



THE IGF IS A GLOBAL MULTISTAKEHOLDER PLATFORM THAT FACILITATES THE DISCUSSION OF PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES PERTAINING TO THE INTERNET

Workshop Proposals 2019

IGF 2019 WS #14 Strategic litigation and digital rights within jurisdictions

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Human Rights

Organizer 1: Technical Community, African Group

Organizer 2: Technical Community, African Group

Organizer 3: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: [Padraig Hughes](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Lisa nyamadzawo](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: [Peter Micek](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How has stakeholders collaboration improved strategic litigation on digital rights so far? Have digital rights been strategically litigated enough to gain World recognition? Has strategic litigation on digital rights improved the protection and enjoyment of digital rights considerably?

Relevance to Theme: The policy questions will enlighten attendees on how to (further) collaborate for strategic litigation towards protection of digital rights in their jurisdiction. The policy questions will further encourage attendees to forge alliances and networks among stakeholders for strategic litigation on digital rights in their jurisdictions. The questions will enable attendees to share ideas on experiences and successes recorded in strategic litigation on digital rights over the years.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session is particularly for the benefit of the private sector, technicians (lawyers especially) and civil society towards forming an alliance for the enforcement and protection of digital rights on one hand as well as their proactive engagement of governments and policy-makers on the other hand, to engender respect for digital rights with the instrumentation of litigation especially.

Format:

Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Outline 1. Introduction by the moderator 2. Experiences on strategic litigation by panelist 3. Successes recorded in past 4. Areas where improvement is need 5. Parting shots Issues to be discussed How does a stakeholder/lawyer initiate strategic litigation Who takes the first step; the stakeholder or the lawyer? How are networks and/or collaboration achieved? What are the modus operandi How have digital rights fared under strategic litigation Are lawyers playing remarkable roles so far? What group have helped the development of digital rights thus far?

Expected Outcomes: 1. National, Regional and Global network of digital rights lawyers would be formed for the sharing of ideas and protection of digital rights at all levels 2. Network of stakeholders would also be for the sharing of ideas and protection of digital rights at all levels. 3. Attendees would have been enlightened on how to enlist the services of stakeholders and professionals for strategic litigation on digital rights

Discussion Facilitation:

The session is for birds of a feather (lawyers, civil society members, technicians, government officials etc) - a set of participants who have something in common as far as strategic litigation is concerned. Participants and speakers would be allowed to share their experiences on strategic litigation, their modus and strategies in the past as well as ideas on how to improve their collaboration in the future. It will be interactive in the sense that experiences would be shared and future strategies will be discussed and brainstormed as well.

Online Participation:

For the session, we will use the participation tool to stir up discussions on line especially with the aid of local network of professionals that we have created locally thus far.

Proposed Additional Tools: Twitter, facebook, whatsapp chatrooms created for such purposes.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #28 Towards Human Trust in AI

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Raja Chatilla](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Karine Perset](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Maël Pégny](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Friedhelm Hummel](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Joanna Bryson](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 6: [Michele Loi](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 7: [Johan Rochel](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 8: [Martin Jaggi](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 9: [Carmela Troncoso](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

The workshop will address the following questions :

Standards : Addressing conflicts between quality of datasets (representativeness), data minimization, fairness and algorithmic bias.

Autonomous Intelligent systems and decision making processes : Appropriate combinaison of algorithmic autonomy and accountability of actors to avoid a dilution of liability in decision making processes.

Responsibilities of Intermediaries : should major internet platforms demonstrate due dilligence in policing content posted on platforms as any proactive content monitoring can have detrimental human rights implications?

Trustworthy AI : Expanding existing efforts and cooperation to define metrics of trustworthiness.

Liability : Which Liability Schema is the most appropriate to foster innovation while developing safeguards for the users of AI-based systems?

Lawfulness : which procedural standards should assess the legality of AI services ? ex: lips reading, personality profiles based on voice and facial analysis.

Notification : Handling of notification oof users and their capacity to object to AI outcome having negative legal effect.

Trust-Building measures : Appropriate combinaison of Hard Law (oversight body, safety authority with prior safety check and authorization for high risk AI-based systems) and Soft Law (certification, labels, recommendations...)

Due Diligence : Mechanisms for carrying out Due Dilligence prior deployment of High-Risks systems on the market as a way to demonstrate accountability for private actors.

Digital Ethics : Standards to embed ethics principles in the design of technologies. Addressing the need to the ethical challenges of augmented cognition.

Re-skilling of workforce : Addressing the need of re-skilling of workforce and financial social safeguards. Who should bear the cost?

Innovation : Appropriate governance framework to foster innovation while protecting fundamental freedoms and human rights.

Transparency : Expanding efforts on self-explanatory systems and human control of AI systems.

Economy of AI : Addressing the trade-off between Privacy and wealth creation due to the virtuous cycle "data collection, low-cost of predictions, wealth creation, fair redistribution".

Relevance to Theme: Societies are becoming increasingly dependent on Datasets feeding Artificial intelligence and Machine Learning technologies. Due to the economies of scale and the decrease of the cost of algorithmic predictions, all sectors are impacted by Artificial Intelligence : healthcare, transport, insurance, administration, commerce, news, advertising, entertainment, robots, social media, votation, weapons...

AI technologies are able to process large quantity of data from multiples sources with strong computational power. This results in huge efficient gains, scalability and growth creation. AI Technologies decreases the cost of productions of AI outcomes like predictions, scoring, medical diagnoses, decision-making algorithms, which facilitates the widespread of AI Technologies in all sectors. Therefore, AI provides a significant competitive advantage for companies having access to large datasets.

Data is the oxygen of digital economy as it allows companies to provide personalized services and goods and generate growth creation. Data Access and Data Analytics play a central role in the digital economy. AI Policy will have to deal with the trade-off between data sharing and data protection/ privacy.

In order to build Human-Trust in AI Technologies, quality control of AI should be put in place. Fairness is a key concern, as AI replicates our implicit biases. Algorithmic bias comes from the data input, vectorization, labeling and learning context can result in discriminations. One of the main challenge is to build due diligence mechanisms throughout the AI Lifecycle, and in particular to assess the quality of datasets (complete, unbiased, representativeness...).

Principles, standards, and best practices can be embedded into the design of Technologies (Privacy-by-Design, Ethics-by-Design). IF engineering digital trust is becoming of key importance, trust must be built for the whole ecosystem.

Several institutions are engaged in AI Governance frameworks and a concertation is ongoing. Industry invests in Soft Law mechanisms, Singapore published an AI Governance Framework, OECD published Draft Recommendation of the Council on Artificial Intelligence dated 14/15 March 2019, EU Commission gathered a High-Level Group of Experts to enact Ethics Guidelines on AI.

AI technologies may result in a dilution of responsibilities due to the number of intermediaries involved. Therefore, it is essential to define a clear liability schema (i.e. determine who assumes what responsibility in the event of an algorithmic accident). Only humans should be accountable for the proper functioning of AI systems. Due Diligence processes should be put in place to assess the AI Trustworthiness can be assessed based on the information providing by the system and advising what the AI system is doing, and how decisions were taken. Transparency allows corporations to demonstrate due diligence. If we legislate and adjudicate for accountability, transparency will follow.

Trustworthy AI should respect all applicable laws and regulations. Specific due diligence can help verify the application of each of the key requirements: Human agency and oversight: AI systems should enable equitable societies by supporting human agency and fundamental rights, and not decrease, limit or misguide human autonomy. Trustworthy AI requires algorithms to be secure, reliable and robust enough to deal with errors or inconsistencies during all life cycle phases of AI systems. AI systems should be used to enhance positive social change and enhance sustainability and ecological responsibility. Mechanisms should be put in place to ensure responsibility and accountability for AI systems and their outcomes.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The specific questions guiding the workshop discussions are related to the appropriate AI Governance Framework to foster innovation while promoting human rights, economic inclusion, life-long learning education and fair distribution of wealth generated by AI Technology. The AI Transparency Institute plays a key role in organizing stronger coordination among efforts currently underway in that regard and in developing best practices in this field.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: On 23 March 2019, over 40 senior-level participants from academia, industry, civil society and international organizations met in Geneva, Switzerland for the first AI Governance Forum.

In Geneva, participants in the AI Governance Forum (<https://ai-gf.com>) identified the benefits and risks of Artificial Intelligence and the need for a specific AI Governance.

Following this first conference, the same participants proposed to submit a workshop proposal at the Internet Governance Forum in order to define a Work Plan, which formulates concrete common objectives that stakeholders set for themselves, and lays out a clear list of components for the development of operational frameworks.

These components will guide the multistakeholders policy development work within the AI Governance Program of the AI Transparency Institute. The workshop will be a milestone moment to identify concrete focus and priorities to develop policy standards and operational solutions to major AI challenges.

Expected Outcomes: The fundamental objective of the workshop is to build Human Trust in AI between disparate countries to foster social acceptance and growth creation while respecting values and principles of democracies. The participants of the AI Governance Forum have agreed upon achieving clarification and coherence with respect to the following points as a common objective :

- Applicable norms to AI systems
- Respective obligations of states and respective responsibilities and protections of other actors
- Decision-making, standards and procedures, including the escalation path for individual decisions and appeals mechanisms.
- The necessary due diligence process and transparency standards that should be applied to AI actors across borders as well as the legitimate lawfulness of AI systems prior deployment on the market.
- The implementation of AI Trustworthiness principles and appropriate metrics.
- The challenges of algorithmic detection of abusive content and making algorithmic tools more broadly available and transparent.

Best practices will be developed on those topics.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session organizers plan to facilitate and encourage interaction and participation during the session asking open questions and using Flipchart and small thematic working groups of 3-4 persons each. The organizers have experience in organizing this kind of workshops. Himanshu Verma is also a researcher in human interactions and education. He knows very well how to engage speakers in a discussion.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
 GOAL 4: Quality Education
 GOAL 5: Gender Equality
 GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
 GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
 GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
 GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
 GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
 GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
 GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #34 JUSTICE AND TRUST IN SUSTAINABLE CYBERSPACE

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Data Fairness](#)
[Digital sovereignty](#)
[Human Rights](#)

Organizer 1: Government, Intergovernmental Organization

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 4: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: [Andrea Romaoli Garcia](#), Government, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 2: [Mamadou Lo](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: Natalia Filina, Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 4: Olutoyin Justus Oloniteru, Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 5: Craig Spiezle Spiezle, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. Whereas Blockchain Election will help to resolve e-voting in traditional information system (TIS) environment that is based on centralized computing where hacking or disruptions by state and non-state actors can take place. What are the Internet Governance issues for such an environment and also in the emerging Blockchain/DLT environment where technology superpower nations (countries) can tamper with e-voting election results of even advanced countries.
 2. In Real World there is a lack of justice and trust and very difficult to follow the sustainable development goals... (to be continued)
 3. What would be the action plan in cyber world in order to make things different to avoid what happens in real world?
 4. Which are the key trends in the evolution of AI and emerges technologies and their impact on business, society and personal life?
-
2. Is the Internet a network of possibilities of the digital age or a place of limitations of our rights and freedoms? What do we want and who is the regulator - society, government, business?
 3. Which are the challenges and opportunities of Governments to manage the standardized defense, the cybersecurity community and open data?

Relevance to Theme: The Hyperconnected global community opened a new consumerist society, development strategies and business intermediation in the global economy by making feasible the use of tools or utilities to expand the manufacture process, increase knowledge, and allowing the accomplishment of multilateral business through computer communication (internet).

This new model has brought direct consequences to dynamics of capitalism, doing many companies to carry out the commercial activity in the virtual environment by offering INTANGIBLE GOODS AND SERVICES. Thus, there was a substantial increase in wealth circulating through the digitized economy in the virtual environment. This demonstrates the potential that emerging technologies have to deliver the Minimum Existential to humanity.

Alongside the opportunities and improvements that technology has brought, there are challenges and consequences that affects the humanity in all fields.

In order to fulfill the goals of the 2030 agenda, there is a need to discuss opportunities, challenges and consequences to establish the cyberspace in Trust and Equitable Justice where the Human being must be treated as the central element.

One of the benefits of technology is to provide equal access to justice and empower women and girls, it will establish the dignified life.

So, this workshop proposal aims to address cross-border data in all aspects and therefore we add remote audience.

This proposal about the Workshop is collaborating to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was scheduled, Goal 10.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The technologies such as ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, IOT, BIG DATA and digitized economy provides a new chance for governments and society to work together to restore the MINIMAL EXISTENTIAL. It encompass the economic and social aspects.

Along as side, there is a RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIGITIZED ECONOMY AND DEMOCRACY due to technologies can strengths the democratic pillars through more accountability: transparent, efficient and moral acts.

This new social and economic behavior is opening a new model of Democracy's system: NEO-CONSTRUCTIVIST DEMOCRACY where there is a broad valorization of the EXISTENTIAL MINIMUM as a goal to technological development in all fields.

This attributes set is embodying the Neo-Constructivist Democracy and holding the HUMAN such as a FOCAL

ELEMENT to establish social and economic policies to achieve the economic and educational development. Different of the past, the economic interpretation of laws isn't a way to impress the EQUITABLE JUSTICE. Thus, is required actions to make real this rules through the governmental measures and from civil society spreading the Human Being as an object to interpret laws and don't only the money.

The expectation on 17.8 goal from 2030 Agenda is in delay because we didn't reach the fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017.

The delay is one of others reasons that this Workshop on Justice & Trust to Sustainable World come on the floor in Berlin arising issues about the importance to promote the inclusive societies for sustainable development through the access to Justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, Goal 16.

In order for the volume of wealth coming up from the digital economy to include everyone and achieve human dignity at all levels, the norms on Trust need to be discussed to enable the application in the future. Currently, the digital economy and cross-border data lead to physical border to establish the smart border. Thus, some Governments are relativizing the concept on sovereignty to achieve social peace.

The international law system is asking for discussions because the hyperconnected society has brought new premises.

There is the need for more legal limits for child protection, data protection and fake news treatment. Fake news and neo-constructivist democracy are linked because groups manipulate laws to establish fraudulent elections. There are also those groups who wish to impose dictatorship using Fake News to apply the sensura in communications.

Another point, discussing the DATA GOVERNANCE in a perspective about Justice and Trust will point out new roads to the sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all is corresponding to Goal 8.

This workshop embraces the Goals: 5, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 17. Among others 17 goals, Justice is Goal 16 and we are working to promote peaceful and inclusive societies.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Mechanism - moderator.

The moderator begins introducing the speakers and introducing the discussion. After, the moderator will allow the Speakers starting the presentation.

The speakers will introduce their their point of view

Each Speaker will have 8 minutes for their presentation. After the all Speakers, will begin the session to open discuss. Then, the moderator will conclude.

Mechanism - Speaker:

We are planning to have a round table of at least 5 active speakers. All Speakers already confirmed the collaboration.

Is expected from each Speaker to present a topic addressing their point of view of his industry and addressing his point of view on the central theme. (8 min).

In the middle of the debates, the initial discussions will be amplified by the audience's interference.

The Speakers are expected to submit their final papers to the Roundtable organization by August 2019.

The Remote Speaker is under the same rules.

The proposal was attentive in seeking Speakers and members from varied regions and genres with the widest possible point of view.

Expected Outcomes: Justice & Trust in a Sustainable World by roundtable is collaborating with the IGF 2019 to envisage a world of universal respect for Human Rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination;; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity;; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. A world which invests in its children and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their

empowerment have been removed. A just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.

Thus, in the end it will be possible to produce a report with in-depth analyzes about the issues affecting children and users of the hyperconnected society and to establish an overview that will guide governments in taken-decisions.

Discussion Facilitation:

To reach the variety and the largest number of audiences, the organizer, moderator and Speakers are committed to ventilate the IGF 2019 and its programming in various media.

The remote speaker is a innovation that become the roundtable dinamic and we are planning as a remote speaker an USA Congressman.

There may be interaction between the organizer and the remote audience bringing other issues to the table.

Online Participation:

Allowing the public participation for people who register up to 12 hours before the event.

We will provide an email for receiving questions from audience up to 12 hours prior to the event. The moderator will select 5 questions for each speaker to answer.

During the session, the audience should participate by commenting or submitting questions. At this point, the moderator will select the question that matches the current content discussed of the roundtable.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will spread the session in live by facebook

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Background Paper

Reference Document: <https://c-parity.com/blog/?p=1155>

IGF 2019 WS #35 Information Governance for UN Instruments Implementation

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Big Data

Cross border data

Data Fairness

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Jared Bielby, Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 2: Peter Taiwo Akinremi, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: Bruna Santos, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

It is Our Future: Multi-Stakeholder Governance principles, structure, participation and practice for Implementation of UN Conventions and other UN Instruments

Do implementations (national, regional) meet the complexity challenges of interdisciplinary / cross-border and cross-organizational Information demands?

What role in UN cross-program Cohesion and Interoperability is in operational Big Data?

Which are the future demands in applying FAIR Data Principles for Implementation of UN Conventions and other UN Instruments?

Do national/regional Implementations reflect the requirements of Cross-Program Cohesion?

Improvement of the special role of Journalists / Media

Which Information Ethics deficits need to be addresses?

Relevance to Theme: Long-Term Consequences of current suboptimal Information Governance for national/regional Implementation of UN Conventions and other UN Instruments

Stengthen aspects in Multi-Stakeholder Participatory Governance (especially Private Sector and Civil Society/Young Generations) for strategic and operational decisionmaking

Relevance to Internet Governance: Improve Participatory Information Governance by applying basic principles, methods and techniques of Complexity Management.

Current national focal points for national/regional Implementation of UN Conventions and other UN Instruments in many cases do not have adequate mandate and capabilities to address Information Management at the complexity level that is required from the UN texts.

Clarifying the different levels of Multi-Stakeholder Information Governance (Strategy, Management, Operations, Standards, Compliance, Accountability, Decisionmaking, Politics, Media, etc.)

Format:

Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: intended agenda:

- Introduction by Session Chair(s)
- 4-5 short presentations on experiences / best practice / open demands
- breakout (~ 5 key topics)
- plenary summary

Expected Outcomes: Practical perspectives on reaching long-term resilience for society and nature

Proposals for strengthening Multi-Stakeholder Information Governance initiatives, incentives and committments supporting national/regional Implementation of UN Conventions and other UN Instruments

Discussion Facilitation:

- few short presentations on experiences / best practice / open demands
- breakout groups (~ 5 key topics)
- plenary summary

Online Participation:

- preparing questions / Polls
- collecting opinions / comments from on-site as well as remote participants

Proposed Additional Tools: [sli.do](#)

- preparing questions / Polls
- collecting opinions / comments from on-site as well as remote participants

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #36 Data-Driven Democracy: Ensuring Values in the Internet Age

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning](#)
[Digital sovereignty](#)
[Internet Ethics & Regulations](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Matthias C. Kettemann](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Nadine Abdalla](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: [Elke Greifeneder](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Jessica Berlin](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Tamirace Fakhoury](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

Ethical, political, legal and regulatory dimensions for new technologies - What is the relationship between technological, economic, ethical, political considerations and legal and regulatory frameworks in data driven technologies?

Relevance to Theme: On the one hand, digital applications based on algorithms support our everyday lives and facilitate communication, networking, information research and knowledge exchange. On the other hand, such applications can lead to dead ends, such as creating filter bubbles that throw us into an isolated environment that constantly replicates itself. This raises the question, how we can take advantage of technological innovation and the benefits of digitisation in terms of digital sovereignty without losing achievements of our social coexistence based on democratic values? Which political and legal norms would have to be shaped by standards into a holistic internet governance, so that individual sovereignty and self-determination are preserved?

In the face of large internet companies with monopoly status, users are, for example, coerced to adapt their own decisions, e.g. on data protection, acceptance of the privacy policy in practical applications. Otherwise users would miss the technological innovation and would not be able to use its advantages. Is this a framework where people are still able to shape data governance in such a way that it satisfies basic democratic values? What are the perspectives of youth and refugees thereby? And how would we be able to include them?

Regulation must ensure transparency if it does not affect the shape and scope of algorithms themselves. Everyone must know how to influence their own decisions on data and what the consequences of their decisions are.

Relevance to Internet Governance: What influence do filter bubbles and algorithms have on our social coexistence? How can the influence on our society, our political system be weighed, which standards do we need? Who should decide on the respective standards? Which values should be integrated into the development of standards?

We need a viable shift from technology-centric development and problem solving to human-centred development of technology so that humans do not have to adapt to the technology, but the technology has to be adapted to users and society in the long-term. Therefore, we have to promote an interdisciplinary discussion and provide information on the status quo, the controversial perspectives of the stakeholders, measures to be taken, and jointly develop internet governance adapted to different perspectives.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The panel consists of experts from different fields of knowledge and different regions and, furthermore, experts in practical application and international technology networks, human development and international project implementation. Thus, the panel is inter- and transdisciplinary to support a highly diverse and holistic view on data governance.

On the one hand, we have experts on technology (Dr.-Ing. Tobias Redlich) and internet governance (Dr. Kettemann, Germany) as well as information science (Prof. Greifeneder, Germany), on the other hand, we have political scientists with a non-european view sharing their insights into the political terms of democratization, governance and transformation including the perspectives of youth (Dr. Abdalla, Egypt) and refugees (Dr. Fakhoury, Lebanon). Furthermore, Jessica Berlin will support the panel with her professional knowledge on human development, public private partnerships, makers and open source hardware.

The onsite moderator Dr.-Ing. Tobias Redlich (Helmut Schmidt University Hamburg) has in-depth knowledge about participatory technology development, open source hardware, value creation and human-machine-interaction. His special concern is to promote inter- and transdisciplinary discussions on human-centered technology development and technology governance. Therefore, Dr.-Ing. Tobias Redlich initiated JF:TEC together with Prof. Dr.-Ing. Robert Weidner. In order to promote the interdisciplinary exchange of young researchers, the "Young Forum Technical Sciences" (JF:TEC) was founded on the initiative of the Laboratory Production Engineering (LaFT) of the Helmut Schmidt University (HSU). JF:TEC works on solutions to the challenges of current and future technology development and design (<http://jftec.de/>) (Issue 332: "We need a viable shift from technology-centric development to human-centred development of AI. The technology has to be adapted to users and society in the long-term.")

Dr. Kettemann will share knowledge on the normativity of technology and the design of governance from a jurisprudential point of view.

Dr. Abdalla delivers thoughts from the field of political transformation and youth movements and how basic political principles might influence the debate.

Prof. Dr. Greifeneder can support the discussion by her insights into information behavior and user experience design in relation to filter bubbles.

Dr. Fakhoury will talk about refugees and narratives of agency in the digital world.

Jessica Berlin is able to place the questions of data and internet governance within the broader framework

of international development on the background of her experience in the establishment of an international network of makers.

We expect a controversial debate beyond naive technical euphoria, which recognizes and takes into account the advantages and benefits of digital technologies, but places the debate in theoretical, practical and multi-perspective lines of arguments that emanate from people. The auditorium will be involved to the greatest extent possible.

The experts will discuss the questions and consider different positions to analyze the actual influence of AI, algorithms and filter bubbles on our society. We will support a dynamic presentation of the main diverse viewpoints by interacting with the auditorium at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the panel. Based on different points of participation we foster engagement and increase the overall learning effect. Thus, 60 minutes of the panel are reserved for participation and exchange with and within the auditorium, onsite and online.

