



Intel Corporation

Input to the Global Digital Compact

Intel Corporation (Intel) welcomes the opportunity to provide input to the Global Digital Compact.

At Intel, our purpose is to build world-changing technology that improves the life of every person on the planet. We strive every day to make a positive global impact and be good corporate citizens. Increasingly central to every aspect of human existence, technology is transforming our world at an accelerated pace. And at the heart of that technology: semiconductors.

Intel has also chaired the United Nations “Global Alliance for Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and Development” .

Aligned with Intel’s corporate purpose and RISE 2030 strategies and goals, Intel has rolled out “[Intel Digital Readiness Programs](#)” globally in partnership with governments, academia, civil society, and industry stakeholders as a shared-value initiative to demystify and democratize emerging technologies—including AI for Citizens, AI for Youth, AI for Future Workforce, AI for Current Workforce, and Digital Readiness for Leaders—aimed at empowering citizens, students, professionals, and leaders to participate in and benefit from a digital economy.

We believe that the achievement of the SDGs will be critical to creating a life of dignity and opportunity for all, and we believe technology will play a key role in achieving the SDGs. We use the goals below to inform the ongoing development of our strategies, initiatives, and long-term priorities, including our 2030 strategy and goals. Information communications technology (ICT) can play an enabling role in the implementation of all of the SDGs. Intel, Nethope, and the UN Foundation developed an [SDG ICT Playbook](#) that outlines technology trends, opportunities, and innovative case studies that global leaders can reference as they develop their strategies and actions to address the SDGs.

Connect all people to the internet

We need to bridge the digital divide, thereby creating a more accessible and inclusive future for all. This requires us to not only connect people to the internet (deployment), but also providing the tools and skills so they can effectively use the internet (adoption). Students need computers both in schools and at home for their education and digital equal opportunity. New UN targets include the connection of all households, schools, and digital skills by 2030. According to UNESCO, Half of the total number of learners – some 826 million students – kept out of the classroom by the COVID-19 pandemic, do not have access to a household computer and 43% (706 million) have no internet at home.

Not only students but all household members can benefit from the computer at home. It will provide the connection of all household members and people in world. Digital literacy and ICT skills are requirements for success in today’s knowledge economy and society. Integration of ICT

earth. High-speed and high-quality intelligent broadband networks can provide digital equity for SDGs to close the gaps, for example in education, health.

Resolution 70/125 of the UN General Assembly and ITU Plenipotentiary 2022 Resolution 139 underline the importance of high-speed broadband connectivity to bridge the digital divide. Schools and households need both high-speed broadband connectivity and computers. High-speed broadband networks are also very important for the successful implementation of AI and other new applications such as video-based e-health (telemedicine), e-learning. Therefore, it is also important to prioritize high-speed broadband connectivity for the economic development and digital equity. Intel is a leading supplier for 5G, Wi-Fi and other telecommunications equipment and devices. Making high-quality broadband more widespread and affordable and improving the cost and quality of data-rich applications will spur economic growth in many ways. Intel actively supports UN efforts such as ITU and Broadband Commission for accelerating new high-speed broadband technologies like 5G, Wi-Fi 6, G.fast (DSL), fiber that are key for school, household connectivity and new digital services and skills.

Many ministers and other executives have also underlined the importance of high-speed broadband connectivity and introduced their strategies and projects including rural areas during ITU PP 22 Conference.

Actions on Connectivity

- Develop affordable national computer and broadband connectivity programs especially for students, households (through subsidies and incentives including sound tax policies).
- Allocate enough licensed and unlicensed frequency spectrum for new high-speed broadband wireless technologies (like 5G and Wi-Fi 6) and accelerate the implementation of networks.
- Effectively use Universal Service Fund and other financing mechanisms (such as

standards and formats, standardized by the Internet Engineering Task Force - IETF). IETF operates under the auspices of the Internet Society as an international non-profit organization. Internet

Legislation should promote Privacy by Design and organizational accountability to weigh privacy risks throughout the data lifecycle.

3- Security is essential to good privacy. As digital devices connect to the internet, sharing data among devices and the need to store data will grow. Robust security of networks and devices is critical. Any privacy law must recognize the need to process data for nete5()-6-55(t)71 4 ned is

negative societal consequences. The main drivers of public policy towards AI should be solving large societal problems and fostering economic progress. Accordingly, public policy must support industry efforts to bring AI benefits to the economy, to raise awareness and address citizens' concerns, and to identify needs for regulatory intervention. Oversight by regulators will be essential for society to trust AI. At the same time, regulations should not create additional, unnecessary barriers to the positive social impacts of AI.

Democratizing and demystifying AI as a technology, and closing the current digital skills gap, will be key to realizing its full potential. At Intel, we believe in furthering "Digital Readiness" for all. Digital Readiness comprises of the digital skills, trust, and understanding of responsible usages of emerging technologies including AI. Governments should prioritize building digital readiness and educational programs on AI with public-private partnerships. These efforts should also emphasize the importance and potential of AI to help achieve the 17 SDGs.

Intel Digital Readiness Programs aim to skill 30 million people in 30 countries in partnership with 30,000 institutions for current and future jobs by 2030. To date, we have reached 27 countries, 4 million people, and 23,000 institutions. With the AI for Youth program, we've provided AI curriculum and resources to nearly 1 million middle and high school students and continue to scale the program globally. Through AI for Future Workforce program, we are providing AI educational content to community colleges and higher educational institutions to prepare technical and non-technical students for the jobs of tomorrow. Through our AI for Citizens program, we provide public awareness and understanding of AI for all, non-technical audiences.

We also organize "Intel®AI Global Impact Festival" annual Digital Readiness celebration for next-generation technologists and educators, with governments, academia, and communities, to showcase AI innovation and impact, aligned with UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Actions on Artificial Intelligence

Remove barriers and create a legal and policy environment that supports AI so that the responsible development and use of AI is not inadvertently derailed. Promote risk-based accountability approaches combined with flexible regulatory guidelines to allow organizations to adopt the most appropriate internal processes and policies. Expand general legal principles to AI to assess if existing laws and regulations that may prevent autonomy in certain tasks are still justified.

Foster Innovation and Open Development: To better understand the impact of AI and explore the broad diversity of AI implementations, public policy should encourage investment in AI R&D. Governments should support the controlled testing of AI systems to help industry, academia, and other stakeholders improve the technology.

AI will change the way people work. Public policy in support of adding skills to the workforce and promoting employment across different sectors should enhance employment opportunities while also protecting people's welfare.

Implement AI Digital Skill programs for youth, citizens, and workforce. Integrate AI skills programs across educational levels and establish AI labs equipped with the proper resources for students to explore and build AI.

Liberate Data Responsibly: AI is powered by access to data. While maintaining security and data privacy, machine learning algorithms improve by absorbing more data over time; data acquisition is imperative to achieving more enhanced model development and training. Keeping data moving will help machine learning and deep learning reach its full potential.

Rethink Privacy: Privacy approaches like The Fair Information Practice Principles and Privacy by Design have withstood the test of time and the evolution of new technology. But with innovation, we have had to "rethink" how we apply these models to new technology.

Require Accountability for Ethical Design and Implementation: The social implications of computing have grown and will continue to expand as more people have access to implementations of AI. Public policy should work to identify and mitigate discrimination caused by the use of AI and encourage designing in protections against these harms.