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HIGH-LEVEL POLICY SESSION 9:
ICT APPLICATIONS AND SERVICES/CLIMATE CHANGE

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>> EVELYNE TAUCHNITZ: Good morning, everyone. Thank you for joining us. Thank you for being here. We are going to start now with session 9, entitled applications and services of ICTs and climate change. This session concerns development and use of ICTs to increase human well-being in our daily life. This includes, for example, health care, education, employment, and also the management of natural resources, including climate change as we will hear now from our panelists.

We are going to start and I know I have to remind you also to respect the four minutes of speech time. We have a time manager sitting there. He is going to be ringing the bell I have been informed. And we have to be very strict on these four minutes. So it is two questions each for you. I'm going to be asking you these simultaneously. Please answer them together. At the end of the session, you can also send your summaries to the Secretariat.

Okay. So let's start with Mrs. Mubarak Ibrahim, acting chief information officer of the United Arab Emirates. Thank you.

And first question, how can ICT applications play a crucial

role in helping to address climate change agenda? The second yes, what policies and regulations are the United Arab Emirates implementing to drive sustainable initiatives. How is the United Arab Emirates health care sector utilizing ICT services for environmental protection and sustainable use of resources? The floor is yours.

>> MUBARAKA IBRAHIM: Good morning, everyone. Thank you for having me at this panel. Regarding the communication technology, everyone knows that it is an essential tool to fight against climate change. In the UAE the ICT application and emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, and Internet of Things, industry 4.0 are being used to address climate change challenges through remote collaboration tools like climate monitoring systems, renewable energy systems, climate education and supply chain management. These technologies, of course, are helping us to reduce the carbon emission, creating due to transportation and optimize the overall energy used promote sustainable public behavior and also provide early warning systems to enhance the UAE resilient and climate change impacts. Adoption of the ICT applications are being leveraged by the UAE in addressing the climate change agenda. Inspired by the vision of its founder the UAE has a long-standing commitment to sustainable development.

The UAE Government has implemented several policies and strategies to promote the sustainability such as the vision of 2021, the national climate change plan, 2017-2050 and also the UAE NetZero 2050 and circle economy policy 2021. These initiatives are aiming to reduce the carbon emission, increase the use of renewable energy resources. And transition towards a more sustainable and efficient economy. Within the UAE we are hosting COP28 conference in 2023.

And the Government has declared that this year will be the year of sustainability, with a slogan today is for tomorrow.

The UAE health care sector has been utilizing the ICT services to promote sustainable resources used. Emirates services is a Government entity in health care and we have been offering telemedicine services in 131 facilities.

In the EHS we have utilized an AI model and a carbon emission stimulator to reduce the transport related emissions and also convert physical telemedicine, physical telemedicine appointments. In 2022, 2.4 physical visits to Emirate clinics and hospitals added around 9.7 kilo tons of CO2 to the environment.

The AI model that we have implemented helped us convert 0.4 million visits virtual visits, produced in approximately 1.6 kilo tons of carbon dioxide emissions. Two kilos in 2023, and also is creating a digital twin for one of its leading

hospitals, with the aim to reduce its environmental impact. The initiative is expected to reduce around consumption of 30% of energy and also lower maintenance work by 20%.

And this will also improve the overall emission experience. As a host country, the United Arab Emirates of COP28 conference in November 2023, organizations like EHS are implementing sustainable initiatives to reduce the carbon footprint and also enable quality and health care services and lower cost. Thank you very much.

>> EVELYNE TAUCHNITZ: Thank you very much for sharing this insights with us regarding health care and climate change.

We're going to proceed with our next panelist from Indonesia, Dr. Ismail Ismail, Director-General of resource management and equipment of post and informatics, Ministry of Communications and Informatics. He is going to be joining us remotely. Are you here somewhere on the screen? Hmmm.

I don't know if he is online. Is any of the technical staff?

>> ISMAIL ISMAIL: Can you hear me?

>> EVELYNE TAUCHNITZ: Yes, we can hear. I don't see you yet. But I can hear you. Yeah. We have you now with us. Great. So the first question I would like to ask you, Dr. Ismail Ismail is how does Indonesian Government accelerate ICT applications and services development? And then the second question, what is the role or contribution of Indonesian private sector in ICT applications and service development?

