THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES
AT MONA, JAMAICA

21st Caribbean Internet Governance Forum

# The Caribbean Digital Policy Landscape

## Towards Regional Harmonization in Digital Governance

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The University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica

Wednesday, August 20th, 2025

# Today's Topics…

1

## State of Caribbean digital governance

Insights from:

Global Index for Responsible AI (GIRAI)

Global Data Barometer (GDB)

2

## Digital Policy Landscape Survey

Introduction to a digital policy landscape tool that provides a searchable electronic repository of over 550 existing Caribbean policy / governance artifacts

3

## World Digital Governance

Novel, Revolutionary Digital Policy Framework for a collaborative, coherent approach to unified Digital, AI and Data Governance

# Global Index for Responsible AI (GIRAI)
# Global Data Barometer (GDB)

# Brief History of AI

**Ideation**

**1950**
**Turing Test**

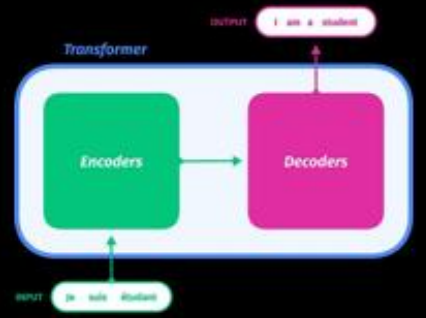
**First Narrow AI success**

**1997**
**Deepblue vs Kasparov**

**First personal assistants**

**2011-14**
**Siri, Alexa,etc**

**Deep learning breakthrough**




**2017**
**Transformers are invented**

| Dawn of AI | Advancements in Expert Systems | Rise of Machine Learning | Growth of Deep Learning | Generative AI Revolution |
|---|---|---|---|---|

# GIRAI Launch – Caribbean Edition

## Global Index on Responsible AI (GIRAI)

A multidimensional, globally-relevant measurement tool for responsible AI

Global index [on] Responsible AI

The Caribbean Open Institute

# What is GIRAI & Responsible AI?

- **GIRAI** is a multidimensional tool measuring progress towards **responsible AI** in 138 countries.

- Definition of **responsible AI**
  - "The *design*, *development*, *deployment* and *governance* of AI in a way that respects and protects all *human rights* and upholds the principles of *AI ethics* through every stage of the AI lifecycle and value chain." (GIRAI)

## DIMENSIONS

| Responsible AI Capacities | Human Rights | Responsible AI Governance |
|---|---|---|

## Thematic Areas

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Competitions Authority<br><br>Public Sector Skills Development<br><br>International Cooperation | Gender Equality<br>Data Protection and Privacy<br>Public Participation and Awareness<br><br>Bias and Unfair Discrimination<br>Children's Rights<br>Labour Protection and Right to Work<br>Cultural and Linguistic Diversity | National AI Policy<br>Impact Assessments<br>Human Oversight and Determination<br><br>Responsibility and Accountability<br>Proportionality and do no Harm<br>Public Procurement<br>Transparency and Explainability<br>Access to Remedy and Redress<br>Safety, Accuracy and Reliability |

## PILLARS

Government Frameworks

Government Actions

Non-State Actors

# Global Findings: Top 10 Takeaways

AI governance does not translate into responsible AI

Mechanisms ensuring the protection of human rights in the context of AI are limited

International cooperation is an important cornerstone of current responsible AI practices

Gender equality remains a critical gap in efforts to advance responsible AI

Key issues of inclusion and equality in AI are not being addressed

Workers in AI economies are not adequately protected

Responsible AI must incorporate cultural and linguistic diversity

There are major gaps in ensuring the safety, security and reliability of AI systems

Universities and civil society are playing crucial roles in advancing responsible AI

There is still a long way to achieve adequate levels of responsible AI worldwide

Responsible AI progress is lagging far behind the development and adoption of AI

# Global Rankings: Top 10 of 138 Countries

| RANKINGS | COUNTRY | REGION | INDEX SCORE | PILLAR SCORE | | | DIMENSION SCORE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Government frameworks | Government actions | Non-state actors | Human rights and AI | Responsible AI capacities | Responsible AI governance |
| 1 | Netherlands | Europe | 86.16 | 74.33 | 95.46 | 91.23 | 78.74 | 88.59 | 91.12 |
| 2 | Germany | Europe | 82.77 | 72.69 | 93.00 | 82.48 | 80.30 | 64.03 | 90.94 |
| 3 | Ireland | Europe | 74.98 | 81.71 | 74.17 | 63.16 | 84.11 | 57.60 | 73.68 |
| 4 | United Kingdom | Europe | 73.12 | 60.66 | 80.90 | 82.48 | 67.59 | 66.54 | 79.62 |
| 5 | USA | North America | 72.81 | 62.41 | 79.19 | 80.87 | 65.37 | 84.34 | 74.75 |
| 6 | Estonia | Europe | 67.61 | 65.58 | 81.52 | 43.86 | 65.85 | 58.54 | 72.01 |
| 7 | Italy | Europe | 61.8 | 59.99 | 55.96 | 77.10 | 66.34 | 38.21 | 66.13 |
| 8 | France | Europe | 57.62 | 56.23 | 58.92 | 57.81 | 39.84 | 55.17 | 72.27 |
| 9 | Canada | North America | 57.39 | 37.80 | 80.84 | 49.68 | 55.37 | 57.06 | 59.07 |
| 10 | Australia | Asia and Oceania | 56.22 | 34.69 | 72.44 | 66.82 | 71.31 | 31.62 | 52.67 |

# Caribbean Findings: Country Scores

| RANKINGS | COUNTRY | REGION | INDEX SCORE | PILLAR SCORE | | | DIMENSION SCORE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Government frameworks | Government actions | Non-state actors | Human rights and AI | Responsible AI capacities | Responsible AI governance |
| 50 | Dominican Republic | Carribean | 23.18 | 39.46 | 9.11 | 18.75 | 16.58 | 28.79 | 26.45 |
| 83 | Jamaica | Caribbean | 6.76 | 0.00 | 10.26 | 13.27 | 8.22 | 10.77 | 4.29 |
| 89 | Guyana | Caribbean | 5.42 | 0.00 | 2.76 | 21.56 | 4.50 | 13.29 | 3.50 |
| 91 | Antigua and Barbuda | Caribbean | 4.72 | 0.00 | 9.38 | 4.81 | 6.01 | 7.92 | 2.64 |
| 93 | Trinidad and Tobago | Caribbean | 4.65 | 0.00 | 5.67 | 11.90 | 4.61 | 9.33 | 3.11 |
| 100 | Saint Lucia | Carribean | 3.34 | 0.00 | 6.62 | 3.43 | 0.00 | 21.12 | 0.00 |
| 102 | Belize | Caribbean | 3.22 | 0.00 | 8.05 | 0.00 | 2.91 | 6.80 | 2.27 |
| 112 | Barbados | Caribbean | 1.92 | 0.00 | 3.93 | 1.75 | 0.95 | 9.96 | 0.00 |
| 129 | Haiti | Caribbean | 0.71 | 0.00 | 1.29 | 0.99 | 0.00 | 4.53 | 0.00 |

# Caribbean Region: The Way Forward

## Governance

- Establish frameworks, policies and laws .
- If we do not keep pace with AI adoption, the democratic values and human rights of citizens could be adversely affected.

## Capacity Building

- Develop capacity to address the gaps e.g. data scientist.
- Build public awareness.
- Responsible AI advocacy.
- Understand links between the key thematic areas and AI e.g., children rights.
- More seamless to address responsible AI at the same time.

## Collaboration

- Regional institutions should collectively address responsible AI, e.g. shared frameworks and capacity-building initiatives.
- Learn from previous collaborations on emerging technologies through regional inter-governmental agencies e.g. CTU, CARICOM
- International Partnerships
- EU, UN, OAS, will help in building capacity.
- Academia and government collaborations could be useful.

