**IBO’s Microcommerce Justice Campaign: Helping Achieve the SDGs by Bridging the Digital Divide: Transformative Justice in the Digital Age – Fairness and Freedom**

* creating new global society in cyberspace, creating new social contract for an interconnected world based on human dignity, equity and inclusion – SDGs agenda provides an opportunity to advance a new globally networked paradigm for transformative justice in a digital age
* Setting the context: (for poverty reduction) over 1 billion live on less than $1/day – no identity
* 2 billion people: no access to health care & transport – mobile device is the key, but identity legal framework is lacking
* In fact, beyond identity legal framework, the need to catalyze development of a trusted governance structure for cyberspace is paramount
* empower women and children, develop global partnerships for development and self-sovereign identity
* Information economy with mobile access matters for poverty reduction (may decrease poverty)
* poverty as moving target of globalization
* combination of media and ICT in 2010 (digital convergence era)
* need access to information as well as access to generating tools for using this knowledge
* Information economy--SDG and identity, poverty reduction, climate justice and rule of law
* Requirements for win-win
* offline must meet with online
* governments meet with civil society – rule of law for a flat word requires reorientation of who makes rules
* globalization to meet with rural and remote areas
* Economic reform -> Knowledge economy (2020)
* Concept of lifting people out of poverty – can’t be done alone – without a legal framework, actors are present and already working, project by project, silo by silo, to bring western concepts of law and justice to cyberspace; a new paradigm is needed – servant leadership
* Synchronicity of market players and interconnected community must realign who makes rules by empowering those with the greatest need to have the loudest voice
* In ecosystem of global poverty 3 components: facilitators and donors, NGOs and governments, and people in need – self-sovereign identity can change the power balance
* Power imbalance arises because of the low bandwidth between parties, current paradigm – he (mostly he) who has the gold, rules – how to address this?
* Transparent interface-between those in the West with entrepreneurs in developing countries (issue with not enough funding for entrepreneurs)
* New norms must accept underlying proposition that more than half the world’s people lack the protection of the existing legal systems; public international law can only guide (SDGs) but does not create enforceable frameworks.
* The Internet currently reaches nearly everyone, but it too lacks rule of law norms that establish trusted environments where people and communities can connect with each other and thrive.
* Old law offers solutions such as KIVA:
* KIVA loans: Facilitator profiles village -> uploads profiles to sites -> donors contribute bite sized amounts towards “gear” communications budget -> “gear” deployed
* built around giving access to Internet and mobile phones to build up businesses (only service leadership component in old law model is that villages are able to choose what their next project is)
* NGOs/donators then post budget – putting the old rule of law framework where money controls all decisions
* First steps in new legal framework where western businesses help others rise out of poverty
* Legal side + entrepreneurial side are combined with identity framework which empowers those in need to choose from a panoply of offerings which western corporations can make available
* Scalable solutions, next step: remote services (large corporations hire people from the country) and retail remote services (small scale freelancers bid for jobs online
* Scale education and training and awareness of online economy – digital penpal and/or digital friends program. Working together is first step.
* example of woman who wanted research assistant but couldn’t afford US employee (100-200/day) but someone in Sri Lanka might accept $10/day (good salary there and manageable for the woman to pay)
* people in developing countries could get online, make a better income, as well as learn about the developed world, and then making their own entrepreneurial ideas
* more importantly, people in developed world will learn about those in need by letting them build their own marketplaces
* we provide mentoring, education, support and legal structure in which they can being to create real companies all over the world
* **Microcommerce Legal Framework Conference – Virtual Meeting in August, 2019 – Buildng the Open World Marketplace**

