# Global Digital Compact

ICC Business Survey Consolidated Report

April 2023



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# **Background**

In September 2021, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres launched a report entitled "Our Common Agenda"<sup>1</sup>, outlining his vision on the future of global cooperation in the next 25 years in twelve commitments. One of his key proposals is for a Global Digital Compact (GDC) to outline shared principles for "an open, free and secure digital future for all."

The Compact is to be developed through a multistakeholder and multilateral process and agreed during the Summit of the Future in September 2024. Leading up to the Summit, the Office of the UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology has been coordinating a public consultation<sup>2</sup> to collect input from all stakeholders for consideration for the GDC.

The private sector has a crucial role to play in ensuring the GDC is developed based on well-rounded perspectives and on the expertise, experience, and evidence of global business.

In October 2022, the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) contributed policy perspectives and recommendations<sup>3</sup> to this consultation on behalf of our global business network. In early 2023, ICC launched a survey across its membership with the aim of further strengthening this initial written submission through collecting and collating concrete business evidence, case studies and good practices.

This report presents the consolidated analysis of the responses received, providing an additional layer of expert input to the consultation process run by the UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The United Nations Secretary-General's Our Common Agenda.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> UN Secretary General Envoy on Technology <u>consultation for the Global Digital Compact</u>.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 3}$  International Chamber of Commerce  $\underline{\rm submission}$  to the Global Digital Compact consultation.

# **Executive Summary**

The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) conducted a survey for the consideration of the development of the GDC. The survey ran over a period of five weeks, from 15 February to 17 March 2023, using an online questionnaire which was distributed to the diverse global business network of ICC.

Structured in two main sections, the survey featured a series of questions on the scope of the Compact, as well as the role of the private sector in contributing to its elaboration. Respondents reflected on the issues put forward for consideration in the multistakeholder consultation on the GDC and shared their views on additional topics for consideration. They also shared their opinions on the next steps of the GDC.

# **Overview of respondents**

The responses received from the ICC business network covered businesses and business associations (36%), chambers of commerce (8%), consulting firms (32%), law firms (18%), and ICC national chapters (6%), bringing a wide range of private sector perspectives on the GDC.

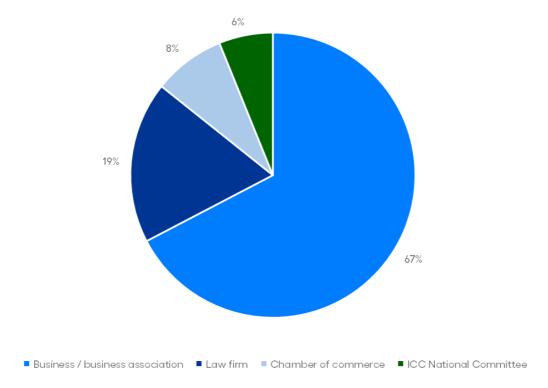


Figure 1: Categories of organisations participating in the survey

In addition, survey respondents represent a very diverse pool of industry sectors, with most responses from consultancy and legal services (17% each), information technology (14%), activities of membership associations (12%), education and research (8%) and banking and financial services (5%). Traditional sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing as well pharmaceutical, and automotive industries were also represented.

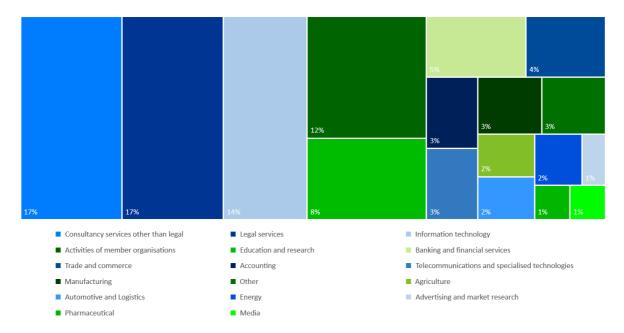


Figure 2: Industry sectors represented in the survey

Survey respondents covered all regions of the globe, with 43.4% of responses coming from the Asia-Pacific region, 18.2% from the African region, 13.1% from Europe, 12.1% from South America, 8.1% from North America and 5.1% from the Middle East. Zooming in to the country per country contributions, the survey saw a sizeable number of submissions from India (12%), followed by the United States of America (7%), Nigeria, Germany, and Sweden (5% each). Mexico, Colombia, Croatia (4% each), Argentina, Brazil, and Pakistan (3% each) were also among the most represented.



