



January 31, 2021

## USCIB's ICT Policy Committee

### 2021 Goals and Objectives

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#### Venues of Import

##### OECD

- Organize and convene the 5<sup>th</sup> USCIB/BIAC/OECD Digital Economy Conference, securing senior USG officials and senior company experts. Proposed Theme: The OECD's Internet Policy Principles at 10 Years – Have They Kept Pace with Digital Transformation?
- [Going Digital Project III](#) – Actively provide written inputs through Business at OECD (BIAC) aimed at shaping Phase III, “Data Governance for Growth and Well-Being,” to ensure alignment with USCIB interests.
  - Module 1: Data Stewardship, Sharing, Access and Control
  - Module 2: Fostering Cross-Border Data Flows while Enhancing Trust
  - Module 3: Data Shaping Firms and Markets
  - Module 4: The Measurement of Data
- [Artificial Intelligence](#) – Support USCIB participation in ONE AI Working groups by providing use cases and other evidence to inform implementation of the [OECD AI Principles](#).
- [Global Forum on Security and Prosperity in the Digital Economy](#) – Secure speaking roles for USCIB security experts at OECD-convened security conferences in 2021 as appropriate.
- [Review of OECD 2013 Privacy Guidelines](#) – Actively providing written inputs and verbal interventions to ensure that the 5-year review addresses implementation challenges in a manner that would not create undue burdens on USCIB members, e.g., with respect to accountability, language pertaining to data ethics, and data localization allowances “proportionate to the risk presented.”
  - Ensure that related privacy work focused on Trusted Government Access to Data (UGA) and the Recommendation Enhanced Access to and Sharing of Data (EASD) align with USCIB interests.
- [Review of OECD 2015 Security Guidelines](#) – If there is interest, secure additional USCIB member participation in the Experts Group that has been convened to review the 2015 Guidelines. Actively provide written inputs and verbal interventions focused on good practices in implementing the Guidelines, the importance of public-private partnerships, improving the security of digital products, and “responsible response” to digital security challenges.
  - Actively support joint work of the CISP/SDE Working Parties focused on securing communications networks and the domain name system (DNS), to ensure that: (1) OECD security recommendations align with the ongoing development of industry standards, including with respect to Open RAN architecture; and (2) development of policies on DNS security complement the technical work undertaken by ICANN's Security and Stability Advisory Committee.

- Online Platforms – Provide written comments and expert interventions as needed to shape OECD work focused on online platforms (e.g., TVEC, data portability, platform business models), and ensure polices and regulations that enable a range of businesses to invest, innovate, and serve their customers/users.

## European Union

- Actively monitor implementation of EU President Ursula von der Leyen’s [statement of policy priorities](#), focusing on (1) development of regulations for AI, 5G, and Blockchain and (2) provisions of a likely Digital Services Act (DSA) that could affect USCIB members’ business operations in the EU.
- Develop and update statements on digital policy priorities as developments in the EU evolve.
- Closely coordinate with members’ Brussels offices on any on-the-ground advocacy and/or dissemination of written advocacy statements.
- Liaise with the European Commission Mission in Washington, DC and EU Parliament Liaison Office in Washington, DC to share digital policy priorities and schedule meetings for USCIB members with visiting EU officials and parliamentarians.

## Italy G20/B20

- Ensure consistency between USCIB contributions to the OECD digital work, ICC initiatives, and USCIB inputs to the Italy B20 work on the digital economy so that the work of all forums complements each other and supports USCIB member interests.
  - Develop collaborative relationship with BIAC and ICC member, Telecom Italia, for this purpose.

## United Kingdom G7/B7

- Provide USCIB member inputs to the development of a B7 statement that promotes USCIB digital economy policy priorities.
  - Develop collaborative approach with ICC-UK for this purpose.
- Engage with the U.S. Government to shape its contributions to the G7 statement so that it aligns with USCIB priorities in the B7 statement.

## ICANN

- Work through the ICANN Business Constituency (BC) to help guide ICANN’s efforts to develop in the near-term a “practical solution” to implement a GDPR-compliant ticketing system for legitimate 3<sup>rd</sup> party requests for registration data in a timely, economical, and adaptable fashion.
- Monitor and engage where necessary on plans aimed at improving the effectiveness of ICANN’s multistakeholder governing framework and shaping a holistic review of ICANN community representation in stakeholder groups.

## United Nations

- Implementation of Digital Cooperation Roadmap – Leverage USCIB’s ECOSOC status and the ICC’s UN General Assembly observer status, as appropriate, to provide inputs aimed at implementing the IGF Plus model of Internet Governance architecture as well as shape other elements of the Roadmap focused on creation of multiple multi-stakeholder coalitions on digital inclusion, connectivity, human rights, and Artificial Intelligence.

- Develop relationship with Tech Envoy, for example, by inviting him/her to address USCIB/BIAC/OECD digital economy conference and/or by leveraging ICC UNGA status.
- Other UN Fora:
  - Leverage access to ICC National Committees to build support for USCIB’s priorities at the 2021 World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-2021), the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-22) and the ITU Plenipotentiary (PP-22).
  - Build alliances to oppose to China’s New IP Proposal.
  - Participate, as resources allow, in US Government Delegation preparatory work for the WTDC-21, WTSA-22, and PP-22.
  - Provide comments or other engagement where members identify additional ITU processes or fora where USCIB participation would be impactful to achieve USCIB’s policy positions, such as at the 2020 World Summit on the Information Society Forum (WSIS), where USCIB resources allow.

