-stakeholders' discussions to take place on these issues.

SESSION V: The Contribution of Electronic Trade (e-commerce) Platforms to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Panellists:

- Carlos Moreira Creus, CEO and Chairman, WISeKey
- Bruno Masier, President, Steering Committee, World Trade Points Federation (WTPF)
- Alejandra Lagunes, National Digital Strategy Coordinator, Mexico
- Luca Castellani, Legal Officer, UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)
- Pedro Fuentes, Chief Security Officer, WISeKey
- Daniel Nieto, E-Services and E-Commerce Expert, Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- Ms. Maria Ceccarelli, Secretary, UN Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business
- Nicolas Bürer, Managing Director, DigitalSwitzerland
- Marilia Maciel, Digital Policy Senior Researcher, Diplo Foundation

Key Issues:

The panel highlighted the impact of ecommerce and blockchain in achieving SDGs. There was discussion on the concerns related to fake products being sold through e-commerce platforms. The panel also emphasised on the need for the developing countries and SMEs to realise the benefits of e-commerce and adopt it seamlessly. The key to the success of e-commerce is the trust of consumers which for now is low, especially in the developing or under developed countries. The panel also deliberated on the aspect of safeguarding personal identity by the use of encryption and digital signature. They also highlighted the difference in jurisprudence in different countries on digital signatures, where some countries accept them while it is illegal in some other countries. The panel agreed that digital technology has reduced the cost of starting businesses and discussed the factors an investor considers before investing into new businesses.

One of the suggestions by the panel was that the smaller e-commerce organisations will benefit from framing regulations. It will imbibe trust amongst the consumers and result in more consumers making transactions. This will also reduce the chances of creation of monopolies/oligopolies. Capacity building of consumers was stressed upon and also on the need for investigation required to connect the investors and the ecommerce organisations. Finally, the

panel spoke about the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in aiding the spread of ecommerce by providing customised services to individuals, based on the analysis of big data.

CUTS Intervention: Rohit Singh, Policy Analyst, CUTS International suggested that AI also has a negative impact, as it is being used by e-commerce organisations to hold prices. Despite the competition, the prices for goods and services have not gone down, which leads to lowering of affordability, which in turn de-accelerates the achievement of SDGs. To this the panellists suggested that once the identity of individuals is secured and there will be constraints on using the big data, through encryptions and other measures, the AI software and algorithms won't be able to pick data from other websites, and thus, will keep the competition amongst ecommerce players, neutral.

Day II - Tuesday, June 13, 2017

The 2nd Day featured a half-day opening ceremony of the 2017 forum. The ceremony had the host, co-organizers, partners and representatives of stakeholders engaged in the WSIS Process, speaking about the initiative and the way forward. The inauguration ceremony was followed by launch of a toolkit and country report by ITU titled, "Building Digital Innovation Framework". The post lunch session featured the WSIS Prizes 2017, which hosted the top 90 outstanding ICT for development initiatives competing for prestigious WSIS Prizes 2017. Finally, the day ended with the WSIS Forum 2017 Reception, networking opportunity for the participants.

SESSION I: Moderated High-Level Policy Session on Digital Economy and Trade

Panellists:

- **High-Level Track Facilitator:** Ms. Dominique Lazanski, Public Policy Director, GSM Association
- **WSIS Action Line Facilitator** - Mr. Torbjörn Fredriksson, UNCTAD
- **Portugal** – H.E. Mr. Guilherme W. d'Oliveira Martins, Secretary of State of Infrastructure, Ministry of Planning and Infrastructure
- **Singapore (Republic of)** – Mr. Leong Keng Thai, Deputy Chief Executive, Infocomm Media Development Authority of Singapore (IMDA)
- **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** – H.E. Mr. Julian Braithwaite, UK Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Other International Organisations in Geneva
- **World Economic Forum** – Mr. Fadi Chehadé, Senior Advisor (Switzerland)
- **Intervale** – Dr. Yury G. Grin, Deputy Director General (Russian Federation)

Key Discussions:

The session featured the country representatives, describing the respective state initiatives to provide digital connectivity to its citizens. This also included a description of the roadmap for the 5G services, including stakeholder consultations and feedback process and facilitating fibre to home network. There were deliberations on the need of re-thinking on the existing regulatory and spectrum policies. Regulatory Sandbox approach was also suggested to be exercised. The panellists further suggested the need for providing a predictable environment for innovations to proliferate.