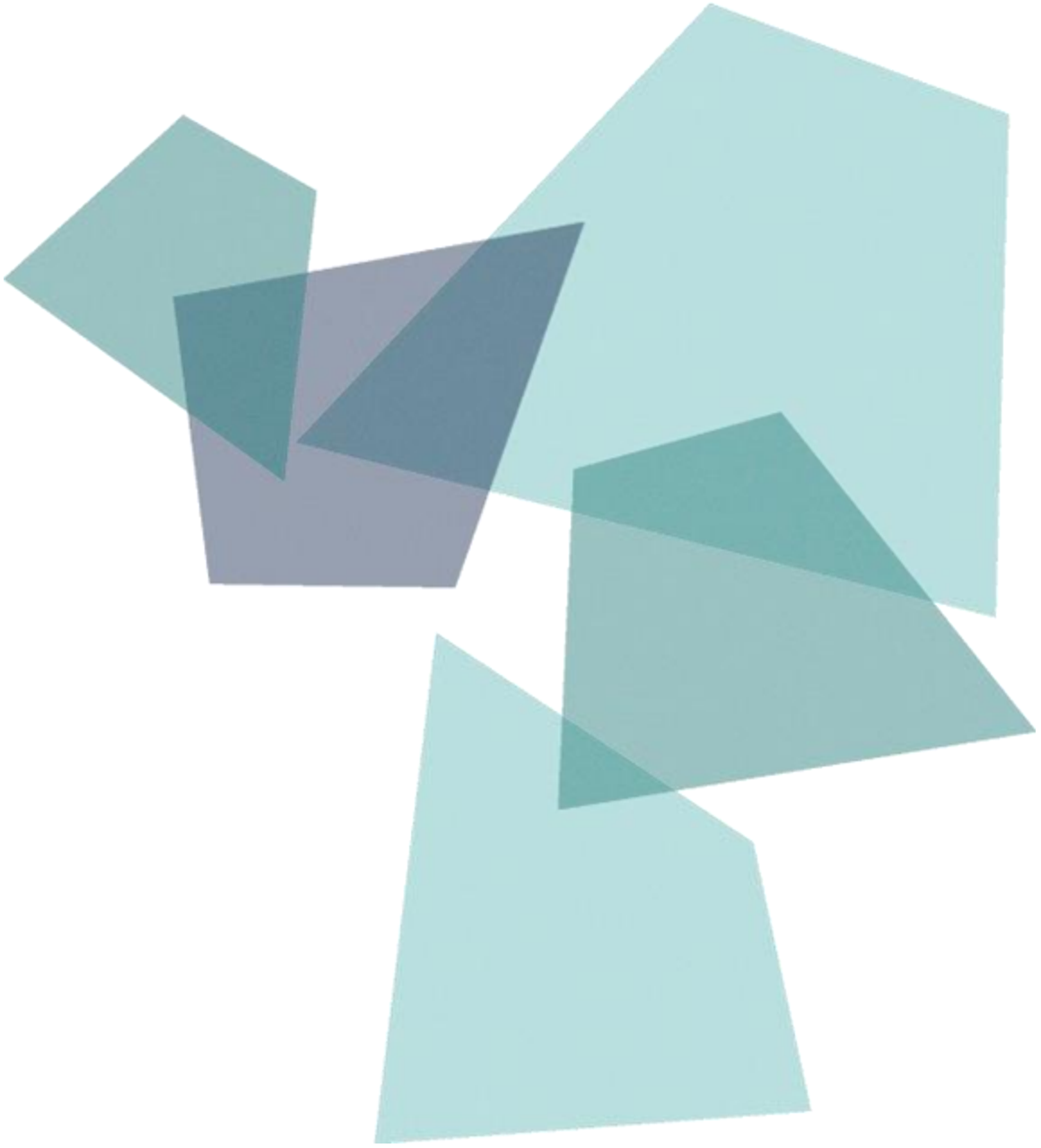
Get the Report at:

**http://global-index.ai**

2025

# GDB REPORT

SECOND EDITION



Global Data Barometer

D4D.net
Data for Development

*A comprehensive study assessing national data ecosystems and the ways in which data is governed, shared, and leveraged for the public good*

Global Data Barometer

## Regional Partners

We carry out our research through a network of regional research hubs.

LDRI Local Development Research Institute

ILDA

The Caribbean Open Institute

## Thematic Partners

We collaborate with leading international organizations with deep expertise to design thematic clusters.

Open Government Partnership

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL the global coalition against corruption