>> ISMAIL ISMAIL: Thank you, Dr. Evelyne Tauchnitz. Very interesting questions. Good morning, everybody. I would like to start with explanations on how our government is preparing the ICT conditions for our ICT application and services.

So that a digital technologies might reach as many parts of the Indonesian society. One of the important points is that we previously need to provide sufficient digital infrastructure or connectivity in order to speed up the rollout of digital infrastructures through the countries, the government has enacted a set of new policies and regulations. Such as infrastructure sharing and spectrum are frequency sharing.

Not only that, the Government also spending millions of dollars to build digital infrastructure, especially in rural areas. Distinguished participants, simultaneously, we are making effort to accelerate the growth and adoptions of ICT applications and services in various areas.

For example, in health sectors, during the COVID-19 pandemic, we support local developers incorporations with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Communication and informatics to create a health application called (inaudible). This application provides health and other relevant information

during the COVID pandemic 19. The application has been downloaded and utilized by more than 100 million active users. As of one month of 2023, this application has been upgraded in to health services platform, we call a platform. As an integrated medical record and reach citizens. That's one of the example of applications that's very important for health sector in Indonesia. We have an example of to promote the platform of IoT society in order to encourage innovations.

It was initiated since 2019 until now to enhance the IoT services in all sectors. However, we do believe that Government could not work alone. We need to collaborate with all participants, especially private sectors. So that's why the second question is very important, that private sector is a key element to boost ICT application and services. The COVID-19 pandemic situations stimulate our private sector to launch several programs. Some of these programs concern the digitalization educations.

They aim to provide an inclusive learning ecosystem for our society by using the digital technology.

Our private sector support digital infrastructure and also develop several education applications, such as EBO, digital library and iChap application. For student the specific needs to help the students as well as a digital repository with more than 7,500 digital content.

In -- regarding the capacity building programs, private sector also in charge of very actively their implementations of more than 20,000 teachers and 16,000 students has been developed by the private sectors.

In 2023, these programs also expected to provide digital competencies for more than 40,000 teachers and more than 6500 schools. Moreover our private sector launched several initiatives --

>> EVELYNE TAUCHNITZ: Dr. Ismail Ismail, can you slow down?

>> ISMAIL ISMAIL: Digital access to commerce and data management for small/medium enterprises. The digitalization program for small/medium enterprises initiated by some private sectors focus and engage more than 16,000 partners as well as to generate around 93.3 million --

>> EVELYNE TAUCHNITZ: Dr. Ismail Ismail, please I have to remind you -- okay.

>> ISMAIL ISMAIL: So we conclude that the government take very initiative and actively to support service and digital application. Thank you very much.

>> EVELYNE TAUCHNITZ: Thank you for pointing out the importance of collaboration between private sector and governance. We are going to proceed with Mr. Dick Christophe. The question first. Sorry for that.

So the first question, why is the security and resilience of telecommunication networks high on the agenda for Mauritius? And then the second question I'm going to pose them together, how is your country proceeding to address the challenges related to security and resilience?

>> DICK CHRISTOPHE: Thank you. Hello fellow panelists. Hello, everyone, participants. It is foreseen that utility distribution systems will increasingly be reliant on telecommunication infrastructure, particularly 5G. Systems have their own private network. We will believe that utility providers will find a number of operational opportunities in making use of 5G networks. They will include the so-called (inaudible) of things. For LGT distribution which will be based on the IoT capabilities of 5G. They may also be a number of advantages to migrate existing fiber based to control data acquisition known as Iscada. The viability of these changes highly dependent on a telecommunication network.

But have -- mass theft of private data for user identities because the cellular networks were built on physical infrastructure.

And network function resided on hardware platforms. Telecom companies have been self-regulating themselves when it comes to security standards in their network. In response to rapid escalation in the cyber threat landscape which is inherent to IP networks, there is a pressing need to compel teleservice providers to better manage security risk and not only enhance the reliance on a national wide security infrastructure but to better manage. When a critical infrastructure such as the utilities distribution systems depend on them.

Moreover, the current rollout of 5G networks in Mauritius makes it necessary to come up with security regulatory framework, 5G network and change the security protection enjoyed by the previous telecom network generation. This is because 5G networks are managed through software rather than hardware. The virtual nature of a 5G network call makes it vulnerable. There is a danger of cross-contamination. To come up with regulatory framework based on international practices.