Figure 3: Distribution of respondents by country of origin<sup>4</sup>

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Survey responses were analysed to assess recommendations, best practices, case studies and expertise of how business views the development of the GDC.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Please also refer to Figure 5 of the Annex, offering an alternative visual presentation of the respondents per region.

# Main results & findings

- Respondents showed strong support for the GDC to address connectivity and significant support for it to tackle data governance, human rights online and Internet fragmentation. There was little support for the GDC to discuss accountability criteria for discrimination and misleading content, the regulation of AI, and digital commons.
- Participants showed overwhelming support for the GDC to recognise and promote the multistakeholder model for Internet governance and called for the support of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).
- Survey contributions called for continued engagement with the private sector throughout the entire process of elaboration of the GDC, including through roundtables and sharing of existing policy resources and best practices, to provide experience, evidence, and expertise on the individual topics to be included in the GDC.

# 1. Scope of the Global Digital Compact

Within his "Our Common Agenda" report, the UN Secretary-General noted that the GDC could address seven possible issues, including:

- Connect all people to the Internet, including all schools;
- Avoid Internet fragmentation;
- Protect data;
- Apply human rights online;
- Introduce accountability criteria for discrimination and misleading content;
- Promote regulation of artificial intelligence; and
- Digital commons as a global public good.

In order to establish the priority issues for the private sector, the survey asked respondents to rank these seven topics in order of their preference. The below table represents the final ranking of the topics from most to least preferred.

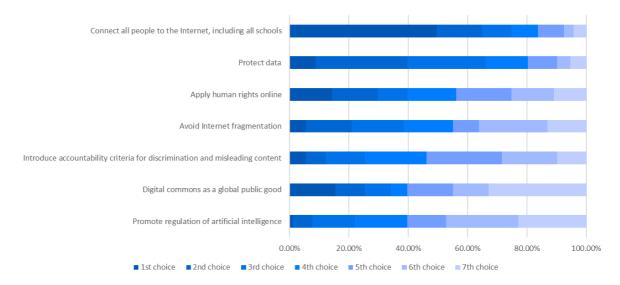


Figure 4: Ranking of possible GDC topics suggested by the UN SG's Our Common Agenda report

Overall, "Connect all people to the Internet, including all schools" was chosen as the most prominent issue, with almost half of respondents (49.5%) ranking it as their first priority, 15.4% as second priority, and 9.9% as third. "Protect data" came in as a second priority with 30.8% of respondents placing it second, while 8.8% chose the topic as first priority and 26.4% placed it third. "Apply human rights online" received the most even distribution of rankings, with an equal 14.3% of respondents placing it as their first and as their next to last choice. 15.4% of survey participants placed it as their second preference, and 9.9% as their third. "Avoid Internet fragmentation" came in as the overall fourth priority choice with 16.5% of respondents ranking it at this position, with 38.5% of participants ranking it higher and 45.1% lower.

"Introducing accountability criteria for discrimination and misleading content" was chosen as fifth in the order of priorities, with only 5.5% of respondents seeing it as the top priority, and most seeing it as their fourth (20.9%), fifth (25.3%) or sixth (18.7%) priority. "Digital commons as a global public good" was placed next to last in the order of priorities, with a third of respondents ranking it as their least preferred option. Lastly "Promote regulation of artificial intelligence" was chosen as the topic of least priority, with only 1.1% of respondents marking it as their top preference.

