OECD-G20: blockchain / DLT

27 марта 2019

ОЭСР сегодня

•сбор данных, методология, авторитетные стандарты, измерение и аналитика по широкому спектру проблем, оценка потенциала и прогноз

• поиск научно обоснованных решений по вопросам глобальной повестки развития

•лучшие практики и кейсы

•разработка практических политик и комплексных стратегий для национальных правительств и международного регулирования

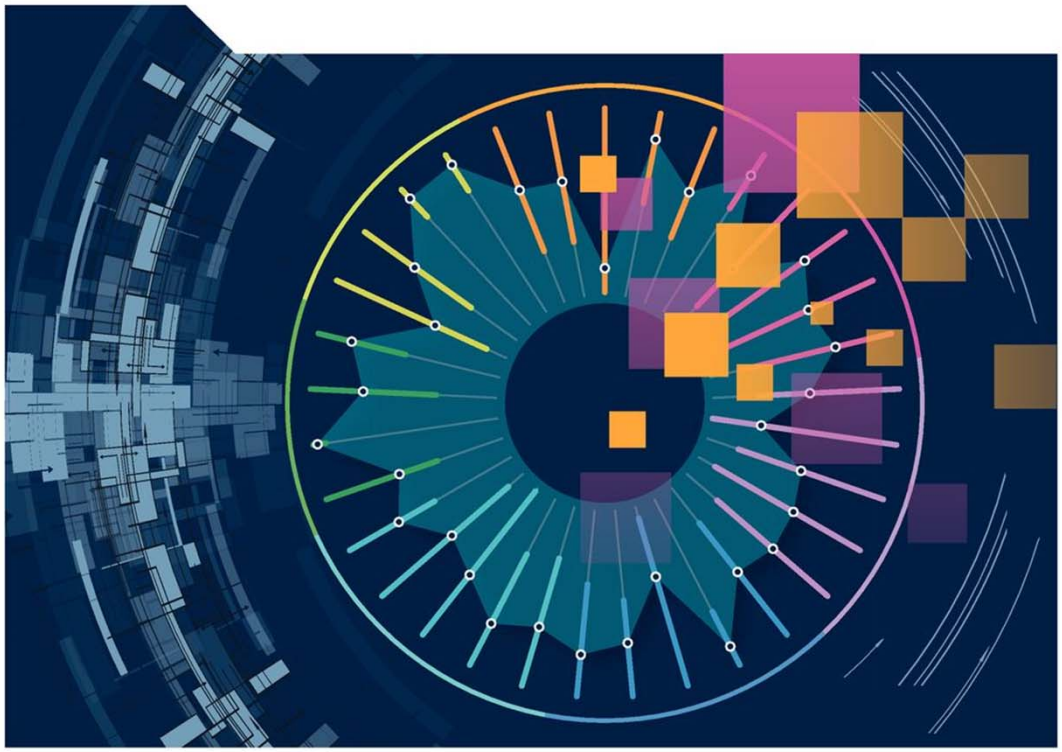