To impose on teleoperators, obligations regarding minimum network and risk management measures, availability and confidentiality and the mandatory reporting. My second question now, second answer rather. The ICT is currently working on new regulation and for what purpose we have requested the assistance of a telecommunication Department of ITU. And the objective of those regulations are to ensure what providers public communication networks and services and their subscribers are one under a regulated environment. Two, deliver in a secured manner. Three, protect the infrastructure and subscriber

interest by preventing their infrastructure from being interrupted, corrupted or denied. ICA is exploring the possibility of including the GSMA network, assurance scheme, and the common criteria, known as CC standards proposed telecom network security regulation.

Such an inclusion would become -- dealing with mitigation of security risk associated with third party suppliers of Telcos that are relevant for 5G mobile network equipment in line with international best practices.

From a practical standpoint, in Mauritius, such a measure will imply that imported telecom equipment will have to demonstrate compliance with relevant schemes in order to be approved by the authority for entry in the country. This approval process will need to be amended to include a requirement for reporters to provide a certificate of compliance or dependent audit report relating to security of a specific network equipment. However a type of process will not only be able to rely on vender documentation, unless it is possible to verify how it relates to security of a specific network equipment.

I think it is time to finish.

>> EVELYNE TAUCHNITZ: Yes.

>> DICK CHRISTOPHE: I went very fast.

>> EVELYNE TAUCHNITZ: I think it is time to finish. We have the bell ringing already. Thank you very much Mr. Dick Christophe for pointing out this importance of security and resilience. So we are going to proceed now with Dr. Emamyman. I'm going to pose you two questions. Please also answer them simultaneously. The first one is how have mainstream platforms exacerbated the digital divide and fragmented the Internet? The second one what emerging elements in the international arena contribute to the worsening of digital divide? Please Dr. Emma. The floor is yours.

>> Good morning. It is my honor to be here. And it was expected that the Minister himself is going -- was going to be here. But he missed this meeting and it is my honor to replace him here. In response to the first question, I would like to say that today limiting the definition of the digital divide, to the issue of access is misleading and insufficient.

Because we are facing a new type of digital divide that's closely related to the new concept of the digital sovereignty and digital assets. The emergence of mainstream platforms with billions of users has practically made it inevitable to hand over part of the governance authorities to these actors. We are facing a concept called platform governance and the dominate and monopolized situation of countries having above-mentioned platforms.

The lack of accountability to these platforms to states along with the technical complications that have led to the impossibility of government supervision, done by those platforms, are a kind of the violation of national sovereignty.

In addition, companies own limited to access to user's personal information and metadata, has resulted in a clear violation and practical expiration of citizens' privacy.

Mainstream platforms accomplish two important tasks by using those metadata and Artificial Intelligence algorithms. Mechanisms such as shadowing. As a platform first based political weapon they are implementing coercive measures. They become the export restrictors against others and help eliminating other competing platforms. They are using the power as a tools to impose unilateral sanctions on other countries.

Second, as a platform base, they are implementing platform based political censorship. They censor every political and cultural voices that they're opposing them based and under excuse of corporate rules. And there are in practice they are limiting the freedom of expression and political pluralism. All of these along with the revelation of a chain of public abusers in the political security economic and ideological fields of these auto monopolized positions and transformation of aforementioned platforms in to tool for intervention and influence, cause the national Governments to lose confidence in the will and competence of these emerging transnational powers in exercising good and responsible governance. The world is divided in two countries. Consumer countries which have created a very unbalanced digital divide due to the small number of countries in the first type.

These new divide has brought the direction of the countries of the digital self, they have turned to come from this process which has actually fuelled the digital divide in a classic way.

And we are now facing even more (inaudible) fragmentation. In response to the second question, today in my country, a development of rural Internet, fixed Internet or increasing the quality of people's access to the Internet is not only a problem, but also one of the Government's performance. This desirable development has been achieved while we have been increasingly facing challenges called restrictive and unilateral coercive measures forms. From sanctions during the past few years.

Yeah. Okay. The last paragraph, if you don't mind. Widespread use of these type of measures against a huge number of members of UN has practically brought the Internet to the field of digital Cold War. The most recent example was the U.S. decision to completely Ban the import of infrastructure equipments for the network to the Iranian territory, just in the

last February, in 24th of February, the U.S. imposed a new sanction on us.