The survey also offered the option for respondents to reflect on the formulation of these suggested topics and offer alternative focus or conceptualisation of the underlying issue.<sup>5</sup>

# Connect all people to the Internet, including all schools

Nearly two-thirds of respondents (63.2%) felt that this topic is well formulated, while 26.53% suggested another formulation. A small fraction of respondents (4.08%) noted that this topic should not be addressed by the Compact at all. Out of the proposals to reformulate, the most recurring themes suggested:

- Maximising Internet access for all;
- Ensuring connectivity for all: people, businesses and society;
- Connect all people to the Internet, including all schools and households;
- Connect all people to the Internet with data security in place; and
- Connecting all people to be added to the global UN agenda to remove the digital divide.

56% of the reformulation suggestions included Internet access for all people, quality Internet and learning (literacy and skilling) to bridge the digital divide as central components to delivering connectivity.

# **Avoid Internet fragmentation**

Similarly, almost two-thirds of respondents (62.24%) perceived this topic as well formulated, with 17.35% offering alternative formulations. Again, a few (4.08%) felt that the topic should not be addressed by the Compact at all. Proposals of reformulations, most notably, included:

- Call for harmonisation in global approaches to Internet governance that promote free flows of data, encryption, and rights to freedom of expression and privacy online;
- Endorse principles to help protect an open, interconnected, and interoperable Internet;
- Equal access to the Internet;
- Protect the reliability of the Internet.

Out of the responses to reformulate, 42% of the responses characterised the **Internet as an** interoperable network of networks, which is universal and accessible.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The question "Are these issues the right ones to consider? Are they properly formulated?", provided five answer options:

This issue is well formulated and should be addressed

<sup>2.</sup> The topic is important, but I would like to suggest another formulation

<sup>3.</sup> The topic should not be addressed by the Compact at all

<sup>4.</sup> I have no opinion

<sup>5.</sup> Other

The respondents were directed to justify their chosen response, by answering "How would you reformulate this topic" and "Why do you think the Compact should not address this topic" if their chosen answer corresponded to answers 2 and 3, respectively.

The "Other" option response was selected by a 0-1% range of respondents and was hence not referenced in the analysis of this survey.

#### **Protect data**

Over three-quarters of respondents (76.53%) opined that this issue is well formulated and should be addressed by the Compact as such, with 15.31% of respondents noting that the topic is important, but suggesting another formulation, and a mere 3.06% stating that this topic should not be addressed by the Compact at all. Out of the suggestions for reformulation, we note the following recurring proposals:

- Facilitating trust in international data flows;
- Oppose restrictions on data flows;
- Encourage collaboration on the interoperability of privacy and security frameworks to promote the flow of data and explicitly oppose restrictions on data flows, while upholding privacy standards;
- Harmonising and simplifying the data protection and security approach across the globe.

54% of the suggestions for reformulation called for **privacy and security standards and facilitating** the flow of cross border data.

# Apply human rights online

Slightly over two-thirds (68.37%) of respondents indicated that the issue is well formulated, with some (16.33%) proposals for reformulation. Merely 2.04% thought that the topic should not be addressed by the Compact. With regards to the suggested reformulations, the majority of respondents highlighted:

- The importance of transparent, multistakeholder dialogues to advance the goals outlined in the Secretary General's Roadmap on Digital Cooperation (section on Digital Human Rights)<sup>6</sup>;
- Addressing protection gaps, discouraging Internet shutdowns, and providing more detailed guidance on the application of human rights standards in the digital age;
- Particular emphasis must be placed on safeguarding the rights of vulnerable groups, specifically children; and
- Provide online access to everyone to ensure their participation in the human rights issue online, and offline.

35% of those proposing reformulations mentioned **human rights standards**, **detailed guidance**, **multistakeholderism and transparency** as core components of applying human rights online.

#### Introduce accountability criteria for discrimination and misleading content

Almost three-fourths (72.45%) of respondents found this topic well-formulated with 11.22% suggesting additional considerations. 6.12% stated that the topic should not be addressed by the Compact at all.

Suggestions for reformulations put forward the following recurring considerations:

- Consider ongoing efforts and investments to strengthen transparency and reporting around how they address discriminatory and misleading content online, and to not duplicate existing and ongoing workstreams for co-regulation and self-regulation;
- Focus to introduce accountability for discrimination and misleading content; and
- Confirm accountability criteria for discrimination and misleading content.