28.03.2019

Going Digital: Shaping Policies, Improving Lives

OECD

Measuring the Digital Transformation

A ROADMAP FOR THE FUTURE



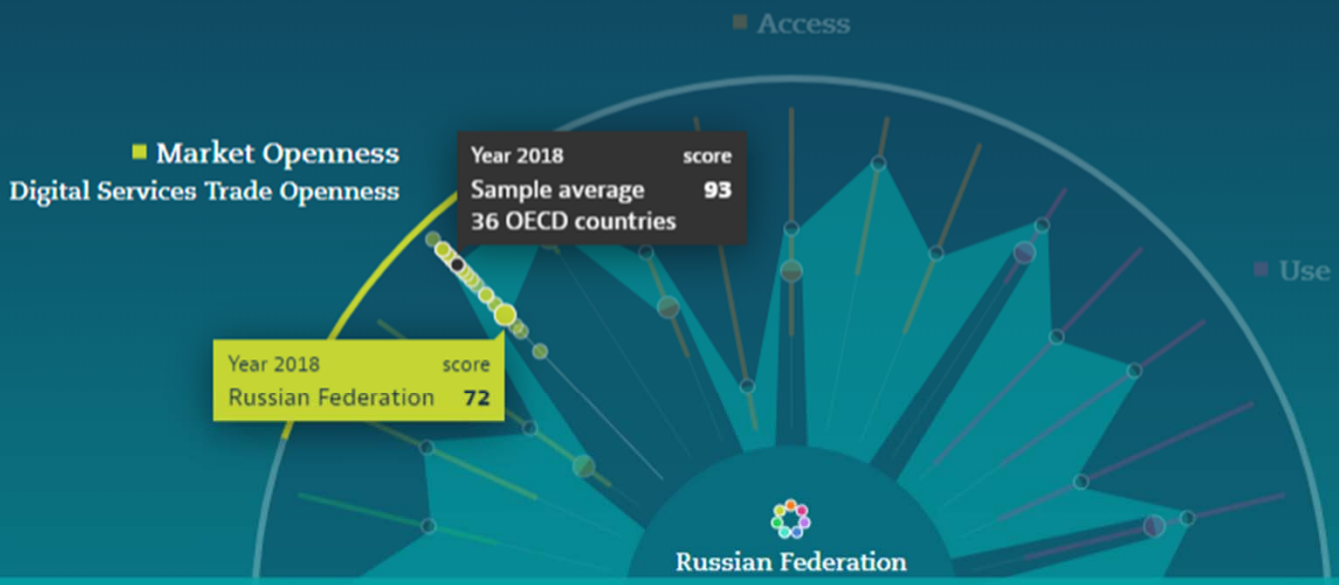
OECD

28.03.2019

28.03.2019

Going Digital Toolkit

The Going Digital Toolkit helps countries assess their state of digital development and formulate policy strategies and approaches in response. Data exploration and visualisation are key features of the Toolkit.