Those kind of sanctions as exacerbated what we call digital divide, and resulted in more civil --

>> EVELYNE TAUCHNITZ: Please, if you can come to a conclusion, sir. Thank you so much for sharing this insight for us. We are going to come to Mrs. Rania Jaber Naser, general director of tech innovation center and entrepreneurship, Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology, the state of Palestine. I'm sorry, I'm going to pose two questions first. So that the audience can also follow us.

So the two questions for you are, how is the state of Palestine using ICT services for sustainable development? And secondly, what do you do for climate action, the state of Palestine? So the floor is yours now.

>> RANIA JABER NASER: Thank you. Excellencies and Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my honor to be here with you. 20 years ago the Declaration of Principles outlined the conclusion of the Information Society as people centered. Inclusive and development oriented efforts guided the use of information telecommunication to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and reduce Articles related to time and distance. Especially realizing that development is a basic human right. Due to the social and political divides the benefits of ICTs are distributed unevenly across countries and within each country. Such gaps were also widened during the COVID-19 pandemic and reliance on this the ICTs of work, education health care and trade.

Other distributions to normal life such as complex and natural diseases are also contributing to the digital divide.

In the spirit of leaving no one behind, we are working on several fronts to connect the unconnected. Offering services and reserve the health of the people and the planet.

Guided by various national and sectorial strategies we launched the Government e-services in Palestine. Provided competitive connectivity through local operators. And are struggling to catch up the mobile connectivity by giving rise to four and five spectrum. We are also working with both private sector and Civil Society to connect schools and health care centers, especially those in remote marginalized and out of reach areas. Among the interventions to increase connection coverage and increase resilience, we are empowering marginalized groups including human. And ICT literacy and job creation through the tech project, tech startup project. And 30 million dollars over eight years. The digital bank and 20 million dollar provides among other things, support for enhancing the expanding e-services.

Drafting and implementing an eGovernment strategy, building an ICT enabled resilience in to 911. And using post offices as service centers to -- for those lacking financial and technical resources.

As we implement these interventions, we keep our eyes wide open on the welfare of the planet, especially our local environment use of ICTs adversely affects the environment both in manufacturing and disposal processes. But this has been used as they place several processes like travel and logistics. The ministry has e-waste policy and two mentioned projects have equally effective guidelines. We are also looking in to using ICTs and environmental monitoring and protection efforts including the use of space technology through the space of all UN initiatives. All our interventions are done within an ethical and responsibility framework, respecting privacy, physical and economic abilities and cultural diversity.

Thank you for that.

>> EVELYNE TAUCHNITZ: Thank you so much, Mrs. Rania Jaber Naser for your intervention and sharing with us how ICT services can be used. Our next speaker is Mr. Slava Banik, head of e-services development, Minister of digital transformation e-Ukraine. The two questions, we know that Ukraine made a bet on mobile application in 2019. How do you assess the success of this decision?

And that secondly, how did Ukraine use DEA, I'm not sure if I'm pronouncing that correctly, digital features during the Russian invasion? What's the key insight?

>> SLAVA BANIK: Thank you. First of all, in 2019 we really started development of the mobile application for public services in Ukraine. And no one supported the idea because all the work that experience of the development of different web portals and having digital public service suggesting the Web portal. We decided that we should use the best experience from the private sector as we never use websites to book a taxi or use websites for everything. We always we use the mobile application for different tasks. We launched the qualification. And for now it is already for three years. It become a governmental super up. We have 14 digital documents for our people. And these documents are fully legislated. This application has public services. And, of course, for having public services and external features we have even Braille -- full digital signature based on the application that helps our people just sign the application forms and sign the documents on external site by using the mobile application.

And the success of it is for now we have how much 18 or 19 millions of unique users of this application. This is more than 70% of the adult population of Ukraine. Since you launched the

public services and digital documents and made the reasons for people to use the applications, it is easier to stay in touch with them by mobile application and just to be status in full of this. Of course, if you speak about the inside the Russian invasion, in case of -- the name of this application, so the main thing is you can speak about digital services like an option or, et cetera. When you have the time in your countries. I hope that everyone will have the same. But when you have the invasion, when you have the war you have the occupied territories, we have the territories where you have the active war actions, people have no access for offline public services anymore.

