

International Expert-Conference on Human Rights of older Persons  
12-13 November 2018, Vienna

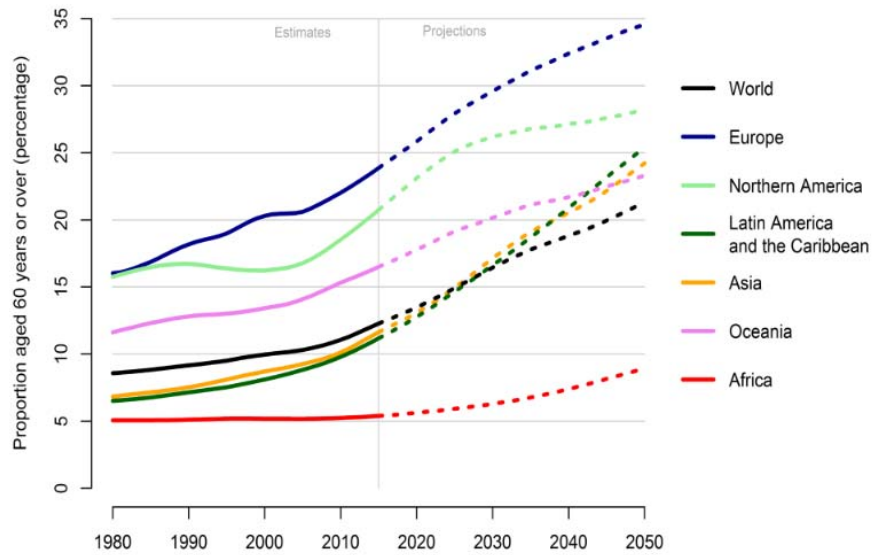
# **Panel: Robotics & Automation – Implications for Human Rights**

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UN-ECLAC

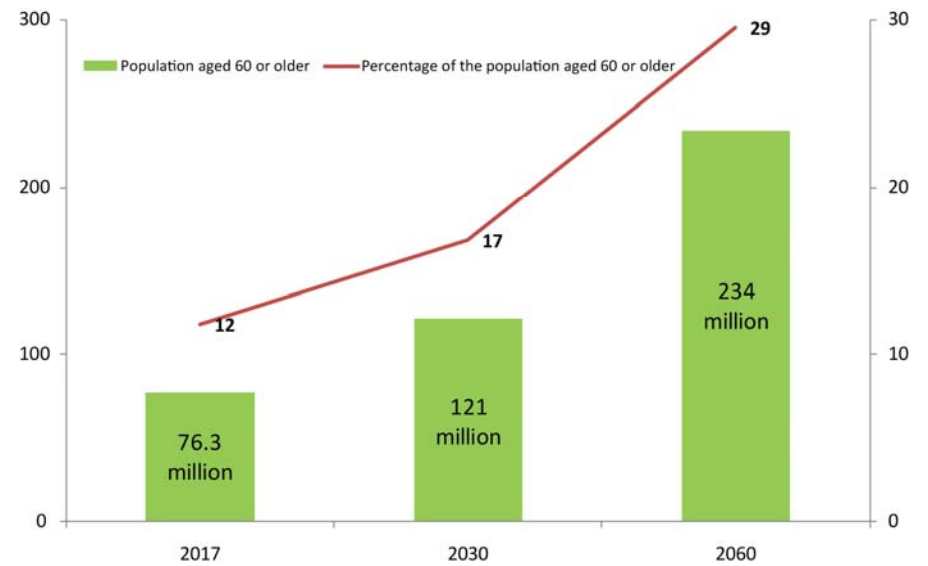
# **Opportunities for the digital age in the context of ageing**

- Technology and ageing share common aspects → change the forms of work and organization of a society
  - The demographic aging can accelerate the adoption of technology (decrease in the economically active population)
  - Opportunities to improve the living conditions of the older persons (health, education, e-government)
  - Changes in the demand of goods and services modify the needs of some occupations (doctors, care, personal attention)

World: Percentage of population aged 60 years or older by region, from 1980 to 2050



Latin America and the Caribbean: number and proportion of persons aged 60 or older, 2017-2060 (Millions and percentages)