0 Introduction of the panel

Therefore, at the beginning of the workshop, central questions and images on the topic will be shown visually via a silent presentation at the podium that will increase first thoughts on the respective themes and foster an emotional warm-up.

I First part of the panel

At the beginning of the panel each participant in the onsite and online auditorium (via tweets, posts on Facebook and pictures on instagram) is asked to write down his or her top three questions related to the theme 'Data-Driven Democracy: Ensuring Values in the Internet Age'.

Then after the introduction of the onsite moderator each panelist receives 5 minutes of speaking time (in sum 30 minutes). During this first time of the speakers the participants erase questions on their paper that may already have been answered.

After each talk the auditorium is asked to exchange thoughts by whispering in one minute (in sum 5 minutes). After all introducing talks the first question and answer session follows (max. 10 minutes) to exchange ideas with the auditorium and clarify short-term questions. The online discussion is already integrated in the question and answer round by the online moderator within this first part of the panel.

II Second part of the panel

In sum, after a maximum of 45 minutes the second part of the workshop will begin. At first the onsite moderator will summarize the first part of the panel.

Then the more intensive exchange with the present and online auditorium begins. The online discussion is conducted simultaneously in the second part and integrated onsite as far as possible, which is the responsibility of the online moderator.

After the first 20 minutes of the second part of the panel, the auditorium again is asked to conduct a whispered exchange with their sitting neighbour for a maximum of 5 minutes to enhance learning effects. Afterwards the onsite including online question and answer panel discussion will be continued.

III Result of the workshop

As a result of the workshop, the central positions and possible measures are to be derived. The onsite moderator will summarize the discussion.

At the end we want to deliver the auditorium a takeaway in form of supplemented material and a handout of the main policy questions we are going to raise during the panel.

Expected Outcomes: The central lines of argumentation around data governance from the perspective of engineering sciences, law, information sciences and political sciences as well as from the perspective of practitioners, makers, youth and refugees should become clear from an international perspective.

Discussion Facilitation:

Wide range of exchange within the audience, between the podium and the audience as well as the integration of the online community is the aim of the organizational team (for this purpose 60 minutes are reserved). To this end, the date of the workshop will also be announced in the existing community of individual speakers and organizers in order to ensure the participation of the international community.

Before the beginning of the workshop the auditorium will see pictures and citations as kind of warm-up and inspiring first thoughts about the theme. Quite before the panel begins participants will be asked to write down their three most important questions concerning the panel to ensure that the most pressing questions are answered or discussed as the panel progresses. We will use the participative method of whispered exchange of thoughts after each talk to increase the knowledge exchange and the participants' engagement. There will be 10 minutes Q & A after the first talks of the panelists. Afterwards the onsite moderator will summarize the first part of the panel to introduce the more intensive Q & A onsite, supported by online participation and discussion, that shapes the entire process of the second part of the panel only interrupted by a whispered exchange in the middle.

Online Participation:

We will use the official online participation tool by IGF to support and include online participation. The online community will receive the chance to follow the panel and participate at any time. The online moderator will be highly active and engaged.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will support the social media engagement by posts on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. In order to support the work of the online moderator, if possible, colleagues from the local organizations will be consulted for support, including linguistic translation of the posts/tweets at the specific time of the workshop. The online moderator will collect as well as cluster the comments and in coordination with the onsite moderator will always bring questions of the online community live into the discussion.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #52 AI Perspectives and Challenges of Developing Nation

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Accountability

Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning

Internet Ethics

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: [Lucena Claudio](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Gnanajeyaraman Rajaram](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Shreedeeep Rayamajhi](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [NADIRA AL-ARAJ](#), Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1. How should Developing nation participate in the Artificial Intelligence governance process and how they can participate in developing standard of Artificial Intelligence governance ?
2. what are the challenges and problems of developing nations in regards to Artificial Intelligence ?
3. How can we ensure Multistakeholder participation while ensuring the rights, policy and standards of Artificial Intelligence?

Relevance to Theme: The discussion on the AI perspective and challenges of developing nation started with a survey that we did. We are hosting a session in Asia Pacific School of Internet Governance(APSIG) 2019 which is to be held in Thailand.

APSIG 2019 Program

<https://sites.google.com/site/apsigasia/2019-apsig>

Link to the Research Report

<https://www.slideshare.net/ShreedeeepRayamajhi/final-survey-report-on-ai-...>

We want to bring the over all voice of Developing nation.

we are more over planning to continue the discussion to a greater level of creating a better outcome of papers and report which can help in developing better policy and standards. We have already completed the survey which incorporated the voice of 50 Leaders from developing countries

<https://www.slideshare.net/ShreedeeepRayamajhi/final-survey-report-on-ai-...>

It can help the community to understand the real challenges and problems of the developing nation and help us create better standards and mechanism to ensure mutistakeholder and collaboration . Further we are planning to start grassroots level discussion at vasriou program that we participate like SIGs, Nation IGF etc

Relevance to Internet Governance: Our session focuses on the challenges and Issues of AI at basic levels. These level of discussions and research helps to identify the basic indicator and helps to bridge the gaps. Like today there is an issue of standardization of AI values which is emerging among the different economies. The problem that currently hinders is the lack of voice and resources in developing countries. The discussion and research help to level the understanding and knowledge of AI practiced in developing and lower economies. More over we are exercising the experiences and knowledge with exposure to various regional event like APSIG where we are discussing the finding of the research that we did so it will be helpful for all stakeholders in context of how and what they use it for.

APSIG 2019 Program

<https://sites.google.com/site/apsigasia/2019-apsig>

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Internet has been a boom in the developing and lower economies but in-terms of policy and standard the level of awareness and collaboration is very less. From adapting the international standards to following the digital and basic rights of people it differentiates hugely according to region and geography. With such gaps the lack of visibility of issues and context is a challenge for all.

Many of the times, lower or developing economies are marginalized due to lack of participation and various other means. We are trying to bridge that gap creating better awareness and information so that at least the issues, challenges, and problems can be highlighted and brought to the table in a more scientific and collaborative way. Though the IGF is a multistakeholder process but due to lack of awareness, knowledge and information a lot of the times countries and leaders are left out.

similarly, in context of Artificial intelligence there is a big gap of understanding and knowledge of developing nations and their challenges.

Grassroots level interventions needs to be encourage and should be adopted in multiple ways so that more data, more information about the challenges and problems can be acquired and we can ensure internet for all creating a better governance model.

Our session helps to directly highlight the current challenges of developing countries in context of the evolving technology and its practice which is currently marginalizing the citizen from their rights.

Agenda

1. Exploring the finding of the research
2. Sharing experience of the regional APSIG 2019 knowledge and understanding
3. Intervention of discussion at individual level in different geography
4. Collaborating with the voice in developing resource for standard development process

We have allotted 10 minutes for the five speakers and the remaining would be Q/A talking about intervention and policy process.

Claudio Lucena Policy Expert

Gnanajeyaraman Rajaram Academic Sector

Shreedeep Rayamajhi Journalist, Activist and ICT4D consultant (moderator)

Nadira Al Raj Technical Community

Maheeshwara buddhika bandara kirindigoda Private Sector (online moderator)

Aris Ignacio Philippines Academic sector

Sajina Karki, Gender Expert and lawyer

Expected Outcomes: We are planning to bring in the knowledge and first-hand experience shared by our leaders about the current practice of AI in terms of Region, gender and in various other form which can be a helpful tool of creating a collaborative open policy making process for developing AI core values. Similarly, one thing we would like to highlight is AI is currently is in its developing stage where it needs proper environment and collaboration for helping humanity. Limiting and creating negative assumption can be a big draw back in its development and future.

We needs a collaborative and multistakeholder environment for creating the core values.

We will continue the policy level discussion adding value to the regional and subregional events like SIG and IGF Spreading knowledge and awareness.

Our expectation and outcomes

- 1.Raise awareness about AI challenges and starts possible discussion in developing and lower economies
2. Participate in Policy development process
3. Engage in research and facilitate the resources and data
4. collaborate and network with leaders

Discussion Facilitation:

Agenda

1. Exploring the finding of the research
2. Sharing experience of the regional APSIG 2019 knowledge and understanding
3. Intervention of discussion at individual level in different geography
4. Collaborating with the voice in developing resource for standard development process

We have allotted 10 minutes for the five speakers and the remaining would be Q/A talking about intervention and policy process.

Claudio Lucena Policy Expert Brazil

Gnanajeyaraman Rajaram Academic Sector India

Shreedeep Rayamajhi Journalist, Activist and ICT4D consultant (moderator) Nepal

Nadira Al Raj Technical Community Palestine
Maheeshwara buddhika bandara kirindigoda Private Sector (online moderator) SRILANKA
Aris Ignacio Philippines Academic sector Philipines
Sajina Karki, Gender Expert and lawyer Nepal

The session is planned in 3 ways

1. The presentation of Research
2. Sharing experience and information of APSIG2019
3. Expertise ideas and experience of the topic
4. Question and Answer

Online Participation:

Our online moderator will be managing the online participation tool. we highly prioritize the online participation and will focus more towards the communication and interest of the remote participants.

Proposed Additional Tools: we are planning to use Social media with a definite social media plan. Till now we have created a strategic plan of using twitter and Facebook with focused hash tag like #IGF2019 #AI4equality #AlandDevelopingcountries #AIProblemsandchallenges

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #70 How much is the data? Finding the value of data for growth

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Data driven economy](#)
[Data localisation](#)
[Economic Development](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Yasodara Córdova](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Stefan Dercon](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Anita Gurumurthy](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

- What is the value of data? Are there appropriate metrics and tools to assess its values?
- Do all global players benefit from data equally?
- How to make sure all countries and all citizens share in the benefits of data?

Relevance to Theme: Digital goods and services lack a physical existence making it difficult to identify where the transaction took place and the value it created. People in developing countries represent a big share of digital services' user base, which means that a large amount of the data collected and processed by technology companies originate in these countries. However, multinational companies are rarely based in developing countries, which means most of the taxes from their profits are accrued in richer countries. Developing countries have increasingly discussed and implemented 'data localisation policies', in attempts to capture some of the value attached to data produced within its borders. Recent examples of such policies include Russia's digital sovereignty bill, which requires all internet traffic in the country to be directed through state-controlled routing points (which critics are calling an "Internet Iron Curtain"), India's draft data privacy bill, which recommends forcing firms to store a copy of all personal data provided by Indian consumers in the country, and Vietnam's cybersecurity law, which requires internet companies to open representative offices in Vietnam and provide user data to the government when requested. Data localisation policies are a poor pathway for inclusive growth, as forcing companies to store data on local servers will not change where value-added processing takes place, but it will raise the cost of doing cross-border business.

Designing alternative policies to ensure developing countries share in the gains of the data harnessed within their territories requires facing two sets of challenges. First, more research and in-depth debates are required in order to understand the value of data and the role it plays in the global digital economy. Second, it is necessary to develop mechanisms to ensure that the value created through data collected in developing countries will be harnessed by its citizens and translated into public policies for inclusive growth. These are two big challenges for data governance which this workshop aims to address.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In the digital age, marked by technological advancements in transportation, logistics, and information flow, data has been universally acknowledged as a precious asset – often compared to valuables such as oil and gold. Many pressing concerns of the digital age – including taxation, competition policy, and intellectual property law, among others – can only be effectively tackled by measuring and understanding the value of data. However, there are no effective metrics or tools to assess the value of the intangible assets that power the digital economy, making it difficult to compare the effects of global policies across different contexts and to implement effective governance measures. This section will tackle this conceptual and methodological challenge, investigating how value is created and which are the policy and regulatory alternatives available for developing countries to capture this value.

Format:

Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: This workshop will take the format of a birds of feather session and will bring together a diverse group of speakers to discuss the value of data in the digital age and how to make sure developing countries benefit from it. As data is a complex and multidimensional concept, the session will gather experts from very different backgrounds who have been exploring the challenges of the data economy. Moreover, as the challenges of data loom especially large in countries with limited capability, we invited speakers with experience working in developing nations.

Yasodara Cordova is a software developer and industrial designer working for the World Bank with civic tech and is the leader of the project Data for Development, which investigates how to create data markets and governance frameworks that are more beneficial to the needs of local businesses, societal participation, and overall welfare in developing countries. Yasodara will give a technical perspective to the issue at stake and represent an international organisation. Professor Stefan Dercon is the former Chief Economist of the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom and one of the academic directors of the Pathways for Prosperity Commission, who will be able to discuss the economics of data and what are the methodological challenges associated with measuring it. Anita Gurumurthy is a founding member and executive director of IT for Change, where she leads research with a focus on governance, democracy, and gender justice. Her work reflects a keen interest in southern frameworks and the political economy of internet governance and data and surveillance and she will be the representative from civil society on the panel.

Speakers will carry out discussions without any pre-planned agenda and no slide presentation. The moderator will open the session by introducing the speakers and the relevance of the question addressed by

the workshop in 4 minutes. Each speaker will then have 7 minutes to address the questions: 1) What is the value of data?, and 2) How to make sure all countries and all citizens share in the benefits of data? After the first round of contributions from speakers, participants from the audience (both in the room and remote) will be invited to engage and the floor will be open for the first round of comments, which will last 20 minutes. Speakers will then have 5 minutes each for a second round of contributions. The floor will be open for a second round of comments from the audience for 15 minutes and each speaker will then provide their final remarks in 5 minutes.

There will be a timekeeper helping the table to know when to move the discussion forward. The moderator will encourage participants to follow the time limits strictly and will make sure that the discussion is dynamic and interactive. Both the onsite and online moderators will be committed with ensuring diversity of participation and will attempt to prioritise questions from members of under-represented groups.

Expected Outcomes: With this workshop we want to shed light of the complexities of measuring and assessing the value of data and the importance of building bridges between different expertise when addressing these challenges. We also expect the workshop to be the start of a promising policy and research agenda, fostering the debate about how to ensure developing countries share in the economic benefits of data in the digital age.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderators will ask questions to the audience and make sure that the discussion is dynamic and interactive. They will provide equal opportunities for onsite and remote participants to intervene and engage with speakers in a respectful but insightful manner. Both onsite and online moderators will be committed with ensuring diversity of participation, and will attempt to prioritise questions from members of under-represented groups.

Online Participation:

The official online platform will be used to allow remote participants to watch/listen to the discussions and also to give them the opportunity to ask for the floor remotely, sending questions and contributions which will be brought to the discussion by the online moderator.

Proposed Additional Tools: There will be an official #hashtag associated to the workshop and all participants will be encouraged to use it on social media (Twitter/Facebook/Wechat). The online moderator will keep an eye on remote participants on the IGF online participation platform and also on social media platforms, sharing comments posted with the official hashtag and giving remote participants the opportunity to ask questions during the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #81 Data Governance and Economic Development

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Michael Pisa, Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 2: Kathleen McGowan, Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 3: Aaranson Susan, Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Policy Question(s):

How can policymakers in low and middle income countries maximize the benefits and minimize the risks associated with the rapid expansion of data-driven business models in the developing world?

What are the tradeoffs associated with implementing different approaches to data governance, including specific elements of the GDPR, in developing economies?

How can governments foster the requisite institutions and broader ecosystem to ensure that personal digital data is managed equitably, responsibly, and in ways that safeguard civil liberties and strengthen open societies? What different opportunities and obstacles do governments in lower income countries face in this regard?

Relevance to Theme: Data Governance and Economic Development: Privacy, Access, and Innovation

Governments worldwide are reconsidering (or considering for the first time) how they approach data governance and data privacy, prompted in part by the increased attention paid to the risks of misusing personal data and the EU's introduction of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in 2018. The GDPR looms large in these discussions because it provides a rigorous, consumer-centric model for countries to emulate and because of its potential impact on trade in data-based services. Although a growing number of countries in the developing world are incorporating elements of the GDPR into their own data protection rules, questions remain as to whether the approach is a good fit for these countries, given concerns that it could stifle innovation and that implementing it effectively requires a high degree of legal and technical capacity and a strong institutional framework. At the same time, increased attention is being paid to the importance of open access to data.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The desire by a growing number of governments in low and middle income countries to reassess how they engage with large tech companies, combined with a lack of rigorous evidence about policy efficacy, has resulted in a mishmash of approaches - including outright bans, social media taxes, and data localization requirements - that endanger the (mostly) open nature of the internet.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: We will have several subject matter experts at the roundtable including the speakers listed below and will ask representatives from civil society and government in low and middle income countries to attend and encourage them to share their views on their policy priorities.

The discussion will focus on identifying developing country priorities for tech governance and areas where global and regional governance solutions may be helpful.

Expected Outcomes: The aim of the workshop is to bridge the gap between internet policy and economic development experts and help both groups better understand the tech governance priorities of policymakers in LMICs, with a focus on how policymakers are approaching issues related to privacy, access, and innovation.

The information shared at the discussion will feed into work done by the Center for Global Development, Future State, and the Centre for International Governance Innovation that seeks to give more voice to LMIC policymakers and civil society on global discussions regarding data governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

We intend to provide a list of discussion questions to potential participants ahead of the meeting.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #83 Different Parties' Role in PI Protection: AP's Practices

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data privacy & protection

Data protection

Users rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Yuxiao Li, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Yanqing Hong, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Robert Yonaitis, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

The full title of this workshop is "Different Parties' Roles in Personal Information Protection: Practices and Attempts in the view of the Asia-Pacific Region".

This workshop will focus on the following questions:

1. What should we do to achieve the balance between the innovation of data-driven technology, application & services, and personal information protection?
2. What is each party's role and responsibility in the process of personal information protection, including government agencies, civil societies, technical communities, private sectors, and individuals?
3. The value and experience of the Asia-Pacific Region's practices and attempts, in comparison with EU's measures and regulations.

Relevance to Theme: Personal Information protection is crucial in data governance. Nowadays we are confronting more and more privacy leakage incidents, illegal transactions of personal information in underground markets, and unreasonable collection, usage & transfer of them from information technology enterprises. Emerging technologies and applications such as 5G, IoT and AI cannot be developed without sufficient data as well as trust and confidence from individuals. Therefore, balancing personal information protection with technical innovation is of great value in data governance area.

Asia-Pacific region has a massive number of Internet users (especially in China and India). However, it's also the region who has the most prominent imbalance in data governance, due to the region's diverse political systems, governance capabilities, cultures and development levels. In recent years, the Asia-Pacific region has come to realize the importance of strengthening data governance. Countries like Singapore, Japan, Korea, Indonesia, China and so on have enacted laws & regulations or taken actions to build or amend their personal information protection systems. Carrying out such a workshop to exchange and share experience, will, on the one hand, form a good mechanism for interaction, and on the other hand, explore the value of the practice in Asia-Pacific region in a global perspective.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Given the fact that the Internet development in a majority of Asia-Pacific countries starts late, the region contributes less to formation of Internet governance in the early stages. But today, as Asia-Pacific is becoming the most active gathering place for Internet innovation and the most dynamic scenario of Internet governance, balancing personal information protection with value creation is especially an urgent need of this area.

Over the past decade, experience in Internet governance has demonstrated the importance of multi-parties' participation. However, the Asia Pacific perspective has not been thoroughly explored in the past IGFs, it is essential for the world to see Asia-Pacific's views and efforts. We hope the attempts and practices from governments, civil societies, private sectors and individuals in the Asia-Pacific region will enrich the model of Internet governance. And we wish to work with different parties to form a joint force to promote personal information security.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: 1. Opening Session - 5 minutes

The moderators will start off the session by welcoming the panelists, framing the topics and introducing the purpose and arrangement of the workshop.

2. Presentation - 25 minutes

The purpose of the presentation is to bring together various parties, including representatives from the government, civil society, enterprise, university and think tank, to promote the communications in personal information protection. Panelists from China, Singapore and Japan will introduce personal information protection legislation and measures that have been taken in their countries and review different parties' roles. They will also share their opinions on how to achieve the balance this workshop aims to discuss. The speakers are as follows:

(1) Mr. Li Yuxiao, Secretary-general of CyberSecurity Association of China (Civil Society, Industry Association, China)

(2) Mr. Hong Yanqing, Senior Researcher at Law and Development Academy at Peking University (Civil Society, University, China)

(3) Mr. Robert B.Yonaitis, Privacy Protection Solutions Architect at Huawei Technologies (Private Sector, Company, United States)

(4) Mrs. Clarisse Girot, Data Privacy Project Lead at Asian Business Law Institute (ABLI) (Civil Society, Research Institute, Singapore)

(5) Mr. Hiroshi Miyashita, Former Officer of Personal Information Protection in the Cabinet Office of Japan (Government, Japan)

3. Discussion and Q&A - 25 minutes

After the presentation, the moderator will engage the guests from the U.S, Russia and the EU in a lively discussion to get their comment on personal information protection issues in the Asia-Pacific region from the aspect of government authority and technical community, etc. They will also initiate dialogue on sharing

best practices and shed light on the concerns on the cooperation of personal information protection at international level.

Guests include:

- (1) Guest from Cyberspace Administration of China (Government, China)
- (2) Mr. Werner Zorn, Father of Germany Internet (Civil Society, Germany)
- (3) Ms. Fanny Coudert, Legal Officer of European Data Protection Supervisor (Government, EU)
- (4) Mr. Paul Wilson, General Director of APNIC (Technical Community, Australia)
- (5) Mr. Leonid Todorov, General Manager of APTLD (Technical Community, Russia)
- (6) Mr. Bruce McConnell, Global Vice President of EastWest Institute (Civil Society, United States)

The floor will then be open for Q & A both on-site and online audience.

4. Closing Session - 5 minutes

Expected Outcomes: 1. Collect advice, including suggestions on how to balance personal information protection with technology innovation; and suggestions on the roles and responsibilities of each parties.
2. Explore the practice and measures in the Asia-Pacific Region with referential value.

Discussion Facilitation:

This workshop session includes onsite and online discussion and Q&A.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #94 Effective Local Governance: a framework for Data Governance

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Accountability
AI Safety
Surveillance Capitalism

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Seema Sharma, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Bose Styczynski Annika, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Arnab Bose, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

Are methods in effective local governance also methods for effective data governance? What does this paradigm look like? How will AI or DLT play a role in this? How will sustainable development goals be accounted for in this process? Is decentralisation possible in the context of data governance (not only national but sub-national too)?

Relevance to Theme: This workshop will focus on identifying best approaches to ensure the development of human-centric data governance frameworks at national, regional and international levels. It will take the narrative further to sub-national and local data governance paradigms. The workshop will showcase research done across several cities including Delhi NCR and Berlin Area. It will also showcase the work done in Delhi NCR to instil resilience in local communities using a combination of online and offline methods and also bring in a live case on data governance being tried in Delhi NCR including including some of the poorest neighbourhoods and/or with the poorest sections of the society.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The research being cited (attached) for this workshop narrates that there is a particular problem till recently which created a disconnect between global/national policy to local realities in India. While some of these disconnects have been addressed, many persist and may pose as a dangerous risk towards sustainable development of emerging economies including India. Additions to the research has pointed out that while the internet could have reduced the disconnect several interviews with local stakeholders in India and Germany has pointed that the internet, its present architecture, platforms, business models, and governance of the internet are increasing the disconnect. This workshop will also deliberate on the method used for creating the narrative and data collection which is the Gender, Age and Disabilities (GAD) lens of inclusion.