The panellists suggested that digital economy is not distinct scenario and what exists across the globe is already a digital economy. The need is to reach out and provide connectivity to the areas where there is no commercial viability of expansion for the operators to do so. There were discussions on the digital and gender divide that needs to be bridged. There were further discussions on the need for regulatory environment to facilitate competition and tackle incumbency. The importance of Geneva, as a city important for bringing the change, was highlighted as it is the centre of multilateral systems/agencies.

Finally, considering the importance of data, the panellists suggested that focus in future would need to change from Gross Domestic Product to Gross Domestic Data, as data is actively becoming the most important asset. However, it is very difficult to manage the data. The insurance companies have claimed that it is impossible to ensure the value of data. There were discussions on data privacy and security, while it was also stated that data integrity is also hard to maintain.

SESSION II: Moderated High-Level Policy Session on Building Confidence and Security in the Use of ICTs

Panellists:

- **High-Level Track Facilitator:** Ms Brenda Aynsley, Chairman IP3 ACS Fellow and Honorary Life Member, CP, International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)
- **WSIS Action Line Facilitator ITU** – Mr. Reinhard Scholl, Deputy Director, Telecommunication Standardization Bureau

- **Ukraine** – Mr. Leonid Yevdochenko, Chairman, State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine
- **India** – Ms. Aruna Sundararajan, Secretary, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology
- **Mexico** – Mr. Victor Lagunes, Chief Information Officer, Office of the President
- **International Federation for Information Processing** – Prof. Mike Hinchey, President (Austria)
- **Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)** – Ms. Areewan Haorangsi, Secretary General (Thailand)
- **Association for Proper Internet Governance** – Dr. Richard Hill, President (Switzerland)
- **Systemics-PAB** – Ms. Anna Szóstak, Deputy CEO and Commercial Proxy (Poland)
- **Microsoft** – Mr. Paul Nicholas, Senior Director Global Security Strategy and Diplomacy (United States)

Key Discussions:

The chair enlisted a set of questions for all the panellists to respond too. In their respective responses, the panellists commented that security is not just a technology issue but also a human issue. The only way to tackle this issue is by countries sharing the threat intelligence and work in collaboration. There was also a unanimous recommendation of the need for building governments/policymakers capacity in understanding security issues. It was suggested that there should be one-point connection to all government offices and also to have open source offices and codes to enable exchange of information between governments.

In Ukraine, the existing reforms are targeting restoring of the economy and bringing financial stability by overcoming corruption. It is also trying to strike an agreement with the European Union and promoting free trade, while also adopting best cyber defence practices from EU. The Public Private Partnership was also deliberated upon. For India, the digital India initiative was discussed and the measures, the country is taking to build its defence against the potential threats.

On the aspect of trust among consumers and digital platform users, it was highlighted that the trust is interdisciplinary subject. The panel also suggested the need to strengthen the mechanism of self-certification on security aspects, where the companies will certify themselves, which would be subject to audit.

SESSION III: Moderated High-Level Policy Session on Digital Skills for Decent Jobs for Youth

Moderator & Panellists:

- Ms. Susan Schorr, Head, Digital Inclusion Division, International Telecommunication Union and Susana Puerto Gonzalez, Senior Youth Employment Specialist, International Labour Organization
- Ms. Azita Berar Awad, Director Employment Policy Department, International Labour Organization
- Mr. Yushi Torigoe, Deputy Director, ITU Telecommunication Union Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT)
- H.E. Mr. Henry Mussa, Minister of Labour, Youth, Sports and Manpower Development, Malawi
- H.E. Mr. Cirilo Guillermo Sosa Flores, Ministro de Trabajo Empleo y Seguridad Social, República del Paraguay
- Mrs. Vunnaporn Devahastin, Secretary-General, National Digital Economy and Society Commission, Thailand
- Mr. Anir Chowdhury, Policy Advisor and Program Manager, a2i Program, Bangladesh
- Mr. William Hudson, Senior Advisor for International Policy, Google, Inc.
- Mr. João Magalhães, Co-founder and CEO of Code For All, Portugal