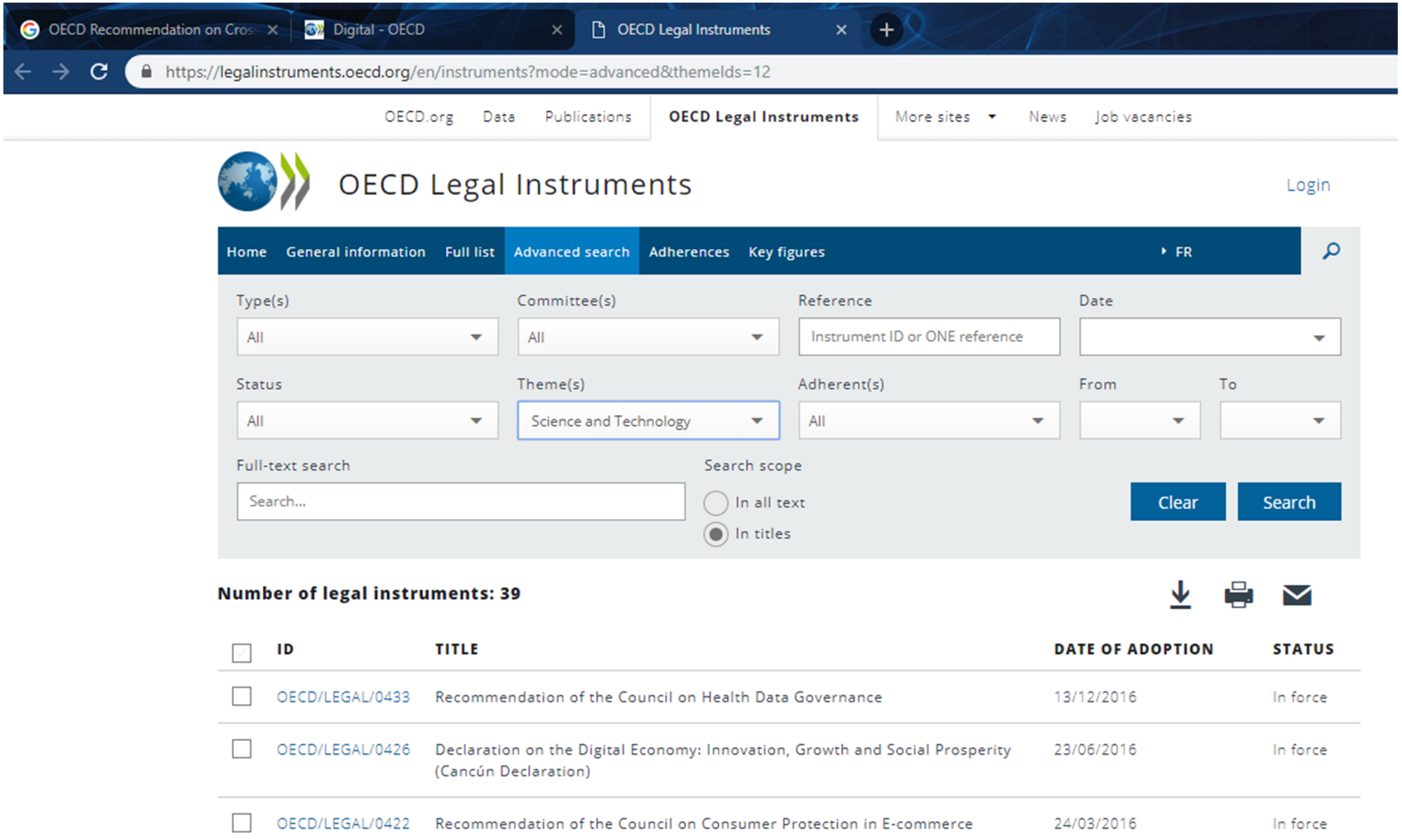


How to read the visualisation

Highlighted country
Russian Federation

Reference value
OECD

28.03.2019


OECD Recommendation on Cros
Digital - OECD
OECD Legal Instruments
https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/en/instruments?mode=advanced&themeIds=12
OECD.org
Data
Publications
OECD Legal Instruments
More sites
News
Job vacancies
OECD Legal Instruments
Login
Home
General information
Full list
Advanced search
Adherences
Key figures
FR
Type(s)
All
Committee(s)
All
Reference
Instrument ID or ONE reference
Date
Status
All
Theme(s)
Science and Technology
Adherent(s)
All
From
To
Full-text search
Search...
Search scope
In all text
In titles
Clear
Search
Number of legal instruments: 39
ID
TITLE
DATE OF ADOPTION
STATUS
OECD/LEGAL/0433
Recommendation of the Council on Health Data Governance
13/12/2016
In force
OECD/LEGAL/0426
Declaration on the Digital Economy: Innovation, Growth and Social Prosperity (Cancún Declaration)
23/06/2016
In force
OECD/LEGAL/0422
Recommendation of the Council on Consumer Protection in E-commerce
24/03/2016
In force

28.03.2019

OECD Digital Economy Outlook 2017

OECD

OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicators 2017

OECD

28.03.2019

Oslo Manual 2018:

Guidelines for collecting, reporting and using data on innovation

Frascati Manual 2015:

Guidelines for Collecting and Reporting Data on Research and Experimental Development

28.03.2019

OECD is the only intergovernmental organization discussing digital security policy for economic and social prosperity