Format:

Debate - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: The title of the workshop is: Effective Local Governance: a framework for Data Governance. The workshop will be formatted in a unique debate style format where initial discussant will propose the idea/motion of the debate that is 'effective local governance as a framework for data governance is a viable and suitable option'. Another discussant will oppose the idea; pointers will also be taken from the audience with a separation of those for or against the motion. Other speakers will also add to the debate taking sides; the lead/initial discussant will have a closing remark. The debate will have a moderator to track timeline and final say and give the opinion of the house.

Expected Outcomes: This workshop will evaluate if the proposed framework is suitable as a paradigm for data governance. Will deliberate on the usage of the Gender, Age and Disability lens to evaluate governance paradigms. This workshop would look into the role of AI/DLT/emerging technologies and its evolution in terms of Data Governance. The format of the workshop compels participants to create a narrative of their own, and also to understand the paradigms of Data Governance and corresponding notions of inclusion. The narrative becomes more compelling with the usage of the Gender Age and Disability lens, and the concepts of Local Governance. In other words this workshop seeks to create a narrative by which participants can start looking at the internet as a platform for intervention to improve the quality of life, and in this scheme of things data is a key ingredient. Participants attending the workshop both on line and on site will be able to appreciate the role of data, internet, AI/DLT, Local Governance, Inclusion, interconnected-ness, human centricity and sustainable development in one platform.

Discussion Facilitation:

This workshop is being organised by three University Professors, and also a course on the Governance of Artificial Intelligence and Distributed Ledger technologies. Course participants will be eagerly looking forward to taking part. One of the organisers is a German National. There will also be many online participants. Organiser will circulate the workshop information widely across several universities, agencies, and will also advertise across various channels using IGF networks.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: Yes, we will use our social media and other online/offline channels to participate in the programme. We have several disability centric, women centric, age/youth centric organisations where the workshop organiser are a part of as a network- and these networks will be utilised.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #103 How journalists can hold algorithms to account

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Accountability](#)
[Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning](#)
[Innovation](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: ,

Speaker 1: [Ansgar Koene](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Vidushi Marda](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Judith Duportail](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Jillian York](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can journalists and the media contribute to internet governance through the investigation of algorithms?

What are the policy-level issues that need to be addressed to enable investigations on algorithms?

Relevance to Theme: Artificial intelligence impacts the lives of citizens and corporations alike. Despite its omnipresence, assessing the role AI plays in driving policy and the economy is no easy task, not to mention bringing AI to account. Additionally, AI is often anthropomorphised, ascribed agency and intentionality, and used as a curtain to conceal their creators' and operators' intentions and biases.

Ensuring that journalists and civil society can and do investigate algorithms and AI is a prerequisite for human-centric governance. Current rules can make it very hard to hold algorithms – or, in fact, their creators and operators – to account. The workshop will explore which levers can be activated in order for journalists to investigate AI effectively and how governance could be adjusted to ensure that a balance be found between the need for openness and the need for privacy and confidentiality, be it at the commercial or administrative level.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Algorithms largely determine what kind of content users are exposed to. Content moderation relies heavily on them. Small changes to algorithms can have a significant impact on publishers and news outlets in terms of traffic and financial sustainability. Although access to information and free expression is a priority for sustainable development, the use of AI can hamper efforts directed at both these goals. Remedying this is difficult, however, due to the closed and complex nature of the underlying code, which is largely exempt from oversight and is often a closely guarded industry secret. Furthermore, the engineers who design algorithms and managers who make decisions to deploy them do not always understand (or care about) their program's decision-making processes. Given the multi-stakeholder nature of the challenge at hand, this proposal aims to offer a hands-on way to demonstrate what algorithmic transparency and accountability looks like in practice.

Format:

Other - 90 Min

Format description: The workshop is a hands-on simulation, where participants play the role of journalists investigating an algorithm.

It requires a room with chairs that can be moved (to create groups) and no tables (the workshop can be adapted to a different setting).

It is designed for 40 participants at a maximum.

Description: ## Introduction to the topic of algorithm accountability (5 minutes)

Review of 3 examples and how they are investigated (15 minutes):

Compas (judiciary, United States, investigated by ProPublica), Schufa (credit reference, Germany, investigated among others by Der Spiegel) and Sesame Credit (credit reference, China, investigated by scholars).

Introduction of the simulation (15 minutes):

Workshop moderators will introduce an imaginary algorithm to the participants. The algorithm under scrutiny will be a matching algorithm similar to those running in real-world social search apps (which includes matchmaking apps such as Tinder and OkCupid). In the United States, two in five heterosexual couples and three in five homosexual couples met online (Rosenfeld et al., 2019), so that matching algorithms can reinforce exo- or endogamic practices at a very large scale, changing or inducing caste-like structures throughout society, not to mention the various stereotypes a matching algorithm can reinforce (e.g. if it favors people of a certain type who behave in a certain way).

Participants will have to answer a series of questions, such as:

- Why is the issue of public interest?
- What can happen at the personal level if the algorithm is biased against certain persons? At the societal level?
- How could the algorithm be investigated?

- What would you need to assess the effects of the algorithm?
- How can it be communicated in a news outlet?

Hands-on simulation (30 minutes):

Participants, in groups of five to 10 (max. four groups), are given a stack of printed material, in order to help them ideate on the topic. The papers given include the (imaginary) profile of the researcher on the social search app, a description of the matching service, a selection of (imaginary) profiles which were seen by the researcher during preliminary research, the terms of use of the service, the patents filed by the service provider and excerpts from relevant legislation in certain jurisdiction.

Workshop facilitators discuss issues with participants as they carry out their task.

The material is also published online on the online participation platform of the IGF. Online participants are invited to share their ideas, which are then reported to the in-room participants in the presentation of results.

Presentation of results (20 minutes):

Each group present its results to the room. Workshop moderators highlight when a solution they offer is especially relevant to the topic - or on the contrary, when it is impractical.

Wrap-up and conclusion (5 minutes).

—

References

M Rosenfeld, RJ Thomas, and Sonia Hausen, 2019. "Disintermediating your Friends." [draft paper]

Expected Outcomes: Participants will:

- Understand why it is important to hold algorithms to account
- Be made aware of the link between algorithmic accountability and Internet governance
- Appreciate what is required from platforms to make their algorithms interpretable, and what is required to explain the issue to different audiences
- Receive first-hand experience in the intricacies of investigating algorithms

Discussion Facilitation:

During the simulation, which resembles in its format to breakout group discussions, each group will benefit from the presence of an expert who will foster the conversation as needed (for instance, by pointing out which are the most interesting bits of information in long documents such as the Terms of Service or the patent).

The fifth expert will moderate the online conversation and link it to the in-room ones.

During the presentation of the results, all moderators will make sure to highlight a diversity of viewpoints, diverse both in their content and in their geographic origin (investigating an algorithm may not be made in the same way in California and in Bihar).

Online Participation:

The IGF tool WebEx will be set up for a new meeting associated with the workshop, were remote participants will be able to follow the workshop and where, during the hands-on sessions, the documents will be made available in electronic format.

The online moderator will guide the discussion on the online participation platform just as the in-room experts help offline participants.

Proposed Additional Tools: The online pendant of the workshop, on the Online Participation Platform, will be advertised on the social media channels of the moderators.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #109 Can tech regulation improve news media sustainability?

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data driven economy

Economic Development

News Media

Organizer 1: ,

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Mark Nelson](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Mira Milosevic](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Elena Perotti](#), Private Sector, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 4: [Hamadou Tidiane Sy](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 5: [Laura Schneider](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

With the news media languishing from the loss of advertising revenues to the big digital platforms, can new regulations make it easier for news organizations to pay the bills required to sustain independent journalism?

How will new regulations on social media platforms and other internet tech companies impact the ability of news media organizations to remain financially viable?

How do we pay for the production of high quality, independent news media in the digital age? What role might tech sector regulation play in this regard?

Relevance to Theme: Currently, the majority of financial business models in the digital sphere revolve around access to user data, which serves as the basis for targeting advertising. In fact, the disruption of the advertising market from legacy media to digital platforms is what has jeopardized the ability of news organizations to fund independent journalism. Thus, the primary issue at stake is essentially one about data governance, which is why this track is the best fit for this workshop.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Around the world, people are increasingly accessing news and information via the internet. Thus, the laws, policies, and even physical infrastructure of the internet are incredibly important in determining what news and info people have access to. Moreover, the digital revolution has disrupted the traditional news media business model based on advertising. However new tech regulation being implemented in many countries will most likely, once again, alter the digital media ecosystem and have broader impacts on news media. More discussion and debate are needed at the international internet governance level in order to understand and prepare for these changes.

Format: Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: Worldwide in 2019, a raft of new laws and policies aimed at regulating the tech sector – in particular social media platforms – were debated or even sometimes implemented. This includes national laws mandating takedown of disinformation and/or hate speech, new copyright protections for news content in the EU, updated data privacy regulations, and even anti-competition policies that could lead to the break-up of large tech firms. While much time has been spent analyzing the freedom of expression implications of these new policies, few have looked at how these changes to the digital ecosystem will impact one of the great conundrums of today's media business: How do we pay for the production of high quality, independent news media in the digital age? With the news media languishing from the loss of advertising revenues to the big digital platforms, can new regulations make it easier for news organizations to pay the bills required to sustain independent journalism?

This panel will explore how tech regulation may impact the news media in terms of any changes to advertising dynamics, data governance, and the overall financial sustainability of all types of news outlets. We will look at competition policies and anti-trust “safe harbor” proposals and explore whether news producers will be able to make the case for a more equitable sharing of revenues. Particular focus will be on how regulation may impact small and independent outlets in developing countries. Speakers include representative from news publishers, media support organizations, journalists, legal experts, and national media regulators.

Expected Outcomes: This session is being organized by the newly formed IGF Dynamic Coalition on the Sustainability of Journalism and News Media. The goal is to discuss this emerging topic of interest and to also identify stakeholders present at the IGF who may wish to become more engaged. This discussion at this session will inform the ongoing research agenda of the DC and the results will be circulated within the journalism support and media development communities.

Discussion Facilitation:

This session is meant to be highly interactive and take advantage of the overwhelming expertise of IGF participants - both onsite and online. The onsite moderator will begin the round table by allowing each of the invited speakers to introduce themselves and talk about their perspective of the issue for no more than 3-5 minutes. The moderator will then ask one follow-up question for the entire panel. After this initial discussion, the floor will be opened to questions from audience members - both onsite and online. The goal is to generate a lively discussion in which a variety of perspectives are aired.

Online Participation:

This session will have a dedicated online moderator who will make sure that all comments and questions submitted online are shared with the audience onsite. This online participation tool is particularly important for this session as one of our goals it to have a set of perspectives that are geographically diverse. Many of the individuals and groups concerned with news media sustainability in the digital age will not necessarily be able to travel to Berlin for the IGF, so we will prioritize their participation via the online platform.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will highly promote this session on social media. We will encourage people to use the official online participation tool as this makes it easier to track comments and questions.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Theme: Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: ,

Organizer 3: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 4: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Sergio Amadeu da Silveira Silveira, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: Chris Marsden, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Scott Cunningham, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Lorena Jaume-Palasi, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What are the main algorithm dimensions to consider in the challenge of regulating its use in political campaigns considering different countries electoral processes experience?

Relevance to Theme: Algorithms play a central role in controlling the flow of information in the digital era, becoming a crucial element in social life. The networked society witnessed the enormous dissemination of algorithms into a broad variety of social activities. Search engines help us to find a way through the web; recommendation algorithms map our preferences defining what is relevant to see and what is not; pairing on social networks are supported by algorithms; and so on. As data collection advances, the models behind algorithms become more robust, predictive, precise and better oriented, making it possible to anticipate and even influence individual choices and behaviors. However, this increasing power that arises from the use of algorithms is not equally distributed. Knowledge inequalities and data concentration have favored a specific group of actors who gained prominence in a global scale in economic, cultural and political fields. During electoral processes this prominence becomes evident. Digital platforms, search engines and Big Data Marketing Firms mediate much of the political debate and employ advanced data analysis methods to accomplish their objectives. But the potential impact of algorithms in electoral processes has raised concerns about the reach of the influence that these actors may produce and the risks of undermining democratic processes.

The surprising victory of the Leave campaign during the Brexit referendum in 2016 is an example. The victory made the headlines of newspapers and magazines all around the world. It is worth to remember that the United Kingdom's presence in the European Block had several advantages. David Cameron, re-elected in 2015, a year before the referendum, was one of the important public figures to oppose Brexit. The fact that Cameron supported the Remain campaign made both communication apparatus of the conservative party - his party - and that of the Labor party - that was reportedly in favor of the Remain campaign - to be used against Brexit. Even so, the Leave campaign, which was led by a tiny far-right party, the UK Independence Party - UKIP, was victorious. The role of the use of algorithms in the referendum campaign is still an issue for debate.

The spread of fake news in the presidential campaigns of USA in 2016 and in Brazil in 2018 is another example. The increase of disinformation in electoral process have put more pressure on the debate about the creation of legal, political and governance instruments to deal with the challenge of regulating (not only) algorithms.

The workshop proposes to gather researchers, platform representatives, public agents and other civil society actors from different countries to bring experiences from different political contexts in order to discuss algorithm dimensions and propositions to the regulation of its use in political campaigns. From algorithm dimensions we understand the ways in which the introduction of algorithms into human practices may have political ramifications, as explored by Gillespie Tarleton, in his paper The Relevance of Algorithms, 2016. Some important algorithm dimensions are Patterns of inclusion, Evaluation of relevance, Algorithmic

objectivity, Production of calculated publics, which will be explored during the workshop. Others may be proposed.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Considering algorithms as sets of rules that are applied to one or more initial inputs transforming them into a final output, even if we do not see their codes and do not know how they work, we do know their outputs and efficiency, and, more important, we can assess their capabilities and trust their results. This would not be an issue if algorithms were just a simple agglomeration of commands that blindly perform their tasks, but, as its uses impacts economy, culture and politics, we can surmise that algorithms may reproduce inequalities and serve purposes that may be of interest only to particular groups and not to the society at large.

The pervasiveness of algorithms combined with their invisibility influences social participation in complex social processes - such as the three political events mentioned above. Thus, we can assume that algorithms play a sort of power that exercises a kind of discipline over others. In this sense, discussing the development of legal, political and governance instruments to regulate this crucial element of the networked society - the algorithms - is central to the global Internet governance debate, insofar as unintended influences of its uses can put at risk the Internet's development potential and jeopardize democratic processes in different countries.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The workshop will be divided into three blocks. In the first block we will have three presentations of 7 to 8 minutes each. Moderator will open the workshop with a 3 minutes explanation of the session and will give the floor to the speakers. First presentation will be about the Brexit Referendum. The second one will be about the USA 2016 presidential election, and the third one about the 2018 Brazilian presidential election. Speakers will be oriented to prepare their presentations considering the following topics: 1) General context; 2) Main actors involved (this includes not only political actors but also digital platforms, big data marketing firms, etc.); 3) The role of algorithms in the main communication strategies used by political actors. The second block will be an open debate where participants and remote participants will be invited to present their ideas and make questions to the speakers, considering one questions: Are there similarities and possible analogies about the use of algorithm in political campaigns in different countries? Participants will be given 3 minutes to present their ideas. In the third block, participants will be invited to propose up to 3 dimensions to be considered regarding the challenge of regulating the use of algorithms in political campaigns.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop will produce a list of dimensions and propositions to be considered to produce legal, political and governance instruments to deal with the challenge of regulating the use of algorithms in political campaigns.

Discussion Facilitation:

The discussion will be facilitated by the onsite moderator who will guide the debate in each of the proposed segments for the workshop. Moreover, the online moderator will make sure the remote participants are represented in the debate.

Online Participation:

Online participation and interaction will rely on the WebEx platform, also there will be a online moderator encouraging remote participation.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media (twitter and facebook) will also be employed by the online moderator who will be in charge of browsing social media using some hashtags (to be defined).

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #123 Personal Data & Political Influence

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Accountability

Data driven economy

Data Services

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Varoon Bashyakarla, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Gary Wright, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Amber Macintyre, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Political parties use data-driven techniques to varying degrees and in different contexts. Some are just experimenting, some are using volunteers or in-kind support, others have extensive, well-funded strategies. Amongst political campaign strategists, there are a wide range of attitudes about the effectiveness and relevance of such techniques. Some believe they will give them a more modern edge in a new style of politics, others think of them as 'snake oil' or inviting a kind of political campaigning they would not like to emulate. Either way, in those contexts where the mood is cautious, many parties don't want to accidentally expose themselves to risk, and others can't afford not to try the techniques in case they really do work.

↳ Leaders within political parties need to take responsibility for a set of practices that are often outsourced to third parties or put into the hands of marketing, technical or junior support within a campaign. When deciding what approach a political party wants to take, can they align their ethos with their political strategy?

↳ If these practices become normalised in political campaigns then there should be a common agreement about the best ways of implementing them in the democratic process. A consensus about best practices is urgently needed for parties who want to experiment but don't want to seem too invasive, drawing clearer lines between ethical and unethical techniques and strategies.

↳ Easy-to-use and cheap-to-deploy techniques, such as micro-targeting services, have the potential to be an equalising force but also to create unfair advantages. These services are easy to set up and affordable; as such, less well-resourced political parties report that they are welcome alternatives to relying on media coverage, which can be hard to get. However, they also advantage larger parties who have spending power and resources to work at scale. Could measures like spending caps help level the playing field?

↳ In some contexts, political parties have talked about a common agreement in which none of the parties use these techniques in a given election. Such agreements can't hold unless all the parties running in a particular election or campaign agree. There are no known, successful examples of such an agreement to date. Is there an argument for this to be tested again, and how might it be enforced?

↳ A lot of attention is paid to the use of these tools with regards to the acquisition of power. However, evidence shows that such tools are also increasingly being experimented with for the maintenance of power, leading to political parties that run a kind of 'permanent campaign'. Should we define the 'rules of the game' for parties running ongoing influence campaigns outside of election cycles?

Relevance to Theme: This workshop examines the widespread adoption of data-driven campaigning methods in election campaigns around the world. It explores the democratic benefits of these methods as well as the risks they pose to our democracy. The work presented and discussed is practitioner-led and global in scope, drawing extensively from case studies from North America, South America, Africa, Europe, and Asia. Relevant policy questions are explored for IGF's policy-first audience, as well as questions and provocations for voters, companies, and political parties.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The world of data-driven campaigning has existed in a legal gray area in which practices have been adopted before legal precedents and theory has had a chance to fully consider and govern their benefits and costs. Data-driven campaigning has many connections to internet governance, encompassing private companies, policy-makers, political campaigns / parties, and voters themselves. The all-encompassing nature of this topic is evident in the Cambridge Analytica news that broke in March of 2017.

Format:

Other - 60 Min

Format description: Tutorial, 60 minutes (presenters are experts on this topic)

Description: About one year ago, Cambridge Analytica highlighted how the commercial data industry can be applied to politics. While this company no longer exists, most of the technologies they used persist. In this workshop, researchers from Berlin-based NGO Tactical Tech aim to shed light on the global business built around using data for political influence. An entire sector is built around the acquisition and use of personal data for political campaigns. In order to understand what this means for our democracies, now and in the future, we first need to understand who is part of this industry and what tools they are using.

Some examples include:

- Official campaign mobile apps requesting camera and microphone permissions in India
- Door-to-door canvassing apps pinpointing conservative voters on maps in France
- A breach of 55 million registered voters' data in the Philippines
- A robocalling-driven voter suppression campaign in Canada
- Controlling voters' first impressions with attack ads on search engines in Kenya
- Using experimentation to select a slogan and trigger emotional responses from Brexit voters

An accompanying visual gallery, 'What's for Sale?', that identifies over 300 companies that offer their services to political parties, will also be previewed.

Expected Outcomes: Translation of key tech practices to associated policy questions for policy-makers
An understanding of how data-driven campaigning can both strengthen and undermine democratic foundations

Nuanced and detailed anecdotes from all over the world

Discussion Facilitation:

There will be a 15-minute question-and-answer session at the end. During this session, open discussion will be encouraged to prevent a one-way dialogue from presenters to question-askers.

Online Participation:

We will gladly field / answer questions during our QnA that were submitted online.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #124 Human Rights & Artificial Intelligence in World Perspective

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning

Human Rights

Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Auke Pals, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Nadia Tjahja, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Marjolijn Bonthuis, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What policy aspects are needed in view of Human Rights to use AI in an optimum way?

Relevance to Theme: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a promising technology that offers many opportunities to drive innovation, competitiveness, and productivity. Both at the national and international level, substantial investments are being made in this technology. However, how can AI be used in an optimum way when discussions about its cultural, social and political impact have not yet been completed, and the use of AI raises all kinds of questions? The session will contribute to the Data Governance track in finding policy aspects to ensure the development of human-centric AI governance framework at the global level.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Artificial Intelligence is a technology that is used by governments, business, and citizen. It is already deeply bounded in society. Moreover, AI has a huge impact on society, politics, and culture. It is important to govern AI in a multistakeholder process and to ensure that human rights are guaranteed.

Format:

Debate - Classroom - 60 Min

Description: China and America take the lead and invest several billion euros annually in AI. Similarly, the United Nations pays a lot of attention to a worldwide responsible AI Strategy and Europe is committed to a strategy based on a 'human-centric' approach. The Netherlands is also trying to differentiate itself through a sectoral approach and the formation of an AI research ecosystem. Furthermore, with the AINED initiative, the Netherlands has already taken the first steps that are now being built on. However, how can the opportunities offered by AI be used optimally worldwide to tackle social issues, if at the same time discussions about the cultural, social and political impact have not yet been completed and raise all kinds of questions? Is the answer at the national level in how governments and corporates guarantee social norms and values and human rights, both in terms of policy and in the application of AI? Do we need to think differently about fundamental rights such as "equal treatment" in the Digital Age? What do cultural or interpretation differences in terms such as 'transparency' and 'interpretability' mean when AI makes decisions about the legislation that applies to citizens, such as whether or not to grant benefits via an algorithm? Does the use of data lead to new forms of discrimination or may it exacerbate (unintended) cultural and social inequalities? In short, a whole range of diverse questions that we would like to discuss with the panel and audience.

Expected Outcomes: We want to get concrete aspects of policy elements that are needed for the development of an AI Governance framework.

Discussion Facilitation:

Next, to the pitchers, we will involve the audience. We will prepare some concrete statements and distribute papers in the room with 'Yes' or 'No.' The audience can answer by holding up the paper with the answer to the stage. Furthermore, the moderator will involve the audience by giving room to ask questions.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #129 Human rights and data governance in China

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Accountability

Big Data

Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Sharon Hom, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Peter Irwin, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Greg Walton, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: Kate Saunders, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

- What is the role of new advanced technologies that China has announced as development priorities for the next several decades (including AI, big data, quantum computing) on ensuring an accountable transparent and inclusive data governance regime?
- How do current deployment of technologies such as AI and biometric data collection and storage, impact on international human rights protected under China's international obligations and under international law?
- What are the long term implications of this data governance approach applied by the PRC to the global debate on data governance, in particular on norms and rules of data protection and privacy principles?
- What are the concerns and interests of various stakeholders—domestic and international—reflected in current debates? How are these concerns and interests impacted by China's data governance approach, role in the market and development of these technologies?
- What is the particular impact on vulnerable or targeted communities, such as ethnic groups, such as Tibetans and Uighurs, or human rights defenders?