And the only way to deliver documents and services to people on such a territories, is to have the digital solutions. And even it is better to have the mobile application as a best solution people just have this application in their Smartphone. They don't have to look for a WiFi connection. They do not have to look for a laptop, et cetera, and they can use it. During this year, that we have the war in Ukraine, this became the main insight for us, because people even sometimes not expect any more to have offline services and sometimes we even have the questions from people, after the war, offline exist for public services. Not because they used to use only the mobile application for all of this. And if in the very beginning of our way in 2019, or early 2020, people just asked will such a public service will be available in the above application. So just for now the question is only when public service. It is not still digitized, will be available in mobile application. This is the main insight that we have. I would like all the countries of the war will use this experience. This is the question of time. To have digital services to have the Mobile Applications to have digital documents in the mobile application for people not having different kinds of different solutions. So to be just on the one way for everyone. Thank you.

>> EVELYNE TAUCHNITZ: Thank you so much, Mr. Slava Banik, for your intervention also. And pointing out public services worth noting, even under so difficult conditions as in Ukraine. Thank you.

So our next speaker is Mrs. Laura Fernandez Caves, head of finance of Telefonica SA.

I would like to ask you two questions. The first one is related to the fact that we usually speak of twin transitions, both digital and green. What is the role of connectivity and technology in accelerating the green transition? Energy efficiency and decarbonization, that's a tongue breaker, of the economy? And the second question, how can the telecom private sector improve its own direct green sustainability? Please.

>> LAURA FERNANDEZ CAVES: Hello. Yeah. Decarbonization is quite a difficult one.

So I guess my role here I'm the green part of the sustainable work. I'm part of a telecom company that's located in a few countries in Europe but also in central and South America. So we face quite different situations in terms of how to implement green sustainability. And I guess I have to the roll here today of trying everyone in -- to think about the transition at the same time. We have heard a lot about the -- about social challenges related with the digital transformation. But I would really appreciate all of you to try to think in this transformation as both social and green because in case of Telefonica I can give you examples, but telecom operators are working a lot to try to be as green as possible. We have quite a long ways until we got here in terms of emission. And what we know so far it is not the same at all in terms of environment impact to deploy copper or fiber.

So you know when we try to provide connectivity as a fundamental requirements for anything that's going to happen on top of this application of to manage documents, or whatever kind of e-Health, e-learning, all the infrastructure, the main infrastructure for connectivity is in the telecom networks. So we have a double role here. And we have to try to reduce as much as possible our own environmental impact but we also need to understand a lot how the use it, someone commented in the previous session, policy session, the usage that the users and the usage that the companies are doing out of it.

Because depending on the usage you are going to use connectivity with the green scope or with the nongreen scope. So in terms of how we improve ourselves, we have developed since 2010, like more than 1500 different energy efficiencies that comes to the fact, that we have reduced our direct, that's called scope 1 and 2. We have reduced them 80% since 2015. We have reduced 32% since 2015. We are doing quite a bunch behind that. The main highlight for you I would say is like telecom networks can do much better. We cannot do that if we put one technology over the other. So, for example, in the case of Telefonica Spain we have more than 2,000 buildings in the last few years thanks to new high capacity technology. So it is not again the same to deploy copper than to deploy fiber. And it is not the same to deploy both of them.

And in terms of enabling, we usually say that we do enable other sectors to decarbonize and that's because on top of connectivity you can deploy all kinds of ICT solutions. E-Health, e-work, e-learning. What we do so far, we have an ecosmart services. When we try to generate awareness for clients for them to consider the environmental inputs, when we

do try to decide if they implement some ICT solution or connectivity or not. But that's on the B to B side but on the B to C side on the customer on the society, we have also conducted some service to try to understand the connected living.

>> EVELYNE TAUCHNITZ: If you could please conclude. That was a quick conclusion. Thank you very much.

And if I understood right, it is extra triple transition of social, green and digital. Thank you for sharing that. We come to Mr. NK Goyal of India. Here you are. And I would like to know from you, that ICT -- it is said that ICT should provide opportunity for all to access local and global markets in an equitable manner, accessible, affordable to all for education, scaling and so on. On the background of about 50%, not being connected, what do you think could be a way out? That's my first question.

And then the second one, specifically related to education, education shifts physical to virtual in the post-COVID era. What are implications and suggestions of you to achieve excellence in scaling education and teaching? Please the floor is yours.

