

### What is sustainable development?

### Integrated perspectives

Economic

Environmental

Social / Cultural

Governance

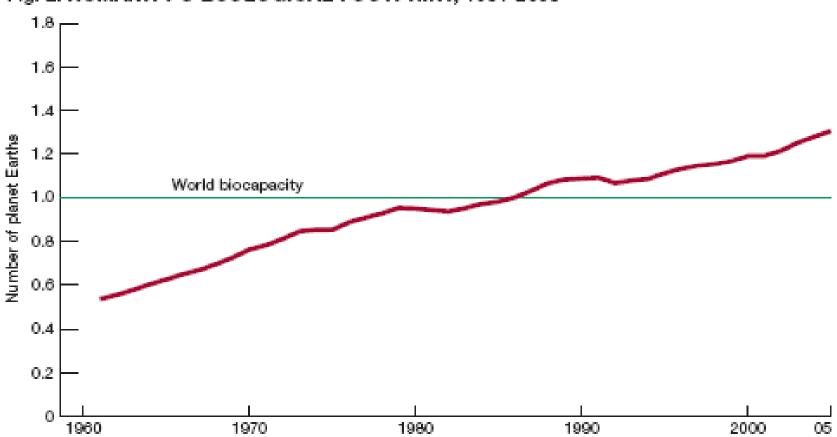
Innovation

Communications

Brundtland definition: Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

# How are we doing?

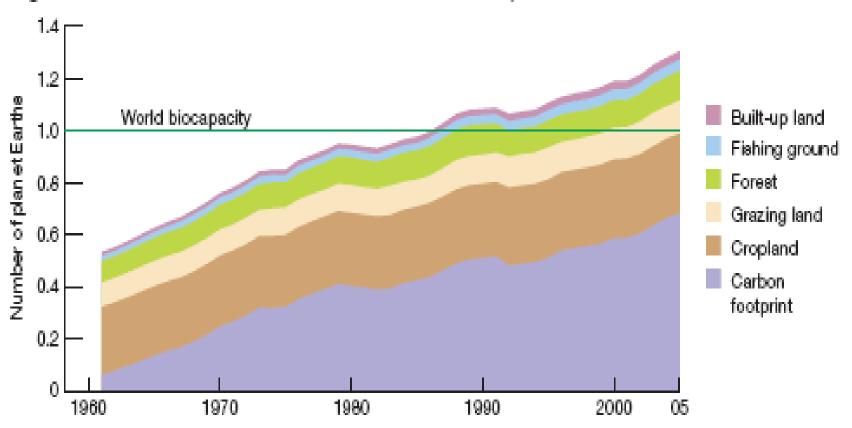
Fig. 2: HUMANITY'S ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT, 1961-2005



Source: WWF Living Planet Report 2008

## What's the problem?

Fig. 23: ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT BY COMPONENT, 1961-2005



Source: WWF Living Planet Report 2008

#### ICTs and the environment....

- The Internet is the fastest growing source of CO<sub>2</sub> to the atmosphere...it doubled from 2002 to 2006 [Bill St. Arnaud, CANARIE]
- Materials consumption and supply chain management
- E-waste



### **ICTs and Sustainable Development**

- First order/direct ICT effects
  - Greening ICT
  - R&D, standardization, good practices, user awareness
  - ITU Focus Group
- Second order/indirect ICT effects
  - Promoting innovation, controlling rebound effects, enabling dematerialization, and managing virtualization
  - Public and private sector engagement, incentives and regulation
  - OECD Internet economy work program
- Third order/systemic ICT effects
  - Governing economic and social transformation within environmental limitations
  - Evolving values, goals, principles, processes
  - Networked governance

#### The Role of the ICT sector

- Review critical issues through a sustainable development lens
- Embrace a full lifecycle approach to ICTs
- Support open network architectures and global connectivity
- Support open, uncensored, accessible, multilingual content
- Leadership on third order effects and systemic transformation: networked models, dematerialization etc.
- Recognize the importance of good governance processes for the management of the Internet



