

KEY QUESTIONS

Session – Responsible Internet of Things

Service Delivery

-How will the growth of IoT influence government? We think of consumer applications like smart homes, but what are the implications for government service delivery and how could it be used in the context of delivering social services? Are there specific examples of IoT currently in use to improve the delivery of such services?

-In order to recognize and manage data as a public sector corporate asset, it requires a cultural shift, with systems data managed from an enterprise perspective and all of its ministries contributing. How do we effectively manage the cultural shift toward data asset management (vs. system/domain specific management)? How many now have or plan to have a Chief Data Officer?

Governing - Legislation / Policy

How do we evolve our current legislation/standards/policies to keep ahead of emerging technology and are there examples of policies for responsible IOT?

Governing – Ethics

What responsibilities does government have to demonstrate public value of new technologies, and how should this be measured? What ethics requirements are being considered for adoption of automated decision making and IoT applications?

Privacy/Security

How do we best prevent unwanted disclosure of sensitive corporate data while still participating in the IoT and providing the best possible client experience? Is it possible to create a framework for “privacy first design” where the user’s personal data and privacy is protected just by design of the system, without worry of the holding/using/selling of personal data? How do we ensure security and privacy of Canadians?

Standards

What should industry’s role be in helping to define government standards for new technology in order to establish common and transparent requirements while promoting innovation?

Access to Broadband (5G etc.)

We need to address the disconnect between how we (government) are expected to ensure equivalency of service to northern and remote communities through digital channels, and the private sector’s distinct lack of motivation to provide broadband service to these communities at a reasonable cost to business and residents (or even to work with their private-sector competitors to expand the network across Canada as efficiently and inexpensively as possible). For example, 5G networks are doable in Toronto, not so much in Churchill. How can government and the private sector collaborate/work toward this technological promise, together, for the benefit of all Canadians, not just those living in the urban south?

Collaboration

What collaboration can the private sector and Government undertake to gain better information and access to data while assuring Canadians that there is benefit in doing so? If the government is to leverage data and information gathered through private sector’s IoTs, how can we ensure that services developed around that data are representative of the vast diversity in our population at large, including people at risk and isolated communities?

Managing Change

How do we ensure our workforce is ready for these changes?

Session – Responsible Data Sharing

Governing - Legislation / Policy

What governance models are being considered to address growing demands for data sharing and transparency while protecting the privacy and security of the data (e.g. commons, trusts, 5 Safes, differential privacy)?

In addition to the organization-to-organization data sharing, we need to address **putting the user at the centre of the data sharing**, this would align with the Government of Canada Digital Charter, which includes the following key principles:

- o Control and Consent: Control over what data they are sharing, who is using their personal data and for what purposes
- o Transparency, Portability and Interoperability: Clear and manageable access to their personal data; free to share or transfer it without undue burden
- o Open and Modern Digital Government: Modern digital services from the Government of Canada, which are secure and simple to use

How can we ensure that data flows responsibly and ethically while enabling a seamless experience for the benefit of our clients at the centre of data sharing?

Privacy/Security

The 21st century economy will be built on personal data. Increasingly, business decisions will be executed based on insights from this data. Given that trust is at the core of the Government's ability to enact change in this new paradigm, what kinds of engagement can Government and the private sector undertake to build and reinforce this trust with the public?"

How are jurisdictions and entities handling the practical problem of consent management with regard to data sharing? What are best practices when it comes to providing transparency to the public as data sharing agreements and regulations evolve?

Standards

Are there any efforts underway to develop common platforms for data sharing, both within government and between government and external bodies? If so, what considerations or challenges have been identified in the process (e.g. technology selection/configuration, investment, governance)?

There needs to be a pan-Canadian framework that reduces complexity and enables the use, sharing, and exchange of data to enable analytics and data-informed decision-making...SCC is currently looking to creating standards, are there comments or thoughts on who should input into this work?

Collaboration

Other international jurisdictions are creating new rules and regulations around data sharing. How can the Government of Canada work with the private sector, provinces, and territories to present a unified approach on the international stage to inform and influence these developments?

How do we strategically work together in Canada to pilot use case together ensuring that we don't reinvent the wheel, leave room for different approaches and ensure good outcomes?