

For Sustainable Digital Safety Literacy

23th September, 2023 at YIGF

Introduction

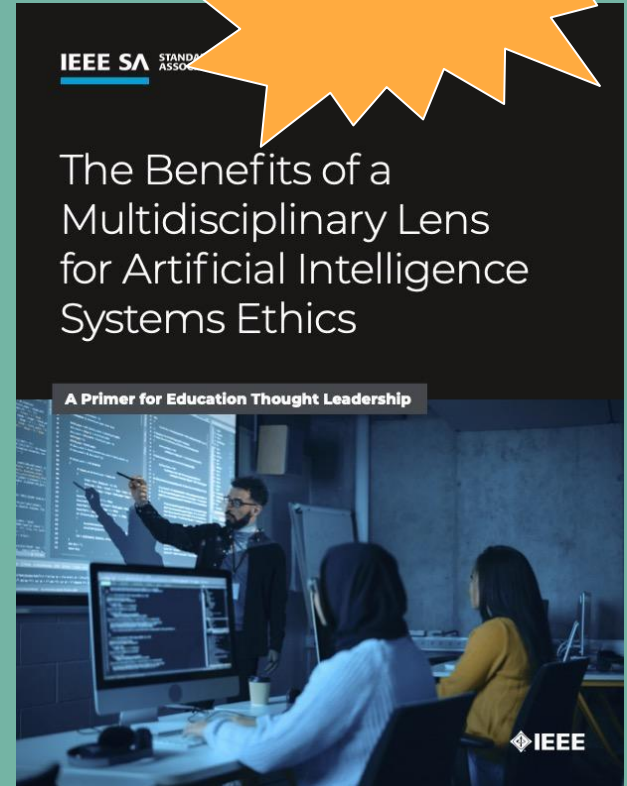


Kurihara Kohei
Privacy by Design Lab
Co-founder

Kohei is Co-Founder of Privacy by Design Lab, a leading data privacy culture and society community. As a not-for-profit, the organization was originally established as a privacy oriented corporate structure program and policymaking. We collaborate with multi-stakeholders, public affairs, government, companies and civic organizations, and international watchdogs to enhance fundamental privacy culture.

He has spoken at many international conferences such as UNESCO and participated in open-source projects as a data privacy and blockchain expert. He also has extensive experience with education and non-profit organizations, and working with the secretaries of local politicians around the world creating and developing public policy.

Published



About US

Our VISION

Creating Sustainable Internet Society

Our Mission

Making new framework on internet society beyond nations and culture with rulemakers

Name	Privacy by Design Lab
CEO	Kohei Kurihara
Foundation	October 7th, 2020
Address	Postal 102-0074 1-5-6 Resona-Kudan Bld. 5F·KS Floor, Kudanminami, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 102-0074, Japan
Business	Privacy Research, Training and Education
Employ	0
Board	CEO Kohei Kurihara Director Chihiro Fujisaki

Business and Projects



Privacy by Design Research

Smartcity and Digital ID research working group and privacy expert interview channels “Privacy Talk”



Gathering Dialogue

Input the privacy related topic and output through workshop



Conference

Industrial and government leader speech and panel session with mutual dialogues



Training

Provide the enterprise training program and development

Cooperate with International Government

We have cooperate with data privacy and protection related public institutions to lead the discuss of data ethics and promoted t worldwide.

Cooperate with European Institutions

In June, 2022, we had visited EDPS conference in Brussels, Belgium and exchange opinions with data protection and ethics topic to achieve privacy by design.

At our last conference in 2023, EDPS Director Leonardo Navas spoke about EDPS and data protection landscape in Europe.



Left Mr. Leonardo, Fujisaki, Kurihara
EDPS2022@Belgium: Brussels

For Sustainable Digital Safety Literacy

Outline

1. The Basic Concept to Discuss Digital Literacy
2. Multidisciplinary and Digital Ethics at AI ages
3. Use cases
4. For Sustainable Future

The Basic Concept to Discuss Digital Literacy



The Basic Concept to Discuss Digital Literacy

What is Digital Literacy?

