

**G7 ICT Multi-stakeholders' Conference
in Takamatsu, Kagawa**

Executive Summary of The Discussion

30th April, 2016

G7 ICT Multi-stakeholders' Conference

- Date : 29 April, 2016 (Fri.) 9:00-14:50
- Venue : Sunport Hall Takamatsu "Small Hall 1", Hall Building 4F, Takamatsu Symbol Tower, Takamatsu, Kagawa, Japan

1 Opening remarks

Welcome speech	Keynote speech 1	Keynote speech 2	Keynote speech 3	Keynote speech 4
Mr. Shimpei Matsushita (State Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications, JAPAN)	Mr. Ed Vaizey (Minister of State for Culture and the Digital Economy, Department for Culture, Media and Sport, UK)	Mr. Andrus Ansip (Vice President (Digital Single Market), European Commission)	Mr. Houlin Zhao (Secretary-General, ITU)	Dr. Jun Murai (Dean / Professor, Faculty of Environment and Information Studies, Keio University)

2 Sessions

- Session 1 : Fostering innovation and economic growth with ICT

Moderator	Panelists		
Dr. Jun Murai (Dean / Professor, Faculty of Environment and Information Studies, Keio University)	Ms. Molly Gavin (Vice President, Government Affairs, Qualcomm Incorporated)	Mr. Marc Vancoppenolle (Global Head, Government Relations, Nokia)	Mr. Roswell Wolff (President, ASIA Pacific, SIGFOX SINGAPORE PTE.LTD.)

- Speech : Ms. Catherine Novelli (Under Secretary for Economic Growth, Energy and the Environment, U.S. Department of State)
- Session 2 : Sharing common thoughts about Internet governance and cyber security

Moderator	Panelists		
Mr. Hiroaki Nakanishi (Chairman of the Board, Representative Executive Officer, Hitachi, Ltd.)	Mr. Hiromichi Shinohara (Representative Director /Senior Executive Vice President, NTT)	Ms. Kathryn Brown (President and CEO, Internet Society)	Mr. Mark Hughes (CEO,BT Security)

- Special event : Presentation on the project to foster women's entrepreneurship in ICT field
- Session 3 : Tackling global challenges and digital connectivity

Moderator	Panelists			
Dr. Hiroshi Komiyama (Chairman of the Institute, Mitsubishi Research Institute)	Mr. Joel Kaplan (Vice President, Global Public Policy, Facebook)	Prof. Michael Rotert (President, ECO (Association of the Internet Industry))	Mr. Jeroen Tas (CEO Connected Care & Health Informatics, Royal Philips)	Mr. Neil Crockett (CEO, Digital Catapult)

3 Wrap-up / Closing remarks

- (1) Reports from each session
- (2) Remark for the next year

Mr. Livio Gallo (Head of the Enel Group's Global Infrastructure and Networks Business Line, ENEL)

- (3) Closing remark(Mr. Masahiko Tominaga (Director-General for Policy Coordination, Minister's Secretariat, MIC Japan))

※This conference was distributed via the internet.

Session 1 (Fostering innovation and economic growth with ICT)

I . Background

- i. Enhanced digital connectivity and ensured free flow of information, along with development of new ICTs, will lead innovation through IoT/Big Data (i.e. data driven innovation), which is a key for economic growth through improvement of productivity and social inclusion.
- ii. It is expected to share and exchange knowledge, experience and information on the social and economic consequences of the transition towards a digital economy and industry which aims to foster innovation and stimulate growth.

II . Points of the discussion

- i. How will new technologies (e.g., AI/IoT/big data) affect the future of economic activity?
- ii. What environment will be necessary for the creation and development of innovations (e.g. infrastructure, systems, and human resources)?
- iii. What role should the G7 countries play while ICT is developing to a higher level worldwide?