36% of those proposing reformulations underlined the need to recognise **existing business efforts to strengthen transparency** to address discriminatory and misleading content.

Those opposing the GDC addressing this issue stressed that given the extremely divergent landscape among UN member states (institutions, independence of regulators, etc.), a one-size-fits-all approach in this area could end up being misused to harm freedom of expression and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The United Nation's Secretary General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation. Summary on Digital Human Rights.

human rights online. They also noted that if the GDC has an effective focus on 'applying human rights online' then it can address the key gaps, including accountability.

# Promote regulation of artificial intelligence

About two-thirds (68.37%) of respondents stated that the issue is well formulated, while 14.29% indicated the need to suggest another reformulation. 5.1% felt that the topic should not be addressed by the Compact at all.

Suggestions to reformulate the theme recommended the following:

- Guideline policies should be created instead of regulating Al through statutory rules;
- Promote ethical safeguards of artificial intelligence;
- Focus on responsible and risk-based use of Al;
- Promote human-centred Al;
- Develop commonly shared principles built on empathy, self-rule, duty, justice, equity, and human rights; and
- Consider necessary and proportionate risk-based approaches to AI which enable (not hinder) a revolutionary technology that holds tremendous promise to accelerate progress on the UN SDGs.

31% of the received reformulations explicitly highlighted the need for a **proportionate approach** through guidelines or principles for the development of Al.

Those opposing the inclusion of this topic in the GDC expressed how simply promoting regulation is sometimes not particularly meaningful, and other times counterproductive, as premature, and overly expansive regulatory activity could have unforeseen consequences that would stunt the growth of these emerging technologies and the benefits consumers could enjoy from their continued development. They also noted how existing policy initiatives, in particular the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Principles on Artificial Intelligence<sup>7</sup>, already offer an effective and globally respected framework for the promotion of Al that is innovative and trustworthy. They see the role of the UN rather in addressing some of the issues essential to Al's challenges such as human rights, dignity and autonomy, inclusive growth, and sustainable development.

# Digital commons as public good

Responses received to this topic indicated the need for further information and explanation on what the concept is meant to cover. They noted how the concept remains unclear and that there is no definition of digital commons in Our Common Agenda. Therefore, a considerable number of respondents (15.31%) noted that they have no opinion of the topic. The 8.16% of responders suggesting alternative formulations focused on privacy and legal safeguards:

- The ability to access and use the digital commons securely as a global public good, following procedures;
- Digital commons as public good, with the consideration of and subject to appropriate privacy and legal safeguards.

**Procedures, safeguards, cooperation, and appropriate and innovative privacy work** were highlighted across over 40% of the received reformulation proposals.

#### Multistakeholder Internet governance

A critical outcome of the survey was the overwhelming support for the multistakeholder model and the need for the GDC to reinforce this approach. 91% of respondents highlighted the importance of multistakeholderism as a critical facet of Internet governance, in ensuring the flexibility, legitimacy, and credibility of decision-making. According to the contributions, multistakeholderism is a vehicle

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The OECD Artificial Intelligence (AI) Principles Overview. Please refer to the Annex for more information on the full list of references.

that ensures a whole-of-society approach to policymaking and inclusive participation in open and transparent discussions. Furthermore, the collected input drew attention to the diverse and global nature of the Internet, highlighting the multistakeholder model as the most democratic and equitable framework of collaboration to ensure the Internet's stability, innovation, and inclusive development. Leveraging the pluralistic and democratic nature of multistakeholderism should move forward to allow governments, businesses, academia, civil society, and the technical community to collaborate and establish transparent, human-centred norms around the Internet.