Key Discussions:

The panel presented some statistics and emphasised on the need for more digital jobs and digitally skilled workforce in the future. During the discussions it was also highlighted to focus on people with disabilities. Given that 01 out of 09 people are digitally literate, it is important to build their capacity using digital tools and platforms. Other tools such as MOOC, digital literacy for poor and marginalised, learning new technical skills and digital financial service, are important aspects of the digital transformations.

It was also suggested that new jobs may come with new opportunities. Thus, what is required is an environment, which is enabling to learning and innovation and also to understand the linkages with the SDGs. The issue of under-employment was also highlighted and emphasis was given to life skills. There were examples presented on how Facebook is being used by companies for consumer grievance redressal. The need for apprenticeship, across digital areas and non-digital areas was discussed. It was also claimed that for every digital jobs that may be created, it will lead to generation of up to 4 non-digital jobs

SESSION IV: High-Level Policy Statements: Concluding Session**Panellists:**

- Chairman of WSIS Forum: H.E. Mr. Jean Philbert Nsengimana, Minister of Youth & ICT, Rwanda
- ITU – Mr. Houlin Zhao, Secretary General, ITU
- UNESCO – Mr. Frank La Rue, Assistant Director-General Communication and Information, UNESCO
- Switzerland – Mr. Philipp Metzger, Director-General, Office fédéral de la communication (OFCOM)
- High Level Track Facilitators

Key Discussions:

The session featured each speaker describing their vision of the WSIS Forum and the need for the platform. This was followed by the High Level Track Facilitators providing a summary of all sessions held during the high level track capturing the emerging trends, opportunities and challenges highlighted during the sessions.

SESSION I: The Role of Private Sector in Mobilizing ICTs for SDGs

Moderator:

- Ms. Marion Barthelemy, Director, Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM) United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

Speakers/Panellists:

- Ms. Reine Essobmadje, Co-founder, Digital Coalition, Cameroon
- Mr. Stephen Ibaraki, Managing Partner, REDDS, Canada
- Ms. Dominique Lazanski, Public Policy Director, GSM Association, United Kingdom
- Ms. Carolyn Nguyen, Director, Technology Policy, Microsoft
- Mr. Md Shahid Uddin Akbar, Chief Executive Officer, Bangladesh Institute of ICT in Development

Key Discussions:

Avenues, where the private sector can contribute in mobilising ICTs for SDGs were suggested as smart governance, energy solutions, vaccinations, etc. It was also suggested that there is need of Artificial Intelligence (AI) based solutions and that the AI should intend to decrease human efforts and not reduce jobs. It was also suggested that the organisations should be responsible for their quality of goods and services, in terms of safety, effectiveness, etc.

The panel affirmed on the essentiality of educating all stakeholders on the aspects of utilising ICT for achievement of SDGs. There were also discussions around innovation. It was highlighted that, over the years, many innovations have been funded but none of them have reached the implementation phase. The primary reason behind this is the lack of inclusivity in the design of these innovations. Thus, there is a need to analyse the ecosystem and create a buy-in among stakeholders before deployment of technology.

The restrictions in the use of unused spectrum for community networks were also flagged. It was said that since the prices for spectrum are too high for the rural communities to afford, the concept of community networks is not gathering strength. It was advised that the Government should listen to the problem and participate with the private players in developing solution. It was also emphasised that academia and research institutes should also play an essential part in such discussions.