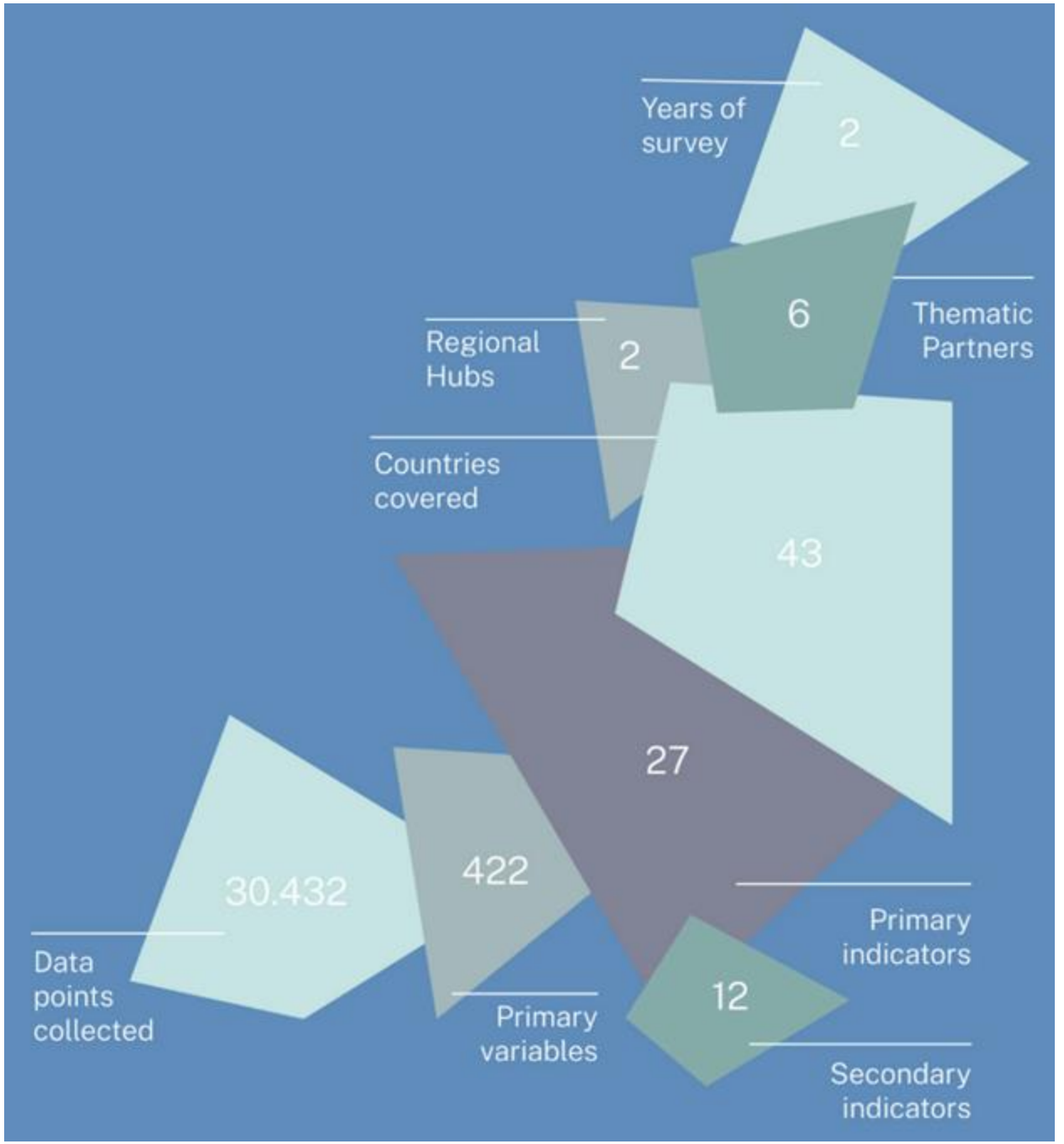
OPEN CONTRACTING PARTNERSHIP

land portal

Open Ownership

GIFT GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR FISCAL TRANSPARENCY

# 2nd Edition Numbers



# Geographical Scope

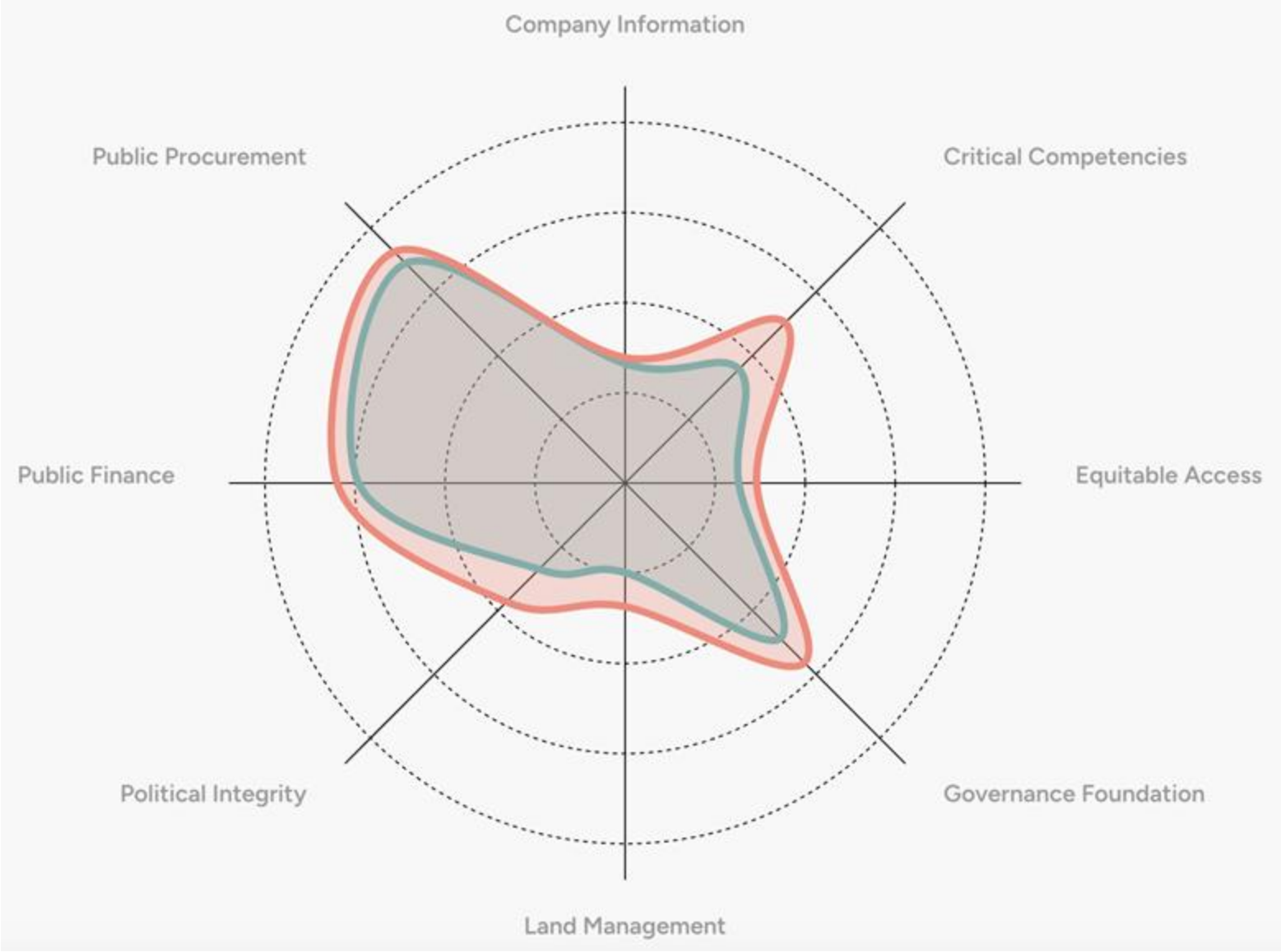
# Methodology

- *Study period: August 31st, 2022 - September 1st, 2024 (2 years).*
- *Expert survey: Developed in collaboration with thematic global partners.*
- *Pillars: All indicators area defined under one of these three pillars*

# Structure

| Cluster | Action Area |
|---|---|
| Governance Foundations | Data Protection |
| | Data Management |
| | Data Sharing |
| | Data Infrastructure |
| Critical Competencies | Data Literacy |
| | Data Reuse |
| Political Integrity | Political Finance |
| | Interest and Asset Declarations |
| | Lobbying |
| | Right to Access Information Performance |
| | Political Integrity Interoperability |
| Land Management | Land Tenure |
| | Land Use |
| Company Information | Beneficial Ownership of Companies |
| | Company Register |
| Public Procurement | Public Procurement |
| Public Finance | Budget and Spending |
| Equitable Access | Accessibility |
| | Language |

# General Results



# Core Areas of Analysis

Governance Foundations
Critical Competencies

Global Data Barometer

# Governance Foundations

*This cluster includes several action areas, such as data protection, data management, and data sharing -fundamental components that support responsible data ecosystems*

| | Caribbean | Central America | South America |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Governance Foundation** | **47.71** | **49.14** | **66.73** |
| It assesses a number of foundational frameworks key for a healthy data ecosystem. | | | |
| Action areas ^ | | | |
| Data Management v | 33.20 | 31.86 | 65.89 🟢 |
| Data Protection v | 63.33 🟢 | 48.38 🟢 | 63.77 |
| Data Sharing v | 3.80 🔴 | 27.14 🔴 | 38.70 🔴 |
| Data Infrastructure v | 65.35 | 65.66 | 79.86 |

🔴 *Region's weakest primary indicator*

🟢 *Region's strongest primary indicator*

# Critical Competencies

*This cluster focuses on the skills and practices required to leverage data effectively.*

| | Caribbean | Central America | South America |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Critical Competencies** | **40.56** | **41.57** | **62.58** |
| It evaluates the capabilities and steps to support effective data production, storage, publication, and use. | | | |
| Action areas ^ | | | |
| Data Literacy ^ | 63.94 | 50.73 | 60.45 |
| Capability (C): Civil service training | 62.98 | 44.88 | 53.10 |
| Capability (C): Digital skills* | 51.23 | 52.14 | 52.68 |
| Capability (C): Human capital* | 73.29 | 61.40 | 79.46 |
| Data Reuse ^ | 29.71 | 37.32 | 63.57 |
| Capability (C): AI Adoption by Business* | 41.49 | 41.42 | 42.20 |
| Capability (C): Data use by international organizations* | 76.00 | 87.14 | 95.93 |
| Capability (C): Government support for re-use | 10.73 | 13.60 | 43.45 |
| Capability (C): Knowledge-intensive employment* | 34.98 | 24.38 | 29.78 |
| Capability (C): Open data initiative | 32.45 | 40.73 | 83.63 |
| Governance (G): Open data policy | 27.00 | 45.37 | 70.44 |

# Key Insights

- Several of the Global GDB key Findings resonate strongly with the Caribbean
  - **Data Skills and Competencies are Essential** - Without foundational digital infrastructure, skilled public officials, and robust institutions, even well-designed governance frameworks remain aspirational.
  - **AI Readiness Remains Fragmented and Underdeveloped** - While AI is increasingly part of national development strategies, most data governance frameworks still lack explicit guidance on the use of data for AI development. AI is only as good as the data it is trained on.
  - **Open Data Is at a Crossroads** - Governments have made progress in adopting open data policies, but active, government-led initiatives are largely in decline.