Some recurring themes on the multistakeholder model for Internet governance stated:

- Multistakeholder Internet governance includes the whole of society approach, inclusive participation in open, transparent discussion and decision-making, thus ensuring flexibility, legitimacy and creditability;
- It is indispensable to enhance the multistakeholder Internet governance, acknowledged since the World Summit for the Information Society to ensure cooperation with the relevant actors of the digital economy, including the private sector, civil society and international organisations;
- The multistakeholder model is necessary to prevent a monopolised approach to Internet governance, and ensure the application of common, aligned values from all stakeholders;
- The global digital ecosystem benefits when policymakers work in close cooperation with business, civil society, academia, and the technical community. Given the rapid pace of technological change, governments need the perspectives provided by these stakeholder groups to better understand what policies are commercially viable, technically feasible, and offer adequate personal privacy protections. Such stakeholder inclusion can also lower the risk of unintended consequences and increase the legitimacy of policies that are adopted;
- The UN has been at the forefront of establishing a multistakeholder approach as the norm of Internet governance. As such, the GDC should reinforce this principle and actors should endeavour to carry out multistakeholder processes for Internet governance, while not duplicating existing forums and instead leveraging and strengthening existing forums and workstreams. The GDC can also serve as a centralised medium for workstreams related to digital development and inclusion.

#### Other issues that the Compact could address

36% of survey respondents offered additional issues for consideration for the Compact, noting the below recurring topics:

- Internet governance and security in relation to circularity (governance, human rights, labour environments and work, anti-corruption etc.) with a focus on uniting businesses for a better "Internet" world;
- More emphasis on cybersecurity norms, in particular on incentivising prevention when it comes to cybersecurity;
- Working with developing countries to enhance digitalisation, educating on policies to protect this space;
- Given how incredibly fast the digital landscape is changing, rather than rushing to one size fits all, static, attempts to regulate an innovative sector, the GDC should examine the merits and difficulties of digital dilemmas, such as the appropriate trade-offs between data commons and privacy, meaningful connectivity and the current global, open free ads-based Internet (the UN could consider the counter-factual of a closed, pay-for model of the Internet and how that route would have hampered the world's ability to access information and our collective right to freedom of expression online);
- In connection to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), sustainable development should be more clearly considered under the GDC, both in terms of how digitalisation enables sustainable development, but also how to address sustainability challenges arising from digitalisation such as increased energy consumption.

# 2. Recommendations and best practices

# A. Connectivity

According to 96% of the responses received to the survey, the GDC should reiterate all member states' shared commitment to bridging both the coverage and usage gaps and bringing meaningful connectivity to all populations everywhere, with 80% of respondents strongly supporting this call.

Similarly, 90% believe that the Compact should recognise the efforts of all stakeholders and encourage flexible and forward-looking policy and regulatory approaches that enable investments across the entire digital value chain, and facilitate the effective management of spectrum, with 76% strongly supporting this.

Lastly, according to 94% of respondents, the Compact should recognise the efforts of all stakeholders and encourage flexible and forward-looking policy and regulatory approaches that are grounded in evidence and data, with 75% of respondents strongly supporting this.

Respondents also shared their current work and other initiatives they are aware of that are currently in place to help deliver meaningful connectivity to all. In particular, those included a diverse range of technology solutions and innovative business models that address the digital divides through facilitating access, developing applications, services, and local relevant content, and engaging in capacity building and digital skilling. They particularly highlighted solutions to enable the digitalisation of SMEs, bolster their economic growth, and integration into global markets as well as initiatives to empower women and facilitate their participation in business, commerce, and entrepreneurship, including by co-creating policy solutions together with governments.

A common theme emerging from the various practices is the critical component of multistakeholder collaboration. In particular, the contributions received noted that the very nature of the global Internet necessitates an effective multistakeholder governance model to be at its core. This includes continued efforts by all stakeholders (individually and collectively, including private sector led, multistakeholder and intergovernmental) to address Internet-related issues and the promotion of greater cooperation among organisations. Such cooperation should be guided by the objectives of information sharing, raising awareness and where appropriate, coherence among work programmes and collaboration.

#### **B.** Internet fragmentation

91% of the survey respondents believe the GDC should reiterate all member states' shared commitment to keeping the Internet whole, open, interconnected, and interoperable, with 82% of respondents strongly supporting this call. Respondents underscored the importance of an open, interconnected, and interoperable Internet for economic and societal well-being and highlighted the crucial importance of adhering to common technological standards and protocols, developed through multistakeholder collaboration, to ensure the continued seamless functioning of the global, interconnected, and interoperable network of networks that is the Internet. In this respect, they referenced the work of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Federation of the National Standardizing Associations (ISA), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the Internet Society.