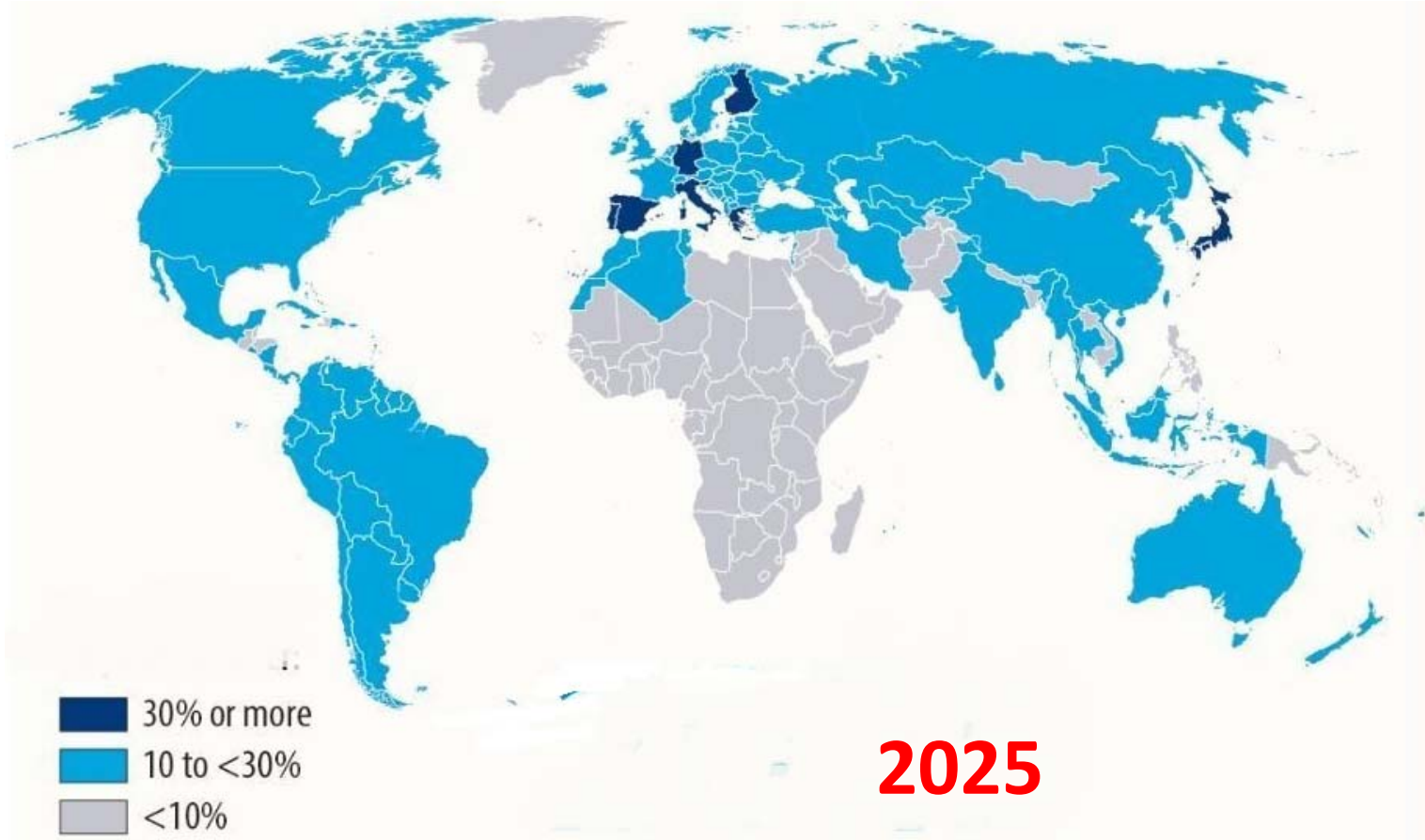
Data source: United Nations (2017). World Population Prospects: the 2017 Revision.

## **Inequality within and among countries**

**Accessibility:** The degree to which a product, device, service, or environment (virtual or real) is available to as many people as possible.