# Thematic Areas of Analysis

Global Data Barometer

*More información at*

***https://globaldatabarometer.org/***

Global Data Barometer

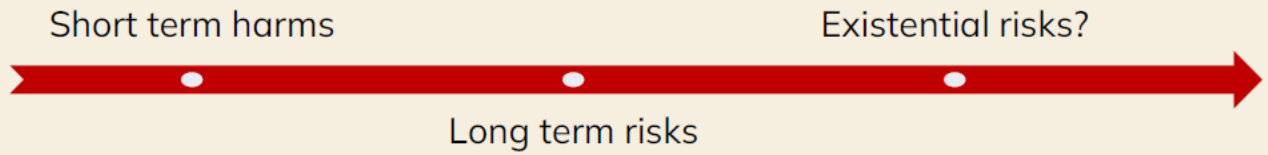
# Data and AI Governance

# Interdependence & Coherence between Data and AI Governance

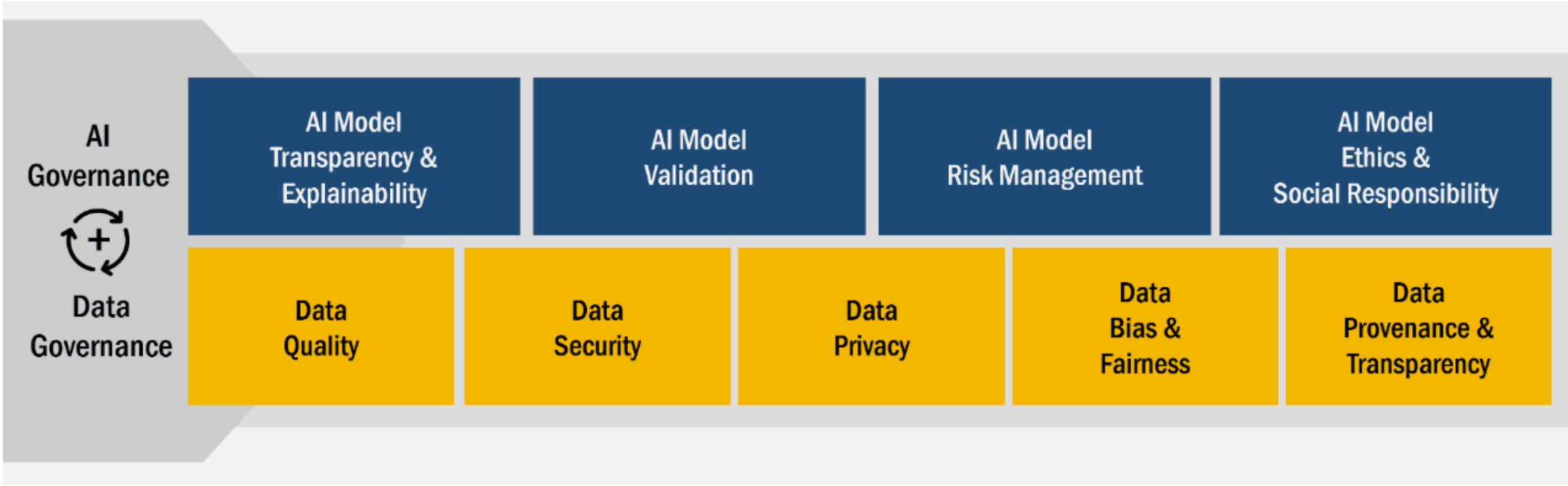
AI is only as good as the data it is trained on
(AI = algorithms + data + compute)

**Key Governance Issues**

- Making data representative; fostering open and accessible data systems
- Developing interoperable standards for data quality and data integration
- Empowering people to control their personal data > principles for data protection

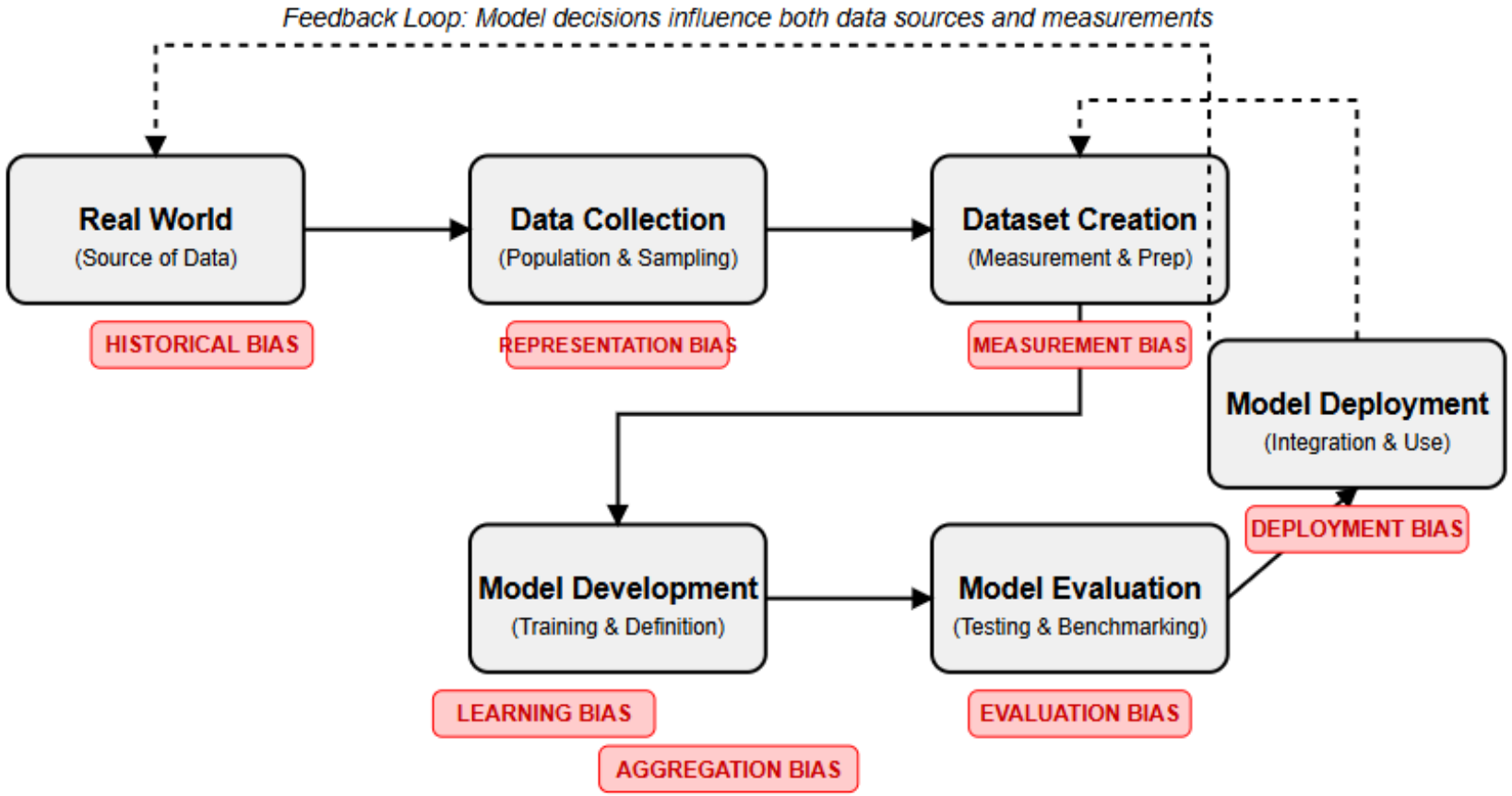


# Data and AI Governance




https://www.datalumen.eu/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Datalumen-AI-Data-Governance-Framework-Diagram.png

# Fairness in AI models




Fairness risks may arise from every step in the AI Life Cycle.