Relevance to Theme: Global developments in data governance are presumably going to be highly affected by the development of data governance in the People's Republic of China. Its development is exemplary of the threats connected to the rapid digitisation of a society, with data processing, storage and usage used to curtail fundamental freedoms. China, as being one of the most influential actors on the international stage, already serves as a trendsetter in this regard. The workshop aims to identify these developments, to give

voices to those vulnerable groups affected by this curtailment and to offer avenues for a human-centric data governance.

Relevance to Internet Governance: As a one-party state, the People's Republic of China's has become a key international leader in Internet governance and cyberspace debates. As it advances alternative models and approaches for human rights, democracy and rule of law, China is also aggressively pressing its concepts of Internet sovereignty and has developed a comprehensive approach aimed at ensuring Party control over the whole Internet ecosystem in China, with impacts beyond its borders. Supported by its cybersecurity law and regulations, official ideology, advanced surveillance and censorship technology, and investment in big data, AI, and quantum computing development priorities, China's data governance regime also presents steep technology and human rights policy issues.

While the entire population has become subject to this architecture of digital control, particularly vulnerable groups, such as Tibetans and Uyghurs, have been targets of state repression, in addition to large scale crackdown on lawyers, detention of feminists, and other defenders. These restrictions on the legitimate exercise of rights are enabled by the enormous technology capacity of the authorities to track, collect, and store information about the activities of individuals and groups online and offline.

One important development that has received wide attention in the international media, is the development of a social credit system by the authorities, beginning as early as 2002. While the original concept was linked to a business-oriented goal, i.e. to establish a financial credit scoring system to support market reforms, the evolution of now a comprehensive social credit system seeks to put all members of society under an online credit infrastructure.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The agenda of the workshop is to be as follows:

- briefing on overall development of the security architecture in the PRC and the usage of new data driven instruments with focus on legal and political backgrounds: Sharon Hom, HRiC
 - briefing on the technological developments and things to come (AI, mass surveillance, "Social Credit System"): Greg Walton, Oxford Internet Institute
 - briefing on impacts on vulnerable groups - Uyghurs: Peter Irwin, WUC
 - briefing on impacts on vulnerable groups - Tibetans: Kate Saunders, International Campaign for Tibet
 - way forward: Sharon Hom, HRiC
- Followed by discussion, questions and answers.

Expected Outcomes: The session is to create awareness of the impacts of developments in China with regard to digitization, artificial intelligence, data processing and the internet, vis a vis human rights and vulnerable groups. The session should provide stakeholders with avenues to counter negative trends, which could provide for a human rights based data governance in the PRC, and beyond, on the global stage.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session should be facilitated through visual presentations. A moderator is to facilitate the session, and the question and answer part. Further facilitation is being explored.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: The session should be streamed on social media, i.e. Facebook. We would love to make use of the Online Participation Platform.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #136 Can we make blockchain foster privacy?

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data privacy & protection

Digital identity

Digital sovereignty

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 5: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 6: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 7: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Organizer 8: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Organizer 9: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: [Anja Grafenauer](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Alpha 汪东艳](#), Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Alexander Chuburkov](#), Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Policy Question(s):

How can we make sure that the use of blockchain technology is not a threat to privacy but fosters privacy?

Can the use of blockchains be compliant with strict privacy regulation like the European GDPR?

How can we define best practices for privacy protecting blockchains?

Relevance to Theme: The massive collection and exploitation of personal data poses challenges around privacy, freedom of expression and the exercise of many other human rights. Most data protection regulations approach this problem by regulating central and powerful controllers. However central control of huge data collections are difficult to control and to abuse.

Blockchain technology uses a different approach. Decentralization of power reduces the power of single actors dramatically. Privacy enhancing technologies like zero knowledge proofs, encryption and hashing can reduce the risk of data-abuse without the need to trust single actors. However, immutability and public access to blockchains pose important but not insurmountable

Relevance to Internet Governance: Standard organizations like ITU (FG DLT), ISO (TC 307), JPEG (Media Blockchain) and DIN (SPEC 4997) are all working to develop best-practices and standards for blockchain applications. In these discussions, privacy is a central issue. Data protection laws like the European Union's GDPR are not always technology neutral. Do we need to adapt them in order to avoid them blocking better privacy protection through peer-to-peer technology like blockchain?

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The workshop will start with a brief introduction of blockchain, privacy and their difficult relationship to one another. The distributed and privacy-enhancing character of blockchain as well as the

risk imposed by immutability and lack of control. It will then give an overview of current issues with privacy regulation like the European Union's GDPR like the definition of personal data, the right to be forgotten and the obligations of controllers and processor. Finally, the current state of standards being developed by ITU, ISO, JPEG and DIN will be discussed. Germany's data protection officer Ulrich Kelber, participants in standards committees, stakeholders from the industries, academics, consultants, technical experts and lawyers have been invited.

Expected Outcomes: Participants shall understand the double role of blockchain as a threat to privacy and a tool to foster privacy. They will learn about the current state of the discussion concerning data protection regulation and standards development. Participants will discuss applications and priorities and will deliver important input to standard bodies and regulators.

Discussion Facilitation:

After the introduction to the topic, there will be an intensive discussion among participants as well as members of the audience.

Online Participation:

This will be done through the remote moderator. Remote participants are invited to ask questions or voice opinions.

Proposed Additional Tools: Prior to the event a website will be available and questions, ideas and comments will already have been collected.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #138 Digital sustainable development as a policy framework for AI

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning](#)
[Data driven economy](#)
[Internet Ethics & Regulations](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: [Natalia Mileszyk](#), Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 2: [Piotr Mieczkowski](#), Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 3: [Nanna-Louise Wildfang Linde](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How to shape digital policy and regulation to ensure that impact of AI technologies is advantageous to as broad a range of citizens as possible?

How to shape digital growth policy to support not just market or business growth, but also provide broader social and economic benefits?

How to provide a balance between self-regulation of the AI industry (for example ethics standards) and regulatory measures?

How to shape digital policies in states other than early adopters of AI technologies, and what should be the role of public administrations of such states in supporting sustainable ecosystems of digital technologies?

Relevance to Theme: One of the most pressing questions of internet governance nowadays is how to regulate technology, especially AI. We believe that the concept of sustainability provides a high-level framework for proper management of both AI growth, and of data databases that are the necessary condition for AI development. By thinking about sustainability, we establish principles and recommendations that are society-centric: ensuring not just business growth but also broader, positive social and economic outcomes.

We have been exploring the significance of the concept of digital inclusion for shaping the growth of AI technologies through a series of policy roundtables titled “Digital Sustainability Forum” . These have been organized in Poland, since late 2018, by a coalition consisting of Digital Poland foundation, Centrum Cyfrowe foundation and Microsoft. We believe that this framework can in particular be employed by states like Poland, that are not early adopters of AI technologies. These states face different challenges than AI leaders, for example related to changes to the job market, availability of data sources or digital inclusion of societies.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The digital sustainability framework can be employed by policymakers and key stakeholders to develop frameworks for the growth of AI tech and industry (or other digital technologies) in a manner that provides balanced and advantageous technological growth. It is a framework that we have been developing by design to support a multi-stakeholder approach, based on an ecosystem model that engages multiple actors in the process of governance.

Initially, we applied the digital sustainability framework to policies related to AI, as a key technology shaping the digital sphere. The concept of digital sustainability has been developed in Poland, at the phase when national AI strategy was being developed. We believe that this concept is of particular use to states and societies that are not early adopters of AI technologies, and face the challenge of not just developing the AI sector, but mitigating potential negative effects of technological growth.

The concept is applicable also to other aspects and focus areas of Internet governance. In the next phase, we will be applying it to the issue of cybersecurity, for example.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: The session will have a roundtable format. We will begin with Initial remarks by invited speakers, who will present the concept of digital sustainability and constituent elements of policies based on this concept. These presentations (lasting approximately 20 minutes) will be followed by a “tour de table” round of comments that will allow participants to respond to the concept of “digital sustainability”. In order to obtain the maximum number of perspectives and contributions, we plan to limit debate during the roundtable - suggesting that any responses will be shared afterwards. We will finish the roundtable with a round of short remarks focus on specific policy recommendations. Finally, the session will end with a short summary by the rapporteur.

During introductory remarks, speakers will present the outcomes of policy roundtables organised in Poland, during which initial principles and recommendations for a digital sustainability of AI growth have been established. We will briefly address core elements of such a policy frame, including balance between self-regulation and regulation, approaches to data governance, educational and job market policies.

We expect that other participants in the roundtable will provide substantive feedback on the key policy design decisions related to the concept of sustainable digital growth. We also hope to learn, to what extent our policy framework can be employed in other states working on AI policies.

Expected Outcomes: We expect following outcomes from our session:

Feedback on modifications and improvements of the digital sustainability policy frame and its key principles, as it relates to the growth of AI (and related, emergent technologies)

Feedback on specific recommendations that should be included in the concept of digital sustainability

Feedback on the applicability of this policy frame in different states working on AI strategies

We plan to share the outcomes of the session in the form of a policy brief that will constitute an addendum to policy documents that have already been developed through the “Digital Sustainability Forum”. The brief will be published online and promoted by partner organisations.

Discussion Facilitation:

We have chosen the roundtable format in order to allow as many participants as possible to take part in the discussion. The Onsite Moderator will enforce a strict time limit of 3 minutes, requesting participants to provide brief and focused statements. For the same reason, we will not provide time for discussion - our goal is to surface the broadest possible range of views on the issues.

Online Participation:

We will make sure that statements and feedback from online participants will receive equal attention as on-site interventions. Our Online Moderator will work with the Onsite Moderator to ensure that the online voices are represented throughout the session. Additionally, we will promote the session beforehand through social media (Twitter in particular) and aim to solicit responses to main questions also through these channel. These will be shared during the session as well.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will use Twitter as a secondary channel for online communication and promotion of the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2019 WS #147 Defining a European Third Way for AI

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Digital sovereignty

Human Rights

Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Cathleen Berger, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Leonie Beining, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Peter Bühr, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

This workshop touches on a range of policy questions, including but not limited to

Users rights and responsibilities: What are/should be the rights and responsibilities for individuals in determining the use of their personal data, and what right do individuals have to determine their own digital identity?

– Ethical, legal and regulatory dimensions for new technologies: What is the relationship between ethical considerations and legal and regulatory frameworks in data driven technologies? And which is the better approach for approaching and resolving issues related to the use of data in emerging technologies? What societal and economic benefits are enabled by the trustworthy use of data to develop new technologies, e.g. through machine learning and the development of AI? How should these benefits be weighed against the need to protect fundamental rights? To what extent can the development of international norms and principles facilitate common approaches and interoperability of data protection frameworks, and also facilitate international trade and cooperation?

– Algorithms and accountability: To what extent, and how, should accountability, fairness, explainability, suitability and representativity apply to the use of data and algorithms, and how can governance frameworks address these issues in a way that enhances increases inclusion?

Relevance to Theme: We've seen a hugely promising boom in the capability of so-called artificial intelligence (AI) technologies (esp. machine learning and neural networks), but at the same time we're seeing new issues emerge at the intersection of AI/machine decision making and the complex systems that make up society. These issues include biased training data sets, black box algorithms, limited understanding of machine decision making and unanticipated consequences, lack of accountability and transparency, and overall a lack of democratic oversight in the deployment and use of AI systems across all levels of society, but especially where vulnerable communities are involved.

The two undisputed "leaders" in AI research globally are currently Silicon Valley and China. More recently, the European discourse about AI has started to coalesce around a European approach – let's call it a European Third Way – for AI that is based on oversight, accountability and "European values". However, what this means concretely has so far been ill-defined.

We propose to gather at IGF and take a stab at trying to make sense of this narrative, and see if such a European Third Way a) exists, b) is useful and possible to define, and c) would be meaningful and helpful beyond Europe as an alternative approach to the Silicon Valley and China narratives.

Relevance to Internet Governance: "Internet governance is the development and application by Governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet."

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: We propose to provide the key findings of a research project we will have largely concluded by then that can provide a basis for discussion, followed by a panel discussion of the session topic, namely if and under what circumstances we can define a European "Third Way" for AI as an alternative to the Silicon Valley and the Chinese approaches to AI. We will furthermore aim to agree on a rough outline of a definition.

Expected Outcomes: We aim to provide a better informed starting point for a larger debate, and to arrive at a 1-paragraph outline of a definition of what would make a European Third Way for AI that can serve as a starting point towards an ongoing dialog to inform policy makers and further governance proceedings around AI.

Discussion Facilitation:

We're seasoned event and discussion facilitators, invited knowledgeable panelists with interesting global perspectives, and will incorporate input and questions from other attendants and participants.

Online Participation:

We're aware the tools are offered, but not familiar with the tools. We'll use them as advised.

Proposed Additional Tools: Twitter.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #160 Rule of Law as a key concept in the digital ecosystem

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data privacy & protection

Human Rights

Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: [Darian Pavli](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Edward Asante](#), Intergovernmental Organization, African Group

Speaker 3: [Adlin Abdul Majid](#), Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: [André Gustavo Corrêa de Andrade](#), Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 5: [Alves Facebook](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 6: [Raquel Gatto](#), Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

Either in Data Governance policies and practices or in security/safety policies and practices is inevitable that tensions, disagreements and disputes will emerge, particularly when regulatory measures are being applied. It is in the best interest of the digital ecosystem, mainly from a human rights based approach, that these disputes be solved under an independent Rule of Law system, following therefore a due process of law, with the qualified participation of judicial operators (judges, prosecutors, lawyers, among others).

Under this context, the policy questions related to the guarantee of human rights principles, the application of security/safety measures, including sanctions, to protect, among other rights, privacy, the best interest of children, to fight hate speech, to define and attribute responsibilities, must be discussed including a key perspective (Rule of Law) and a key player (Judicial Operators).

Relevance to Theme: Data Governance main issues as well as safety and security main issues inevitably encompasses potential conflict of rights (freedom of expression and privacy, for instance) and the due process of law to identify if a conduct was or wasn't protected by international freedom of expression standards (Was a given speech a Hate Speech, for instance? How fake news should be addressed by judicial electoral authorities?).

Therefore this workshop underlines that it is essential for the digital ecosystem to debate the role of judicial operators, as players, and the Rule of Law, as a concept, as key elements of an enabling environment for data governance and safety policies that are in line with international human rights standards.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet Governance is, by definition, a multistakeholder endeavor. However, within the different aggregated groups normally joining the discussion (government, for instance) we also have a multiplicity of other players that are relevant to the debate, but quite often aren't part of it. In the case of the big "government category", while the executive branch is quite always present, legislators and judges aren't. Since Internet Governance involves a great deal of debates about the amount of statutory regulation needed for the internet ecosystem, legislators and judicial operators can't be kept outside of the discussion, on the contrary, they should be in the very heart of it. This session, focusing in the role of judicial operators to data governance and safety policies, seeks to bring their perspective to the Internet Governance arena.

Format:

Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The proposed debate will involve key judicial operators from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America and other stakeholders involved with the internet governance and Rule of Law discussion to address why and how "Rule of Law" must be a key concept when critical policies related to data governance and safety/security issues are being designed and applied.

Key points to be addressed are:

1. Good and bad jurisprudence dealing with the key issues of this session;
2. How the judicial systems are being involved and/or neglected in the Internet Governance discussions;
3. How international human rights principles are being already used or should be used by judicial systems worldwide to address questions such as hate speech, fake news, child protection, data privacy.

Agenda outline:

Introductory Remarks: UNESCO Judges Initiative as best practice to involve judicial operators in the internet governance debate – Mr. Moez Chackchouk, UNESCO Assistant Director General for Communication and Information (10 minutes)

World Roundtrip, multi-regional perspectives: (40 minutes)

Judicial operators from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America will present the achievements and challenges in their respective judicial systems.

Judge Darian Pavli, European Court of Human Rights

Justice Edward Asante, president ECOWAS, Community Court of Justice

High Court Judge André Gustavo Corrêa de Andrade, Rio de Janeiro Appeals Court

Dr. Adlin Abdul Majid, Malaysian Lawyer, expert in internet issues

Critical approaches (10 minutes)

Representatives of Civil Society Organizations and Private Sector will offer their views on the key elements presented by the invited Judicial Operators

Flavia Alves, Head of International Institutions & Relations, Facebook
Raquel Gatto, senior policy adviser, ISOC

Open Debate with the Audience (30 minutes)

Expected Outcomes: 1. Enhancing the participation of judicial operators in internet governance debates;
2. Fostering south-south and north-south cooperation among existing networks of judicial operators on internet governance issues.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session is conceived as a talk-show, with a strong role being played by the moderators in involving the invited speakers and audience in contributing to the achievement of the key expected outcomes of the session.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #169 Interactive Pathfinder Tool for Sustainable Data Governance

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Data driven economy](#)

[Economic Development](#)

[Internet Ethics & Regulations](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Yuya Shibuya](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: [Christopher Raetzsch](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Luana Lund](#), Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

Data Governance exists worldwide in different variants, from top-down to bottom-up approaches. Conflicts of interest can arise in a global context that can only be resolved if there is a common framework with formulated guard rails on which all parties can agree without too much compromise. The tricky part is how to find these guard rails that serve in both directions: On the one hand, they must ensure individual sovereignty; on the other hand, they must ensure sustainability and possibly restrict individual decisions. By identifying guard rails for policy recommendations, we will address the fundamental questions of bias and sustainability of these recommendations like: How can policy development in Data Governance be supported by technical tools? How can we identify and define differences and similarities in Data

Governance across regions? In what ways can improved Data Governance influence the use and development of the Internet? With an interactive augmented reality knowledge tool developed by the Weizenbaum Institute for the Networked Society, we want to help to formulate policy recommendations for sustainable Data Governance for a specific scenario but with an universal validity in mind.

Relevance to Theme: In a data driven entrepreneurial model, there are complex ethical, legal, economic, and technical dimensions to regard in order to formulate a policy or regulatory recommendation. Our workshops will help to identify and discuss dependencies between these dimensions and find criteria for exclusion or inclusion of specific technologies for a given scenario.

Relevance to Internet Governance: To tackle a problem such as Data Governance, you first have to grasp an abstract topic in a multi-faceted debate. Our interactive pathfinder tool for sustainable Data Governance is an augmented reality »knowledge tool« (Ullrich & Messerschmidt 2019) that helps identifying guard rails and constraints in various scenarios. These scenarios will be discussed by a diverse, multi-stakeholder and multi-disciplinary group of workshop participants. By using our interactive knowledge tool, the participants will shape policy recommendations transparent to remote participants who then can use smart polling systems to rate these recommendations. With that kind of feedback, the workshop participants can not only identify discourse hot spots but also address their hidden assumptions that were shaped by culture.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: The Weizenbaum Institute developed a knowledge tool that allows us to explain abstract concepts like sustainable Data Governance in an interactive hands-on-workshop with the participants of the IGF both during the session and afterwards at our booth at the IGF village.

We are planning a 90 minutes session. The possible workshop schedule:

30 minutes: Introduction of the topic, the knowledge tool and the different data governance scenarios

30 minutes: Interactive modelling of future Data Governance scenarios with the participants

30 minutes: Reflective wrap-up phase with critical approach to feasibility and possible confluence of multicultural stakeholder views

Expected Outcomes: The interactive pathfinder for sustainable Data Governance will produce commonly shared guard rails for policy recommendations that in turn help to formulate concrete call for actions or policy recommendations in a specific case. The interactive augmented reality tool also visualises »trails of thought« (MEMEX, V. Bush 1946) that can be commented by remote participants and fellow colleagues. At the end of the workshop session, all recorded discourse interactions will be transferred to a website that can be explored by the interested public later on.

The workshop will also be a kickoff for cooperations between various international scientific, political and civil society organisations regarding sustainable Data Governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

Our augmented reality installation invites all participants to adjust possible constraints on Data Governance regarding sustainability in a low-threshold and inclusive way.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

Proposed Additional Tools: See above for further explanation. We will bring our interactive pathfinder knowledge tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #171 Data flows and global trade: Issues of inclusive development

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Cross border data

Data Fairness

Economic Development

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 4: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 5: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 6: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 7: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 8: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Sven Hilbig](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Deborah James](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Renata Avila](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 4: [Dieter Janecek](#), Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Legborsi Nwiabu](#), Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

1. What kind of global trade regimes around data flows and management best serve the requirements of inclusive development?
2. What are the economic value and development imperatives involved in this regard, apart from those of privacy and data protection?
3. Is the choice only between absolute free flow of data or full localization, or does there exist an in-between solution that is best for developing countries?
4. Do different categories of data require different data flow and localization regimes?

Relevance to Theme: The Internet and the digital economy built over it is in many ways born global. It is therefore essential to examine data governance from a global perspective, of free data flows and national data management in a global economy. Trade agreements have become the first key arena where these questions have become center-stage.

The workshop also relates to the theme of digital inclusion, because inclusion at the international or geo-economic/political level is crucial for people in the global digital society.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data is a central element of what constitutes, and is expressed by people as, the Internet today, and the set of social, economic, political and cultural relationships built around it. Data governance in its global form, with specific relevance to inclusion of all people and nations, therefore is a key subject matter of Internet Governance today.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: "Data flows and global trade regimes: Issues of inclusive development"

At the centre of global digital trade regimes is the issue of cross-border data flows, as again asserted recently by the protagonists of the WTO pluri-lateral on e-commerce.

On one hand it is claimed that free data flows globally are a must for development of global digital services, including AI, which will bring a fundamental positive transformation in all sectors of the economy and the society. Such a digital revolution, the claim goes, will raise all boats and therefore all must cooperate towards free and easy global flows of data.

On the other hand, those who resist unregulated free global flow of data make the point that it is only resulting in near absolute concentration of data and digital power with a few digital corporations, in the US, and now some from China. They consider such free data flows as an unfair and uncompensated extraction of the important local and national resource of data by these few global corporations. It could mean poor or no digital or data industry in other parts of the world, making the world even more uneven in terms of economic development. Free global flows of data may also mean that data escapes due regulation, which is anchored at national levels. This is very problematic from the public interest point of view as data is increasingly underpinning almost all key economic and social activities.

This workshop will discuss what free data flows, or alternatively, data flow regulation regimes, are meant to achieve, and how these work. The discussion will be placed in the context of the very hot and vibrant global digital trade policy discussions. Do different kinds of data require different cross-border flow regimes? How can the legal and regulatory remit of any country be ensured to apply to data of its citizens, artefacts and natural resources, when it flows across the border? Such legal and regulatory issues may concern not just privacy and security but also important issues of economic rights and development. The various current debates on these issues will be presented, and critically analysed from the viewpoint of inclusive and equitable development, across social groups and across nations and regions.

The key question would be, what kind of global data flow and/or localisation regimes suit best an inclusive development agenda, taking from traditional economic and social development values, concepts and practices.

The format will be that of a Roundtable, with the listed speakers as subject matter experts. The moderator will direct the speakers to introduce the topic through their expertise, after which she will open the discussion up for everyone at the table. Subject matter experts will pitch in when necessary.

Experts will speak for 5 minutes each on:

- 1) Data as an economic resource and values/imperatives apart from privacy and data protection
- 2) The relationship between global trade in data and inclusive development
- 3) Global trade models that would be beneficial for developing countries
- 4) The specific data flow/localization regimes and their appropriateness for different kinds of data

The inclusion of experts along with the openness of the discussion will allow this polarized debate to find commonality grounded in developing country experience.