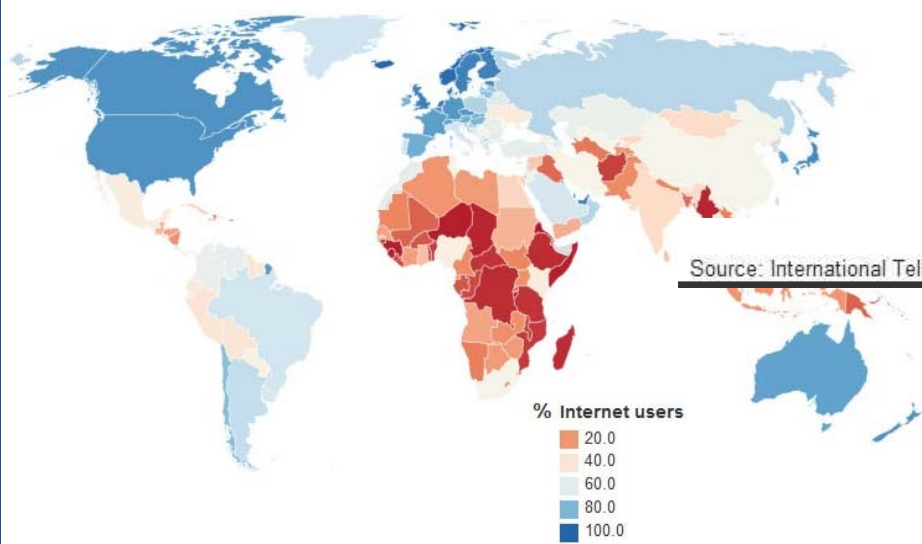
Source: International Telecommunication Union, 2017