SESSION II: Africa and the Digital Economy: Benefits, Losses and Strategies

Panellists:

- M. Emery Okundji Ndjovu, Ministre des Potes, Télécommunications et NTIC, RDC
- Mrs. Marion Jansen Chief Economist International Trade Centre – ITC
- M. Mactar Seck, UNECA
- M. Verengai Mabikai Senior Policy Advisor for Africa, ISOC
- M. Ahmed Eisa (Remote participation)
- M. Aboukarim Soumaila, Secretary-General UAT-ATU
- M. James Zhan, Director, Investment Division, UNCTAD

Key Discussions:

Operators, Consumers and States interests should be protected in digital economy development, through more robust legal framework on ICT and e-commerce, which is the case of Congo RDC actually working on reforming their laws on the subject. In order to favour a sustainable digital economy, Africa needs a predictable legal and investment framework. It should be accompanied by sensitization programmes and capacity-building. Education is the key if Africa wants to leverage the opportunity to provide quality jobs to its youth.

The e-commerce process chain is divided into 4 levels: (i) establishing online business (ii) international e-payments (iii) cross-border delivery and (iv) after-sales. While analyzing the 4 levels, it appears clearly that the 1st level is where the key problem is for Africa e-commerce development. In ITC surveys, the challenge of lack of knowledge and information on how to establish such commerce is often pointed out. Concerning the 2nd level, in Africa the system of cash upon delivery is largely used, which is a main difference/gap with industrialized countries. But challenges on the 4 levels are faced by all countries in the world. Every country is a beginner to some extent, there is thus an opportunity to become a front-runner.

Other challenges mentioned in the discussions were infrastructure challenges, including lack of electricity/energy supply that is insufficient to develop and use efficiently the ICT in Africa. There is a huge connectivity divide between large and small enterprises, between rural and urban areas, particularly in the case of sub-Saharan Africa. There is also digital divide of 23% in the use of the ICT between women and men.

Africa should implement cross-sectors' strategies on ICT, to develop digital economy as well as achieving some of the SDGs. Africa needs political leadership to allow e-commerce development, there are good examples in the region such as Rwanda and Ethiopia that push for ICT development and already see positive results. Public and private dialogue is the key as well when dealing with digital economy development, to understand the needs, the ecosystem, the potential benefits for all sectors, etc. Finally, technology transfer and collaboration can be leveraged in a win-win situation for all parties.

SESSION III: Innovation in ICT Technologies, Broadband, Smart Cities and Manufacturing for Sustainable Development Goals

Moderator:

- Prof. NK Goyal, President, CMAI Association of India

Panellists:

- Honourable Minister of Communications for Nigeria, Abdur-Raheem Adebayo Shitt
- Mr. JS Deepak, India's WTO Ambassador
- Mr. Sanjay Kumar Rakesh, Joint Secretary, MiETY, India
- Mr. Malcolm Johnson, DSG, ITU
- Dr. Eun-Ju Kim, Chief of Innovation and Partnership Department, ITU
- Mr. A.K Gupta, CMD, TCIL
- Mr. Suneet Singh Tulli, CEO, Datawind
- Mr. Bharat P Dave, Alphion

Key Discussions:

The session had individual presentations by the speakers. The presentations discussed on the aspect of low *Average revenue per user* (ARPU) for Indian consumers which are impacting the outreach. The need for innovation focussed for poor and marginalised was also emphasised

upon. There was a brief presentation on the working of organisations such as Alphion and TCIL, and how are they facilitating the digital platforms, to reach to the last mile.

The ambitions of India to be the next manufacturing hub were also highlighted by showcasing of the achievements of Make in India initiative. Considering the importance of India on the global level, it was emphasised that in order for the world to achieve SDGs, India has to mandatorily achieve the SDGs. India achieving SDGs will define whether the world may achieve SDGs or not. Finally, how Nigeria has transformed itself into one of the attractive investment destinations was described by the Hon'ble Minister. He requested Indian organisations to invest in Nigeria, for which he ensured that such investments would reap them high gains.