Expected Outcomes: We expect the workshop to have the following outcomes.

1. The participants are exposed to the state of the art vis a vis global level data governance issues as they are being taken up in global trade rules discussions and negotiations.
2. We are able to move to more viable and practical positions, especially from a developing country view point, from the currently highly polarized debate on global data flows.
3. The IGF community is able to contribute to sophisticated, cutting edge debate on global digital trade.

Discussion Facilitation:

We plan to have very short comments from the speaker and then open it to all participants to comment and ask questions. The moderator will ensure that the dialogue is open and participative in order to move towards the proposed outcomes. Walk-in participants will be encouraged to contribute.

Online Participation:

We will give options for remote participation to those interested, and advertise it.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

IGF 2019 WS #175 Beyond Ethics Councils: How to really do AI governance

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Accountability

Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning

Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Bernard Shen, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Levesque Maroussia, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Vidushi Marda, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How can AI systems best be governed?

What are the promises and perils of ethical councils and frameworks for AI governance?

What possible frameworks could guide AI governance, like those based on Fairness, Accountability and Transparency (FAT) or human rights approaches?

What role should ethics, technical audits, impact assessments or regulatory-based approaches play?

Relevance to Theme: Questions of data governance are tied to the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI), in particular, Machine Learning (ML), systems. These systems are set up to look for patterns in large datasets and optimize towards certain goals. Recent research has indicated that such pattern-recognition and optimization efforts can have detrimental effects on human rights. For example, these systems when applied in social media content moderation filters have been found to take-down legitimate content, when used by banks are unjustly denying loans to communities of colour, when used in criminal justice unnecessarily prolong jail sentences for historically disadvantaged groups, and when used by HR recruiters these systems tend to deny women job opportunities. This dynamic is further complicated by the fact that many large datasets are obtained through state surveillance and the biggest technology companies, the latter having a tenuous relationship with user consent for third-party use of data. Any discussion of data governance must include consideration of how to regulate the systems by which such data is analysed and applied, which is what this panel aims to do by focusing on AI governance.

Relevance to Internet Governance: AI systems play an increasingly important role in Internet governance. Not only in terms of how data governance within web-applications takes shape, but also by the use of AI by social media companies to moderate content, by search engines to steer information queries, and dating apps to make a perfect match. AI is also increasingly used for the management of the Internet's infrastructure. Internet routing - the forwarding of Internet packets across different networks - is but one example where AI systems are used. Another is network management by network operators. Hence the use of AI systems has a direct impact on both the topology and the governance of the Internet, making the

development of strong normative frameworks for its application important for Internet users and designers across the stack.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: “They ignore long-term risks, gloss over difficult problems (“explainability”) with rhetoric, violate elementary principles of rationality and pretend to know things that nobody really knows.” Professor Metzinger, European Commission’s the High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence

This was the scathing critique Professor Metzinger gave about the report of European Commission’s the High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence (HLEG) which he helped draft in April 2019.

The debate on AI governance and ethics is disproportionately influenced by industry initiatives and corporate aims [1]. Even though a variety of actors are developing ethical frameworks, concerns from civil society and academia struggle to get industry support, and even in multi-stakeholder settings, are easily diluted [2]. For instance, during deliberations at the (EU-HLEG) [3], while some non-negotiable ethical principles were originally articulated in the document, these were omitted from the final document, because of industry pressure [4].

Civil society is not always invited to partake in deliberation around ethical AI, and when it is, the division of seats at the table is not equitable. In India for instance, an AI task force to create a policy and legal framework for the deployment of AI technologies was constituted without any civil society participation[5]. In the EU-HLEG, industry was heavily represented, but civil society did not enjoy the same luxury [6]. In the United Kingdom, the Prime Minister’s office for AI has three expert advisors - one academic and two industry representatives [7]. A recently disbanded AI ethics Council set up by Google included zero civil society representatives.

Such ethics frameworks and councils are often presented as an alternative or preamble to regulation. However, in practice, they regularly serve to avoid regulation under the guise of encouraging innovation. Many ethical frameworks are fuzzy, lack shared understanding, and are easy to co-opt. By publishing ethical principles and constituting ethics boards, companies and governments are able to create the illusion of taking the societal impact of AI systems seriously, even if that isn’t the case. This kind of rubber stamping is enabled particularly because of the lack of precision around ethical standards. When such initiatives have lack accountability mechanisms or binding outcomes they are little more than “ethics washing” [8]. Yet, when done right such self-regulatory initiatives can play an important role as one facet of robust AI governance.

In this roundtable we will do three things: first, we will discuss the recent surge in ethical frameworks and self-regulatory councils for AI governance. Second, we will discuss their promises and pitfalls. Third, we discuss other strategies and frameworks - including those based on human rights law - as viable alternatives for, and additions to, ethical frameworks for AI governance.

The agenda is as follows:

00”00 - 00”05: short scene setting by moderator

00”05 -00”45: four panellists provide their take on the issue, representing industry, government, civil society and academic perspectives

00”45 - 01”00: panellists engage in discussion with each other, guided by the moderator

01”00 - 01”25: panellists engage with the audience, guided by the moderator

01”25 - 01”30: moderator summarizes best-practices from panellists and audience, rounds off the conversation by suggesting next steps for AI governance.

References:

[1] <https://tech.newstatesman.com/guest-opinion/regulating-artificial-intell...>

[2] <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/full/10.1098/rsta.2018.0080>

[3] European Commission 2018. High-Level Group on Artificial Intelligence. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/high-level-group-artificia...>

[4] <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/streaming/?event=20190319-1500-SPECIAL-SEM...>

[5] <https://www.aitf.org.in/members>

[6] <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/streaming/?event=20190319-1500-SPECIAL-SEM...>

[7] <https://tech.newstatesman.com/business/demis-hassabis-office-ai-adviser>

[8] https://www.privacylab.at/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Ben_Wagner_Ethics-a...

Expected Outcomes: Cross-industry and stakeholder dialogue on how to govern AI systems

Rough consensus on the modes and methods for effective AI governance

Concrete suggestions for alternative frameworks to govern AI governance

Identification of best and worst practices surrounding ethical frameworks and councils for AI governance

Creation of a network of likeminded knowledge experts on AI governance

Discussion Facilitation:

We intend to make this an inclusive conversation, both among the panellists and between the panellists and the audience online and offline. This will be done by creating ample time for interaction and using the hashtag #IGFAIEthics during the panel, to ensure that the audience can relate to the ongoing promises and perils regarding ethics and AI governance. We will also specifically ask the audience to share their experiences with AI governance to bring a wider diversity of views into the conversation. Regarding online participation will be facilitated as mentioned we intend to utilize the IGF's WebX system, Twitter and Mastodon to include remote participants in the discussion. The remote participants will be afforded equal and proportional representation in the discussion. The remote moderator will facilitate the Q&A with the moderator. We would like a screen in the room to display the video questions, remote comments, and tweets.

Online Participation:

We intend to include the participants in the official online participation tool as outlined under section 16a.

Proposed Additional Tools: Twitter and Mastodon, using a dedicated hashtag please see 16a.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #178 Human-centric Digital Identities

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Data driven economy](#)

[Digital identity](#)

[Human Rights](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Mitchell Baker, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: C V Madhukar, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: MANJU GEORGE, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

- What policies and governance frameworks can help manage the ethical and legal challenges raised by identity verification technologies such as facial recognition and use of AI?
- How can we manage trade-offs in identity verification: between criminal justice goals of the state and personal freedoms or between a user's convenient digital access and their privacy and security rights?
- What rights and permissions should various stakeholders have around citizen or consumer data?
- How do we approach complex questions such as informed consent, guardianship for minors, privacy of children?
- How do we drive the consistent adoption of core principles that advance Good Digital Identity?
- How can we harmonise standards across industries and countries, facilitate seamless experiences for users in a global digital economy?

Relevance to Theme: As more businesses and governments go digital, identity and related personal data sits at the heart of their interactions with customers and citizens, as well as their service delivery and inclusion strategies. Policies and governance frameworks of states and businesses on how identity verification is done, and how and how much data is collected, shared, used and processed has implications for all stakeholders, including customers and citizens. While it enables institutions to offer personalised experiences and services to individuals, poorly designed digital identity systems can pose threats to personal freedoms such as privacy. Indiscriminate data collection and use, along with inadequate safeguards can also facilitate undesirable social outcomes such as exclusion, discrimination and human rights abuses. This is illustrated in growing calls across regions for increased privacy and data protection guidelines, for regulations on internet platforms, and governance of new identity verification technologies such as facial recognition. It is hence important that there is shared understanding across all actors in society on good identity principles, along with harmonized and equitable policies and practices on how data is governed. These principles and their harmonised adoption has to be driven at multiple levels including enterprise, industry, local, national, regional and global levels.

Digital Identity is key to enabling greater connectivity across individuals, institutions and geographies. It is key to priorities such as e-commerce and digital trade, globally integrated healthcare and financial inclusion models as well as mobility of people and goods across borders. Bringing clarity on rights and permissions for different stakeholders on data sharing is important to unlock the promise of identity across this and similar priorities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Digital identity and related data governance is a core internet governance issue, as it determines who accesses the internet, how, and receives what services and opportunities. It determines how individuals and institutions are represented on the internet. It determines the level of trust between individuals and institutions on their interactions online. It requires the development and adoption of shared principles, guidance and regulations across governments, private sector and civil society.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Session Description:

(40 mins) Moderator introduces the session and panellists, and facilitates some insight sharing on the following dimensions:

- High potential opportunities and use cases of digital identity, with real life examples
- Key risks, trade-offs that digital identity poses, alongside real life examples
- Existing sector and industry siloes, and the need for multi-stakeholder dialogue and cooperation to design for human-centricity
- Design considerations for policy makers and system designers

(25 mins) Moderator invites participants/audience in the room, and online, to make additional contributions on:

- Examples of good policies, regulatory frameworks and multi-stakeholder implementations
- Design considerations for policy makers and system designers

(25 mins) Moderator encourages panellists to build on audience inputs, and discuss:

- Promising and agile approaches to governance design on emerging digital identity technologies such as facial recognition and AI, and related identity data
- Roles for governments, businesses, civil society and innovators in advancing shared, global principles and governance frameworks

Through this session, we would like to strike a balance between amplifying key messages on multi-stakeholder cooperation through the panel and crowdsourcing promising ideas and examples from broader participants in the room and online. In addition to the initial list of speakers identified, we'd also like to explore additional policy voices that could offer compelling call to actions. We would also like to explore additional platforms and channels to facilitate representation of broader voices: e.g. a #GoodID twitter dialogue to source policy concerns and promising practices from across regions, potentially in collaboration with existing partners such as the Omidyar Network and the #GoodID website.

Through this participation at IGF, we would also like to draw on insights and collaborators from the Platform for Good Digital Identity. (At the World Economic Forum's Annual Meeting 2018 in Davos, a diverse group of public and private stakeholders committed to shared cooperation on advancing good, user-centric digital identities. Since then, 80+ stakeholders has joined this conversation: experts, policy-makers, business executives, practitioners, rights advocates, humanitarian organizations and civil society, helped set up the Platform for Good Digital Identity and defined 5 key elements that constitute user-centric digital identities). This session will build on platform activities in 2019 including events in London, San Francisco, Capetown, New York, Geneva, India preceding the IGF in Berlin. If approved, we would like to co-curate this session with inputs from the ever-expanding community of collaborators on the Platform.

We would also like to explore how the World Economic Forum's public engagement channel – the Agenda Blog, with 6 million unique visitors a month – can further amplify the #GoodID message in the lead up to, and during the Internet Governance Forum.

Expected Outcomes: - Broaden understanding of the need for shared principles on digital identity and data across governments, business, civil society efforts

- Explore emerging trends and policy questions around new identity technologies, and use of citizen and customer data
- Learn of promising policy frameworks, technology design and practices from across regions, industries and communities
- Identify policy considerations that need priority, multi-stakeholder dialogue and action
- Identify new experts and collaborators to engage in activities of the Platform for Good Digital Identity, beyond IGF 2019

Discussion Facilitation:

- The session will balance inputs from the panel on multi-stakeholder cooperation and crowdsourcing promising ideas and examples from broader participants in the room and online.
- Crowdsourced inputs from over 80 public and private organisations who've participated in the activities of the Platform for Good Digital Identity
- We would like to explore the World Economic Forum's public engagement platform – the Agenda Blog, with 6 million unique visitors a month – to further amplify the #GoodID message in the lead up to, and during the Internet Governance Forum
- Ability to encourage a large room discussion will be a key criteria in choosing the moderator
- We'd like to explore the use of the IGF online participation tool, as well as explore collaboration with partners such as the Omidyar Network and the #GoodID website for additional online interaction.

Online Participation:

We are aware that IGF facilitates interactions online, although not having organised a session before, are unaware of the scope and functionalities of this tool. We would like to engage an audience beyond those in the room to crowd in good policy examples and practices, and would like to explore if IGF's tool can facilitate this. We would also like to explore complementary tools from the Forum, and from its existing collaborators on the Platform for Good Digital Identity.

Proposed Additional Tools: Additional platforms we'd like to explore are:

- the World Economic Forum's Agenda Blog with 6 Million unique visitors a month - to further amplify key messages in the lead up to and during the Internet Governance Forum
- platforms managed by collaborators such as the #GoodID website by the Omidyar Network and Caribou Digital.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #179 Human-centered Design and Open Data: how to improve AI

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning

Cross border data

Innovation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 5: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 6: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 7: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Jaimie Boyd, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Karine Perset, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Diogo Cortiz da Silva, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 4: Luciana Terceiro, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 5: Juan Ortiz Freuler, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Most popular machine learning techniques are based on supervised learning and unsupervised learning approaches. In both cases, data is crucial for training the algorithms. Thus, machine Learning is leading a real data revolution. It is a sub-area of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that relies on data to identify pattern, classify, aggregate, in others words, to learn and generate values to societies.

In order to stimulate a scenario where different societies can lead the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) the first action should be to provide access to data and ensure its quality. But this action by itself is not enough. Systems also rely on complex interactions between human and machines, and we need to embrace different methods to involve people in the process of developing an AI system to ensure a humanistic approach, since inclusion in the design process can lead to AI that is better prepared to satisfy the needs of local people. Considering this scenario, open data may also add value to this process, lowering barriers of entry to ensure the global south can participate in this new economy.

In this workshop, we propose some questions that could stimulate a interdisciplinary debate about the importance of different design approaches, such as Human-Centered Design and Interaction Design, and open data principles to address two key challenges in data governance and AI: data concentration and humanistic approach in AI.

- a) What are the developmental and ethical effects of data concentration? How can technical approaches address this challenge?
- b) To ensure the global south can participate in this new economy, to what extent and how can the open data agenda contribute to ensuring equitable access to data? Is offering data under open data principles an effective strategy to achieve data quality?
- c) How can we ensure AI systems don't violate people's basic rights, and how can Open Data and different design approaches, such as Human-centered and Interaction Design help to prevent this?
- d) To what extent and how can different design approaches help evaluate and decide what values and priorities are programmed into the machines?
- e) How the inclusion in the design process can lead to AI that is better prepared to satisfy the needs of local people?
- f) Thus, how different design approaches may help to develop tools to give users the control over their own data, such as Web decentralization platforms?

Relevance to Theme: One purpose of this workshop is to discuss how different design approaches, such as Human-Centered and Interaction Design could be used to bring a humanistic approach to Artificial Intelligence and Data Governance.

A second purpose is to discuss the risks of data concentration and how open data initiatives and Web technologies can help to democratize access to key data, increasing quality and respecting privacy, one of the crucial factors for systems of machine learning.

The workshop will also discuss initiatives, technologies and design approaches for Web decentralization that are expected to give to the users the control of their personal data, and the impacts that this change may bring to governance and policies. Furthermore, the connection between Data Governance of AI, open data and control of personal data.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data is key to promote monitoring and accountability for the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as to enhance its Sustainable Development Goals. Discussions around data are not only important for promoting a better world, calling for action by all countries in a global partnership, but also for every human being who has access to the Internet and is a Web user.

Although the Web began as a platform to share documents, since the early 2000's we are in the era of data on the Web. And therefore the development of the Internet and the Web technologies facilitated the so called data revolution.

The data revolution brings discussions such as ethical approaches for using data on the Web; privacy and personal data e.g. GDPR; equitable access to data; among others. Regarding all these issues, the role of different design approaches, such as Human-Centered and Interaction Design, re-decentralization of the Web and data localization is in the core of the debate. So, how do we contribute to inclusive economic development while protecting human rights?

Format:

Description: Machine Learning is leading a real data revolution. It is a sub-area of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that relies on data to identify pattern, classify, aggregate, in others words, to learn and generate values to societies. Data is the fuel for Machine Learning and the algorithms are becoming more powerful over the days. However, it is important to highlight the data is not equally available and distributed for everybody. Data may be a barrier of entry to ensure the global south can participate in this new economy. We argue that that data is being extracted from the global south and access is being monopolized by big players from the north, which is entrenching global south into a position of consumer, not producer of technology.

In this workshop, we discuss how open data principles and web technologies could help to overcome some of the consequences of this data concentration and increase its quality. We also discuss how important is to bring a humanistic approach in Artificial Intelligence. We definitely need to involve people in the process of developing new cognitive technologies in order to find real requirements, decide what values should be incorporated in the system, evaluate its results and minimize its risks. In this case, we argue that different design approaches, such as Human-Centered and Interaction Design, is a powerful approach to be incorporate in machine learning projects once it helps to focus at the technological development based on people's needs. Last but not least, we also discuss the problematic of personal data and some technical and design initiatives that could help to re-decentralize the Web and give users control over their own data. Regarding all these issues, the importance of different design approaches, the use of open data principles and Web technologies are in the core of the debate.

So, how do we contribute to inclusive economic development while attending people's need and protecting humans right? This emerging question will guide our workshop and it is the inspiration for all the policy questions detailed in the previous section. It will also give us theoretical and practical background to rethink aspects of data governance, data quality and AI development in order to be prepare us for immediate future.

Workshop agenda

- 1) Opening remarks on policies and practices regarding data governance and artificial intelligence by the moderator of the workshop (5 min)
- 2) Five interventions with use cases to generate the debate among the speakers and the audience about the importance of open data and different design approaches for data governance and Artificial Intelligence (20 minutes)
- 3) Experts and the audience will debate focusing on the development of a roadmap to address possible strategies for the data concentration and humanistic approach in AI (20min).
- 4) Closure by the moderator of the workshop (5 min)

Expected Outcomes: During the session, regarding the Policy Questions, the experts will briefly explore the concepts of different design approaches, such as Human-Centered and Interaction Design, and Open Data principles to answer the question of how they could improve Artificial Intelligence.

Use cases will be discussed among the participants and they will also discuss the challenges to improve AI through a roadmap development for the next years and how it will bring a significant change to the Web as we know it.

Hence, the workshop may provide a roadmap agreed among workshop participants to open a global debate on the core challenges to enhance AI and inclusive economic development while protecting the rights of people. The purpose of the workshop is to reach out to different stakeholders in order to disseminate this roadmap.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will encourage the debate among experts and the audience.

Workshop agenda

- 1) Opening remarks on policies and practices regarding data governance and artificial intelligence by the

moderator of the workshop (5 min)

2) Five interventions with use cases to generate the debate among the speakers and the audience about the importance of open data and different design approaches for data governance and Artificial Intelligence (20 minutes)

3) Experts and the audience will debate focusing on the development of a roadmap to address possible strategies for the data concentration and humanistic approach in AI (20min).

4) Closure by the moderator of the workshop (5 min)

Online Participation:

The online moderator will manage the interaction between online participants and onsite attendees

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #180 Splinternet: What Happens if "Network Sovereignty" Prevails

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Digital sovereignty

Human Rights

Internet Ethics

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Nathalie Marechal](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Ephraim Percy Kenyanito](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: [Walid Al-Saqaf](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Mishi Choudhary](#), Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

Where around the globe is "network sovereignty" growing in popularity and overtaking the multi-stakeholder model of internet governance? And why?

What will be the consequences to a global, unified internet if the ideology of "network sovereignty" increases in popularity among nation-states? How will this change the nature of what citizens are able to access online and how they are able to communicate with each other? What will the impact be on freedom of expression and freedom of assembly?

How might "network sovereignty" policies impact long-term social and economic development worldwide? What are the implications for circulation of news and information? Is "network sovereignty" beneficial or detrimental in terms of private sector innovation?

If "network sovereignty" is not compatible with a multistakeholder model of internet governance, what is the role of civil society, technical communities, and multilateral organizations to make sure that our current form of internet governance is maintained?

Relevance to Theme: The policies and laws associated with a so-called "network sovereignty" are most pronounced in regard to data governance, which is why data localization is one of the hallmarks of network sovereignty. By mandating the localization of user data, governments are able to ensure that they have easier access to such content. This enables monitoring and surveillance that otherwise would be much more difficult to enact. A truly open and interoperable internet will inherently govern data in a slightly different way. Thus, the central tension between "network sovereignty" and a multi-stakeholder governed internet revolves around data governance.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Whether the internet continues to be one, global, inter-operable network is a fundamental issue of relevance to internet governance. This issue is of particular concern right now as cyber-security concerns and other national sovereignty concerns revolving around controlling the online information space have increased popularity of "network sovereignty" governance models in some countries.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: Recently a number of countries have endorsed an internet governance model based on the concept of "network sovereignty." This model holds that governments should have total control of the internet within their borders. This includes being able to monitor the flow of information, control the type of content that is accessible, and having access to data of users within their jurisdictions. Network sovereignty's biggest backers, often non-democratic regimes, contend that these capabilities are necessary for law enforcement and social cohesion. However, the network sovereignty model of governance stands in stark contrast to the UN IGF's vision of a multistakeholder-governed internet that includes joint decision-making by civil society, government, the private sector, and the technical community. Human rights advocates believe that it endangers the rights of citizens by enabling government censorship and surveillance, and ultimately impinges human rights and a pluralistic governance of the internet.

The tension between network sovereignty and multistakeholder model of internet governance is playing out most strongly in many countries. This round table will take stock of where and why network sovereignty rationales are growing. It will also examine the concrete impacts that network sovereignty laws and policies will have on civil society, journalists, and the private sector. The speakers include individuals from Africa, South Asia, North America, and the Middle East representing different stakeholder groups including, civil society and the technical community. This session will also encourage participants to strategize how digital rights advocates can work together to preserve the open, democratic and multistakeholder model of the internet.

Expected Outcomes: The goal of this workshop is to take stock of where around the globe "network sovereignty" is growing in popularity and overtaking the multi-stakeholder model of internet governance, and why. Examples and accounts will come from speakers and participants - both onsite and online. A secondary goal of this workshop is to strategize how digital rights advocates can push back against efforts to weaken multistakeholder internet governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

This session is meant to be highly interactive and take advantage of the overwhelming expertise of IGF participants - both onsite and online. The onsite moderator will begin the round table by allowing each of the invited speakers to introduce themselves and talk about their perspective of the issue for no more than 3-5 minutes. The moderator will then ask one follow-up question for the entire panel. After this initial discussion, the floor will be opened to questions from audience members - both onsite and online. The goal is to generate a lively discussion in which a variety of perspectives are aired.