Respondents also cautioned against the possible negative consequences of policy and regulatory decisions that might cause the fragmentation of the Internet or its governance. In this respect they

referenced the joint letter<sup>8</sup> by a coalition of civil society and industry stakeholders out principles for an open, interconnected and interoperable internet.

# C. Data governance

According to 94% of the responses received, the GDC should recognise that establishing trust and minimising disruptions in data flows are fundamental to reaping the benefits of digitalization. 80% of respondents strongly support this call.

Furthermore, 93% of respondents were in agreement that the Compact should call for the removal of unjustified obstacles to cross-border data flows, while continuing to address privacy, data protection, the protection of intellectual property rights, and security. 82% strongly supported this.

Lastly, 94% of responses expressed that the GDC should encourage global cooperation and interoperability across policy and regulatory systems on data governance matters.

With regards to tangible examples of contribution to support data protection and privacy, respondents indicated:

- Providing education, awareness and insight on digital data protection and security, through different approaches like client or employee trainings;
- Take part in national and international discussions, promoting knowledge sharing and best practices across different industry sectors;
- Work towards uplifting safeguards for children's privacy and raising digitally smart citizens.

Similarly, focusing on the current developments to support data free flows with trust, respondents called for sharing information through conferences and trainings to stakeholders to bring insight on data flows and practice of trust.

# D. Artificial Intelligence

With almost two-thirds of respondents (62%) stating that the GDC should not attempt to regulate or call for processes to regulate Artificial Intelligence systems through the United Nations, a large majority of participants (90%) saw a role for the GDC to recognise ongoing work on establishing common principles for trustworthy AI, and promote their further endorsement and uptake across the globe.

In particular, respondents called for the recognition and promotion of the OECD AI Principles and support of the work of the OECD AI Governance Working Party and its development of user-friendly resources.

# E. Multistakeholder Internet governance

90% of respondents agreed that the global Internet necessitates an effective multistakeholder governance model to address Internet-related issues and the promotion of greater cooperation among organisations.

In order to preserve the multistakeholder model of the Internet, 90% of the survey responses underlined that the GDC should signal a commitment of member states to support the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

In support of the multistakeholder model, respondents highlighted current business efforts. The common theme that appeared as an enabler was the IGF, with participants highlighting its uniqueness in bringing together all actors of the global digital economy, to exchange knowledge, information and best practices on key topics pertaining to the Internet.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Global Partners Digital, An open, interconnected, and interoperable Internet (Joint Letter).

# 3. Other considerations and next steps

#### Role of the private sector in the process of developing the Global Digital Compact

The survey collected proposals on how the private sector can add further input to the process of developing the GDC. The majority of contributing businesses encouraged roundtable discussions between policymakers and private sector experts to inform the consideration of the GDC. There is evident ample ground and appetite to move such an approach forward, with over 78% of respondents suggesting such an engagement.

Secondly, sharing of good practices and lessons learned was similarly highlighted as a concrete area of input from the private sector with 68.37% recurring suggestions, while direct engagements with national governments to provide input ahead of the negotiation of the text of the GDC also received significant attention, with 60.2% of respondents putting this suggestion forward.

Finally, 58.16% of suggestions stated that the private sector can also fulfil an important supporting role in highlighting existing policy guidelines, frameworks, and initiatives GDC could elevate.

# Role of the Office of the UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology in the follow-up from the Global Digital Compact

The survey sought to source private sector input on how the UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology can ensure the endorsement and global uptake of common principles within the GDC, once adopted. Within the input received, 62.24% of responses suggested that the Envoy becomes a focal point and partner for the public and private sector input into UN policy discussions on digital issues. With a total of 42.86% of the contributions received, the respondents proposed that the Envoy undertakes a role as an interface between the UN system and other international / regional policy fora. To that extent and under its remit, the Office of the Envoy should aim for interinstitutional alignment on digital policy issues within the UN system, highlighted by 39.8% of the submitted input. 38.78% of respondents proposed that the Envoy seeks more diverse geographical multistakeholder input on current and emerging issues pertaining to the global digital economy (i.e., reaching the Global South). Lastly, the suggestion to tackle fragmentation of the policy space through capacity-building initiatives and public-private sector cooperation was also a recurring theme by 33.67% of the total number of responses.