Governance Framework for Distributed Ledgers

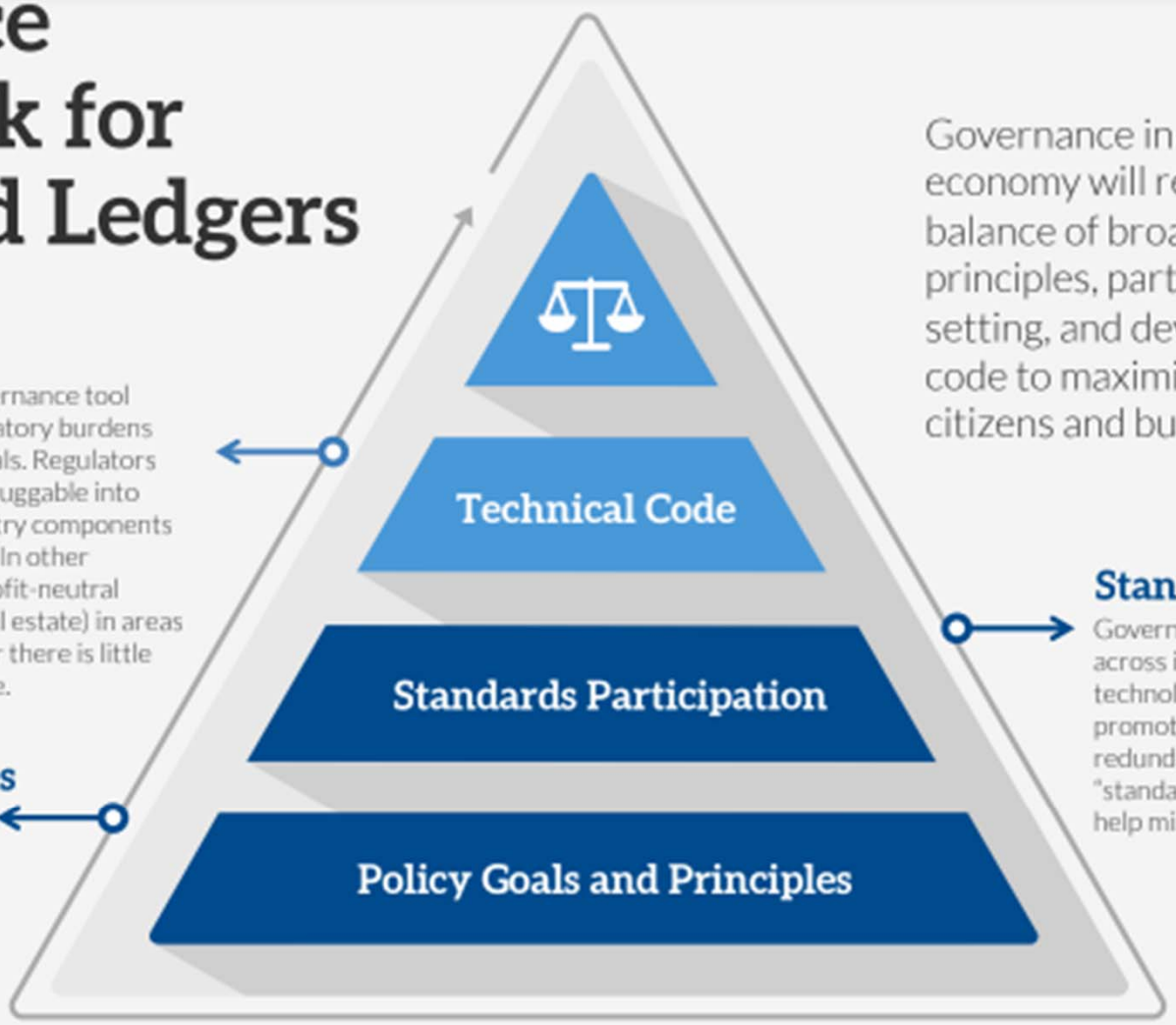
Governance in a distributed economy will require a thoughtful balance of broad policy goals and principles, participation in standards setting, and developing technical code to maximize value for both citizens and businesses.

Technical Code

Technical code can be an effective governance tool when it reduces market frictions/regulatory burdens and also achieves its broader policy goals. Regulators can provide "utility services" that are pluggable into blockchains, standardizing cross-industry components such as identity or fiat digital currency. In other instances governments can provide profit-neutral services (i.e. escrow as a service for real estate) in areas where economic risk is concentrated or there is little incentive for participants to collaborate.

Policy Goals & Principles

By participating in the formative days of the technology, governments can ensure broad policy goals such as transparency and public engagement are incorporated into the core design of the system and so that the benefits of "decentralized coordination" are illuminated.