Digital literacy is the ability to access, manage, understand, integrate, communicate, evaluate and create information safely and appropriately through digital technologies for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. It includes competences that are variously referred to as computer literacy, ICT literacy, information literacy and media literacy.

Quotation: [UNESCO. A Global Framework of Reference on Digital Literacy Skills for Indicator 4.4.2](#)

The Basic Concept to Discuss Digital Literacy

What is the Competences?

1	Information and data literacy	Browsing, searching and filtering data, information and digital content, etc
2	Communication and collaboration	Interacting through digital technologies, etc
3	Digital content creation	Developing digital content, etc
4	Safety	Protecting devices, etc
5	Problem solving	Solving technical problems, etc

The Basic Concept to Discuss Digital Literacy

What is the Safety?

Safety

To protect devices, content, personal data and privacy in digital environments. To protect physical and psychological health, and to be aware of digital technologies for social well-being and social inclusion. To be aware of the environmental impact of digital technologies and their use.

Quotation: [UNESCO. A Global Framework of Reference on Digital Literacy Skills for Indicator 4.4.2](#)

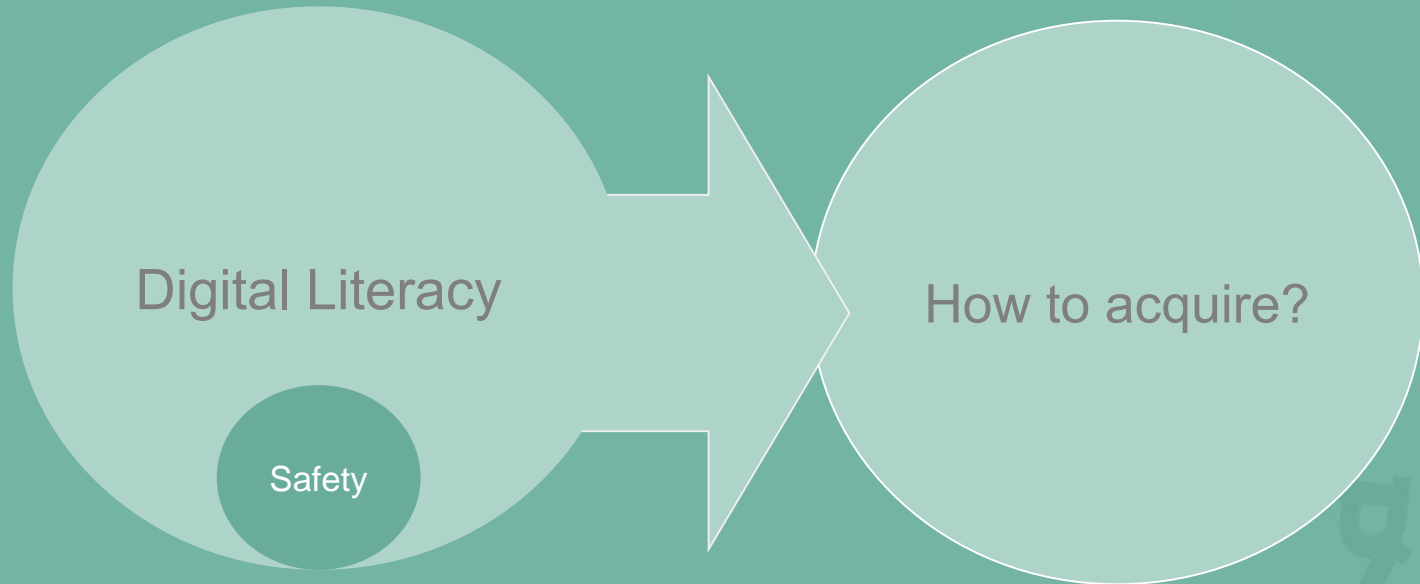
The Basic Concept to Discuss Digital Literacy