III . Conclusion

- i. ICT, with enhanced broadband connectivity, is the driving force of innovation, economic growth and improved quality of life, so that SMEs can also reap such benefits .
- ii. IoT opens up new areas of cooperation that produces innovation by enabling environment for promoting cross-border and cross-sectorial data flow. To this end, it is important to forbear data localization requirements, while respecting cyber security and privacy protection, and to allocate spectrums in an efficient and internationally harmonized manner.
- iii. The mission of a social system responding to emerging technologies (e.g. AI, IoT, big data and robotics technologies) is to build a service technology platform that will ensure safety, reliability, high quality, openness, protection of intellectual property, and human resource development without hindering innovation through multi-stakeholder approach.
- iv. It is also important to develop indices to compare use cases of emerging ICTs including evidence-based metrics for cyber security.
- v. G7 nation should be responsible to achieve the Internet access all over the world. Each G7 nation should recognize the importance of the development of research and education networks in developing countries and their interconnection, as well as have responsibility for the maintenance and development of its own network as a global part of the Internet, and should encourage support for such networks.

I . Background

- i. The cross-border free flow of information is an essential element of the global economic growth. Therefore the Internet is enhancing its importance day by day.
- ii. In order to promote growth of such digital economy, it is essential that the Internet is allowed to function with minimal government interference; that a balance is struck between utilization of personal data and its protection, and that a high level of cyber security is maintained. Meanwhile, under the circumstance where we have seen large-scale, increasingly sophisticated cyber-attacks, it is crucially important to ensure "Cybersecurity".
- iii. It is expected to exchange and share knowledge, experiences, and information especially about ensuring cybersecurity.

II . Points of the discussion

- i. Should we think of how to protect critical infrastructures, including energy, finance, and transportation infrastructures, as well critical information infrastructure from cyber-attacks and maintain their functions ?
- ii. International events such as the Olympic or Paralympic Games often become targets for attacks. Should we analyze past incidents and learn how they occurred, and develop and implement strategies against future attacks?
- iii. Sharing information on incidents and best practices is possibly the best tool for averting cyber-attacks, although this is often not easy to do among organizations. What are the impediments to the sharing of information? What should the private and public sectors do to help promote the sharing of such information?
- iv. Individual Industries and countries cannot protect themselves single handedly, and it is difficult for them to identify and trace attackers without international cooperation. What sort of international cooperation would help to ensure the safety of cyberspace?


III . Conclusions

- i. In the field of Internet governance and cyber security, the responsibility of multi-stakeholders has been increasing and we reached a common understanding of the necessity of the multi-stakeholder approach.
- ii. In the fully integrated digital economy (Society 5.0), a protection of cyberspace's safety is an issue that needs to be considered and implemented as a cooperative and comprehensive effort by all stakeholders in all countries.
- iii. The cooperation between multi-stakeholders, including each government, in such field as sharing best practices on Critical Information Infrastructure Protection, should be promoted in order to promote cyber security.
- iv. It is important to develop human capital to reduce threats to cybersecurity through such as training and higher education.
- v. Each G7 nation should recognize the importance of cyber security, while respecting the free flow of information which is free from arbitrary or unjustifiable restrictions by governments.

I . Background

- i. Encouraging digital connectivity by applying new ICTs, it becomes possible for countries to tackle global scale issues such as no poverty, zero hunger, good health & well-being, quality education, gender equality, that are stated in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations.
 - ii. Among the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), session 3 has focused on “good health and well-being”. At this area, evidence-based approaches should play important roles to understand phenomena and take appropriate measures.
 - iii. It is also important that G7 and other countries exchange and share their knowledge, experiences and best practices to jointly tackle them.
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II . Points of the discussion

- i. How can ICTs contribute to good health and well-being?
 - ii. How can G7 and other countries collaborate with each other while respecting their strategies and diversities?
 - iii. What kinds of roles should governments play to contribute a sustainable developments?
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III . Conclusion

- i. E-Health such as e-clinic, e-diagnosis and e-operation has been already occurring.
- ii. It is possible to achieve a sustainable society by taking evidence-based approaches with ICTs. Since a diversity of culture is human treasure, openness and connectivity by ICTs should be compatible with the diversity.
- iii. Digital connectivity around the world plays very important roles to fully utilize ICTs such as big data, analytics, AI and robotics. Those ICTs will contribute to collect/share data, accumulate evidence and make human society richer.
- iv. International collaborations between industry, academy, government and citizens are essential to tackle global challenges. We need to deploy policies and control regulations carefully for ICT-enabled society.