Source: Harini Suresh and John Guttag. 2021. A Framework for Understanding Sources of Harm throughout the Machine Learning Life Cycle.

# Caribbean Digital Policy Landscape Tool

# Caribbean Digital Policy Landscape

- The Caribbean Digital Policy Landscape Repository is a comprehensive digital toolkit that maps the existing laws, regulations, policies, and key institutional actors shaping the ICT, Data, and AI governance ecosystem across the Caribbean.
  - Comprehensive Policy Mapping
  - Evaluate regulatory coherence across national boundaries
  - Identify gaps and opportunities in the regional digital policy landscape
  - Support regional policy coordination and harmonisation efforts

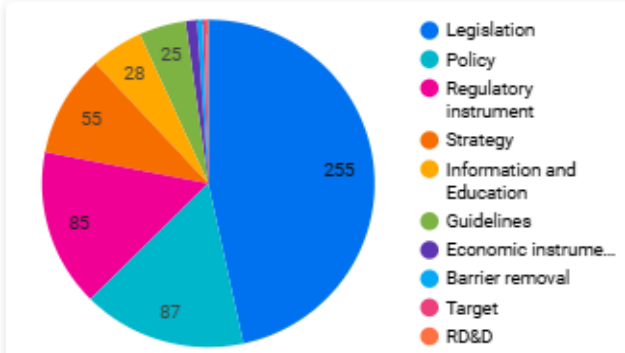
# Caribbean Digital Policy Landscape

Reset | Share

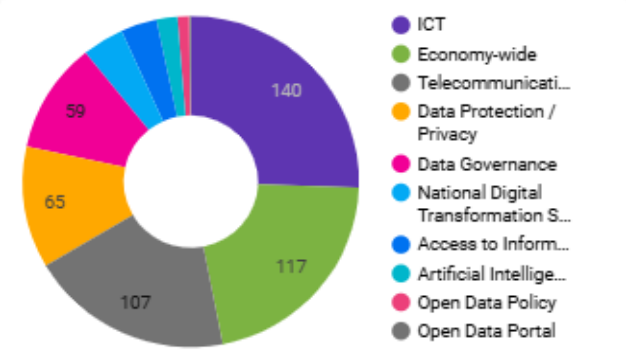
Landscape | Policies | Actors | Comments | AI Chatbot

## Caribbean Digital Policy Landscape

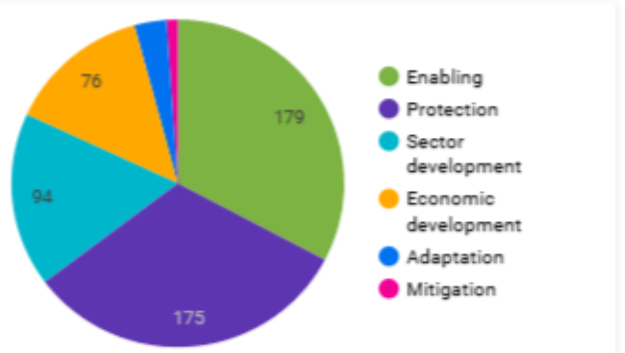
### TYPE OF INSTRUMENT




### SECTOR




### POLICY OBJECTIVE



| Policy name | Country | Type | Sector | Dnld |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Communications Act | Grenada | Legislation | Telecommunica... | ¥ |
| Electronic Transactions (Amendme... | Belize | Legislation | ICT | ¥ |
| Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2... | Barbados | Legislation | Economy-wide | ¥ |
| Merchant Shipping (Multimodal Tra... | Barbados | Legislation | Economy-wide | ¥ |
| Payment Systems Act | Bahamas | Legislation | ICT | ¥ |
| Public Procurement Act, 2021. | Barbados | Legislation | Economy-wide | ¥ |
| Access to information Act(2011) | Guyana | Legislation | Access to Infor... | ¥ |
| Accreditation Council of Trinidad a... | Trinidad and Tob... | Legislation | Economy-wide | ¥ |
| Act on the Transfer and Assignmen... | Suriname | Legislation | Economy-wide | ¥ |
| Administration of Justice (Deoxyri... | Trinidad and Tob... | Legislation | Economy-wide | ¥ |
| Administration of Justice (Electron... | Trinidad and Tob... | Legislation | Data Governance | ¥ |

# Caribbean Digital Policy Landscape

Reset | Share

Landscape | Policies | Actors | Comments | AI Chatbot

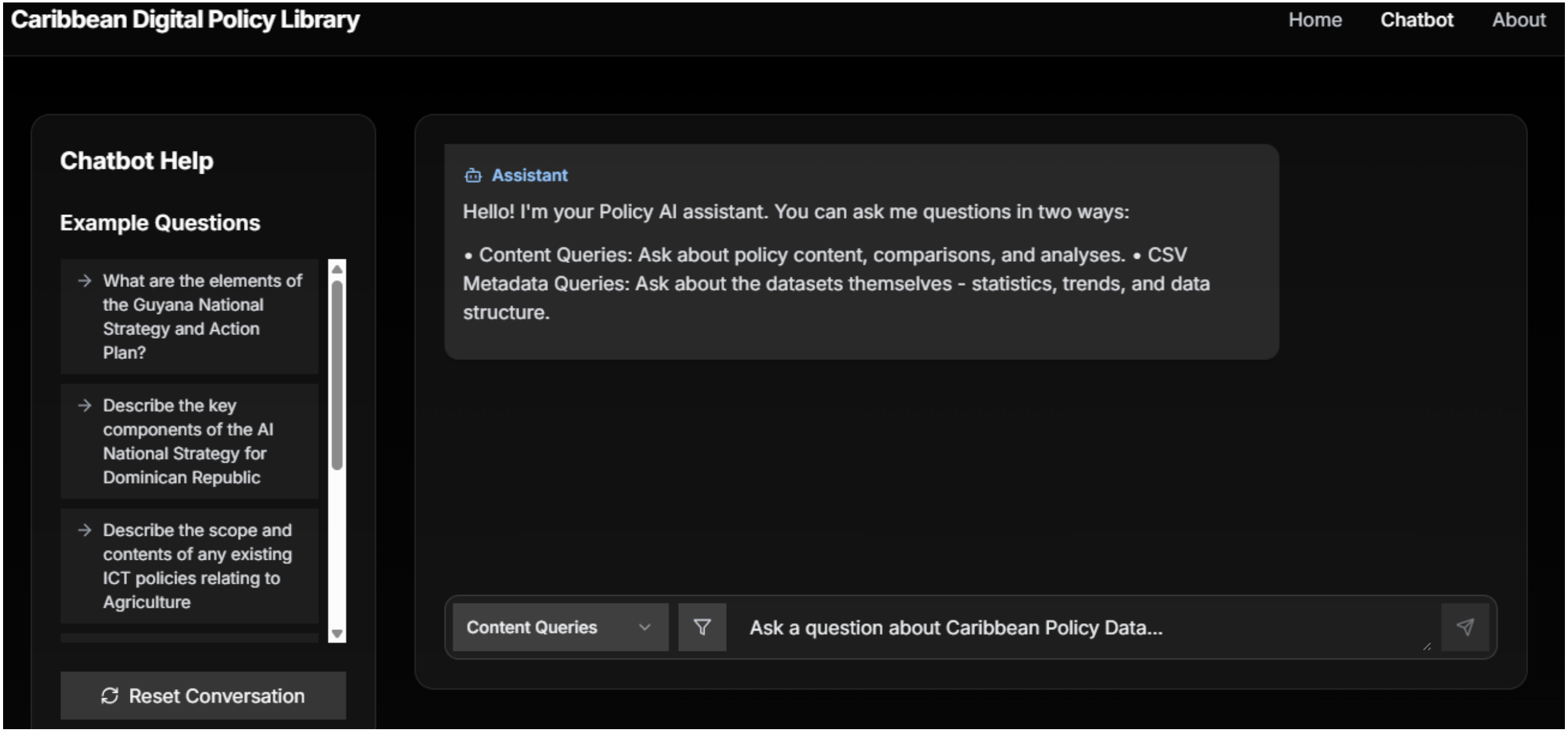
Policy name | Country | Instrument | Sector | Search Policy description

| #Policies | Legislation | Regulation | Policy | Strategy | Guidelines |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 528 | 255 | 85 | 87 | 55 | 25 |

