



Digital Ekonomi

18 december 2023





Mötets öppnande

Rapport från ICC-sekretariatet

Henrik Blomqvist, ICC Sverige

Jesper Labardi, ICC Sverige

Uppdatering från den globala cybersäkerhetsgruppen

Rene Summer, Ericsson

Uppdatering om ICC:s arbete inom AI

Carolina Brånby, Svenskt Näringsliv

Diskussion kring 2024 års prioriteringar

Vice ordf. Axel Tandberg, Legal Works Advisory

Nästa möte och avslut



Rapport från ICC

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Jesper Labardi, ICC Sverige



Utvecklingen inom WTO

- Ministerkonferens MC13 26–29 februari 2024 i Abu Dhabi.
- WTO:s förbud mot tullar på elektroniska överföringar måste förnyas.
- Gemensam studie från ICC och ITC om konsekvenserna om ingen förlängning sker ([länk >>](#))
- Parallellt pågår förhandlingar om ett e-handelsavtal mellan 90 länder som står för 90 % av världsekonomin.
- Innehåller bl.a. artiklar om e-signaturer, spam, öppen myndighetsdata, elektroniska kontrakt, cybersäkerhet, men inget om dataflöden, datalokalisering eller källkod.
- Väntas avslutas våren 2024.



ICC Digital Standards Initiative

- Initiativet är baserat i Singapore och syftar till att helt digitalisera den administrativa sidan av internationell handel.
- Arbetar för harmoniserade standarder och för nödvändiga lagändringar för att elektroniska handelsdokument ska ha samma juridiska giltighet som fysiska.
- Genom aktivt påverkansarbete från ICC har man nu fått till en lagändring i Storbritannien med inspiration i UNCITRAL:s modellag MLETR. Möjliggör helt digitala handelstransaktioner.
- Undersöker för närvarande vilka behov av lagändringar som finns även i Sverige.



UN Global Digital Compact

- FN-initiativ som syftar till utforma **gemensamma principer** för att främja digitalisering och hållbar digital utveckling globalt.
- Förhandlingarna leds bl.a. av svenska FN-ambassadören och ska avslutas i september 2024.
- ICC välkomnar initiativet och bidrar med näringslivets inspel, bl.a. genom en undersökning där vår kommitté bidrog och möte med svenska FN-ambassadören.
- [Resultatet](#) från undersökningen och [vårt inspel](#).
- Oroväckande tongångar mot näringslivet initialt, men mer balanserat i [FN:s generalsekreterares rapport](#) och [issue paper](#) från co-facilitators.



Connectivity & Access

Syfte:

- Verka för att möjliggöra för investeringar och innovation som främjar global uppkoppling.
- Att värna ett öppet, fritt och harmoniserat internet.

ITU studie- och expertgrupper

- ICC har kommit med input till ITU-D studiegrupper 1 & 2. Man kommer fortsatt att följa utvecklingen tills prioriteringarna presenteras under nästa år.
- ICC ska ansöka om medlemskap som observatör i ITU:s expertgrupp International Telecommunications Regulations.



Connectivity & Access, forts.

Digitalisation for People, Planet and Prosperity

- Halvvägs till FN:s Agenda 2030 för hållbar utveckling är vi ännu långt ifrån att nå de uppsatta målen.
- Kampanjen syftar till att påskynda uppfyllelsen av Agenda 2030 genom att framhäva digitaliseringens positiva effekter.
- ICC rekommenderar lagstiftare att:
 - Placera digitalisering högt upp på hållbarhetsagendan
 - Främja investeringar i hela den globala värdekedjan
 - Förbättra infrastrukturen för connectivity
 - Möjliggöra ”cross-border flow of data”
- [Policypapperet](#) och [case studie databasen](#).



Connectivity & Access, forts.

Digitalisation for People, Planet and Prosperity fallstudier

- **People – Revolutionizing Retail Through Partnership**
 - Amazon och FTCC samarbetar för att digitalisera och stärka MSMEs i Indien ([länk >>](#)).
- **Planet – Climate Change Adaptation**
 - Initiativet bygger på Ericssons projekt "Connected Mangrove".
 - Syftar till att stärka utsatta kustsamhällen i Indien mot klimatförändringar och naturkatastrofer ([länk >>](#))
- **Prosperity – Closing the cybersecurity skills gap**
 - Microsofts initiativ syftar till att utbilda nästa generation av cybersäkerhetsexperten ([länk >>](#))



Data Governance

Syfte:

- Öka tillgänglighet och användning av data över gränserna.
- Att verka för hög integritet, säkerhet och etiska standarder.

Resultat under 2023:

- Lansering av [Policy Primer on Non-Personal Data](#)

Under arbete:

- Issue Brief on Non-Personal Data Flows.