Standards Participation

Governments have the unique ability to work across industries and protocols to ensure technology standards harness network effects, promote interoperability and minimize redundancy. By acting as neutral arbiters in the "standard setting" process governments can help minimize risks such as coordination costs.

TRUST
BEHAVIOR
How do users react to their digital experiences and the environment?
Tolerance for friction
Digital commerce engagement
ATTITUDES
How do users feel about the digital trust environment?
Trust in others
Trust in science and technology
Trust in institutions and businesses to protect data and provide value
ENVIRONMENT
What are the mechanisms to build trust in the digital environment?
Security
Accountability
Privacy
EXPERIENCE
How do users experience the digital trust environment?
Extent of Friction

28.03.2019

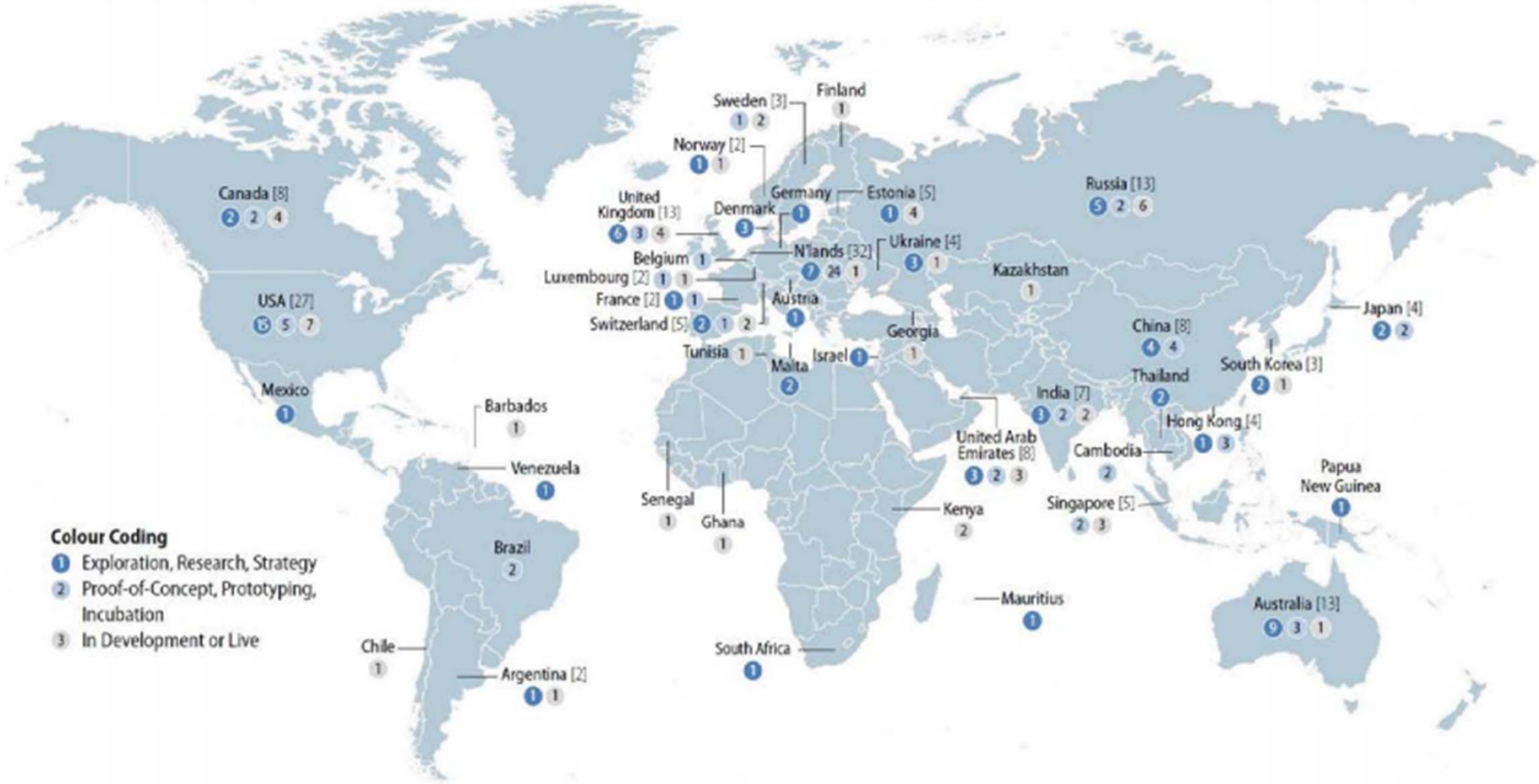
Figure 5.1. Benefits of ICOs

OECD BLOCKCHAIN POLICY FORUM
Distributed Ledgers:
Opportunities and Challenges
4-5 September 2018 | Paris - France
OECD

28.03.2019

28.03.2019

28.03.2019


Colour Coding
1 Exploration, Research, Strategy
2 Proof-of-Concept, Prototyping, Incubation
3 In Development or Live
Canada [8] 2 2 4
USA [27] 15 5 7
Mexico 1
Barbados 1
Venezuela 1
Brazil 2
Chile 1
Argentina [2] 1 1
Sweden [3] 1 2
Finland 1
Norway [2] 1 1
United Kingdom [13] 6 3 4
Denmark 3
Germany 1
Estonia [5] 1 4
Russia [13] 5 2 6
Belgium 1
N'lands [32] 7 24 1
Ukraine [4] 3 1
Luxembourg [2] 1 1
Kazakhstan 1
France [2] 1 1
Austria 1
Switzerland [5] 2 1 2
Georgia 1
Japan [4] 2 2
China [8] 4 4
Tunisia 1
Malta 2
Israel 1
South Korea [3] 2 1
Thailand 2
India [7] 3 2 2
Hong Kong [4] 1 3
United Arab Emirates [8] 3 2 3
Cambodia 2
Papua New Guinea 1
Senegal 1
Ghana 1
Kenya 2
Singapore [5] 2 3
Mauritius 1
Australia [13] 9 3 1
South Africa 1

Blockchains and the Public Sector

An Illinois Perspective

Tech in Government Australia

2 August 2017

Governing Distributed Ledgers

Developing an Ecosystem

Hyperconnected Government

Blockchain Design Principles for Government [2]

The design principles of blockchain can be a lever for government's transformation as they enable:

Inherent Trust & Integrity