Break Down the Digital Safety

1	Protecting devices	To protect devices and digital content, and to understand risks and threats in digital environments. To know about safety and security measures and to have due regard to reliability and privacy.
2	Protecting personal data and privacy	To protect personal data and privacy in digital environments. To understand how to use and share personally identifiable information while being able to protect oneself and others from damages. To understand that digital services use a “Privacy policy” to inform how personal data is used.
3	Protecting health and well-being	To be able to avoid health-risks and threats to physical and psychological well-being while using digital technologies. To be able to protect oneself and others from possible dangers in digital environments (e.g. cyber bullying). To be aware of digital technologies for social well-being and social inclusion.
4	Protecting the environment	To be aware of the environmental impact of digital technologies and their use.

The Basic Concept to Discuss Digital Literacy

Safety is the one of the core competence to acquire digital literacy



Multidisciplinary and Digital Ethics at AI ages



Multidisciplinary and Digital Ethics at AI ages

What is the Digital Ethics at AI ages?

Digital Ethics at AI ages

“This Recommendation does not have the ambition to provide one single definition of AI, since such a definition would need to change over time, in accordance with technological developments.”

Quotation: [Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence](#)

How to Design Ethics?

Ethically Aligned Design

A Vision for Prioritizing Human Well-being with Autonomous and Intelligent Systems is a landmark report created by more than 700 volunteers in a process supported by IEEE from 2016 to 2019. In three versions, with more than 500 pages of feedback, Ethically Aligned Design provides more than 300 pages of issues and recommendations, providing a bedrock of methodologies, insights, and tools surrounding how best to honor human values, human rights, and environmental sustainability in the design and use of AIS.

Quotation: IEEE SA: The Benefits of a Multidisciplinary Lens for Artificial Intelligence Systems Ethics

Multidisciplinary and Digital Ethics

How to Consider Digital Ethics?

1	Multidisciplinary	Separated, juxtaposing, coordinating
2	Cross-disciplinary	Separated, juxtaposing, coordinating
3	Interdisciplinary	Integrated, interacting, linking, blending
4	Transdisciplinary	“Become One,” transcending, transgressing, transforming, systematic integration of components

Choice of Collaborative Approach and Disciplinarity

Multidisciplinary

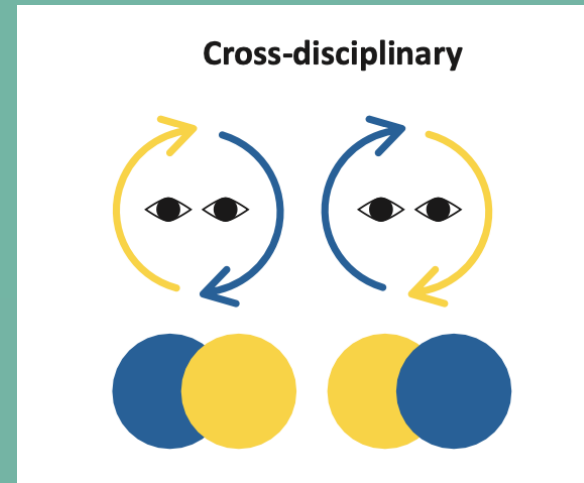
describes an additive approach; people from several different disciplines staying within each of their boundaries, working together to involve and consider solving problems alongside disciplines of professional specializations and perspectives.



Choice of Collaborative Approach and Disciplinarity

Cross-disciplinary

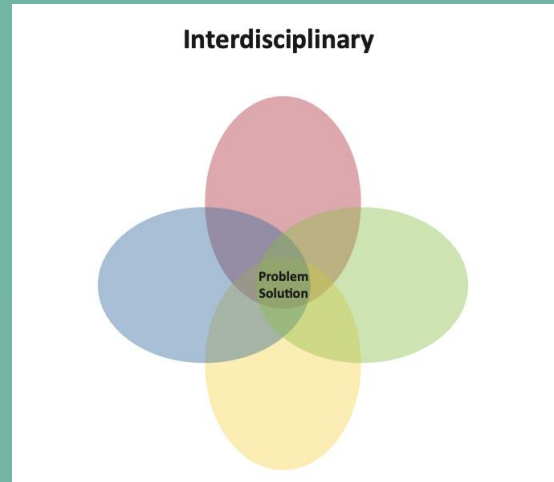
describes an approach that engages cognitive empathy, viewing, and considering from the perspective of another discipline.