## Percentage aged 60 years or older



**2017**

### Percentage of individuals using the Internet

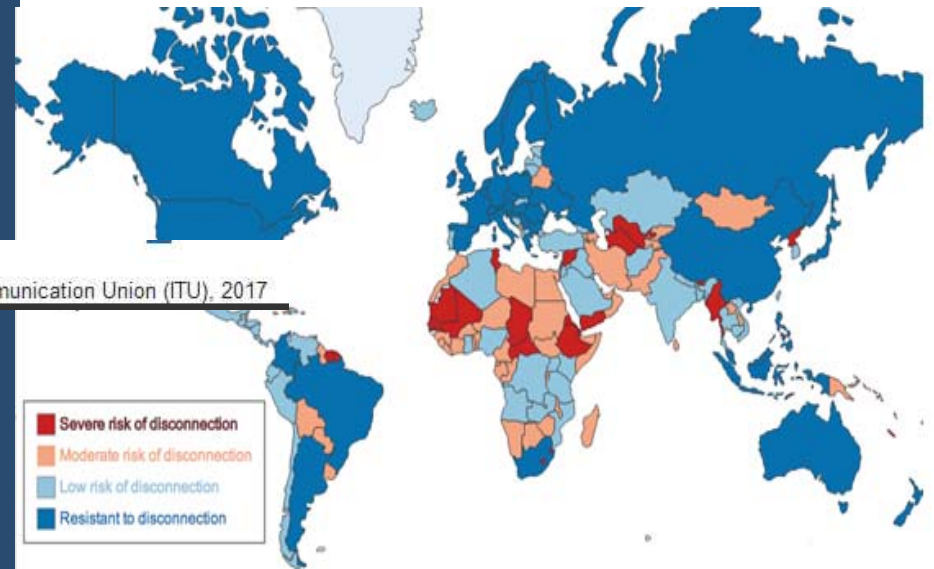


Source: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), 2017

Source: International Telecommunication Union, 2017

**2014**

### National Internet Diversity at the International Frontier

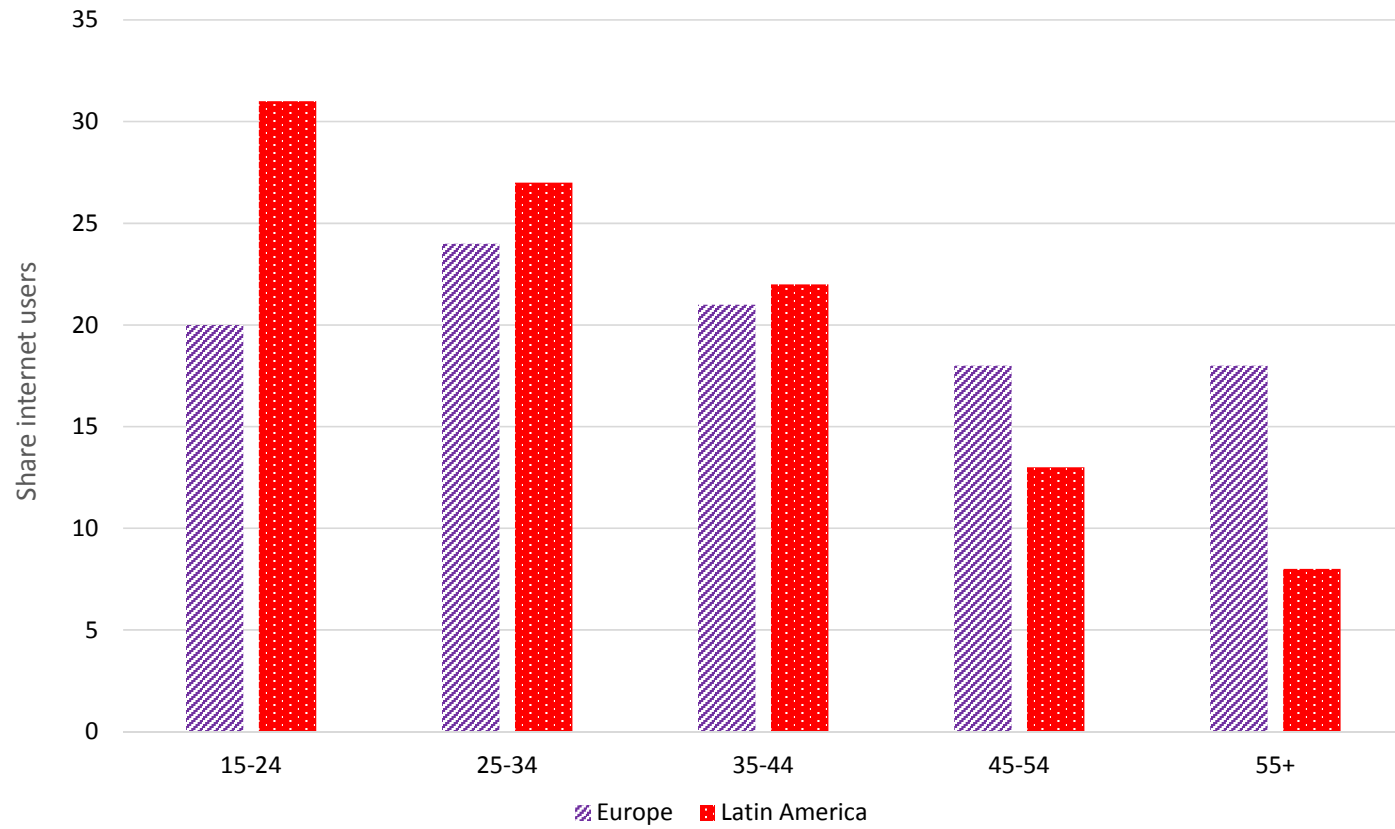