Trust is intrinsic in a distributed ledger system, encoded in every process and shared equally among participants. Blockchains' unique ability to render information "immutable" makes data uniquely authoritative and nearly impossible to alter. This increases confidence in integrity and reduces the need for federal, state and local governments to separately reconcile individual registries.

Shared Value Creation

Blockchains systematically align incentives so that value is generated through collaborative coordination. Systems that reward shared-value creation have the opportunity to more granularly and accurately link policy-making efforts to the needs of tax payers and voters.

Distributed Power

Blockchains can distribute power to citizens by decentralizing administrative control and providing unparalleled personal information ownership. Decentralized control strengthens the resiliency of democratic checks and balances. When information is equally distributed, data sovereignty empowers the citizen that creates it not the agency that stores it.

Embedded Security

With strong cryptography and distributed computing forming the basis for the underlying protocol, governments can ensure services are highly reliable and available. Securing citizen data is not a choice or investment to be made by leadership managing government; confidence, security and authenticity must be hard coded into each system's design.

Privacy & Rights Preserved

The cryptographic nature of the protocol allows governments to balance transparency and privacy. Blockchains can help manage and cryptographically link owners with assets so that ownership is clear and rights are enforceable. By decentralizing data control, governments can vest privacy rights in the hands of the citizens that create it.

Inclusion & Participation

Not one participant controls a blockchain and everyone has consistent, equal access to all records added to the ledger. An integrated government mechanized and automated by distributed ledgers allows leadership to focus its policy and administrative efforts on a governance process that is inclusive of all citizens and tailors services specifically their needs.