Source_Ref

**Caribbean Digital Policy Landscape - Policies**

| Policy name | Country | Responsible institution(s) | Effective.... | Policy description | Sector coverage | Instrument |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | provides for remedies such as damages and retractions. It modernizes defamation laws to address both traditional and digital media. | | |
| Digital Agenda 2016-2020 | Dominican Republic | Ministry of the Presidency (MINPRE); Dominican Telecommunications Institute (INDOTEL); Ministry of Education; Ministry of Public Administration | 1905-07-08 | The Digital Agenda 2016-2020 established guidelines for ICT development, e-government services, broadband expansion, and digital literacy in the Dominican Republic. . | National Digital Transformation Strategy | Strategy |
| Digital Agenda 2030 | Dominican Republic | Ministry of the Presidency (MINPRE); Government Office of Information and Communication Technologies (OGTIC); Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Development (MEPyD) | 2021-06-01 | The Digital Agenda 2030 promotes digital transformation in the Dominican Republic. It aims to transform the Dominican Republic into a digital leader by 2030. It focuses on bridging the digital divide, enhancing and expanding ICT infrastructure, promoting innovation, improving governance, building a competitive digital economy, and improving citizens' quality of life through accessible technology. | National Digital Transformation Strategy | Policy |
| Digital Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean (eLAC2026 | Regional | Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Organization of American States (OAS), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and regional member governments | 1905-07-13 | A comprehensive digital transformation agenda aimed at fostering digital inclusion, expanding digital infrastructure, promoting innovation and digital government services, and driving socio-economic development across the region, with a target horizon of 2026. | ICT | Strategy |
| Digital Assets Business (Amendment) Act, 2020 | Antigua and Barbuda | Ministry of Finance and Corporate Governance | 2021-05-01 | The Digital Assets Business (Amendment) Act, 2020 of Antigua and Barbuda amends the original Digital Assets Business Act, 2018. It provides a legal framework for the regulation of digital assets businesses, such as those dealing with cryptocurrencies, and offers enhanced oversight of these activities. This Act aims to | Data Governance | Legislation |




- Link: https://digitalpolicies.caribbeanopeninstitute.org/

# World Digital Governance (WDG) Unified Digital Policy Initiative

# WDG Digital Policy — Executive Summary

**Executive Readout for WDG Digital Policy Initiative**

## Background

— Due to **Rapid Digital Tech Expansion**, there is an **urgent need** for a **Unified** Global Digital **Policy, Regulation, Ontology, Standards, and Ethics** (**P.R.O.S.E.**)

— To begin addressing **critical questions** regarding **AI & Data Ownership**, we want to start by creating the **Unified Global Digital Policy for the World**

— We aim to establish a **Global Digital Policy framework** ensuring **Individual Data Ownership**, **Ethical AI Practices**, and **Trusted Virtual Assets**

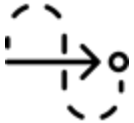
## Key Objectives

— Establish a **globally harmonized digital policy framework** to streamline governance across jurisdictions

— To **research, collect** and **categorize** global policy documents, **extracting table of content** to **build a comprehensive policy corpus** and **searchable repository**

— To **convert policy table of content** into **clear, standardized policy language** aligned with WDG principles, **producing draft policy documents** (v1 & beyond)

— Coordinate **external communication, manage stakeholder outreach** and **feedback**, **expand the expert network** and **maintain a log of policy feedback**



## What Exists Today

— The current global digital policy landscape is marked by **fragmentation and inconsistency**. The following are what our policy aims to address:

— **Fragmented global digital policies** create gaps in data, AI, and virtual asset governance, leading to **inefficiencies and vulnerabilities**

— GDPR and UNESCO's AI Ethics Set Standards but **lack universal integration**

— **No single policy** comprehensively tackles **data sovereignty**, **transparency,** or trust across **all digital domains**, which limits innovation and cooperation

## What is Different in Our Approach

— Unlike **existing efforts that address** digital governance **in silos**, we **integrate Data Sovereignty, Ethical AI, & Virtual Asset Management into a Single Policy**

— Ensuring the we take a **Principle over Policy approach to resolve conflicts** between GDPR, UNESCO, & other Global Standards

— Plan to **engage 20,000+ Authors and 500+ Experts for feedback** on the Policy before is it proposed for Implementation with Ministers

## What's Next

— **Unified Policy Database** & **Table of Contents for Draft Policy** will be completed **by April 2025**

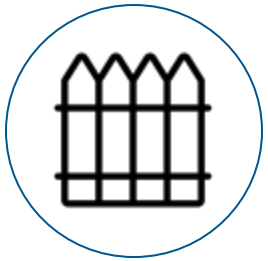
— Authors will **Review & Provide Feedback** to improve the policy draft **in May-June 2025**

— The Policy will be **Presented at the CTU Summit in September 2025** & **adopted** by several nations **by the End of the Year**

# WDG Digital Policy — Principles

Ensure **Digital Sovereignty** for All

- Individual's Digital Sovereignty above all. You have ultimate right to your data.
- Shared Data has Shared Ownership and hence requires multi-party consent.
- Organizations and Governments Digital Sovereignty honor their legal framework



Accelerate **AI** with Clear **Guardrails**

- Guardrails on what Data can be fed to an AI Model for its Training
- Guardrails on what People can or cannot use AI Models for
- Guardrails on what Decisions can be made by AI (without human intervention)

**Principle over Policy** for any Arbitration

- AI Disputes are resolved by the a common WDG Arbitration Framework
- Arbitration Framework is based on the core idea that Principles trump Policy
- Arbitrations Primary Goal is to resolve conflicts in Digital Sovereignty (Free Will)