Source: RENESYS



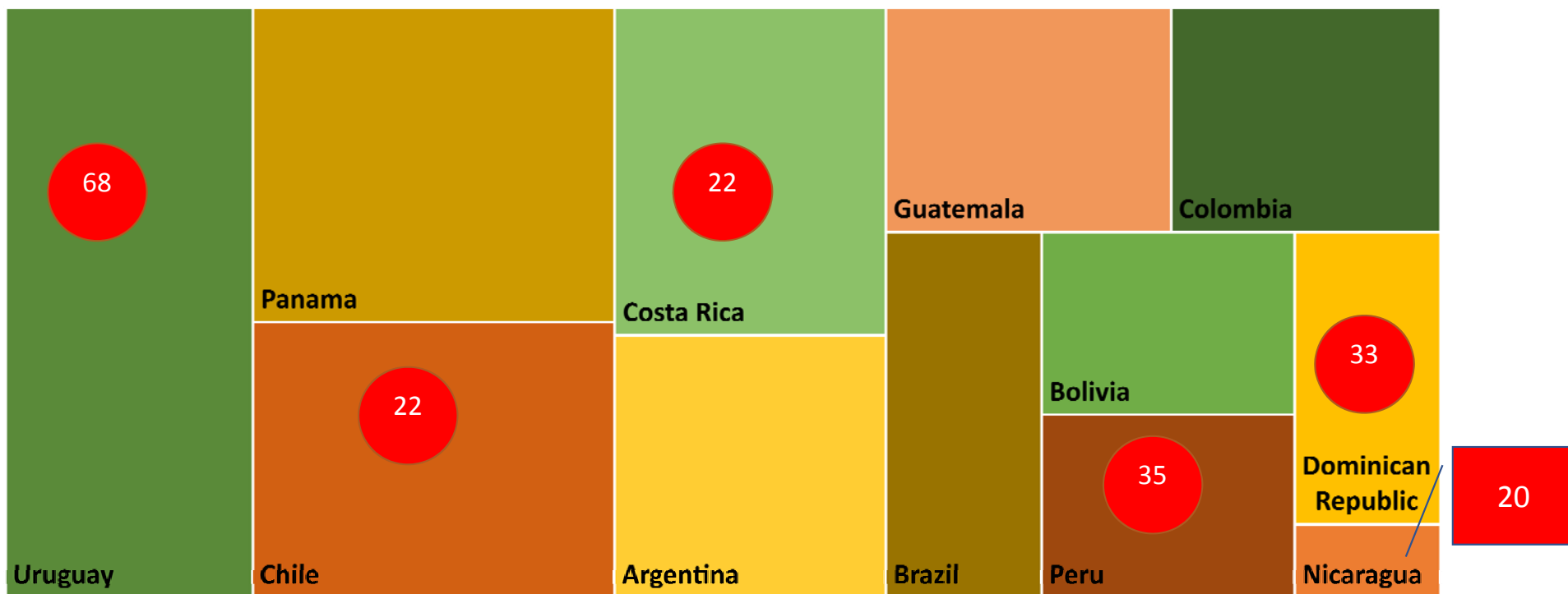


## Distribution of internet users in Europe and Latin America by age group, CIRCA 2014



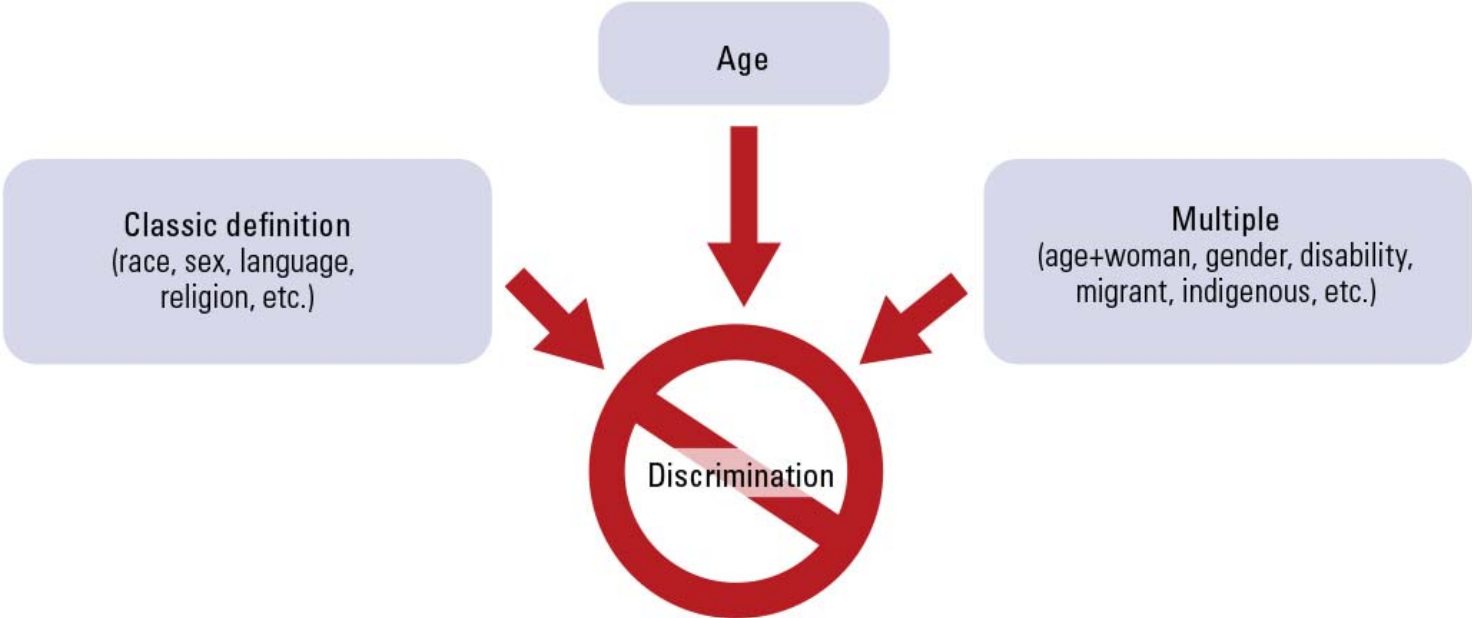
Source: Statista 2018

**Population aged 60 or older that uses social network services and number of years for older people to go from 10% to 20% of the total population**



Source: UN-ECLAC

# Digital Era: age discrimination must be eradicated



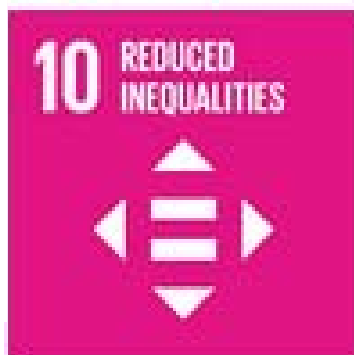
Source: UN-ECLAC

**How to reduce inequality within and among countries?**



The notion of equality embodied in the SDGs is arguably more robust than that codified in human rights law, embracing a broader range of actors and interests