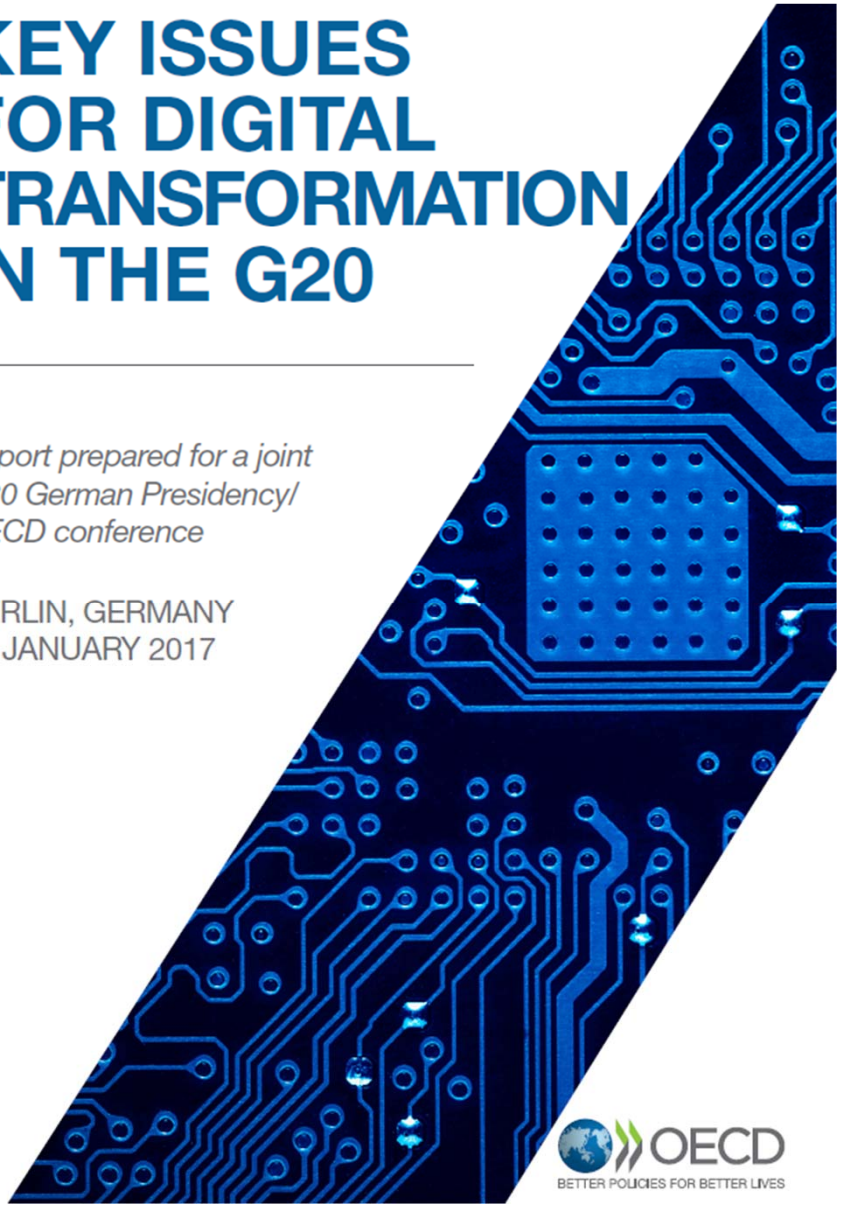
Illinois Blockchain Initiative ©

28.03.2019

KEY ISSUES FOR DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE G20

Report prepared for a joint G20 German Presidency/ OECD conference

BERLIN, GERMANY
12 JANUARY 2017



OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

Март 2018

ОЭСР призвала финансовых регуляторов мира к созданию стандартов для налогообложения развивающихся технологий

в планах ОЭСР разработка практических инструментов и установление сотрудничества со странами-участницами G20 по «изучению налоговых последствий новых технологий», в частности, криптовалют и технологии блокчейн