Uppdatering från den globala cybersäkerhetsgruppen

Rene Summer, Ericsson



Reviewing
2023:
Workplan

-  Completed
-  In progress
-  Upcoming

	Connectivity & Access	Cybersecurity	Data Governance	Cross Cutting Projects	
Goals	(1) an enabling environment for investment and innovation in universal meaningful connectivity (2) an open, free and unfragmented Internet	(1) responsible conduct by all actors in cyberspace (2) shaping national and international processes that codify such conduct	(1) greater availability and interoperability of data between stakeholders and across borders (2) with high privacy, security and ethical standards	Shaping an open, trusted and interoperable digital economy	
Deliverables	White Paper on Delivering Universal Meaningful Connectivity ✓	Policy Primer on the impact of cyber threats on business and main challenges ✓	White Paper on trusted government access (TGA) to personal data held by the private sector ✓	Global Digital Compact: ✓ Input to consultation; survey to gather business views; engagement in deep dives;	
	Input to ITU-D Study Groups 1 & 2, based on the White Paper& DPPP messages ✓	IB1: Government action on cybersecurity ✓ IB2: Implementing norms and rules for responsible state behavior in cyberspace and enhancing cooperation to counter cybercrime → Annex 2 ✓	ICC Principles on TGA reflected in the OECD Declaration ✓		G7 & G20 ✓ Open letters covering ICC’s policy work across all digital topics, tailored to geopolitical context
	Input to Global Symposium for Regulators, based on the White Paper messages ✓	Shared goals for cyber action concept paper and advocacy campaign ✓ Input paper on ransomware ✓	Continued global outreach and advocacy on TGA ➡➡➡	IGF ✓ Workshops and bilateral meetings to further amplify Commission projects;	
	Campaign on Digitalisation for people, planet and prosperity ➡➡➡	Participating in Ad Hoc Committee On Cybercrime negotiations and advocacy ➡➡➡ IB3: Critical Infrastructure ➡➡➡	Policy Primer on non-personal data flows ✓		AI ✓ Input and workshop for the Council of Europe’s Convention on AI and Human Rights Tracking developments of the UN High-Level Advisory Body on AI ➡➡➡
	Engagement with ITU Expert Group on International Telecommunications Regulations ➡➡➡	IB4: Capacity Building ⌚	Issue briefs on non-personal data flows ⌚		

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Reviewing 2023 Key Campaign Metrics

1. Shared Goals for Cyber Action



3 ICC-hosted events



470 event sign-ups



21 organisations signed joint letter



1 paper (IB 2) released, Call for action: Shared Goals for Cyber Action released and **1** letter Ransomware

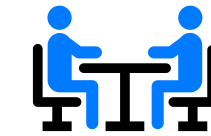


10+ meetings with governments



ICC endorsed Accra Call for Cyber Resilient Development

2. Ad-Hoc Committee on Cybercrime



10+ meetings with governments



3+2 negotiating sessions



3 speaking engagements



2 input papers



Reviewing 2023 Next Steps

Purpose: Set the workplan for the coming year

Q1. What were the key takeaways from 2023?

Q3. What overarching messages should shape our work?



Q2. What priorities should we focus on going forward?



Uppdatering om ICC:s arbete inom AI

Carolina Brånby, Svenskt Näringsliv





ICC

DECEMBER 2023

Den stora AI-dagen 2023

8 december:

- Council of Europe: Committee on artificial intelligence (CAI)
- UN High Level Advisory Board
- EU AI Act

Council of Europe Committee on Artificial Intelligence (CAI) 8th Meeting

7 - 8 December, Strasbourg

The Committee's mandate to create a global-reach instrument

Framework convention on artificial intelligence, human rights, democracy and the rule of law

Timeline:

Nytt utkast: mitten på december

Januari: plenary meeting (23-26/1)

Jan-mars: fyra informella utkastmöten

Mars: plenary meeting (11-14/3)

Maj: adoption of the Convention

AI-definition

Article 3 – Artificial intelligence systems

“For the purposes of this Convention, “artificial intelligence system” **means any algorithmic** system or a combination of such systems that uses computational methods derived from statistics or other mathematical techniques **and** that generates text, sound, image or other content or either assists or replaces human decision-making. “

OECD:

“An AI system is a machine-based system that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that [can] influence physical or virtual environments. Different AI systems vary in their levels of autonomy and adaptiveness after deployment”

Artikel 15

Risk and impact management framework

Article 15 should not create an actionable framework, but rather set out principles on how to go about undertaking the risk assessment.

UN High-Level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence (HLAB)

To offer diverse perspectives and options on how AI can be governed for the common good, aligning internationally interoperable governance with human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals.

- An interim report analysing options for the international governance of AI, 29 December.
- Consultations with stakeholders based on this interim report in Q1 of 2024.
- The second, final report may provide detailed recommendations on the functions, form, and timelines for a new international agency for the governance of AI. It will be released by mid-2024.

ICC – möte 15/1

ICC narrative to use in international policy discussions on AI

- Objectives, contents, drafting process, timeline

ICC Response to Interim Report on the UN High Level Advisory Body on AI

- Initial comments, opportunities for engagement

AI akten

Politisk provisorisk överenskommelse

Prohibitions – political agreement

Social Scoring

- for everybody, public and private

Biometric categorisation

- of natural persons based on certain biometric data
- except filtering datasets based on biometric data in the area of law enforcement

Real-time remote biometric identification

- Except in relation to specific crimes under narrowly defined circumstances, prior authorisation by a judicial or independent administrative authority.

