

## Sophie B. de la Giroday



### Chairman of the FTF President, Wise Media

**T**oday's hyper-connected world flooded by data sees techno-social systems becoming ever faster and more computer-oriented. The largest and most powerful of these, the global financial market, interpreted digitization early on and is generations ahead of other sectors in leveraging the computational power and analytical algorithms made available in this phase of the digital revolution in its own interest. Having focused over the years on global issues such as the digital divide, policy makers are now confronted with the challenge of bridging the analytical divide that sees an unequal distribution of the opportunity to access and process rich and timely independent information in sensitive domains. In the world of finance, this is an emergency for two reasons. First is the unpredictable consequences of the industry's uncontrolled development. Secondly, the confidence of public and private sector investors and estate owners is severely eroded by the lack of transparency and control that derives from this disparity.

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## Richard Kerby



### Interregional Adviser United Nations

**R**ecent global trends in e-Government bridge the digital divide in terms of delivery of services, data, and content. As a result, the inter-linkages between government, transparency and sustainable development efforts are becoming more critical. Development of the intelligent society can strengthen national capabilities, support networks and provide stronger voice of citizens in negotiations and policy making. Open data and vendor-neutral independent analytical power applied to monitor financial ecosystems in the interest of tax payers are integral to its development. In this regard, partnership with Data entrepreneurs and the private sector will help support change programs and advance e-government development. Digitization should be seen as a holistic process entailing not only the design and implementation of innovative practices, but more fundamentally a transformation of governments' roles, functions, institutional frameworks and processes. Governments need to become catalysts for change instead of mere service providers.

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## Gerald Santucci



### Directorate General Info European Commission

**A**nalyzing millisecond-scale data generated by the global financial market on an ongoing basis, it is becoming evident that we are facing a disruptive migration to a new all-machine phase characterized by large numbers of sub-second extreme events. The proliferation of these sub-second events suggests an intriguing correlation with the onset of the global financial collapse in 2008. The growing complexity of global systems, such as for global finance, and the impact on their behaviour from increasingly sophisticated information and communication systems, including the internet of everything (i.e. global ambient, super-intelligent, hyperconnected systems where humans and machines interconnect and integrate), boosted by Big Data, point at an emerging ecology of both competitive and cooperative machines. These feature 'crowds' of predatory algorithms and highlight the need for a counterweight in terms of vendor-neutral analytical power and automatic monitoring by credible independent referees so interests of estate owners and stakeholders are protected.

*Dr Gérald Santucci has worked in the Information Society and Media Directorate-General of the European Commission since 1986. In 2007, he was appointed Head of the Unit Networked Enterprise RFID. The unit's portfolio includes some 50 R&D projects, grouped around two clusters, which address the development of ICT-based systems supporting the Future Internet Networked Enterprise and the shift from contactless technologies towards the Internet of Things.*

**Suvi Linden**



**UN Broadband Commission  
Former Minister, Finland**

**N**obody can predict today how long it will take to reestablish investor confidence. Over the last decades, information and communication technology has been the main driver of innovation and development in the world of finance. Banks have the computational power, access to data in real-time and analytical algorithms that enable them to pursue maximum performance and to reap opportunities by performing transactions planned and executed within the millisecond. It is now essential to turn once more to the digital world as it furthermore provides the tools for transparency and accountability that play a key role in the establishment of trust models in all sectors and particularly in the financial domain. In developed countries it is necessary to introduce methodologies for independent control, in order to reestablish confidence of investors. As these same tools become available also in the developing world, societies can aspire to a quantum leap in modernization and establish a new credibility in combating corruption and fraud.

*Suvi Lindén is the UN Special Envoy to the ITU Broadband Commission for Digital Development. She was Finland's Minister of Communications in 2007-2011 and was previously Minister of Culture, 1999-2002. In Parliament she has been Chair of the Education and Culture Committee, and Vice Chair of the parliamentary group of the National Coalition Party. She has also been Member of the Speaker's Council, and a number of key government committees.*

**Klaus-Dieter Fritsche**



**State Secretary  
German Government**

**S**o often today we face the challenge of finding the needle in the haystack, so to speak. The digital revolution is both a concern and an opportunity. You can no longer ensure control without using IT and keeping abreast of technical progress, which is not always easy in the face of limited resources. Confronted by such a large volume of data, the concern is that it may not be evaluated thoroughly enough. What is the point of a piece of information if it is evaluated late or not at all? The key task today is to record data in a targeted manner and with a high level of accuracy – sifting the important information out of a mountain of unimportant data. Analytical expertise remains an essential pillar. This is the only way to put information gathered by technical means into its correct factual context and bring information together to generate a complete picture. On the other hand, when drafting legislation in the area of security policy, protecting the right to informational self-determination is always a particularly important consideration for any legislative project.