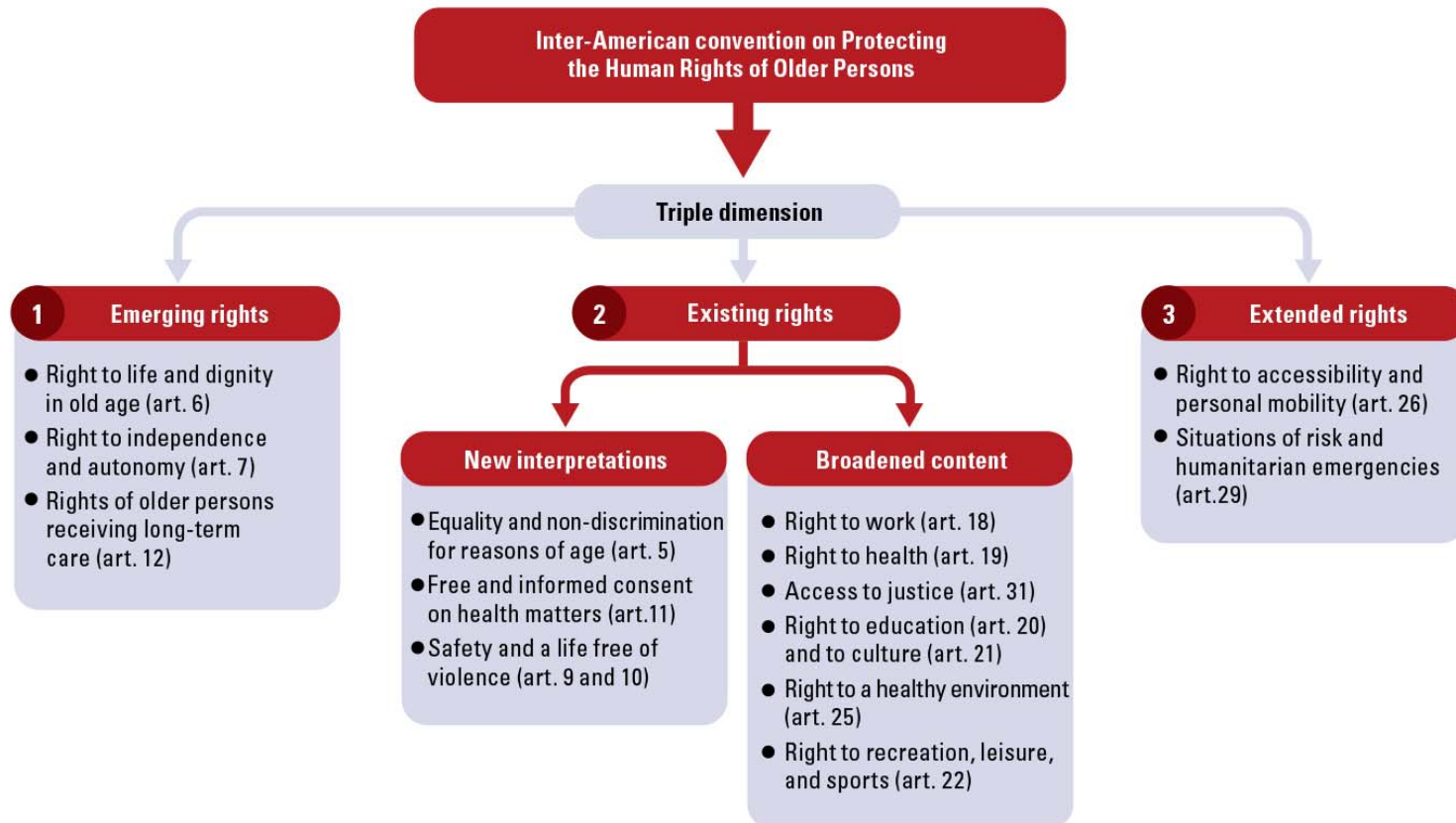
60+  
COUNTS



10.2. For 2030. Empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of everyone, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic, or any other status.

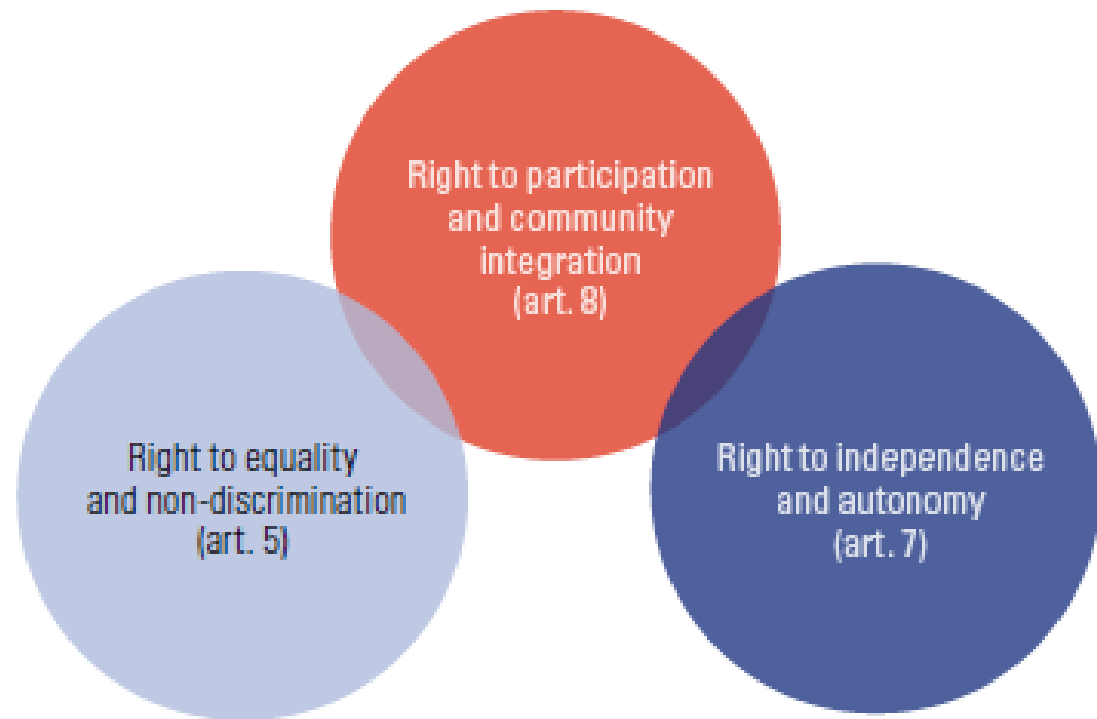
10.3. Ensure equal opportunities and reduce inequalities of outcome, inclusion by the elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and practices, and promoting an appropriate legislation, policies, and action in this aspect.

# OAS (2015): Catalogue of rights of older persons



## Interdependence of human rights in the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons

The fourth industrial revolution provides us the ability to live a longer, healthier, and more active lives. The difficulty that many countries are showing in attempting to discuss these issues is just a further sign of how we are not prepared to adequately and proactively recognize the forces of change (Klaus Schwab, 2016)



Source: UN-ECLAC



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