



### Technology

#### Architecture (Structure, Logistics)

- High-level guidance built on existing frameworks, expertise, instruments, tools and best practices
- Inclusive multi-stakeholder collaboration: academic, citizens, financial sectors, institutional investors, local authorities, etc.
- Context sensitive deployment (e.g. German vs Swiss philosophy on privacy)
- Knock on effect (e.g. shifting responsibility from asset managers back to asset owners)
- Deployment of Global Data Commons at the right moment after a series of success stories
- Momentum for private sector involvement; push for higher level regulation
- Data to the algorithm vs the algorithm to the data vs both to the use case

#### Data type and use

##### Data type:

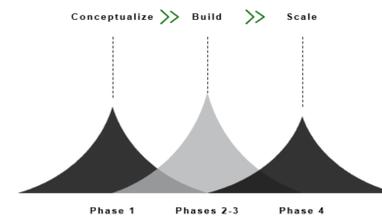
- Not limited by what we know today (e.g. collecting crying baby sounds)
- Unlocking existing datatypes and their utility
- Creating hierarchy of data type based on value added to the use case vs monetary value (data vs IP)
- Addressing sensitive data
- Distinguish between personal data and corporate data

##### Data use:

- Using power of the use-case or platform to attract the right kind of data
- Assuring academia's access to data to create and test hypothesis
- Use of cross-cutting new info (people movement, feeling etc.) enables a wide variety of services around the world

### Implementation

#### Accelerating the 3-phase approach to building the Global Data Commons



#### Scope of GDC

The Global Data Commons aims to deploy AI to help achieve the SDGs Capitalizing on the immense volume of data available to and use AI to tackle the world's greatest challenges:

- Detect, present and help scale-up use cases for AI enabling the 17 SDGs
- The use of AI for Sustainable Development Goals will allow to:
  - Monitor progress towards the achievement of SDG
  - Simulate Implications-Predict outcomes of measures taken
  - Recommendations for policy makers
- Resisting the temptation to pursue the "How?" and the "What?" separately
- The urgency to move from development to sustainable development
- By not acting on SDGs, Asimov's 2<sup>nd</sup> law "through inaction allows harm to be caused" is violated
- Public sovereign/ private sovereign/ people sovereign to start co-creating
- From data commons to knowledge commons
- Regulation vs. Innovation

#### International review and monitoring cycle



### Next steps

#### Further questions

- Find a globally accepted definition of the Global Data Commons
- Will the Global Data Commons have its cloud?
- How to separate technical challenges from political ones (e.g. data as a geopolitical issue)?
- Should governments compensate corporations for the cost of providing access to data and offset the cost when aiming to transform the public sector?
- What is the effect of media on the social will and how it impacts the SDGs agenda?
- Who decides the commons? Is post-nation-state a solution?
- What is to be governing? A standard? A registry? A protocol?
- How to oversee fractional leadership, legislation and utilisation?

#### Examples of existing data lakes & initiatives

- UN global data platform
- Montreal data license
- Smart Dubai / Montreal, Pittsburgh, LA, Dar es Salaam, Hong Kong, Mumbai
- "Data for Good"
- CGIAR Platform for Big Data in Agriculture
- NASA open data
- The European Commission's task force (business to government data)
- WB partnership with GSMA and trial projects
- Carbon Disclosure Project
- French Knowledge Hub (GEOS)

### Participants



### Governance

#### Business incentives

- A data sharing framework to shift incentives
- Bringing investors into the room
- Impacting and enabling of applications for public good → visibility → buying of more data
- Data is not fungible
- Glorifying already existing incentives such as the regulatory ones
- The price tag of data mobility
- There is a monetisation potential as most data has a market value
- Getting pre-industrial ML sector to collaborate with the rest (analogue data) Intersection between technical architecture and the regulatory and political ones
- Sensitising the average person to care about the issues → political pressure → change in regulation → incentives to share data
- Using the different levels and types of data
- Data is only as useful as the questions it tries to solve
- Getting data ready and useful for AI

#### Legal considerations

- Removing disincentives from the system
- Need regulatory body to put in place standards and legitimate purpose
- Accountability through a 'trust' mark approved organisations
- Global collaboration, starting from principles
- Addressing the inconsistency with which companies cite privacy
- Regulating data vs the use of data
- Build a repository of governance ideas; work together based on the guidance from this repository → learn lesson → multiple tracks to monitor it
- A legal framework that:
  - allows for innovation
  - controls for anti-competitive practices
  - is government-led
  - is inclusive of putting data protection in place, where it does not exist
  - allows for variation in regime for different contexts and data
  - involve specialists from both industry and private sector in designing it

#### Data acquisition

- What type of protocols and mechanism are there to acquire the data?
- How open is open data?
- Regulation not sufficient to impose data flow
- Need an economic model to ensure private sector collaboration
- Business incentives vs. Public incentives
- The data collected needs to be publicly available somehow. Otherwise, there is an inside trading issue
- The value applied to the cost of acquiring certain data (mobility vs brain cell data)
- Pool together resources, capacity, technical challenges, political/ regulatory case