## **Topics of Particular Import**

### **Privacy**

- Actively providing written inputs and verbal interventions to ensure that the 5-year review of the 2013 OECD Privacy Guidelines addresses implementation challenges in a manner that would not create undue burdens on USCIB members, e.g., with respect to accountability, language pertaining to data ethics, and data localization allowances “proportionate to the risk presented.”
  - Ensure that related privacy work focused on Trusted Government Access to Data (UGA) and the Recommendation Enhanced Access to and Sharing of Data (EASD) align with USCIB interests.
- Pursue Guest Status in the APEC Digital Economy Steering Group and leverage that presence to promote regulatory interoperability and expand country and company participation in the APEC Cross-Border Privacy Rules system.
- Provide supportive, constructive comments to the U.S. Government as it endeavors to negotiate a successor to the EU-US Privacy Shield Framework.

### **Cybersecurity**

- Support voluntary, risk-based approaches to cybersecurity, incorporating standards developed by global organizations through bottom-up, multistakeholder processes.
- Support capacity-building initiatives aimed at promoting and enabling development of voluntary, risk-based approaches to cybersecurity.
- Working through BIAC, promote USCIB member participation in an Experts Group that will review the OECD’s 2015 Security Guidelines to ensure that it continues to promote broader international adoption of the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) [Cybersecurity Framework](#) as updated.
  - Actively support joint work of the CISP/SDE Working Parties focused on securing communications networks and the domain name system (DNS), to ensure that: (1) OECD security recommendations align with the ongoing development of industry standards, including with respect to Open RAN architecture; and (2) development of policies on DNS security complement the technical work undertaken by ICANN’s Security and Stability Advisory Committee.

## **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**

- Working through BIAC, facilitate USCIB member inputs to guide development of an OECD AI Observatory that is user friendly and provides business-informed guidance on implementing the 2019 OECD AI Principles.
- Complement the above with member expertise to shape follow-on analytical work on AI that presents an accurate portrayal of the technology's potential uses, impact on jobs/skills, and other implications.
- Inform the development of an approach to AI that builds trust with consumers, businesses, and other stakeholders while also enabling continuing innovation.
- Closely coordinate with members' Brussels offices on any on-the-ground advocacy and/or dissemination of written advocacy statements focused on the EU's stated ambition of developing an AI regulation.
- At the OECD, UN forums, and discussions with EU officials and parliamentarians, encourage a self-regulatory approach to AI and discourage premature government regulation.
- Promote speaking roles and substantive contributions at OECD and other global meetings for the entire ecosystem of industry representatives developing and applying AI.

## **Internet Governance**

- Work to improve the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) while maintaining its essence as a forum for open dialogue on Internet governance issues that upholds the multistakeholder model.
- Pursue collaboration with the Internet Society and ICANN on Internet governance issues considered at UN-HQ through regular teleconferences and development of joint statements as appropriate.
- Develop at least one IGF Workshop on a topic determined by members.
- Implementation of Digital Cooperation Roadmap – Leverage USCIB's ECOSOC status and the ICC's UN General Assembly observer status, as appropriate, to provide inputs aimed at implemented the IGF Plus model of Internet Governance architecture as well as shape other elements of the Roadmap focused on creation of multiple multi-stakeholder coalitions on digital inclusion, connectivity, human rights, and Artificial Intelligence.
  - Develop relationship with Tech Envoy, for example, by inviting him/her to address USCIB/BIAC/OECD digital economy conference and/or by leveraging ICC UNGA status.

## **Emerging Technologies**

- Promote policymaker awareness of the benefits of a "human-centric" approach to developing emerging technologies, such as "edge computing," Artificial Intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT) and Machine-to Machine (M2M) technologies.
- Work collaboratively with policymakers to ensure a market that promotes sustainable investment and innovation throughout the digital ecosystem.

## **Growth of International Infrastructure and Connectivity**

- As resources allow, take advantage of opportunities identified by members where USCIB action can be impactful, to support favorable policy environments for infrastructure and technologies used for global connectivity and cross-border data flows and customer services, especially in the face of restrictions on data flows and facilities and regulation of cloud and other emerging cross-border services.

- Depending on member interest and identification of appropriate venues/opportunities, include text that highlights the contribution of such infrastructure, connectivity, and data services provided by U.S. International businesses (among others) to economic development and comprehensive availability of innovative services.

#### **Cross-Border Data Flows and Digital Trade Market Access**

- Coordinating with USCIB's Trade and Investment Committee, as appropriate, oppose national mandates for the localization of data or ICT equipment.
- Work with USCIB's Trade and Investment Committee to ensure alignment of messaging and advocate to maximize cross-border data flows and open markets for ICTs in the following international forums that will address digital trade, the digital economy, and/or e-commerce in 2020: the OECD, UNCTAD, APEC Digital Economy Steering Group (DESG); B20 USA; and the WTO.
- Coordinating with USCIB's Trade and Investment Committee and Customs and Trade Facilitation Committee, work to elevate USCIB profile and promotion of member interests at annual UNCTAD E-Commerce for Development meetings.
- Compile and build consensus on USCIB submission to annual NTE/Section 1377 report, focusing on Section 1377 (telecommunications market barriers) inputs. Complement this written product by engaging USTR both on enforcement of market access commitments, and on the pursuit of new market access opportunities.