# UWI's Caribbean Policy Database Initiative

**UWI has already put in a large effort to consolidate Data on Digital Policy for the Caribbean**

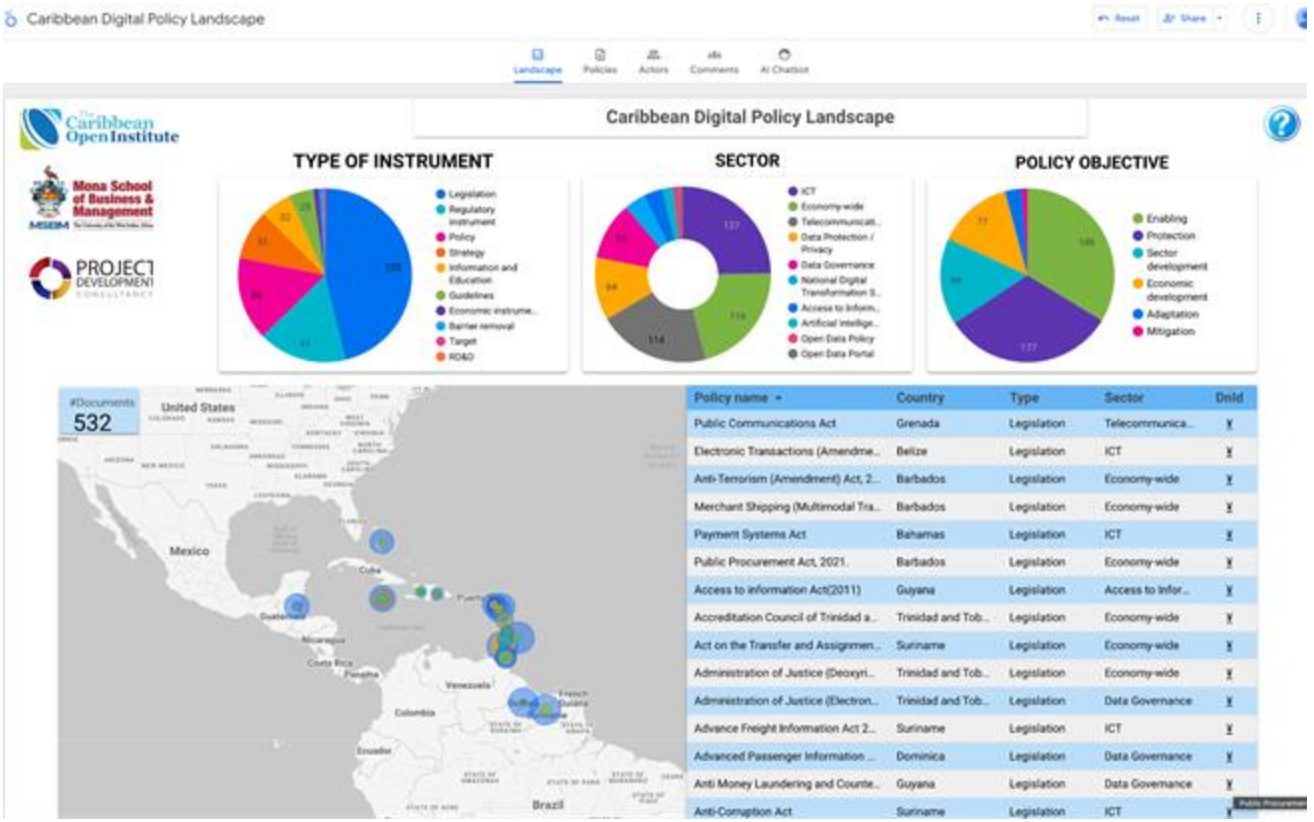
## UWI's Contribution

The **University of the West Indies** (UWI) has developed a **Database of 532 Caribbean Policies,** providing a critical foundation for **Regional Digital Governance Research**.

## Relevance to WDG

This Existing Work serves as a **Starting Point** for the WDG Policy Project's Goal of creating a **Unified Global Policy Repository for the World**

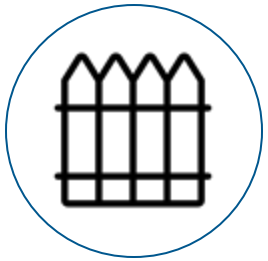
**Looker Studio Dashboard of UWI Caribbean Policy Database**



# WDG Digital Policy — Scope

## Research

- Collect & Categorize Global Policy Organizations, Documents, & People
- Create a Searchable Repository of all Data in Unified Policy Database
- Extract & Compile Full ToC of all Digital Policy Documents



## Draft

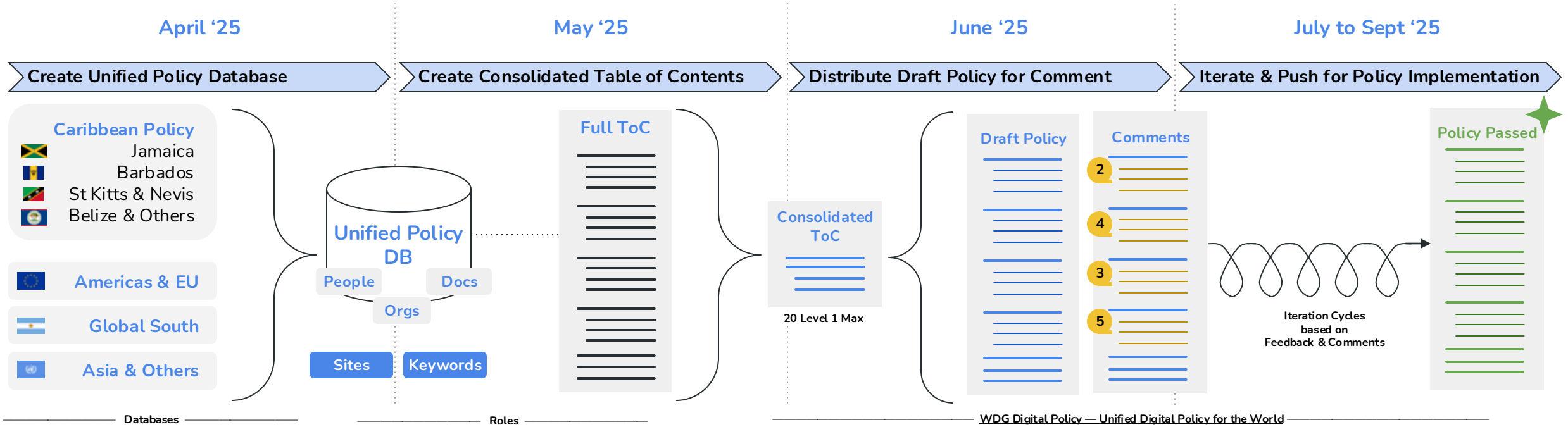
- Rationalized Full ToC into Consolidated ToC with a Max of 20 Level 1 Bullets
- Expand on the Consolidated ToC to Create an Initial Policy Draft
- Work on Adjustments to Drafts based on Feedback from Working Groups

## Outreach

- Communicate w/ People in Policy DB to add them to Working Groups
- Engage Key Stakeholders & Influencers for Advocacy
- Compile & Manage Feedback from Working Groups

# WDG Digital Policy — Visual Plan

The following plan covers the outcomes for WDG Digital Policy from Week of April 19th till Sept 2025




**People**
*Database of named individuals from policy documents with affiliations and roles*

**Organizations**
*Database of involved institutions linked to each document and individual*

**Documents**
*Repository of all global policy/regulatory documents related to AI, Data, and Virtual Assets*

**Drafting Specialists**
*Convert policy TOCs into clear policy language; align with WDG principles*

**Outreach Specialists**
*Coordinate external communications; manage stakeholder outreach and feedback*

**Policy Researchers**
*Collect and categorize global policy documents; extract Table of Contents*

**Lead**
*Track timelines, manage backlog and sprints; ensure milestones are met*

Philosophy — A unified global digital policy is seen as the best approach as it's inclusive, globally harmonized design fosters trust and drives innovation effectively.

**Today**
*Global digital policies today are fragmented and inconsistent. No single policy fully addresses data sovereignty, transparency, or trust. This creates gaps in data, AI, and virtual asset governance.*

**Problem**
*The problem is the lack of a unified global digital policy. This leads to fragmented digital governance, compromised data sovereignty, unethical and irresponsible governance of virtual assets and AI, and disempowerment of people and countries.*

**Solution & Benefit**
*World Digital Governance aims to solve the problem of fragmented and unequal regulation of digital technologies by creating a unified, inclusive, and accountable global framework for managing the digital space.*