SESSION IV: Towards Africa Digital Revolution

Panellists:

- Dr Salma Abbasi | Chairperson and CEO, THE e WORLDWIDE GROUP, UK and Nigeria
- Robert Pepper | Head of Global Connectivity Policy and Planning for Internet.org | Facebook
- M. Victor Muo, ACCA, ACA | President IE Africa Club | Spain
- Ms Reine Essobmadje | Founder of Evolving Consulting and Co-Founder of Digital Coalition | France & Cameroon

Key Discussions:

The 2017 Inclusive Internet Index is an interesting and useful tool (based in 75 countries and 46 indicators) looking at available, affordability, relevance and readiness of the Internet. Based on the results, it is clear that countries are making the transition to digital societies but majority of the connected world remains under-connected (infrastructural barriers, technical issues, policy irrelevancy, lack of understanding, etc.). Based on the Index, each country can identify its strengths and its areas of improvement (for example in terms of policy, competitive environment, electricity, usage...) and take decisions accordingly.

In Africa, there are now 527 million mobile phone subscribers, 300 million Internet subscribers and 3.8 millions of jobs were created in mobile sector. 194.000 Kenyans were lifted out of extreme poverty through mobile money. 45% of Kenya GDP flows through M-Pesa, which has favoured financial inclusion in the country and of the country.

But, opposite to these advancements and opportunities only 185\$ million were raised by African tech start-ups, which is very little comparing the 27\$ billion that were raised globally. The region needs to find ways to leverage more funds. Challenges of lack of education, lack of infrastructure, lack of funding, lack of policy framework, etc., are now well understood and thus, we should now discuss what we need to do. It is critical to learn from front-runner countries such as Kenya. There is no need to reinvent the wheel. Many funds are available, but enabling environment and relevant business models need to be implemented.

SESSION V: Digital Financial Inclusion

Moderator:

- Vijay Mauree, Programme Coordinator, Study Groups Dept, TSB, ITU

Panellists:

- Kennedy Komba, Alliance for Financial Inclusion (remote)
- David Avsec, Universal Postal Union (remote)
- Olutunmbi Idowu, Ericsson

- Rory Macmillan, Macmillan and Keck Partners

Key Discussions:

The discussions suggested the key elements of financial inclusion, namely Digital Financial System (DFS) Ecosystem, Consumer Protection, Interoperability and Technology, Innovation and Competition. For this it is essential to understand the dynamics of competition and availability of a level playing ground for entities, demand side and supply side. It was suggested that there should be no lock-in requirement for the consumers.

It was also suggested that the Central bank and DFS providers should collaborate to develop a commercially viable interoperability. There is a need to enhance the acceptance of e-payments by the small merchants as well. In terms of the supply side, there is a need to ensure the reliability of services while also ensuring compliance with the regulations. It was suggested the MNO led payment solution may pave way to creation of monopolies leading to vicious circle and limiting interoperability.

It was expressed that currently the practice is to legislate from distance and the real scenario is not considered. The panel suggested that something that works in different geographies may not necessarily work in others and highlighted the need of glocalisation. Finally, it was suggested that multiple regulatory or governmental bodies should work in tandem to achieve common goals. It was also suggested that the interoperability should be led by a government policy.

SESSION VI: Cyber security in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

Panellists:

- Ms. Moira de Roche Holmes, Deputy chair, IFIP IP3
- Ms. Brenda Aynsley, Chair, IFIP IP3
- Mr. Stephen Ibaraki, Vice-chair, IFIP IP3

Key Discussions:

It was highlighted that the data consumption and generation in 2020 will grow by 50 percent as compared to 2010. Given the future as Internet of Things, connected device, etc. the 4th Industrial Revolution is dependent on AI and the future will be a phase of extreme automation. Thus, the biggest question is to understand the implication of AI on society.

Giving the examples of AI, in the fields of tracking poverty, diagnosing health requirement, education, micro-finance, etc., there is a need to have global partnership, for the efficient use of AI such as for reducing greenhouse emissions to developing smart cities.

ITU has partnered with IBM Watson A1 Xprize to understand the concepts of AI, which may be taken forward by the British Internal standard, IEEE and Stanford University. It was suggested that nowadays, people make use of AI everywhere, citing the examples of email filters, personalisation by ecommerce organisations, fraud detection in financial services, speech recognition, etc.

Finally, the aspect of trust was discussed. It was pointed out that majority of the websites; do not give you an option of declining acceptance of cookies and still being able to access the website. This should not be the case as the consumer should be able to control their data. The consumers should also be demanding security of data from the legislators.