Online Participation:

This session will have a dedicated online moderator who will make sure that all comments and questions submitted online are shared with the audience onsite. This online participation tool is particularly important for this session as one of our goals is to have a set of perspectives that are geographically diverse. Many of the individuals and groups concerned with news media sustainability in the digital age will not necessarily be able to travel to Berlin for the IGF, so we will prioritize their participation via the online platform.

Proposed Additional Tools: Workshop organizers will highly promote this session on social media (Twitter and Facebook). We will encourage people to use the official online participation tool as this makes it easier to track comments and questions.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #182 Data Governance for Smarter City Mobility

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data driven economy
Data privacy & protection
Innovation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Nigel Zhuwaki, Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 2: Aisha Bin Bishr, Government, African Group

Speaker 3: Dörte Schramm, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How should data in Smart Cities be governed to foster the creation and delivery of effective, innovative and sustainable mobility and transportation services for citizens, while respecting their privacy and other fundamental rights?

Relevance to Theme: The UN Sustainable Development Goal 11 calls for making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Adequate transport infrastructure and affordable transport services are still widely lacking in many developing countries, hampering economic growth and poverty reduction efforts. The UN United Smart Cities initiative advocates for public policy to encourage the use of ICTs to facilitate and ease the transition to smart sustainable cities worldwide and is currently supported by sixteen other UN bodies. The United Nations World Cities Report (2016) demonstrates that current urbanization models are unsustainable and calls for new forms of collaboration and cooperation and governance for smart and sustainable cities.

Two simultaneous global trends stress the importance of appropriate Data Governance in this context: First, the globally increasing urbanization and consequent challenges for urban mobility, such as the need to control traffic congestion for accessibility of the community to essential services and for the economy of cities to thrive. Reducing car emissions is both a part of climate action and a prerequisite for public health. In 2016, 91 per cent of the urban population worldwide were breathing air that did not meet the World Health Organization air quality guidelines value.

A second global trend is the integration of Internet-of-Things technology into urban infrastructures, which inevitably collect data also on citizens, as well as that of increasingly connected cars, and general digitalization and datafication of the automotive industry and the entire mobility sector.

We hence observe a situation where an increasing number of heterogeneous actors generate data that is of relevance for offering connected mobility services in Smart Cities. We find it crucial to understand

how this data can be (re-)used in a manner that enables the delivery of various public and private smart mobility services, innovation and fair competition in the sector, which features established players such as OEMs and their suppliers, recently expanded platforms such as Uber, and SMEs who offer mobility services.

how the data can be governed adequately from the perspective of citizens and their individual rights, in particular, their rights to privacy, identity, and data protection. For example, it is of importance that the principles of its collection and processing are transparent to citizens and comply with the GDPR, or other local laws protecting rights to data protection and privacy.

How can the data be governed in a manner that is consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals? In particular, relevant goals are the promotion of development and innovation, the reduction of inequality - including those in access to mobility and public spaces - as well as environmental sustainability, via a reduction of emissions and the use of renewable energy. Sustainability in this context may also require the municipality to remain independent from specific private infrastructure providers, or to promote public transport, even if such policies may be at odds with the interests of particular private actors.

In the best case-scenario, data-driven public and private mobility services would harness the novel technologies in a sustainable manner. The fulfillment of this objective is conditional on the employment of appropriate Data Governance models. We understand governance as reflexive coordination, and we define Data Governance as the legal and social norms and design decisions about the technical and organisational layers that determine the conditions for the interorganizational sharing of data. Data governance models represent specific legal, political-economic and technical solutions for governing data. A background paper that describes our conceptual work in more detail is attached to this application.

Data governance models for connected mobility in Smart Cities should foster the effective and innovation inducing reuse of data, while respecting the human rights of data subjects and citizens. Ideally, the Data Governance models should be transferable and modifiable across different cities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Cities willing to engage in or foster the provision of smarter connected mobility services are likely to face typical challenges regarding Data Governance. In our view, Data Governance consists of two dimensions: Public and private rulemaking on the interorganizational transfer of data as well as a qualification of the technical layers that enable the sharing of data.

The workshop is organized in collaboration among research groups at the Humboldt Institute of Internet and Society and the Einstein Center Digital Futures. Throughout 2019, our interdisciplinary research group will investigate what would be the appropriate Data Governance models that support mobility in Smart Cities and who should set them. In our workshop at the IGF in November, we will introduce our findings on Data Governance in Smart Cities and refine them further with the participants. Our objectives are:

Mapping the existing approaches to Data Governance for connected mobility in Smart Cities

Identifying a set of general Data Governance models for connected mobility in Smart Cities, which helps municipalities to plan their smart city strategy, as well as other actors involved in internet governance to choose adequate policies on all levels.

Organize an IGF workshop, to reflect in a dialogue with diverse stakeholders, what kind of Data Governance models for urban connected mobility could be applicable across global cities, both in the developed and developing countries, and what kind of actors should take responsibility in adapting them?

We are also happy to collaborate with other workshop organizers in the same field to ensure that our session is complementary.

Format:

Description: The workshop will begin with a brief introduction of our working group and the Data Governance models for connected mobility in Smart Cities that we have identified in our research. It will be followed by three to four impulse presentations on the core challenges of Data Governance in Smart Cities from the perspective of municipal policy makers both from the EU and the Middle East, of a large player in the mobility industry, of the developers of an urban mobility application in South Africa, of a citizen initiative related to Data Governance in Smart Cities. (The exact configuration of the impulse presentations will be determined once all invited speakers have confirmed their participation conclusively.)

In the next phase, there will be 5 simultaneous round table break-out discussions which refine the identified models from the following perspectives:

1. Accountability - who should take initiative?

Who should set up the rules on Data Governance and monitor them?

Which actors should collaborate?

Can we recommend different type of Data Governance models for different types of cities or societies?

2. Data protection and privacy:

How can citizens benefit from the provision of connected mobility services in a smart city, while maintaining trust that their fundamental rights are respected both by the private and state actors?

What kind of measures are necessary for protecting the data and privacy of citizens?

Are there more vulnerable groups of people whose interests require special attention?

Can the relevant solutions be applied in a smart city beyond connected mobility?

3. Data governance supporting human rights and other policy goals:

How can normative goals such as environmental protection or equality be reinforced by the Data Governance models?

How can the Data Governance models support the fulfillment of local policy goals, for example with respect to the use of specific modes of transportation?

How can the Data Governance models serve particularly vulnerable communities and persons with disabilities?

What is the interrelationship of Data Governance and general city planning?

4. Innovation, competition and incentives:

How can the Data Governance models foster innovation?

How can the Data Governance models enable the provision of diverse mobility services and modes of transport?

How can the procurement of Data Governance related services preclude lock-ins to specific providers?

5. Technical infrastructure and interoperability:

What kind of technical infrastructure is a prerequisite for each Data Governance model?

What kind of models could fit in low-resource settings?

In which areas interoperability is critical and how can it be governed - and by whom?

How can interoperability be taken into account in public procurement?

The round table discussions will follow the Purpose to Practice - workshop format, where the stakeholders initially shape together all the elements that will determine the success of their initiative and hence a shared purpose. All additional elements—principles, participants, structure, and practices—are designed to help achieve the purpose.

Finally, each of the round table groups presents the refinements to the Data Governance models and the principles and best practices of Data Governance identified by the working group.

Expected Outcomes: 1. An identification of relevant principles for Data Governance, based on the organizers' research on Data Governance, as well as the evidence from practice and the experiences and interests of the

diverse stakeholders identified in the workshop itself.

2. The development of concrete recommendations and best practices for urban planners, municipal administrations, civic initiatives, technology providers and other relevant actors.

3. A look at policy implications for broader Internet Governance and related areas of law and policymaking that may turn out to be relevant.

The overarching objective is the presentation of a human rights sensitive model of Data Governance for connected mobility in Smart Cities: "The Berlin Best Practices of Data Governance"

Discussion Facilitation:

For each of the five groups, moderators with experience in discussion facilitation will be identified in advance by the organizers. The participants are invited to assemble freely around the moderators and the sub-topics they represent. Should highly unequal group sizes emerge, some participants may be asked to voluntarily switch to another group. The primary responsibility of the moderators is to ensure a productive and fair discussion, with a focus on ensuring freedom from barriers, and promoting equal participation of all discussants. In addition, the groups should each elect one rapporteur is responsible for the presentation the results of the group discussion in conclusion of the session. The groups may also choose to have more than one rapporteur or moderator.

Online Participation:

In order to make the onsite discussions available to participants who are unable to physically attend, we are planning to use the video conferencing tool provided by IGF to broadcast the impulse presentation as well as enable participation in the breakout discussions. . Our online moderator will be responsible to coordinate the online and onsite interactions, and facilitate online participation in the discussions.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #183 Leaving Hotel California: open source vs the Internet giants

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Data driven economy](#)

[Economic Development](#)

[Surveillance Capitalism](#)

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Amelia Andersdotter](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Francesca Bria](#), Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Rafael Laguna de la Vera](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Stefano Quintarelli](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. Is really the current dominance by a few Internet giants, and the concentration of power, wealth and data in their hands, a major factor in preventing proper data governance and fair access to data, and a more geographically balanced development of the Internet industry?
2. Would alternatives to the current Internet platforms designed and provided by the European and global open source community actually provide the opportunity for such data governance, data access and economic development?
3. Why have such alternatives not emerged, or even failed, until now? Is this connected to lack of demand by users, or which other factors come into play? Is this also connected to the public policies that have been adopted?
4. Should public policies support attempts to build such alternatives, and how? (regulation, coordination, funding...)
5. Should the multi-stakeholder community support these attempts, and how? Would a Dynamic Coalition be useful?

Relevance to Theme: A great part of the Internet today, especially in terms of services for the average user, is a digital Hotel California; no matter how hard you try, it is almost impossible to live without using any product by any of the dominant Silicon Valley/West Coast giants, and this creates an immense concentration of wealth and power in a very small geographic area and in very few hands, eroding the original concept of an open, federated, decentralized Internet.

This also generates an immense concentration of personal information and of artificial intelligence datasets, promoting surveillance capitalism as the economic model for the future development of the information society, and hampering privacy, rights and opportunities for the rest of us, including economic development through innovation and data-based products and services. Thus, any attempt to build proper data governance frameworks and to bring fairness and globalize opportunities in the data-driven economy cannot avoid the issue of the increasing centralization of the Internet.

Free/libre/open source software and open standards are the cornerstones over which most consumer Internet products, and even the Internet itself, are built; but they are often being used by the big platforms to create products that lack interoperability, preventing easy, real-time access to data by other similar products, and making competition impossible by exploiting critical mass effects and closing users into silos. Thus, until now, attempts to provide open alternatives and to "free" the users and their data have had very limited success.

The session will validate or deny this analysis, and discuss which policies could be adopted to address the problem of the centralization of the Internet by fostering the growth of globally distributed alternatives to the current dominant platforms.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session discusses issues connected to the current status of the Internet and will focus on examining possible actions and policies by all stakeholders to address the problem described.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: See point 6 for a description of the premises and topics of the session, and point 5 for the questions that will be addressed by the panelists. We would like to start the session with a report from the day 0 event that we are also proposing, and submit that report to the comments of the panelists as well; the report should also include a set of policy/action proposals. After a round of interventions by the panelists, we would like to encourage comments and questions from the audience (offline and online) and only resort to the panelists again if there is not enough participation. We will have a specialized journalist moderating the panel and other people moderating the audience. We hope to get rough consensus among participants on at least some of the proposed actions/policies, so that they can then be incorporated by the rapporteur in the result of the session.

Expected Outcomes: A summary of the discussion and a set of actions/policies on whose usefulness there is rough consensus, for further distribution to all relevant stakeholders. We hope that the session, and the companion side event, will help in building relationships and alliances, and could possibly give way to a new Dynamic Coalition.

Discussion Facilitation:

We plan to advertise the session heavily through our contacts in the European civil society and digital rights groups and in the open source industry and community; among the organizers, OpenForum Europe is a very well known and connected open source think tank in Brussels, working in strict partnership with the Free Software Foundation Europe and networks such as EDRi, while Open-Xchange is one of the main open source companies in Europe and can involve the private sector and the media; we are also going to exploit our panelists to include, for example, parliamentarians from several countries (the side event will be instrumental in this, as it will allow us to invite more people to speak). We also plan to receive coverage in the main technical news media in Europe, such as the Heise (where our moderator writes regularly).

Online Participation:

We know it exists, but we would like to have access to it to understand better its features and make good use of them to involve participants. If the platform has all the necessary features, we would rather concentrate our online interactions there and not use other platforms.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #184 Crossborder data: connecting SMEs in the global supply chain

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Cross border data

Data privacy & protection

Economic Development

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, African Group

Organizer 4: Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Organizer 5: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: James Howe, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Moctar Yedaly, Intergovernmental Organization, African Group

Speaker 3: Cornelia Kutterer, Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 4: Chris Wilson, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: Katitza Rodriguez, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

In an increasingly interconnected world, the ability to transfer digital information across borders has become an essential component whether to enabling economic growth, facilitate access to education, healthcare or other social services or just simply empower people across the world to access information and connect with each-other. This can be easily observed in the spread of e-commerce, the increasingly global nature supply chains and via business and consumer use of the cloud and other emerging technologies.

Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) have the most to gain from the cross-border data flows that support global trade, but at the same time, are the most vulnerable to the challenges they pose.

How can we better understand data flows? How do they contribute to our common development goals? Where do the threats and challenges lie and how can we overcome them? These are the questions this workshop aims to explore, in an effort to find answers to the overarching policy issue: how can cross-border flows of data be facilitated to connect SMEs in the global supply chain, while also preserving privacy and other fundamental rights, protecting individual and public safety, and respecting national sovereignty?

Relevance to Theme: The workshop directly addresses one of the main themes of IGF 2019: data governance. It aims to bring IGF participants closer to identifying policy best practices around enabling global flows of data for inclusive economic growth and consider what policy elements are needed to ensure these flows are secure, respect human rights and are in the service of equality and inclusion.

The workshop will uncover how cross-border data flows impact SMEs. What data-enabled technologies do SMEs use in their day-to-day activities? How do cross-border data flows enable SMEs to join global trade flows? What are the data protection and privacy considerations that must be kept in mind?

Relevance to Internet Governance: When talking about the Internet, either in the context of its benefits, challenges or overall governance, a conversation about data cannot be avoided. Data sits in the front and centre of economic opportunities, technological innovation, social progress and sustainable developments. It is, at the same time the main component of the more contentious issues like security, privacy, or localization.

Getting the policy right around the governance on cross-border data flows is essential to safeguard the open, free and unfragmented Internet, and uphold its safe, secure, sound and resilient architecture. Considerations around data governance should be built starting from commonly shared global values and principles, developed in collaboration with all stakeholders.

This workshop will look at what policy elements are necessary to maintain and expand cross-border data flows, as a trusted channel for inclusive economic growth. It will also aim to identify and provide options for policy response to the main challenges posed.

Format:

Other - 90 Min

Format description: Fishbowl session – a roundtable or semi-circle set-up would be preferred.

Description: *The issue*

In an increasingly interconnected world, the ability to transfer digital information across borders has become an essential component whether to enabling economic growth, facilitate access to education, healthcare or other social services or just simply empower people across the world to access information and connect with each-other. This can be easily observed in the spread of e-commerce, the increasingly global nature supply chains and via business and consumer use of the cloud and other emerging technologies.

The workshop aims to bring IGF participants closer to identifying policy best practices around enabling global flows of data for inclusive economic growth and enabling the participation of SMEs in global trade. It will also consider what policy elements are needed to ensure these flows are secure, respect human rights and are in the service of equality and inclusion.

The workshop will uncover how cross-border data flows impact SMEs, what data-enabled technologies do

SMEs use their day-to-day activities, how cross-border data flows help enable SMEs to join global trade flows as well as discuss fundamental data protection and privacy considerations.

Participants will be prompted to consider, what kind of data SMEs use and provide, how data is being gathered and processed along the supply chain and who are the actors involved. The workshop will raise and aim to answer questions around data collection, transfer and processing and explore economic, technical and human rights considerations.

The format

The session will be organized in a fishbowl format, which is a technique especially beneficial for ventilating “hot topics”, such as data governance or sharing ideas or information from a variety of perspectives, as this workshop aims to do.

Invited speakers will sit in a group in the middle of or facing the audience (depending on the room possibilities) and in their midst will have an empty chair – this is the fishbowl. Audience members, sitting outside and observing the fishbowl will be invited to join in by occupying the empty chair at any given point in the conversation where they wish to add a comment, ask a question or challenge the current speaker.

The moderator will guide the conversation through the various stages and facilitate interaction.

The conversation

Each invited speaker will be asked to address one of the three main elements planned for the workshop: 1) data-enabled digital transformation of SMEs, 2) data flows connecting SMEs in a global supply chain, 3) privacy, data protection and human rights considerations.

They will also be asked highlight the main policy considerations, possible obstacles and desired responses specific to their topic.

Following each speaker’s presentation the floor will be open for audience members to take the empty seat in the fishbowl and provide further perspectives, to complement or challenge the speaker’s point of view.

Online participation will be aided by a remote moderator, who will be occupying the empty seat to signal the wish of a remote participant to join the conversation.

Agenda

Although discussion and participants contributions will ultimately drive the agenda, the following will be used to guide conversation:

- The session will start with the introduction of invited speakers and a short ice-breaker presentation by the moderator, to set the scene and map out the journey the conversation will take (10 minutes)
- Speakers will then take the floor in turn to present the above-mentioned topics, each followed by input from the audience (60 minutes).
- At the end of the session the moderator, with the help of the rapporteur will summarize the discussion and ask the speakers and audience to comment on the session’s key takeaways (20 mins).

Expected Outcomes: The workshop will provide participants with an improved understanding of both the technical and policy elements necessary to support cross-border data flows to enable the participation of SMEs in global trade.

The summary of the workshop will feature a list of case studies mentioned by speakers and participants and will provide a menu of good practices for policy approaches.

Lastly, the workshop will aim to highlight areas for future action and potential questions to be explored in future IGF sessions.

Discussion Facilitation:

The list below provides examples of the ways discussion will be facilitated amongst speakers, audience members, and online participants and ensure the session format is used to its optimum:

Seating

Participants will sit in a circle or semi-circle (room permitting), with seats in the middle for the speakers. An empty chair will be placed next to the speakers. Audience members will be invited to occupy the empty seat at selected times of the discussion, to provide further or new perspectives or challenge the speakers. This will facilitate discussion by creating an enabling and comfortable atmosphere where all speakers and participants are given an equal footing in the discussion. The moderator will have a prominent seating position and may walk around the room to engage participants.

Preparation

A preparation call will be organised for all speakers, moderators and co-organisers in advance of the workshop so that everyone has a chance to meet, share views and prepare for the session.

Given the varied background of discussants and audience members, organisers will advertise the session and introduce questions to animate discussion on social media in the run up to the workshop. This will introduce the subject, encourage conversation and create links to other dialogues on the topic taking place in other forums to create awareness and help prepare in-person and remote participants for the workshop.

The moderator will have questions prepared in advance to encourage interaction among invited experts and between participants, if conversation were to stall.

Moderator

The moderator will be an expert and well-informed on the topic and experienced in animating multistakeholder discussions.

During the discussions questions will be incorporated to encourage responses from participants and everyone will be given equal weight and equal opportunity to intervene. Walk-in participants will be encouraged to participate in the discussion by the moderator who will seek contributions from participants in person and remotely.

The remote moderator will play an important role in sharing the ideas of remote speakers/participants and will encourage their interventions through video.

Reporting: Following the discussion, participants will be encouraged to share their key takeaways from the session through online tools and social media. This will help ensure diverse perspectives raised during the discussion are included in the reporting.

Online Participation:

Ahead of the session, the remote moderator will be involved throughout the workshop planning and organization process to advise on where remote participation will need to be facilitated.

During the session, the online platform will be used to animate the discussion and ensure participants in the room and online will have an equal opportunity to engage. The online moderator will occupy the empty seat on behalf of online participants at any given time they wish to join the conversation.

The moderator will frequently communicate with the online moderator throughout the session to ensure remote participants' views/questions are reflected.

The moderator and speakers will be encouraged to follow the online participation tool throughout the workshop themselves, so that issues brought forward by participants in the chat can be carried throughout discussion. Participants in the room will also be encouraged to use their mobile devices to connect and interact with remote participants.

Social media will also be used to generate wider discussion and create momentum for online participation as the workshop is unfolding.

Co-organizers will ensure that the workshop is promoted in advance to the wider community to give remote participants the opportunity to prepare questions and interventions in advance and to generate interest in the workshop.

Organizers will also explore the possibility of connecting with remote hubs around the globe and organize remote interventions from participants.

Proposed Additional Tools: Organizers will explore the use of audio-visual material (i.e. videos, PowerPoint slides, images, infographics) throughout the workshop to animate the session and aid those whose native language may not be English.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #187 Knowing me, knowing you: is our data still personal?

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Cross border data

Data driven economy

Data privacy & protection

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Lucena Claudio, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: samara khalid, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Silveira Beatriz, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Policy Question(s):

How much is personal data actually worth, and how high are the stakes of each respective stakeholder in controlling such data?

How various stakeholders monetize personal data?

Do ethical considerations matter when it comes to processing of personal data?

How possession of data by technology companies reshaped the sustainability of law enforcement?

How do technology companies decide when to assist and when to resist law enforcement requests on access to data?

Who is the one to have the final word - the state carrying investigation, or the company entrusted with protection of data?

How efficient are territorially designed laws to regulate transborder data flows?

Do technology companies perceive national/regional data regulations as an obstacle for their transborder operations?

What mitigation measures do such companies undertake to protect data of their customers, gain their business profits, and comply with the state legislative requirements?

How do international banking and financial services institutions manage personal data responsibility?

What should be done to achieve international interoperability in privacy and data protection?

Relevance to Theme: The objective behind the workshop is to promote dialogue among a number of different stakeholders dealing with data governance, and to encourage them through an open discussion to come to a shared understanding that to provide proper protection to data they need to cooperate and balance their respective interests and powers. We do not exclude, though, that the speakers might come to different conclusions. We aim at bringing together representatives from different sectors that reportedly make different uses of the data, which they have available, including security and law enforcement authorities, Internet service providers, government and enterprise network operators, registry and Internet exchange point operators, registrars, resellers and domain name infrastructure operators, banks and private financial services, academic institutions, and get them to showcase personally an instance of how they use data to perform their daily duties and activities. By identifying potential risks and best practices in actual uses of the data, the workshop will be contributing to an interdisciplinary approach and to a perspective of actual interaction and exchange among stakeholders in the search for an adequate level of protection for personal data, considering the environment in which they are processed by promoting trust, transparency, accountability and legitimacy.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Shift to global information society has blurred territorial boundaries between the states, thus challenging the grounds for application of territorially constructed regulations. Nowadays, the data is being collected, stored, transferred, and processed in the amounts that have been never seen before. The governments faced the regulatory and power crisis, which pushed them for adopting even stricter regulations towards technology companies requiring data localization and closer cooperation with the law enforcement authorities. In its turn, private sector while occasionally abusing users' data, often finds such requirements burdensome, cost inefficient and sometimes contradictory with its own policies for data collection, storage and processing. At the same time, the civil society organisations are launching campaigns empowering individuals to assert their rights and holding data controllers accountable for their actions. They are responsible for both the law and rights awareness among a broader public. Therefore, we strongly believe that only through collective effort and joint cooperation of all stakeholders in their respective roles it is possible to provide proper global and universal protection to personal data. When stakeholders agree to talk and work together, it would become possible to build a proper system of checks and balances, as well as eliminate rudiment regulatory practices of applying territorial laws to transborder phenomena.