Choice of Collaborative Approach and Disciplinarity

Interdisciplinary

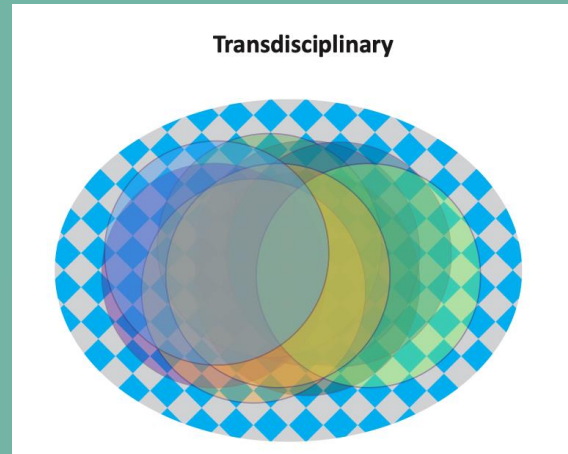
describes an approach combining two or more disciplines. Like a Venn diagram, meant to cross boundaries by synthesizing and creating a new level of integration while remaining within disciplinary frameworks. This approach goes beyond the addition of parts or disciplinary perspective-taking, by recognizing that each discipline can transfer methods that affect the output of the other disciplines.



Choice of Collaborative Approach and Disciplinarity

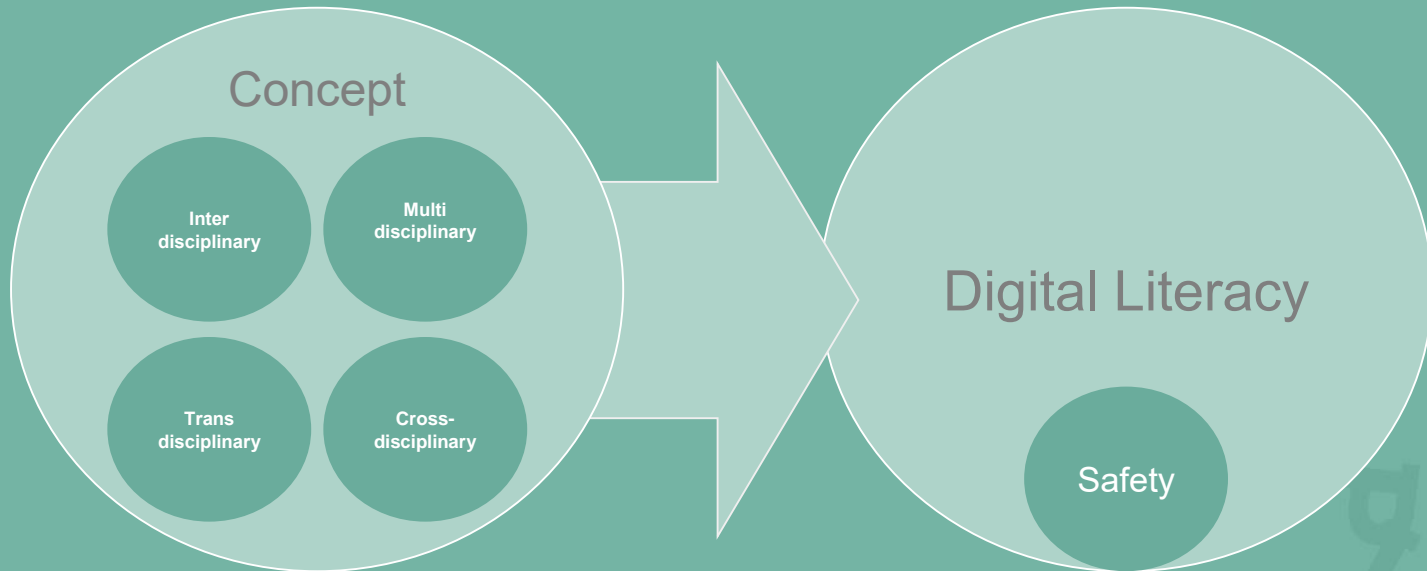
Transdisciplinary

also referred to as a xenogenesis or “between, across, and beyond disciplines”—is a term often used in the science of team science. It describes an approach that relates two or more disciplines and branches of knowledge that unify individual disciplines and intellectual frameworks to form an entirely new approach unlike any of the contributing parts. The approach transcends boundaries, and hierarchies, integrating technical, natural, social, and health sciences, as well as informal stakeholder groups, with a goal of understanding the present world (see Figure 2).



Multidisciplinary and Digital Ethics

Building digital safety literacy with four pillars of concept



Use Case



How to implement the concept?

Privacy Talk











当事者として生きる

Multidisciplinary

Privacy Talk is multidisciplinary expert interview platform, gathering each of their practical insight and insight sharing to focus on privacy and digital ethics issues. Speaker has different background from academics, business, lawyer, policymaker and government officers.

On this platform, interviewer prioritizes not only sectoral differences but also regional characteristics.

How to implement the concept?