Individual contributions also highlighted that the Office of the Envoy on Technology has a unique opportunity to ensure meaningful participation from the private sector and thereby help avoid regulations that would hinder innovation or lead to unintended consequences that could discourage freedom of expression online.

# **Annex**

# **Figures**

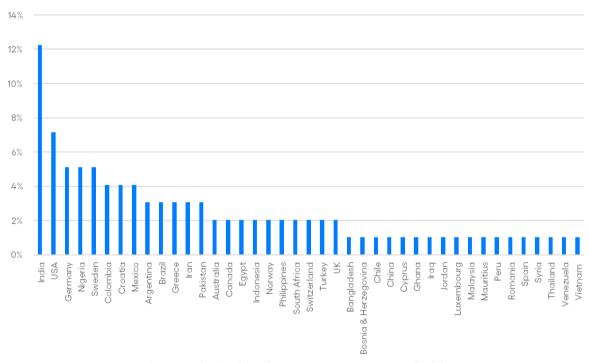


Figure 5: Distribution of respondents by country of origin

# Repository of referenced policy resources

This section provides a repository of referenced policy resources, reports, guidelines, and initiatives for the benefit of the elaboration of the GDC, as provided by the respondents that participated in the ICC GDC survey.

Resource Title	Link	
References on cybersecurity		
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Policy	https://iccwbo.org/news-publications/policies-reports/icc-policy-primer-on-cybersecurity/	
Primer on Cybersecurity		
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC),	https://iccwbo.org/news-publications/policies-reports/icc-cybersecurity-issue-brief-1/	
Cybersecurity Issue Brief #1		
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC),	https://iccwbo.org/news-publications/policies-reports/icc-cybersecurity-issue-brief-2-	
Cybersecurity Issue Brief #2: Implementing norms and	<u>implementing-norms-and-rules-for-responsible-state-behaviour-in-cyberspace-and-enhancing-</u>	
rules for responsible state behaviour in cyberspace	cooperation-to-counter-cybercrime/	
and enhancing cooperation to counter cybercrime		
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Annex on	https://cms.iccwbo.org/content/uploads/sites/3/2023/01/2023-icc-annex-icc-cybersecurity-	
Cybersecurity Issue Brief #2	<u>issue-brief-2.pdf</u>	
References on connectivity		
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), White	https://iccwbo.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2022/05/2022-icc-white-paper-delivering-	
Paper on Delivering Universal Meaningful Connectivity	connectivity.pdf	
Global Partners Digital Joint Letter for an Open,	https://www.gp-digital.org/an-open-interconnected-and-interoperable-internet-joint-letter/	
Interconnected and Interoperable Internet		
References on data governance		
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), White	https://iccwbo.org/publication/icc-white-paper-on-trusted-government-access-to-personal-	
Paper on Trusted Government Access to Personal	data-held-by-the-private-sector/	
Data Held by the Private Sector		
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Policy	https://iccwbo.org/news-publications/policies-reports/icc-policy-primer-on-the-internet-of-	
primer on the Internet of everything	everything/	
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/WhitePaper_VerifiableCredentials-CBT.pdf	
(UNECE), White Paper on Verifiable Credentials		

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Declaration for the Future of Internet	https://www.state.gov/declaration-for-the-future-of-the-internet
European Union EU4Digital Initiative (EU4Digital)	https://eufordigital.eu
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural	https://www.unicef-irc.org/ritec
Organization (UNESCO,) Responsible Innovation in	
Technology for Children (RITEC)	
International Telecommunications Union (ITU), United	https://u4ssc.itu.int/
Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)	
and UN-Habitat, The United for Smart Sustainable	
Cities (U4SSC)	
Trusted Cloud Principles	https://trustedcloudprinciples.com/principles/