Format:

Other - 60 Min

Format description: Open Fish Bowl - the key requirement would be to have primary speakers seating in semicircle in front of the audience with no physical barrier between them (no stage, or tables, or tribunes). One chair near the speakers should be left unoccupied for anyone from the audience to join at any point during the discussion.

Description: There is virtually no institution, company or organisation that can - or will – perform its ordinary tasks and develop its regular activities without processing personal data in some way. This trend is followed by a global wave of reframing / redesigning / strengthening or simply building data protection legal frameworks in jurisdictions that seek to uphold this interest as a fundamental right. This wave attempts, if not to regain control, because the idea of regaining absolute control over one's data seems unfeasible, but at least to place the citizen back to some extent into the chain of control that comprises the use and processing of his/her personal data. It is not that this data belongs to the individual; this data is the individual insofar as it is data that comprises concrete and observable aspects of his/her personality. Moreover, the digital format in which data is currently provided, collected and processed allows the availability of this aspect of the personality to grow in scale and availability in digital format. Individuals are subjected to the highest degree of exposure, while data brokers, controllers and operators that leverage the data as input for businesses and institutions do not show the desirable level of accountability. Trying to reposition the individual at least to some extent in the chain of control of the data that represents relevant, evergrowing and readily available aspects of his personality is by no means an easy task, among many other reasons, because of the lack of transparency in the way this data is collected or obtained, processed,

analyzed, parsed and how the results of these operations are interpreted and impact in the sphere of rights and obligations of this individual.

Data scientists, whether scholars or working for civil society players have often been contributing with relevant studies, which help to enlighten the community by trying to understand and explain the mechanisms that cause these effects and impacts. The techniques, which are available at the cost and with the resources that are possible in this kind of work often provide a fair estimation of how the processing is taking place. Validation of the facts is never a simple issue. Only in very rare times this understanding develops the way it should: in a face-to-face dialogue, with stakeholders with confronting interests discussing limits and boundaries, legitimacy and abuse, working together to tap into this asset in a way that brings better balance to competing interests at stake. This proposal aims to fill this gap.

Speakers representing private sector, law enforcement authorities, banking and educational institutions will present on the ways and policies they apply for use and protection of respective data. Once uses in different domains have been shortly exposed, the audience will start exploring the issues together with the speakers, exchanging views, attempting to tackle weaknesses and trying to highlight the best practices. The interactive format of fish bowl will perfectly serve for open and inclusive exchange of ideas between the audience and the key speakers. Remote participation will be strongly encouraged in the discussion phase, which will take the major part of the workshop.

The speakers will present their perspectives on the policy questions raised above based on both their professional expertise, and experience as regular Internet users. Coming from different stakeholder groups the speakers will present pros and cons of stronger and inclusive cooperation in data governance field giving food for thought to onsite and online participants. The moderators will keep an eye on timely welcoming the interventions from the audience (both onsite and remote).

Expected Outcomes: We believe that the idea behind this workshop - to have various stakeholders disclose some of the data uses in an open dialogue with private sector, law enforcement authorities, banking and educational institutions, and civil society aimed at deepening the debate on the basis of facts that can be disclosed and taken and such, rather than estimations - is an innovative, promising approach to this issue. We understand that the dialogue is not easy, and that not all procedures can be disclosed due to a number of reasons, including, but not limited to a legal protection of secrecy and confidentiality, but we also believe that a reasonable amount of goodwill to share, listen and interact can definitely contribute to an exchange that will enrich the discussion in a loyal and frank way, and that is worth the effort. A frank exchange could not only increase transparency within a sector, it could also help disseminate best practices across different sectors and stakeholders, identify common vulnerabilities, find points of contact from which a better level of understanding can rise, and create an environment of cooperation which is key to tackle data protection issues in a healthy, effective and legitimate way.

Discussion Facilitation:

The issue we discuss has relevance to each and every of us, and, therefore, the most interesting ideas might come from the least expected places. We will make sure that onsite and online moderators are working in tandem, notifying each other about the interventions from the audience. By opting for an open fish bowl format we will make discussion as inclusive as possible, giving participants the possibility to jump into discussion at any point, without dividing the workshop into classic presentations and Q&A parts. After a short intro speech by primary speakers any participant from the audience will have a chance to take an empty chair near the speakers and present his/her perspective. Throughout the whole workshop one of the chairs has to be kept free for new people to join and speak. Thus, once new person joins the semicircle of speakers, one of the presenters who has already spoken should free his/her chair. The moderator will facilitate the process and explain the rules in the beginning of the workshop.

Online Participation:

We make a strong focus and expect extensive online participation. For that purpose, we will share in advance the information about the session and possibility to join remotely with our professional networks.

The online moderator will notify the onsite moderator whenever there is an intervention from a remote participant, and we will read it out and provide comments if any from the onsite participants. We truly want the most diverse voices to be heard.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will use Twitter and other social media pages administered by the workshop organizers. We will also ask the participants and speakers to make tweets and share the most interesting ideas via social media directly during the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #189 Responsible AI in practice

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

AI Safeguards

Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Vallor Shannon, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Jen Gennai, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Max Senges, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

- What kinds of guidelines for those developing and using AI are the most practical and helpful? (NB: This would allow discussion of sector/context specific vs generalised; outcome vs process oriented; rights vs ethics framing, etc)
- What are shared learnings in implementing such guidelines in terms of monitoring for compliance, addressing issues that arise, and encouraging good practice among those building AI products?

Relevance to Theme: Sharing practical learnings in approaches to self-regulation of AI development and application

Relevance to Internet Governance: There is a lot of discussion about how best to provide oversight for AI. Regardless of the regulatory framework in place, those developing and using AI will always be at the frontline in identifying and addressing problems. This session will shine a spotlight on self regulation by researchers and companies on AI issues, highlighting what is working, as well as pinpointing areas where additional guidance from governments and civil society would be helpful.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: Practical discussion of the challenges associated with moving from a topline corporate commitment to abide by AI principles, to living up to them day-to-day. Potential to include deeper dives into specific case studies from a variety of different organisations, including Google.

Outline agenda (subject to change):

1/ Intro by moderator: Anna Naether (5 mins)

2/ Prof. Shannon Vallor (Applied Ethics expert, Professor at Santa Clara University) setting the context and highlighting the most prominent challenges and tradeoffs that companies face in AI-related issues (15 mins)

3/ Panel discussion, moderated by Shannon: (45 mins total)

- Jen Gennai - Head of Responsible AI at Google

- Tan Kiat How - Chief Executive Officer, Infocomm and Media Development Authority of Singapore (TBC, in discussion)

- A speaker from another research or industry group - eg: Bosch (TBC, in discussion)

4/ Audience Q&A (25 mins)

Expected Outcomes: Greater insight into the practicalities of responsible AI implementation

Discussion Facilitation:

Discussion facilitation: moderator will ask people to raise their hands if they have a question and step up to a mic. There will also potentially be a chance for online participants to post live questions

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2019 WS #191 Public Interest Data: Where Are We? To Do What?

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Accountability

Data driven economy

Data Sovereignty

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Paula Forteza, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Carolyn Nguyen, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Chérif Diallo, Government, African Group

Speaker 4: Sebastien Soriano, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: Luca Belli, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 6: Lucien M. CASTEX, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What is the definition of public interest data?

What are the legislative frameworks on the sharing of public interest data?

How to encourage actors to share their data in the goal of general interest?

Relevance to Theme: Public interest data are at the center of the problems of the data economy and the data governance.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The share of public interest data will impact the Internet Governance, especially the relations between Governments and the private sector.

Format:

Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Public interest data also named as data of general interest can be defined as private data whose opening is justified by a goal of public interest - for example health or ecology.

Public sector bodies like private companies are adopting data-driven decision making and build up data analytics capacities. Statistical offices are reflecting to what extent the traditional, cost-intensive data gathering methods can be replaced by Big Data analytics. In a number of scenarios, public sector bodies could significantly improve their decision making using commercially-held information, notably for reasons of public health policy, spatial and urban planning, natural and technological risk management, managing energy supply grids or protecting the environment.

In 2016, the French Act for a Digital Republic introduced a legislation on public interest data. Indeed, France has put in place the possibility for the government to request commercial players to give access to data they hold for the purpose of establishing public statistics. This is subject to a number of procedural safeguards, namely a structured discussion with the private operator, a study on the feasibility and opportunity of such request and a consultation of the National Statistics Council. The decision to grant the right to access commercial data is taken by the minister in charge. Along those lines, more authorities could be identified that could be granted such a right to access commercially-held data, while at the same time procedural safeguards would need to be put in place so that existing rights on data are being respected and compensation mechanism being devised. Similarly, enhanced access to commercially-held data for scientific researchers funded from public resources could be contemplated. Recently, new insights have emerged in France on public data interest in the context of the French general assembly for the new digital regulations. Moreover, the rise of artificial intelligence (AI) gives new momentum to this issue, as the training of algorithms requires a huge amount of data.

If France is a pioneer, many countries and the European Union are starting to think about legislation on data of general interest. It is therefore time to think about a coherent legal framework for public interest data and ways to facilitate data sharing between economic actors. For example, the principle of circulation of data is written on the INSPIRE directive and the regulation on the free flow of non-personal data. It is also a priority of the new mandate of the European Union.

This panel will propose a contribution to the framing of a common data space, which should make room for the opening of private data.

It will explore the different regulatory frameworks applied to the data of public interest, to open the discussion on how to define class of data to which access could be given, to public and private sectors bodies, associations and publicly funded researchers. Indeed, this panel will have drawn a complete picture of the different regulatory methods applied today to public interest data. Then, this panel will also publish the legal fundament that permit the transformation to data to public interest data. The moderator will then open the floor for interaction with the public to engage in a discussion about the future of legislation on public interest data.

Agenda:

Introduction (10 min) by Annie Blandin (French Digital Council)

State / traditional regulation (15 min) by Paula Forteza and Chérif Diallo (Senegalese Government)

Data-driven regulation and data of public interest (10 min) by Sébastien Soriano (ARCEP)

Self-regulation (10 min) by Carolyn Nguyen (Microsoft)

Democratic and collaborative regulation by Luca Belli and Lucien Castex (15 min)

Conclusion (10 min) by Laurent Cytermann (Conseil d'Etat France)

Q&A and debate moderated by Laurent Cytermann (Conseil d'Etat France) (30 min)

Interventions:

Annie Blandin, member of the French Digital Council (independent advisory commission created to address all the questions set up by the development of the digital in society and economy) will discuss about the recent French reflexion of public interest data.

Paula Forteza, french member of the Parliament will bring her expertise on legislative regulation as rapporteur of the French implementation of the GDPR and as part of the working group on the Constitutional revision to include a digital bill of rights.

Chérif Diallo, Director of ICT at the Telecommunication Ministry in Senegal, will bring his expertise on a State centered, traditional regulation and will be able to share with the public the recent framework put in place in Senegal.

Sebastien Soriano, president of the french regulator ARCEP, will bring his expertise and field knowledge on the use of public interest data in the context of data-driven regulation approach, put in place by the ARCEP.

Carolyn Nguyen, Technology Policy Director at Microsoft and ICC Digital Economy Commission Vice-Chair, will share the private sector vision on self-regulation and she will be able to contribute to the general debate as per her experience on the Internet Governance process.

Luca Belli, a brazilian academic will share the point of view of a civil society active member on how to build up a more democratic, more collaborative regulatory model based on the empowerment of civil society at the age of data economy.

Lucien Castex, researcher at Université Sorbonne Nouvelle and Secretary General of Internet Society France, has in depth knowledge of a variety of policy issues concerning internet Governance and Internet regulation. He will be an asset to moderate the debate and enhance public participation.

Laurent Cytermann, member of Conseil d'Etat France will conclude and moderate this session. He an expert of public interest data in France.

Marylou Le Roy and Clément Le Ludec, policy officers of the French Digital Council will moderate the online and onsite participation.

Expected Outcomes: This panel will propose a contribution to the framing of a common data space, which should make room for the opening of private data.

It will explore the different regulatory frameworks applied to the data of public interest, to open the discussion on how to define class of data to which access could be given, to public and private sectors bodies, associations and publicly funded researchers. Indeed, this panel will have drawn a complete picture of the different regulatory methods applied today to public interest data. Then, this panel will also publish the legal fondement that permit the transformation to data to public interest data. The moderator will then open the floor for interaction with the public to engage in a discussion about the future of legislation on public interest data.

Discussion Facilitation:

The list below provides examples of the ways discussion and presentation will be facilitated amongst speakers, audience members, and online participants and ensure the session format is used to its optimum:

Seating: The panel of experts will debate share their expertise and their vision on Internet regulation sitting at the same table so the participants can see and hear them. It will be an effective way to compare and contrast the various positions of the panel. The moderator will open the discussion with a general review of the policy question and then speakers will provide their remarks on the question and then address questions from the moderator. At least 30 minutes will be allowed for questions/comments from the audience.

Media: The organizers will explore the use of visuals (i.e. interactive presentation, charts) to animate the session and aid those whose native language may not be English. Experts who have short video material to share will be encouraged to help animate discussion and debate on these examples. Video material may also be considered to help engage remote participants.

Preparation: Several prep calls will be organised for all speakers, moderators and co-organisers in advance of the workshop so that everyone has a chance to meet, share views and prepare for the session. A

conference on public interest data will be organised on this theme during the French Internet Governance Forum foreseen to be held on July 4th.

Moderator: The moderator is an expert, well-informed and experienced in animating multistakeholder discussions. The moderator will have questions prepared in advance to encourage interaction among invited experts and between participants, if conversation were to stall. The remote moderator will play an important role in sharing the ideas of remote speakers/participants. At the end of the session, the moderator will encourage questions from the audience in order to open the debate and bring new perspectives into the discussion. This will also invite the speakers to reflect differently on the matter and think out of the box.

Online Participation:

The remote moderator will be involved throughout workshop to include participation from online viewers. The onsite moderator will frequently communicate with the remote moderator during the session to ensure remote participants' views/questions are reflected and integrated to the discussion, specially during the Q&A sequence. This will ensure remote participations are given the opportunity to interact with multiple experts remotely. Organizers have specially invited a participant to act as the remote moderator and will share information with the remote moderator about training sessions for remote participation at IGF and ensure they have all the necessary information. Co-organizers will ensure that the workshop is promoted in advance to the wider community to give remote participants the opportunity to prepare questions and interventions in advance. We can include the intervention from youth participants from Latin America and Africa to increase diversity and bring fresh opinions and questions to the debate. Any handouts prepared in advance for the panel will be shared with remote participants at the start of the session so that they have the necessary material to participate.

Proposed Additional Tools: The position of the French administration on public interest data are published on the French Digital Council website under the Creative commons licences. Given the varied background of discussants and audience members, organisers will explore introducing questions to animate discussion on social media in the run up to the workshop. This will introduce the subject, encourage conversation and create links to other dialogues on digital skills taking place in other forums to create awareness and help prepare in-person and remote participants for the workshop.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 14: Life Below Water
GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #194 Business and human rights:the role of regulatory environment

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Accountability

Human Rights

Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: ,

Speaker 1: Owono Julie, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: Allie Funk, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Veszna Wessenauer, ,

Policy Question(s):

How could the regulatory environment enforce corporate transparency and accountability around users rights? What are the effects of the GDPR on corporate transparency and accountability around users rights? What are the global platform governance & regulation developments and patterns?

Relevance to Theme: Ranking Digital Rights (RDR) produces a Corporate Accountability Index that evaluates 24 internet, mobile, and telecommunications companies on their commitments and policies affecting freedom of expression and privacy. In addition to ranking companies on their disclosed commitments and policies affecting freedom of expression and privacy, RDR's team analyzed the legal and regulatory environment of all 15 countries where the evaluated companies are headquartered. The analysis outlines of how each company's home country policies, laws, and regulations either helped or hindered companies' ability to be transparent and accountable to their users about their respect for human rights online, therefore impacting their Index results.

By presenting the main findings of the jurisdictional analysis we hope to help participants better understand how regulatory environment might affect the ability of internet, mobile and telecommunications companies - evaluated by Ranking Digital Rights's Index -- to respect users' rights, and to offer policy recommendations. The RDR research team commissioned jurisdictional surveys in 15 countries where the companies evaluated in the Index are headquartered, which includes China, France, Germany, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Qatar, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States. 15 experts in the legal systems related to the ICT sector in these countries conducted the analyses.

Based on these surveys, RDR develops separate country reports, as well a comparative report that analyzes laws and regulations, and offers policy recommendations. The aim of these reports will be to support the work of advocacy groups working at the global, regional, and national level with a systematic and detailed analysis of the jurisdictional context for each company's performance in the RDR Index. We expect that these country reports will support engagement with governments about how law and policy can encourage ICT sector companies to respect their users' human rights.

While the number of attempts to regulate social media platforms is increasing, regulators often rush forward with legislation that miss the problem they should be addressing and do little to counter the threats on the right to freedom of expression or privacy. To contribute to ongoing efforts and projects aimed at platform governance & regulation, we wish to present the main findings of our regulatory analysis during a "Flash Talk" and discuss the further application of the resource. Beside regulatory trends, we will share our recommendations and observations, including how Ranking Digital Rights' standards regarding corporate transparency and accountability are met or absent from the regulatory frameworks.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Through the jurisdictional reports, we are aiming to help different stakeholder groups better understand the global regulatory trends, including the effects of GDPR and various content regulation attempts, and discuss how regulation and legislation can strengthen or hinder

the respect of human rights in the network society.

The jurisdictional research we have conducted since the inaugural RDR Index (November 2015) demonstrates the importance of rights-protecting regulation and legislation, as delineated in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. A more systematic and detailed analysis of the jurisdictional context of each company's performance in the RDR Index will greatly aid efforts in engaging with governments on how law and policy can better enable and encourage ICT sector companies to respect their users' human rights. We anticipate that more detailed materials we will present at the IGF will provide policymakers with a roadmap to identify practical policy and legislative to take in support of corporate respect for human rights in the ICT sector.

Format:

Other - 60 Min

Format description: We would like to do present a new policy making and advocacy tool but also discuss it with the speakers and the audience. We could also cover the material more superficially in a 30 min session, if needed.

Description: We will kick off the session by presenting the main findings of RDR's jurisdictional analysis , and we will then open the floor to participants to ask their questions on the main findings, recommendations and further steps.

Expected Outcomes: Participants will improve their knowledge of main regulatory trends and patterns around corporate accountability for human rights in the ICT sector.

Advocacy groups working at the global, regional, and national levels will be equipped with a systematic and detailed analysis of the jurisdictional context for 24 internet and telecommunication company's performance in the RDR Index.

The presented reports will improve efforts to engage with governments about how law and policy can encourage ICT sector companies to respect their users' human rights.

Participants will be introduced to the RDR Index and get an overview of how they could use it for holding companies accountable and adopt policies and mechanisms for a more secure and free Internet.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will use up to 10 minutes to present the main findings. Twenty minutes will be dedicated for a Q&A so that participants get to ask questions about the analysis in general.

Online Participation:

With the help of the Online Moderator, we hope to get inputs and inquiries regarding the resource we will present and discuss. Participants will be encouraged to contribute to the session online too.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #196 Why Striving for Equality in Digital Fails? How to Act?

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Human Rights](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: [Danielle Bouesquet](#) , Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Isabelle Collet](#) , Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Salwa Toko](#) , Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 4: [Ndeye Maimouna DIOP](#), Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

Why so many projects to reduce the gender gaps do not fulfill their promise?

How to explain the decline in number of women in technical fields?

How to educate young girls to digital technologies and sciences?

How this shortage of women may affect the design of algorithms?

How to foster gender equality in the tech field?

How could we design a more female-friendly work environment in the tech sector?

How to increase the transparency of recruiting policies in tech companies? Should we promote transparent recruitment and promotion processes?

Relevance to Theme: Diversity is a key factor of internet development. In this respect, Gender equality is one of the most important challenges of data governance and digital inclusion.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Gender equality is one of the most important challenges of the Internet Governance.

Format:

Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Women and girls account for half of the world's population. The digital revolution should be a tool for empowerment and emancipation, promote equal, social, economic and professional opportunities for women and men from all nations through a bottom-up and multi-stakeholder approach. But we must face the reality : structural barriers do affect women in terms of technology and Internet. many initiatives attempt to increase the representation of women in tech. But they flounder because they are too scattered and can not solve all the problems of sexism. If these inequalities are not rapidly addressed, an increase in connectivity will only widen existing gender gaps. This session is a call to actions for gender equality. The Senegalese Digital Council and the French Digital Council and the French Council for Equality will present their guidelines to reduce the gender gaps in the Tech sectors. A academia will give her point of views.

Expected Outcomes: The but of this session is to improve the guidelines of the French and Senegalese Digital Councils to reduce the gender gaps in the Tech sectors.

Discussion Facilitation:

The list below provides examples of the ways discussion and presentation will be facilitated amongst speakers, audience members, and online participants and ensure the session format is used to its optimum:

Seating: The panel of experts will debate share their expertise and their vision on Internet regulation sitting at the same table so the participants can see and hear them. It will be an effective way to compare and contrast the various positions of the panel. The moderator will open the discussion with a general review of the policy question and then speakers will provide their remarks on the question and then address questions from the moderator. At least 30 minutes will be allowed for questions/comments from the audience.

Media: The organizers will explore the use of visuals (i.e. PowerPoint slides, images,) to animate the session and aid those whose native language may not be English. Experts who have short video material to share will be encouraged to help animate discussion and debate on these examples. Video material may also be considered to help engage remote participants.

Preparation: Several prep calls will be organised for all speakers, moderators and co-organisers in advance of the workshop so that everyone has a chance to meet, share views and prepare for the session. A conference on genders will be organised during the IGF France in July. French Digital Council and Senegalese Digital Council will also meet to discuss on this topic during ICANN forum at Marrakech.

Moderator: The moderator is an expert, well-informed and experienced in animating multistakeholder discussions. The moderator will have questions prepared in advance to encourage interaction among invited experts and between participants, if conversation were to stall. The remote moderator will play an important role in sharing the ideas of remote speakers/participants. At the end of the session, the moderator will encourage questions from the audience in order to open the debate and bring new perspectives into the discussion. This will also invite the speakers to reflect differently on the matter and think out of the box.

Online Participation:

The remote moderator will be involved throughout workshop to include participation from online viewers. The onsite moderator will frequently communicate with the remote moderator during the session to ensure remote participants' views/questions are reflected and integrated to the discussion, specially during the Q&A sequence. This will ensure remote participations are given the opportunity to interact with multiple experts remotely. Organizers have specially invited a participant to act as the remote moderator and will share information with the remote moderator about training sessions for remote participation at IGF and ensure they have all the necessary information. Co-organizers will ensure that the workshop is promoted in advance to the wider community to give remote participants the opportunity to prepare questions and interventions in advance. We can include the intervention from youth participants from Africa to increase diversity and bring fresh opinions and questions to the debate. Any handouts prepared in advance for the panel will be shared with remote participants at the start of the session so that they have the necessary material to participate.