>> NK GOYAL: Thank you very much. Excellencies, distinguished fellow panelists, Ladies and Gentlemen, at the outset we extend warm thanks for giving me the opportunity. We have to share hundreds of hours as I'm the last speaker the need of urgency is there. Let me be brief. On the first question, the issue is yes, we have 3 billion nonconnected. So long as the they remain nonconnected, it not can shared that we have digital for all. Various programs has been started by various Governments. Generally it is seen that it is left to the telecom operators to provide connectivity.

Our requirement that Government take upon themselves are asked undertakings to provide connectivity and private backbone. Second is also important that digital platforms used in the education are designed to take care of physically handicapped, physically challenged blind peoples. Otherwise, we will not be having the complete digital accessibility. So the need is and exercise that less asks, that the technologies are designed keeping that in view. Third thing, at the same time, as said by some other panelists, the cyber safe Internet is not getting as recognition as time by the technology developers as it is needed. We should have a group in ITU WSIS to work on strategy for students.

On the second question, yes, great scaling for teachers online. So far, teaching has been face to face. And suddenly because of COVID era it has shifted to online. It has brought lots of changes, especially the entire family is now involved and the child -- it is required that skill programs be

benefitted by ITU WSIS and the group be created in ITU for this. Thank you.

>> EVELYNE TAUCHNITZ: Okay. Thank you very much. Really respectful of time. Thank you. And so we're going to come now to our last speaker already, for this session. And Professor Peter Bruck who is the Chairperson of the World Summit awards.

The World Summit award was initiated in 2003 at the first WSIS conference as an Austrian UN membership initiative. It is the long running Civil Society. So what best practices in ICT applications and services stand out from among the over 900 World Summit award winners regarding climate change?

Can you share your insight in this regard, please?

>> PETER BRUCK: Thank you very much for this. Before I interest everyone else on what the World Summit award has done over the last 20 years as an Austrian initiative, I want to comment on the presentation from the representative from Iran. I don't think he is only misplaced where he is speaking but I want to reject for Civil Society participants here in this conference, the kind of assumption which he has regarding the digital divide and national sovereignty. If a regime arrests and kills women for not following a dress code they have, I think that representatives of that country should not use and misuse this stage here. It is important that we talk to each other on this and be really clear red line here and reject that kind of exercise of violence.

The challenge which we have with the business process in general is that we talk past each other, rather than to each other. And just to suggest and enumerate our usual rhetoric of success is not enough Anthony Guterres the Secretary-General of United Nations, put it four months very clearly. He said we are on a highway to climate hell with our foot still on the accelerator. When one looks at that and needs to see that we look and have to focus on all those initiatives, which are not just changing structures, but changing behavior. What the World Summit award tries to do it wants to contribute to the business process, exactly examples from 187 countries where people are using digital solutions for structural and behavioral change. Let me give you two examples from the winners of WSA over the last two years. One is an example of Canada. It is called tree economy and tree economy what does it do? It does -- it links up personal incentives of people to really work for climate change which is structural change in terms of how we use forests. Let me give you another example that's from Cambodia and that's an example which is called Ocorsola solutions. And why is this important? When we look at climate change and how we use digital solutions we need to address the issue of transformation of our energy systems.

And in order to support that kind of transition in energy systems we need to use rural electrification in affordable and bankable and ensuring longevity. Let me come to a close. I think we need to do in order to get off the climate road to hell, we need to basically see that we also need to talk differently to each other, that we have to follow actions which introduce structural and behavioral change in every country and around this world. And we have to give prime attention to those digital solutions where we can learn from each other in a form of social franchising. Let us draw on the examples of WTSA to have effective solutions. Today we are not just dealing with climate change anymore as it says in the panel which we are doing. But we are dealing with the climate crisis and we are on the way to climate hell. It is time for more valuable thinking and behavior. Thank you very much.

>> EVELYNE TAUCHNITZ: Thank you very much, Professor Peter Bruck for sharing these examples with us. I have to close the session now unfortunately. I was informed that we don't have the opportunity for questions. I assume that also that extends to comments. No questions for the session. Maybe you can speak to the panelists later on. Thank you very much to all the speakers for your contributions, for being here with us today. Final summary of the session will be provided during the closing of the high level policy sessions will take place today afternoon from 5 to 6, if I'm not mistaken in this room as well. So thank you again very much for being here. And thank you again to our panelists as well. Maybe for further comments we can use the time afterwards. Thank you.

>> Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

(Event concluded at 11 CET)

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