**OPEN WORLD Marketplace – Legal Framework and Projects to jumpstart it**

* The Invisibles
* Case study shows how we address
  + - * Limits on access to justice with SSI
      * Inadequate rule of law on the internet
      * Underutilized resources for vulnerable populations
      * Barriers to advocacy in current government and corporate settings as barriers to change
      * Inadequate resources to move from early stage pilots to a global marketplace
* Donors-technology and money, a budget is then created – where are the funders – is self- sustaining funding a possibility?
* Donors are a good way to start, but in the future how else can we further finances if/when donating isn’t enough?
* NGO’s should partner with each other rather than compete for projects which transform justice (which is what is happening in the SSI space)
* Objectives for first projects such as the Invisibles
* need to wake-up the dormant capital ( we have a Linked In in the west, why not also in the developing world? Wake up Reputational Identity and other capital creating possibilities – IP as an example – PeaceTones case study)
* how: provide basket of rewards to communities that take steps in society to create private rules of law to reward transformative justice by building systems online themselves to supplement the informal systems
* will cooperation or competition ensure immediate gain to those communities and the growth of the Open World marketplace and the new rules of law?
* e-government projects -> servant role to support transformation, not compete with it
* How do we gather the go-getting communities? Bangladesh and beyond:
* need to make sure that it is not a one-time reward

**Day 1 Tape 3**

**Legal Reform and Poverty Alleviation – Capacity Building Agenda**

* Doing things entrepreneurially to solve problems -- way of the future, quick & efficient
* 2 big pieces to global poverty alleviation not adequately developed
* legal reform in cyberspace, which we address above
* entrepreneurial culture and education - if people had this with a legal system that supports this activity would be efficient to solve problems
* empowerment by means of taking action (ex. of getting mobile phones with empowering SSI into the hands of all at the local level)
* a whole set of apps to get started with to empower people to spend time solving problems that mean something to them – then let them develop the apps
* Legal Reform – who is going to all the drafting of law writing for the new system?
* good to have a lot of legal expertise to volunteer
* Instead of looking at old law as an obstacle to overcome, create private legal frameworks which make the old laws irrelevant; and change old laws where necessary
* In many countries, vast majority of persons are excluded from legal market – SSI can change that, HOW?
* De soto’s book – eliminate laws that create obstacles to poverty eradication
* Many barriers for people to overcome, we need to reduce obstacles
* Research Study: Countries that regulate business the most are the most corrupt (WJP Rule of Law Index)
* Research Study: Economic Freedom in the World and log per-Capita income, countries with economic freedom are wealthy
* Find case studies that show that when economic freedom was increased and wealth was then increased
* Possibilities exist and have been studied for years:
* Work in the On-Line Economy
* instantly can by pass government
* Legislation
* Bureaucratic Fiat (Mauritius example)
* Funded Registries and Legal Reforms (Djankov)
* donors that are funded creation of property registries
* E-Government\*
* Bootstrapped Common Law Solutions (Yunus)
* tracking when they get loans against property and bootstrapping them
* Indigenous Commercial Law (Van Notten, Ayittey, De Soto’s New University Legal Programs)
* Private Regulatory Systems
* Zones with Reformed or Imported Law
* Dubai-hired British justice and are using British law because they know people respect it and it was attract people
* Note: changes should happen slowly because if too quickly and too pushy people will pull back
* \* open world land grants can fund virtual university and micro-scholarships benefiting community residents
* “We share similar strands of DNA” -- a lot of people are tribal, throughout history it seems that we are always competing
* Transparency to create a culture of trust – foundation of SSI
* e-mails, instant messaging - done in real time
* In time, will become good at identifying which places are good, and what will come out of them
* Emerging virtual institutions/global transparent institutions overall the legitimacy of formal institutions is breaking down and the donors are caught in the system where reality is trillion dollars a year of corruption so they are withdrawing into the virtual lair or the informal
* informal society/informal economy-developing around failed institutions and failed law systems, can use this to use emerging virtual economy and communities to bridge over directly to catalyze change in this core of the informal sector and doing so in a way where the virtual layer and help the informal sector (ex. land registry)
* through competition virtual communities catalyze competition
* virtual world with digital philanthropy and micro investment to award those neighborhoods and communities try to for real change (demonstration areas)
* ex: Hanseatic League-non political system setting up free cities and free trade areas for hundreds of years that had contractional dispute resolution systems
* Create cyber-map of communities that are doing this and connect them together
* Strong-Issue of government resistance (when governments are told to do more faster), powerful for community taking charge themselves and create a great system
* Young Lawyers-once you become one, help build the Justice Layer