

Sustainability in the Digital Domain – An Overview Jan Frecè, 13 Sept 2024 – «Transformation of Teaching in Economic Sciences»

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What role does digitization play from the perspective of sustainable development?



- Digitization is seen as a supportive element.
- Digitization only has influence on sustainability via other topics.
- Digitization is digitization and it is advantageous.

Digitization is often not understood and consequently becomes magical

- Digital solutions consume resources for the production and maintenance of:
 - The device you use (e.g., cell-phone)
 - The device you are connecting to (e.g., server hosting Instagram)
 - All devices in-between that enable a network connection
 - All devices ensuring that all devices listed above have power.
- Digital solutions are not better, per se. A wellmade analogue solution beats a badly composed digital solution most of the days.

Student statements found in exams

"A book uses wood while a cellphone does not need any resources but electricity."

"A book can be burnt while the cloud is indestructible."

"If you upload files to Microsoft, they will protect it forever."

Comparing dimensions of sustainability

Economic Dimension

Long-term economic growth and stability, efficient resource use, innovation and equitable opportunities for all communities.

Ecologic Dimension

Preserving natural resources and ecosystems, promoting biodiversity, maintain ecological balance for future generations.

Social Dimension

Social equity, community well-being, and cultural integrity, inclusive practices, empowering individuals and foster cohesive societies.

Sustainability of IT

Impact of the resources and emissions needed to develop, build, run, maintain and dispose of devices needed for IT services.

- Sustainability through IT Impact of IT-based services on improving sustainability.
- Sustainability of digital artifacts
 Impact of the manner in which software
 (& hardware) is developed, build,
 upgraded, operated, and documented.

Sustainability of IT

- Using IT means using devices, nothing is ultimately virtual.
- IT devices are devices like all other devices; they need to be produced, maintained, operated, updated, and disposed of.
- Using IT means using resources. Efficient hardware and software design and operation is the main way to take influence.
- Influence on economic and ecological levels



Sustainability through IT (I)

- IT allows operations on a new degree of precision and capacity. These new possibilities can be used to make systems more sustainable, e.g.:
- Supply Chain Management Software: Enhances logistics by optimizing routes and inventory levels, reducing carbon emissions and waste.
- Building Management Systems (BMS): Monitors and controls energy usage in buildings, optimizing heating, cooling, and lighting to minimize energy consumption and reduce operational costs.



Sustainability through IT (II)

- Telemedicine Platforms: Provide remote access to healthcare services, e.g., in underserved areas to consult with healthcare professionals, enhancing access to care, reducing travel needs, and promoting health equity.
- Aircraft steering and monitoring: Pilots are unable to monitor and control a modern airliner without support of IT, nor fly it efficiently without all IT-based weather-models.
- Influence on economic, ecological and social levels



Sustainability of digital artifacts (I)

- What is a digital artifact? Everything that is digital and was created intentionally: every picture, audio file, text document, calc sheet, office software, operating system, software controlling the beamer temperature, etc.
- Why are digital artifacts relevant? They control countless processes in our lives, analyze some (unknown) information, and decide what options are open to us:
 - Who will get the **rental contract**?
 - When are **landing flaps** extended?
 - When are exhaustion gases cleaned?



Sustainability of digital artifacts (II)

- The 10 dimensions of digital artifact sustainability (Stürmer 2017):
- 1) Elaborateness
- 2) Transparent Structures
- 3) Semantic Data
- 4) Distributed Location
- 5) Open Licensing Regime
- 6) Shared Tacit Knowledge
- 7) Participatory Culture
- 8) Good Governance
- 9) Diversified Funding
- 10) Contributing to sustainable development

Influence on economic, ecological and social levels

Possible questions to discuss

- Since IT shapes society, what kind of IT do we want/need?
- How much control by private players can a society endure?
- Controlling digital artifacts means controlling large parts of corporate and societal options. How much selfdetermination is needed?
- How to prevent blind trust due to ignorance (choosing IT = choosing your faith)?