<p>Privacy Talk</p>  <p><small>Edson Prestes Professor and Institute of Informatics of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil</small></p>	<p>Privacy x Technology Ethics</p> <p>Edson Prestes: Full Professor at UFRGS (Brazil)</p>	<p>Privacy Talk</p>  <p><small>Michael Fertik Managing Professor and Founder of Privacy Ventures</small></p>	<p>Privacy x Startup</p> <p>Michael Fertik Managing Director— Heroic Ventures (US)</p>
<p>Privacy Talk</p>  <p><small>Patricia Thaine Co-Founder and CEO of Privacy AI</small></p>	<p>Privacy x AI</p> <p>Patricia Thaine : Private AI Founder (Canada)</p>	<p>Privacy Talk</p>  <p><small>Gabriela Zanfir-Fortuna Senior Counselor of Future of Privacy Forum</small></p>	<p>Privacy x Regulation</p> <p>Gabriela Zanfir-Fortuna : Vice-President Future of Privacy Forum (US)</p>
<p>Privacy Talk</p>  <p><small>Marielza Oliveira UNESCO Director for Digital Heritage, Policies and Communications and Information Sector</small></p>	<p>Privacy x International Society</p> <p>Marielza Oliveira : UNESCO Director (France)</p>	<p>Privacy Talk</p>  <p><small>Susan Ariel Aaronson Research Professor at George Washington Law, School of International Affairs</small></p>	<p>Privacy x International Data Governance</p> <p>Susan Ariel Aaronson : Research Prof. George Washington Univ (US)</p>
<p>Privacy Talk</p>  <p><small>Dr Ann Cavoukian Executive Director of the Global Privacy and Security by Design Centre</small></p>	<p>Privacy x Business Strategy</p> <p>Ann Cavoukian : Global Privacy and Security by Design Centre (Canada)</p>	<p>Privacy Talk</p>  <p><small>Mette Birkedal Bruun Professor of Danish Privacy at the University of Copenhagen</small></p>	<p>Privacy x History</p> <p>Mette Birkedal Bruun : Prof. Copenhagen Univ (Denmark)</p>
<p>Privacy Talk</p>  <p><small>Oleg Polovynko Chief Information Officer at Kyiv City Council</small></p>	<p>Privacy x Smartcity</p> <p>Oleg Polovynko : City of Kyiv. CIO (Ukraine)</p>	<p>Privacy Talk</p>  <p><small>Leonardo Cervera Navas Director of the Office of the Information Commissioner, Spain (EDPS)</small></p>	<p>Privacy x Data Protection</p> <p>Leonardo Cervera Navas : EDPS (Belgium)</p>

How to implement the concept?