*Klaus-Dieter Fritsche is State Secretary at the Federal Chancellery and Federal Government Commissioner for the Federal Intelligence Services. In 2009 he was appointed deputy minister in the Federal Interior Ministry. After becoming a judge in 1981, he started working for the CSU faction at the German federal parliament in 1988. From October 1996 he was VP of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (Verfassungsschutz).*

**Atef Helmy**



**Minister Communications  
Arab Republic of Egypt**

**P**ursuing digital socio-economic development that is set on a forward route to prosperity, freedom and social equity, a government's agenda for ICT must see modernization reach all key areas of citizen-centric services and development. This calls for the adoption of a comprehensive program using ICT tools as part of its strategic activities developed as a priority for implementation in the coming years. The effort to achieve new goals in terms of transparency, security and accountability also in the financial domain sees the necessity to recur to powerful instruments that can stay abreast of the remarkable acceleration in ICT-driven innovation. Looking at public sector treasuries, advanced digital technologies for data intelligence and independent referees will play a fundamental role in establishing a scientific approach to estate management in the interest of taxpayers. State-of-the-art algorithms will support the effort of monitoring unusual activities, detecting and reacting to rising emergencies early on, analyzing opportunities and simulating risk scenarios.

*Atef Helmy is Egypt's Minister of Communications and Information Technology, also chairing the Board of the National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (NTRA), the Information Technology Industry Development Agency (ITIDA) and others. He has more than 30 years of experience in Information Technology, executive management and business. He assumed a number of executive leadership positions in multinational organizations.*

## Ali Al Khouri



### Director General Emirates Identity Authority

**A**s public and private sector organizations worldwide turn to electronic payment mechanisms for the delivery of goods and services., the UAE embarked on an extensive review of its processes and structures. It issued a revised plan that prompts government agencies to streamline its processes and deliver all services electronically. The government believes that reliable and trusted electronic payment systems, as well as analytical control of financial ecosystems and data, need to be considered as building blocks to enabling e-government environments. Today, the technology of money is racing to catch up to social changes that have radically altered how we interact and therefore how, why, and when we use money. It is impossible to say what the unintended consequences of innovations in financial technology will be. It is evident that alternate payment mechanisms will become dominant in the near future as digital cash overtakes physical cash. Electronic payments rely profoundly on the use of computer networks, the internet, and digital stored value systems.

*Dr Ali Mohamed Al Khouri is Director General of the Emirates Identity Authority and plays a vital role in leading the Emirates ID team towards achieving the Authority's strategic goals in the development and implementation. Dr. Al Khouri was responsible of forming and leading a team to develop Emirates ID's strategic plan for 2010 - 2013, which included organizational restructuring and business process reengineering of key operations.*

## Unho Choi



### Smart Payments Security UN Refugee Agency

**R**apid evolution in the smart society will bring on the cashless society with portable authentication devices like the biometric smart phone, to handle and activate new tools for society - the smart car, smarthome and smart office etc. The biometric smart phone can be mounted on the terminal when the remote user needs access to business and private systems. This allows remote tasks to be performed for the user by providing services from any location at any terminal. Applications include App Commerce on a smart phone, Smart TV shopping and Internet Banking. In this regard, ubiquitous smart products have to integrate each other for NID, payment, logistics, healthcare and transportation service provisions. They also need to allow for physical and logical access to single-sign-on Internet access. Other channels to consider are off-line environments during natural disasters - and for allowing under-privileged people and refugees to use digital money anywhere and anytime in a cashless society.