Individual predictive policing

- Assessing or predicting the risks of a natural person to commit criminal offence

Emotion recognition

- in the workplace and education institutions
- Unless it is for medical or safety reasons

Untargeted scraping

- Of internet or CCTV for facial images to build-up or expand databases

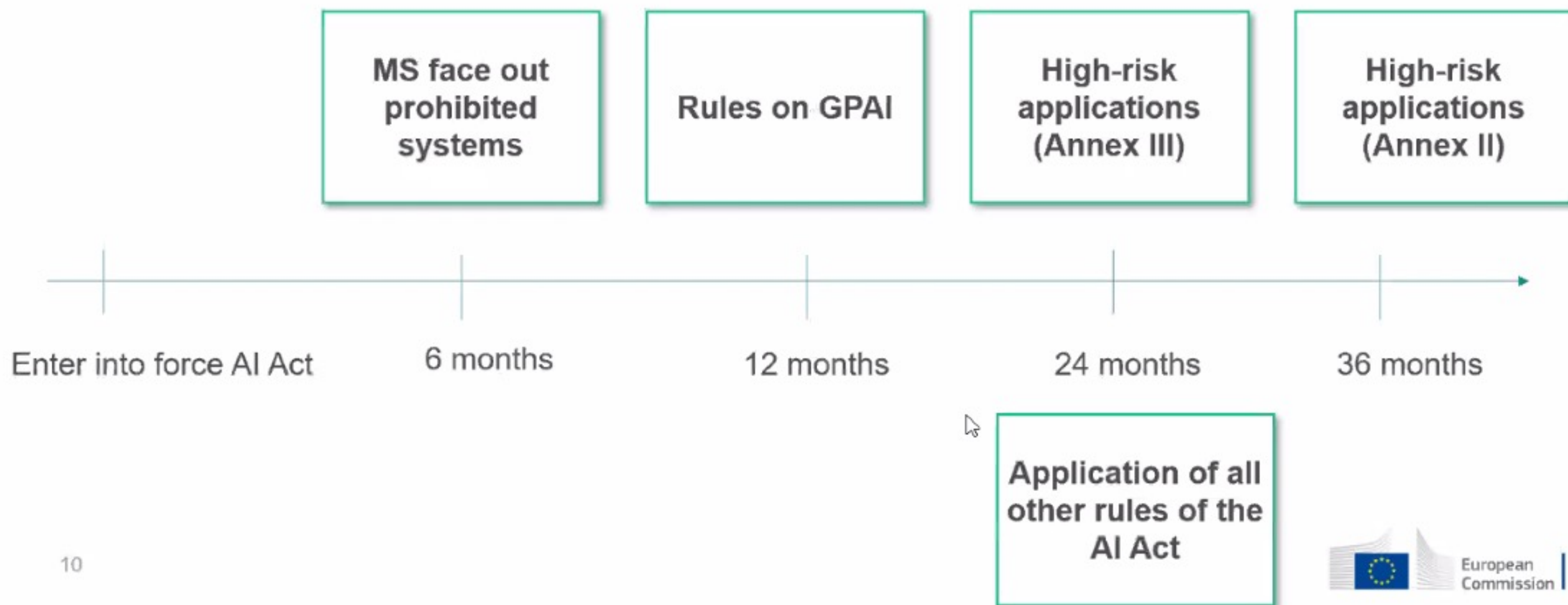
high-risk use cases as defined in Annex III – political agreement

- ▶ **Biometric recognition systems**
- ▶ **Safety components** for critical digital infrastructures, road traffic and the supply of water, gas, heating and electricity
- ▶ **Education and vocational trainings**, e.g. to evaluate learning outcomes and steer the learning process and monitoring of cheating
- ▶ **Employment, workers management and access to self-employment**, e.g. to place targeted job advertisements, to analyse and filter job applications, and to evaluate candidates
- ▶ **Access to essential private and public services and benefits** (e.g., healthcare), creditworthiness evaluation of natural persons, and risk assessment and pricing in relation to life and health insurance

Fundamental rights impact assessment - political agreement

- ▶ **Targeted at high-risk AI systems**
- ▶ **To be carried out by...**
 - Deployers that are bodies governed by public law or private operators providing public services
- ▶ **Consisting of a description of...**
 - Deployers processes, in which the high-risk AI system is intended to be used
 - Categories of natural persons and groups likely to be affected by its use in the specific context
 - Specific risks of harm likely to impact the affected categories of persons or group of persons
 - The implementation of human oversight measures
 - measures to be taken in case of materialization of the risks

AIA enters into force: graduated approach



Tack!



SVENSKT NÄRINGSLIV



Diskussion kring 2024 års prioriteringar

Vice ordf. Axel Tandberg, Legal Works
Advisory



Nästa möte och avslut