***Data Sovereignty**: Empowering Individuals and Nations to control their Data.*

***Ethical AI**: governance: Ensuring transparent responsible and nights - respecting AI.*

***Virtual Asset Regulation**: Creating trust frameworks for decentralized and digital economies*

# WDG Digital Policy — Operating Model

## Structure of the Different Groups involved in the WDG Digital Policy Initiative and their Roles

### Working Groups — Enabling the Policy Shaping and Approval

**Core Project Team**

Execution, Strategic Oversight, Project Management, Stakeholder Liaison

**Core Working Group**

Governing, Security, Policy, Ontology, Standards, Ethics

**Extended Working Group**

Subject Matter Expertise, Policy Authoring, Global Alignment

**ICT Ministers**

Final Approval

### WDG — Core Functions for Policy Enablement

**Research**
Collect and categorize global policy documents; extract Table of Contents

**Drafting**
Convert policy TOCs into clear policy language; align with WDG principles

**Outreach**
Coordinate external communications; manage stakeholder outreach and feedback)

# Who’s involved

**A few people who are already at the forefront of of this**

## Extended Working Group (500+ People across 11 Key Areas)

**Virtual Assets Regulation** — Expertise in tokenized assets, blockchain governance, DeFi, and CBDC legal implications

**Global Data Protection Law** — GDPR, CCPA, African Data Protection Acts, cross-border data transfer regimes

**Cybersecurity & Digital Identity** — Zero-knowledge proofs, privacy tech, national ID frameworks, authentication protocols

**Financial Inclusion & Digital Payments** — Experience with low-cost fintech, inclusive banking models, mobile money

**Ontology & Knowledge Engineering** — Formal modeling of entities, activities, transactions; semantic standards (e.g., OWL)

**Open Standards & Protocol Design** — OASIS, W3C, ISO contributors; cross-compatibility of systems and infrastructure

**Human Rights & Ethics in AI** — Global south advocacy, algorithmic bias, data colonialism, participatory governance

**Indigenous & Linguistic Inclusion** — Legal frameworks that respect local customs, language adaptation of digital policy

**AI Systems Architecture** — Technical infrastructure, federated systems, agentic platforms, LLM deployment models

**Public Sector Transformation** — How digital policy can modernize and integrate into government systems and workflows

**Global Trade & Digital Economy** — WTO rules, trade data governance, cross-border e-commerce policy

# Caribbean Digital Policy — Steps

Major steps in the process

## Gathering of Data (UWI)

— **Collection** of all Caribbean policies available.

— **Major** start point to the process.

## Extracting TOC from Documents

— TOC **retrieved from all policy** documents.

— TOC **Extracts are stored with references** Docs

## Gathering Files (WDG Core Project Team)

— **Extracted** PDF'S from all provided links.

— PDF's stored to a drive.

## Scoring TOC

— **Scoring criteria** defined for the TOC

— **TOC scored** for relevance to WDG Digital Policy

## Scoring Model (WDG Core Project Team)

— **Scoring criteria** defined for the documents.

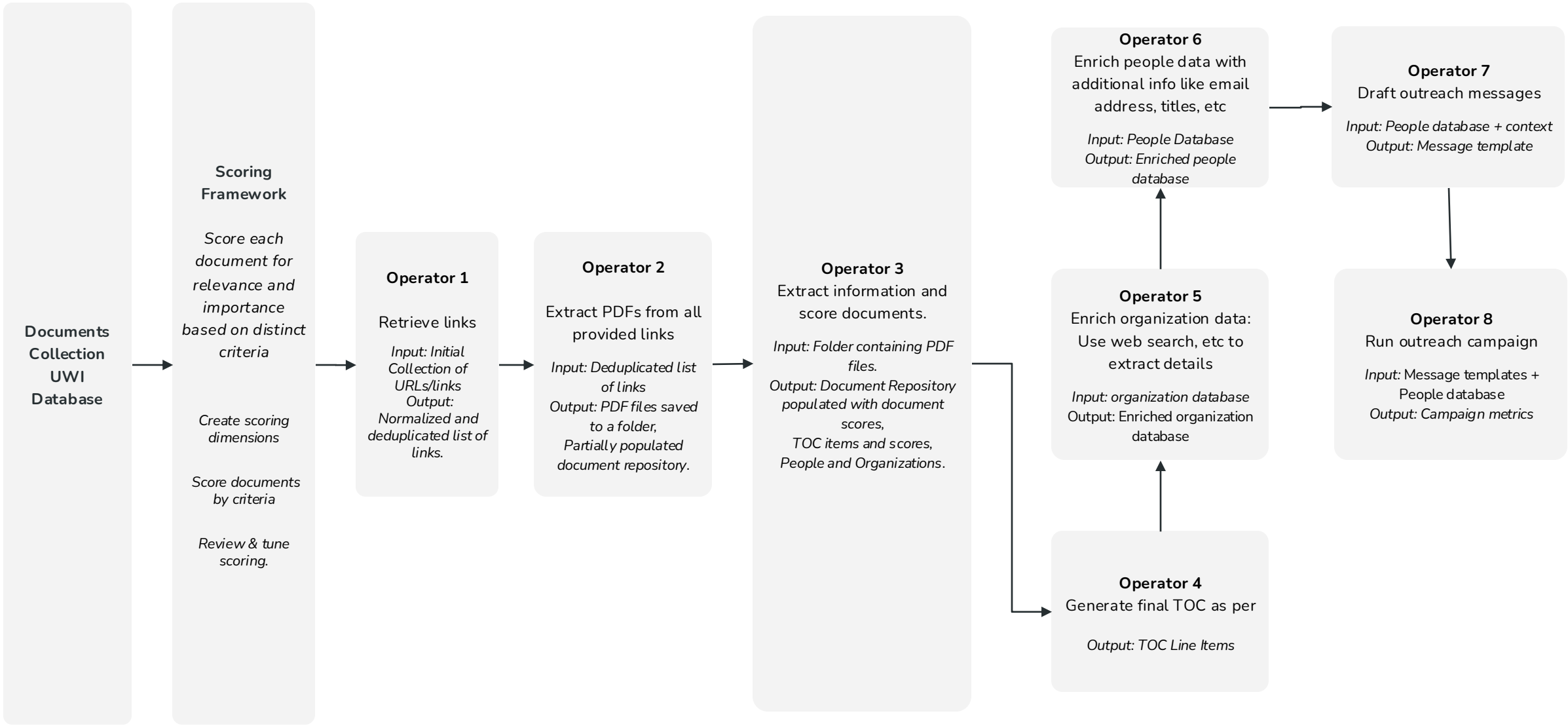
— **Documents scored** for relevance to WDG Digital Policy

## Creating Final TOC (Core Project Team)

— **Final Table of Contents Constraints Defined (20)**

— **Final TOC Generated for Human Review**

# End to End Process Workflow



# Scoring Logic

| Dimension | Description | Scoring Logic | Weight |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entity Match (Topic) | Identifies AI, Virtual Assets, and Data Ownership/Privacy entities via OpenAI. | entityCount (total): >2 = 3, 1-2 = 2, 0 = 1 (per topic: AI, VA, Data) | 25% |
| Policy Keywords | Counts policy-related terms (e.g., bill, act) in text, non-overlapping. | keywordCount: >3 = 3, 1-3 = 2, 0 = 1 | 15% |
| Country/Region Mention | Detects Caribbean country, regional, or subregional mentions via OpenAI. | countryRegionMentions: >0 = 2, 0 = 1 (includes countries, CARICOM, OECS, etc.) | 10% |
| Source Credibility | Assesses URL for authoritative markers (e.g., .gov, .int, Caribbean TLDs). | isCredible: true = 3, false = 1 | 15% |
| Document Type | Prioritizes primary sources (laws, regulations) over secondary. | typeScore: Law/Regulation = 3, Policy/Strategy = 2, Secondary = 1 | 10% |
| Recency | Scores based on publication year, with decay for older documents. | recencyScore: 2023-2025 = 3, 2020-2022 = 2, <2020 = 1 | 10% |
| Metadata Richness | Bonus for official citations, detailed summaries (>6 words inferred). | metadataScore: +1 per criterion (citation, summary), max 2 | 10% |
| Translation/Summary Availability | Bonus for official translations or detailed summaries (>6 words) regardless of language. | translationScore: Available = 1, Not available = 0 | 5% |
| Topic Coverage | Bonus for covering all three core topics (AI, VA, Data). | topicCoverage: 3 = 2, <3 = 0 | 10% |