*Dr Unho Choi has over 25 years' experience in smart payments security, ICT security policy, risk management, disaster recovery, cyber incident response and Information Security Management Systems for UN, Federal Governments & the financial industry. He is also a Member of UN Chief Information Security Officer Group, and designed a system for smart TV commerce and payment technology - promoting innovation, awareness and adoption of smart banking.*

## Ratan Bajaj



### Chief Commissioner Indian Revenue Service

**E**ntering today's digital era brought about a global thrust on Four Freedoms and a positive outlook also for new segments of the world's population. Technology-driven innovation saw a new scenario emerge from the wired world, with huge opportunities, as well as ungoverned space opened up by the Internet. Volumes of money flow continuously through the digital pipes in cyber space, set up and managed by supra-national entities such as multinational banks and finance institutions managing payment systems. National governments have a two fold challenge: on one hand they need to endlessly refine protocols to effectively facilitate trade and business; on the other they need to reframe terrestrial laws applied in the physical world to cyber space, which does not lend itself to top-down hierarchies. Happily, big data and predictive analytics allow national governments to collaborate to prevent fraud, and find ways to establish control in the world of finance.

*Ratan K Bajaj, is Chief Commissioner, with the Indian Revenue Service and since 1979, has held key positions in the Income Tax department and federal government of India. He has had a long and strong association with direct tax reforms in India and played a key role in various ICT programs, most notable being the enrolment for taxpayer identification number (PAN). He has worked closely with multi lateral agencies, such as ADB, CIDA, USAID and World Bank.*

Silima Pereira



Dep. Minister Home Affairs Tanzania

**N**ow, more than ever before, in emerging countries controlled and managed information is instrumental to combat corruption, organized crime, illegal trade - and the losses in tax collection that derive from black economies. Secure IDs, for example, help each person to assert his or her identity overcoming the black spot of risk related to who will identify whom. In the new trust model established, the government could act as guarantor of the trustworthiness of the transactor declared and presented to the banker for example, enabling to lower the borrowing interests rates. This brings the drive for achieving potential prosperity down to grass roots level. Today it is time for full inclusion and this can be achieved by open yet secure management of data. Governments need to take the initiative to empower the Digital Economy by protecting factual data at the source, investing in the creation of independent analytical power to process rich, unbiased and timely information in the interest of taxpayers and society as a whole.

*The Hon. Pereira A. Silima has been Deputy Minister at the Tanzanian Ministry of Home Affairs since May 2012 to date, handling all matters related to refugee services, prison service, fire and rescue services, community service, and the National Identification Authority (NIDA). His main role is to assist the Minister for Home Affairs running ministry's political affairs. From 2010 to 2012 he was Deputy Minister at the Ministry of Finance.*

Karim Sinjari



Minister of the Interior Kurdistan Government

**C**oncerning the Digital Economy, it opens a world of opportunities for developed and developing countries, transforming the scenario in which individuals, organizations and communities pursue growth and prosperity. However, progress is achieved only if society always remains abreast of the challenges and risks that come with the introduction of digital technologies. Recent scandals unveiled that the abusive leveraging of technologies is still possible by public and private organizations, also in developed and democratic countries. The power of data needs to be governed in the best interest of citizens, controlling the ways and the degree at which sensitive information is aggregated and accessed to. Furthermore it is necessary to address issues such as the imbalanced access to analytical power. This remains a major area of concern looking at the world of finance, where it is the necessity to find a way to balance access to factual information and data intelligence by the different stakeholders.

*Karim Sinjari has served as Interior Minister in the Kurdistan Region since 2001. After the first Kurdistan general elections of 1992, he was appointed Director General of the Kurdistan Region's security service (1993). In 2001 he was appointed Interior Minister in the Kurdistan Regional Government's Erbil and Duhok administration, and elected to the central committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Party KDP.*

Reinhard Posch



CIO Austrian Government

**Y**esterday's barriers need to be surmounted with cross border and public-private collaboration as we address today's challenges in ICT infrastructure modernization while ensuring that security is not at stake. On the policy side, addressing the analytical divide arisen in key sectors is becoming critical. Considering the technology aspects, cloud and mobile devices are the key elements of the upcoming ICT paradigm and need appropriate tools and solutions to be developed and implemented. For cross border services, jurisdiction aware solutions and communications are key. As a result, any strategic solution will have to respect sovereignty of each Member State. This will bring up the need to include security services which are not provided by the Cloud provider but rather by security providers meeting the trust requirements of the users. Data location is a further aspect that needs investigation and careful dealing. Data protection and efficiency might lead in opposite directions otherwise.

*Dr Reinhard Posch is the Chief Information Officer for the Federal Government of Austria, handling strategic coordination of activities in information and communications technology. He is Chair of the Austrian eGovernment platform "Digital:Austria" that includes all levels of government. The main areas of effort include computer security, cryptography, secure hard and software and eGovernment.*