Interdisciplinary

The PRIVACY research team examines how notions of privacy and the private shape relations between individuals and society across diverse historical contexts. We are particularly interested in indications of privacy as a quality and threat: in the emergence and development of the idea that too little privacy threatens the individual while too much may ruin society.

PRIVACY focuses on the period 1500–1800 that sees critical changes in individuals' relationship to society. It brings together the fields of Church History, History of Architecture, History of Ideas, Legal History and Social History.

How to implement the concept?

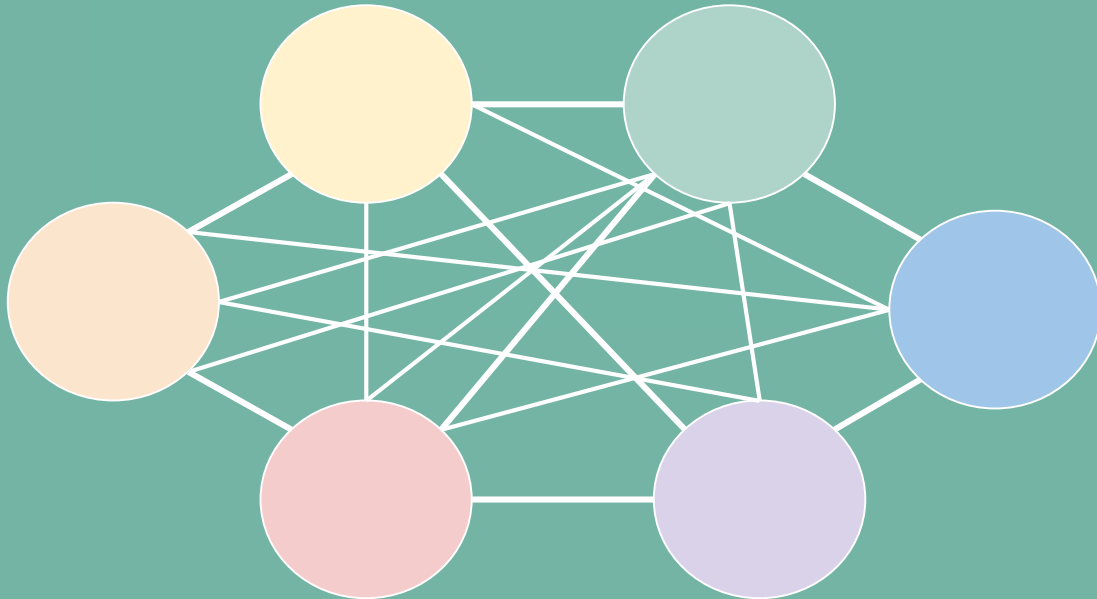
1	Architecture	Urban plans, buildings and rooms frame privacy, creating secrecy and shelter; chapels and cabinets stage prayer, study and intimacy, and are amplified by interiors and furnishing; alcove beds and privies (toilets) wall off bodily needs; rural retreat offset urban life.
2	Religious culture	Early Modern believers favour privacy (material and/or mental retreat) as a site for pious focus, and privacy is often presented as place particularly fit for prayer and insight. But privacy also evades control and prompts suspicion of heresy or sin, leading to efforts to regulate the private sphere by means of church discipline.
3	Law	Early Modern law defines conditions for property, sexual conduct, marriage, inheritance and rulers' claims to their subjects' work, property and lives (conscriptio, monopoly of violence within penal law).
4	History of Ideas	In Early Modern society, privacy is seen both as a threat and as a positive value. A new ideology of marriage and family favours intimacy and domesticity, but also enforces state and community control. In politics, privacy often equals secrecy: it is a latent threat to civic stability and vital for the ruler. Privacy can frame self-knowledge and liberty, but is also subject to strong regulation.

For Sustainable Future



For Sustainable Future

Interact with multiple backgrounds and experiences for future vision



Thank you!