Proposed Additional Tools: The guidelines to reduce the gender gaps in the Tech sectors will be published online and put into online consultation. Given the varied background of discussants and audience members, organisers will explore introducing questions to animate discussion on social media in the run up to the workshop. This will introduce the subject, encourage conversation and create links to other dialogues on digital skills taking place in other forums to create awareness and help prepare in-person and remote participants for the workshop.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2019 WS #206 Empowerment of users and digital literacy

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data privacy & protection

Digital literacy

Users rights

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: EMMANUEL ACHA, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: Cheryl Langdon-Orr, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Felipe Alfonso Hernández, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 4: Carolina Aguerre, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 5: MEHMET ALPER TEKIN, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 6: Caecilia Nyamutsa, Technical Community, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What policies and tools can be implemented to promote the empowerment of users of telecommunications / ICT services, as well as to foster digital literacy?

Relevance to Theme: Users are the most important part in the efficient provision of a service of general interest. Therefore, it is very important to design mechanisms, strategies, tools and policies that empower users and that encourage digital literacy, for a better use of telecommunications / ICT services; as well as developing models to understand the needs of users and their consumption habits, especially in cases of consumer vulnerability (rural areas, elderly people, people with disabilities, the unemployed and people with limited resources).

For this reason, those in charge of the elaboration of public policies must empower the users through the timely, objective and systematic provision of the information that allows them to make the best decision; as well as through the continuous evaluation of levels of satisfaction and the diffusion of preferences and trends.

Also, the training of users is relevant for informed decision-making and for the proper use of their telecommunications/ICT services and equipment in order of to have access to Internet to best prices. Digital literacy enables users to learn to use various devices and applications, take advantage of Internet, as well as bring them closer to the advantages of using ICT and telecommunications in their daily lives, reducing asymmetries in knowledge and the adoption of new technologies.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The users are part of the actors of the Internet governance, since they participate in the establishment of the economic and sociocultural aspects of this. Users can demand that all governance arrangements, current and future, be taken into account in the public interest and not just the expression of commercial or regional interests.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: The workshop has as objectives:

- Discuss and share experiences, projects, tools, policies and best practices in relation to the empowerment of telecommunications / ICT users and digital literacy.
- Identify the different approaches (by governments, regulators, users, civil society, industry, and academia) that allow greater inputs for the development of mechanisms, tools and policies in favor of the user.
- Produce recommendations, with the collaboration of various stakeholders that contribute to the respect of the rights of telecommunications / ICT users, as well as the creation of digital capabilities that help them to take advantage of said services.

This session will focus in the interaction about all participants with the aim of the workshop achieve better results to user benefits.

Expected Outcomes: With this workshop, it is expected to identify and share experiences and best practices regarding measures for digital literacy and the protection of user rights and useful information so that they are empowered and take the best decisions.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will consist in the following:

- Welcome and opening comments by onsite moderator – 5 min.
- One round of questions to speaker: 4 min max. to speaker - 20 min in total.
- Lightening talks from existing Initiatives in each/all of the four “C’s” – 4 Minutes each speaker/strictly enforced by Session Moderator
- Break out working sessions, with 1-2 experts for each group – this is the “participation segment” for the workshop and is intent to engage all participants in the room - 30 minutes.
- Each breakout will have one or more “experts” drawn from the lightening speakers and other experts, plus one rapporteur.
- Remote moderators will be assigned for each breakout, who will use chat to keep remote participants aware of the discussion in the small group and report on any comments and questions during the workout session.
- The breakout/working session segment is focus on developing concrete draft recommendations.
- A final segment of the workshop will present the initial recommendations - 4 minutes per breakout group: total time - 20 minutes.
- Moderated Q&A with the audience and online participants - 10 minutes.
- Summarizing comments and closing remarks by session moderator – 5 minutes.

Online Participation:

.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #211 Value and Regulation of Personal Data in the BRICS

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Cross border data

Data privacy & protection

Digital sovereignty

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Anja Kovacs, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Dirk Delmartino, Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 3: Sagwadi Mabunda, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 4: Andrey Shcherbovich, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 5: Achilles Zaular, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 6: Min Jiang, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 7: Sophie Kwasny, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 8: Luca Belli, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

Over the past decade BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) alone have added more than one billion users to the world's Internet population and, over the next decade, a further one billion of BRICS nationals will be connected to the Internet. This incredible number of individuals are personal data producers, innovators and consumers and enjoy an ample range of rights, shaped by the various regulatory instruments that BRICS countries have recently adopted and are adopting with regard to data protection. Importantly, as the majority of the world's Internet population is going to be increasingly BRICS centered, the policies adopted by these countries are likely to have global impact. In such perspective, this workshop will address the following policy questions:

1. What national laws (or other type of normative acts) regulate the collection and use of personal data in the BRICS country?
2. Do the laws recently adopted by BRICS countries apply to foreign entities that do not have physical presence in such countries?
3. Are data protection laws adopted by BRICS countries based on fundamental rights defined in Constitutional law or International binding documents?
4. Are the newly adopted frameworks converging or diverging from other existing frameworks such as the European one? And are BRICS national frameworks they converging amongst themselves?

Relevance to Theme: This proposal refers to the attitudes of BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) countries for the regulation and governance of the Internet from the perspective of data protection. These areas are extremely essential to analyze the full scope of the data governance and regulation in the BRICS and in the impact of BRICS policies and regulations on global data governance.

The goal of this workshop is to explore the most recent evolutions in terms of data protection in the BRICS and the impact such policy and institutional changes are going to deploy on data governance and data flows affecting the 3.2 billion individuals living in the BRICS as well as on the rest of the world's population. Although little attention has been given by the international community, BRICS countries have undergone extraordinary policy and institutional changes with regard to data governance in the past couple of years. Landmark events analysed by the panellists will include:

The approval of a new "General Data Protection Law" and the upcoming establishment of a new Data Protection Authority, in Brazil;

The enactment of data protection and data localisation provisions, with particular regard to the new Internet Sovereignty law, in Russia;

The recognition of privacy as a fundamental right by the Indian Supreme Court and the current elaboration of a new Indian Data Protection Law;

The adoption of a Data Protection Standard and consultation process on the new "Internet Personal Information Security Protection Guidelines", in China;

The upcoming enactment of the "Protection of Personal Information Act", in South Africa

The convergence and divergence of BRICS data governance architectures with other frameworks such as the European one.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The majority of the "next billion users" is projected to come from the BRICS countries and, therefore, the policy and regulations adopted by this group of countries is going to shape not only the rights and obligations of their citizens but also the global data flows and business. The topic proposed by this workshop directly falls within the sub-theme of the IGF 2019 on Data Governance. It will cover specific issues on data protection in all the BRICS countries, analysing the most recent development in terms of policy and regulation and how such developments will impact national and international stakeholders.

Over the past decade, BRICS countries have demonstrated to be very active in the field of Internet Governance, although with very different approaches. Recent examples of countries to regulation are Wuzhen Declaration (China), and NetMundial Initiative (Brazil). Also, Brazil is the only country which organized the IGF twice – in Rio de Janeiro in 2007 and in João Pessoa in 2015 - and a recognised leader in multi - stakeholder participation in Internet governance.

The elaboration and adoption of data protections frameworks in the BRICS tellingly exemplify the different approaches that these countries utilise to elaborate, enact and implement norms, involving a wide spectrum

of stakeholder but in very different ways. This session aims not only to analyse the content of the data protection norms adopted by the BRICS but also the governance processes these countries adopt to elaborate and implement such norms, thus directly exploring Internet governance in the BRICS and its impact on global governance.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Data are the most valuable asset in the world and the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) are home to more than 40% of the world's population and almost 40% of existing Internet users, who are data producers, innovators and consumers. In terms of data value generation, the BRICS represent an incredibly thriving emerging market and this is one of the main reasons why BRICS are developing or enacting data protection frameworks that will soon affect the 3.2 billion individuals living in the BRICS as well as on the rest of the world's population.

This proposal refers to the attitudes of BRICS countries for the regulation and governance of the Internet from the perspective of data protection. The goal of this workshop is to explore the most recent evolutions in terms of data protection in the BRICS and the impact such policy and institutional (r)evolutions are going to deploy on a global scale. Although little attention has been given by the international community, BRICS countries have undergone extraordinary policy and institutional changes with regard to data governance in the past couple of years.

This session will analyse the advancements and challenges regarding how BRICS consider value generation and taxation with regard to personal data as well as the data protection frameworks that all BRICS countries have recently adopted or are elaborating.

Particularly, panellists will discuss the relevant changes brought by:

The approval of a new "General Data Protection Law" and the upcoming establishment of a new Data Protection Authority, in Brazil;

The enactment of data protection and data localisation provisions, with particular regard to the new Internet Sovereignty law, in Russia;

The recognition of privacy as a fundamental right by the Indian Supreme Court and the current elaboration of a new Indian Data Protection Law;

The adoption of a Data Protection Standard and consultation process on the new "Internet Personal Information Security Protection Guidelines", in China;

The upcoming enactment of the "Protection of Personal Information Act", in South Africa

This session will discuss recently enacted and upcoming regulatory provisions and institutional frameworks, as well as their elaboration process and the impact such national legislation is likely to deploy on a global level. Furthermore, panellists will scrutinise elements of convergence and divergence with other established data protection frameworks such as the European one and will focus on how existing frameworks consider the value of personal data.

The workshop will have the following agenda

1. Theme introduction and session opening (Luca Belli, FGV)
2. Data Protection debate in Brazil (Achilles Zaluar, Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
3. Data Protection debate in Russia (Andrey Shcherbovich, Higher School of Economics, Moscow)
4. Data Protection debate in India (Anja Kovacs, Internet Democracy project)
5. First round of questions and remarks from participants
7. Data Protection debate in China (Min Jiang, UNC Charlotte)
8. Data Protection debate in South Africa (Dirk del Martino, Naspers Group)
9. Comparison with the European framework (Sophie Kwasny, Council of Europe)
10. Questions and Answers Session.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop aims at putting forward concrete proposals aimed at enhancing compatibility of BRICS country national frameworks with regard to data protection. Such proposals will be enshrined into concrete policy messages to be included in the workshop reports.

To support the policy messages discussed by stakeholders, before the workshop the results of the CyberBRICS project with regard to the protection of the personal data in the BRICS countries will be shared with the workshop panellists. The CyberBRICS project aims at mapping existing regulations, identifying best

practices and developing policy suggestions regarding personal data protection and cybersecurity governance in the BRICS. The findings of the project - which is currently ongoing - will be used to support the workshop debates.

Discussion Facilitation:

There will be 6 short presentations (5 minutes each) where the speakers will participate at the discussion sharing their expertise from different stakeholder perspectives. Between the first group of 3 presentations and the second group there will be a short question and comment break, to allow participants in the room to share their ideas and participate in an interactive fashion.

The session will be concluded by a Q&A session including the remote participants followed by discussions with all participants in the room on important points raised by the panellists. workshop (some topics will be collected before the workshop from the pre-registered remote participants). Therefore, the entire workshop will be fully interactive between the speakers, remote participants and the audience in the room.

Online Participation:

Yes. We suppose that official online participation platform will be useful tool to increase level of online participation.

Proposed Additional Tools: As we made previously we will connect remote hubs to the session. These hubs based in Moscow, Higher School of Economics and in FGV, Rio de Janeiro. Practice shows that these online platforms are interesting for other hubs in academic institutions worldwide. In addition, we reserve an option for speakers to participate online in remote mode in case some of them would be unable to be present onsite.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #212 Roadmapping the appropriate use of Digital Identities

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Data privacy & protection](#)

[Digital identity](#)

[Innovation](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: [CLAUDIO CAVALCANTI](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Elonnai Hickok](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Isaac Rutemberg](#), Technical Community, African Group

Policy Question(s):

Considering digital identity as an infrastructure, what is its role on strengthening Internet Governance?
How balance digital identity and data protection?
How Internet Governance at the international level can contribute to design good digital identities strategies?

Relevance to Theme: Data governance is centered on the idea of personally identifiable information. Therefore, it is intrinsically linked to the question of how and when service providers identify individuals. Identification is the foundation over which different kinds of data generation take place. This is especially true in the over two-thirds of countries that have implemented Digital Identification Systems. A lot of the data held by both public and private sector entities in these countries is tied to the Digital ID.

In this sense, it is reasonable to state that the digital identity debate is becoming increasingly complex and fragmented. There are different types of Digital ID and different implementation strategies. Moreover, digital IDs can vary considerably in its conceptualization, legal and infrastructure aspects. They can be, for example, centralized or distributed. They can be based in interoperability standards and guarantee data sovereignty and user-friendliness by design. They can also be implemented through diverse approaches, such as individual incentives, top-down rational comprehensive and grassroots-based ones.

The design of Digital IDs also strike at the very root of the citizen-state relationship -i.e. the challenge of how to identify the individual while assuring her rights, duties and control over data. In the past 10 years alone, over 110 countries have initiated new Digital ID systems. At the national level, most countries are launching Digital Identification Strategies,, usually for the following purposes: sovereignty, economic development or social inclusion. Nonetheless, it comes with several trade offs. Therefore, data governance is fundamental during the whole identification cycle from the data collection, issuance, authentication, access to services and individual's autonomy.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Digital identity is essential digital infrastructure for a modern digital state. It is used by both the public and private sector. Therefore, all internet-based platforms (including social media, banks, etc) will be using digital ID platforms in one way or the other. Therefore, digital ID is central to internet governance. Correspondingly, Internet Governance is important to ensure that people have better control over their personal data.

As an example of this mutual benefits is the question about how many data points the state can collect and still not be intrusive to the citizens. Individuals data from different sources can be used to identify someone through computational intelligence algorithms as well as to enforce self-assertion. It is directly associated with our "digital footprints" and are the basis of self-sovereign identities. The latter is another very embryonic topic that deserves attention and qualified debate.

Our purpose is to identify how identification stakeholders can work and collaborate in order to develop a sustainable digital transformation that is user-driven, fosters inclusion and guarantees user's privacy by default. Internet governance experts play a fundamental role in leading and shaping this debate as well as taking advantage of this phenomenon. If considered as an infrastructure, the coordination among regulatory bodies and public services provision, identity and telecommunication companies, civil society organizations and think tanks are crucial. This mainly with regards to ensure a citizen-driven and with privacy by design digital identity framework.

Format:

Tutorial - Classroom - 30 Min

Description: Objectively, first we will present the findings of our yearly joint research focusing on in which cases a digital identity should and must be used, and what are the key components to bare in mind when making a decision during the design, development and implementation process. We will then simulate a decision-making process followed by a reflective open discussion on the potential outcomes.

With support of the philanthropic firm Omidyar Network, a joint research is being conducted between the Instituto de Tecnologia e Sociedade (ITS) in Brazil, the Centre for Intellectual Property and Information Technology Law (CIPIT) in Kenya, and the Centre for Internet and Society (CIS) in India, involving experts

from across the globe. These institutions are drawing the experiences in their respective regions, while creating a set of tools and knowledge that will be applicable in countries across the globe. In this sense, the first third of the workshop it will be oriented to present to the public the key findings through a quick presentation from each of the speakers and with practical focus. Other documents such as reports, policy briefings and podcasts will also be presented in advance through an online meeting by the beginning of November for the peers enrolled in the workshop.

In addition, we will make clear the role of each actor in elaborating, implementing and sustaining appropriate digital identities. To make it clear, we will divide into subtopics regarding the different sectoral uses of digital identity and how it is sustained by internet governance benchmarks. In parallel, we will present how digital identities have been used and perceived by the governments, the private sector and the third sector in diverse geographies. This with particular attention to the role of civil society organisations in ensuring the appropriate use of digital identity.

In the second section, we will encourage participants to simulate a decision-making process. Through the use of mobile or computer-based poll applications, we will make key questions when designing and implementing digital identities and ask the local and online participants to answer. This stage will last also 10 minutes.

In the last third, we will conclude the discussion by demonstrating potential scenarios of digital identities according to the decision made and foment an open discussion with the participants. The objective is to emphasize the need of a collaborative, resilient and flexible approach to digital identity strategies.

Expected Outcomes: Please provide the session's expected outcomes.

By the end of the workshop it is expected that the attendees will: critically understand the complexity and diversity of digital identification systems; understand the technological choices that are part of ID systems; Have the ability to identify the policy components for a digital identity strategy; understand key principles of identification and how it is applied in reality; acquire a comprehensive perspective on the appropriate use of digital identity; put light on the role of digital identification systems in broader internet governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

The workshop will be conducted ensuring that every participant will be interacting and engaging with the topic.

In addition, we will make clear the role of each actor in elaborating, implementing and sustaining appropriate digital identities. To make it clear, we will divide into subtopics regarding the different sectoral uses of digital identity and how it is sustained by internet governance benchmarks. In parallel, we will present how digital identities have been used and perceived by the governments, the private sector and the third sector in diverse geographies. This with particular attention to the role of civil society organisations in ensuring the appropriate use of digital identity.

Online Participation:

Outcomes of our joint research such as reports, policy briefings and podcasts will be presented in advance through an online meeting by the beginning of November for the peers enrolled in the workshop. During the event we will provide the link for the decision-making simulation.

Proposed Additional Tools: Poll applications to collect answers from decisions made by participants and than displayed the answers accordingly and also open a forum for Q&A.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #222 Multistakeholder Governance for Semantic Interoperability

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Big Data

Data driven economy

Data Services

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Vint Cerf, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Lydia Pintscher, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Dan Brickley, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Data Governance: how can we create an appropriate framework that will allow us to expediently and effectively increase Semantic Interoperability between various diverse stakeholders?

How can we build this framework so that the parts that require sustained maintenance and funding to remain relevant are, in fact, sustainably funded and supported?

Relevance to Theme: To agree on how we describe the (digital) world might be one of the greatest human endeavours. In some ways aiming for semantic interoperability can be compared to re-unite Babylon - as the aim is to create a digital lingua franca or a Rosetta Stone that would lay the foundation for digital services to interoperate on the data layer. In the perspective of internet architecture, it has been argued that semantic interoperability could be seen as the second necessary common element next to TCP/IP.

Semantic Interoperability requires that we agree apriori on the syntax and semantics of the data formats that we use. But in order to ensure the inclusion of all stakeholders, we must ensure that we have formats that have the right extension points and allow for a diverse community to use these extension points flexibly. The extension points must be in the entity catalogs and the vocabulary used on top of the common syntactic layer.

We want to deliberate about the right governance models and ecosystem design to ensure that semantic interoperability is pragmatically simple enough to use and participate in, but at the same time stable enough to be effective.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In order to ensure Semantic Interoperability, we need to agree on sufficient minimal standards for the syntax and semantics of data formats, and to agree on the governance of the extensible vocabularies authority catalogs.

One of the most valuable but also expensive tasks when integrating datasets is to ensure the semantic interoperability of the data: the reconciliation of the relevant entities and the vocabulary being used. Traditionally, a lot of interoperability work has been focused on syntactic interoperability - making sure that the formats one tool writes can be read by another tool. This is absolutely crucial, but insufficient. Semantic interoperability is given when we know that the entities referred to in one resource can be safely mapped to entities referred to in another resource.

This is in general a very difficult “technical” problem. In this workshop we are bringing together stakeholders from industry, academia, standards organisations and civil society in order to bootstrap work on a solution that is ideally decentralized in terms of institutional ownership, sustainably maintained for the long term, focused on efficiency but is also considerate of human rights and diversity.

Format: Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: Participants will deliberate about a shared vision and meaningful cooperation as well as the adequate governance model for this effort. Namely the following questions, that need to be solved in order to achieve Semantic Interoperability, will be addressed:

What are viable elements of a joint vision for the syntax and semantics of the basic data model? That includes the validation and easy reuse of data sets, a catalog of entities, shared vocabularies i.e. the ontology of the data set.

How do we collaborate to identify and include entities outside of the catalog?

For the workshop we will prepare a straw-man solution - using Wikidata as the common catalog of entities and schema.org for the common vocabulary governance model -, which we will distribute in advance and invite feedback and discuss various aspects and welcome alternative ideas.

Expected Outcomes: Agree on a joint vision and either (ideally) agree on the strawman proposal in order to move forward, or identify the requirements that are lacking, so that the research and development communities can be tasked with finding solutions that fulfill these identified requirements.

Bootstrap a group of stakeholders interested to cooperate to pursue the vision across the existing efforts. Namely the idea is not to create a new entity but rather to allow each group to follow its interest and mandate while staying connected as a community not last to address topics of inclusion and open standardization.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will publish the strawman proposal before hand. We will also provide an informal tutorial on the strawman proposal in order to ensure a productive discussion.

Online Participation:

We will make an open call to the Wikimedia communities and other interested communities, inviting them to join the participation tools. Denny Vrandecic will be working on the online participation tools.

Proposed Additional Tools: We plan to host a copy of the strawman proposal in an open fashion on the Wikimedia wikis, so that anyone can participate there, and to gain further interest and input.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #225 AI Trustworthiness & The Role of Internet Governance

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[AI Safeguards](#)

[AI Safety](#)

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Imane Bello, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Ansgar Koene, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Yik Chan Chin, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1. What are the opportunities and implications associated with AI?
2. What are the Internet policy and regulatory matters associated with trustworthy AI?
3. What Internet governance approaches might be considered regarding AI to help the creation of environment in which will provide confidence and trustworthiness for all stakeholders?

Relevance to Theme: As AI innovations continue to be developed and even start to enter today's regulatory processes, the IGF community is considering whether data governance policy changes are needed to address the trustworthiness of AI, making the topic of this panel directly relevant to data governance.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet governance approaches will make or break AI advancements around the globe, dictating access to infrastructure and data for AI innovators and AI innovations, and governing what trustworthiness means in the context of AI.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: Machine learning and artificial intelligence/augmented intelligence (AI), powered by streams of data and advanced algorithms, have incredible potential to improve countless consumer and enterprise use cases. Yet, applications of AI have also given rise to a variety of potential effects and challenges to consider, including notice/consent, bias, inclusion, transparency and digital due process, and law enforcement access to data, among others. As AI innovations continue to be developed and even start to enter today's regulatory processes, the IGF community is appropriately considering whether Internet governance policy changes are needed to address trustworthiness.

This workshop will provide diverse viewpoints on how Internet governance can help make AI "trustworthy" and the different steps are needed to foster trust, including: protecting privacy and personal data, enhancing cybersecurity, being transparent about problems and bias, respecting human rights, and lifecycle design for safety and diversity.

This session will feature diverse viewpoints from across the IGF community to advance the public conversation on the role of Internet governance with respect to AI trustworthiness, and will conclude with calls to action to the IGF community towards realizing trustworthy AI.

Expected Outcomes: At the conclusion of this session, participants will:

1. Understand the opportunities and implications, and Internet governance policy and regulatory matters associated, with AI trustworthiness.
2. Appreciate how OTT players and other stakeholders offering app services can (and where they are not, should) take steps to address concerns related to AI trustworthiness (e.g., security, safety, and privacy of the consumer).
3. Identify differing viewpoints regarding Internet governance approaches regarding AI to help the creation of environment in which all stakeholders are able to prosper and thrive
4. Understand Internet governance approaches (including at the local and international level) to AI and these governance approaches' relationship to realizing the benefits of AI.

Discussion Facilitation:

For each of the areas of interest, introductory short presentations/remarks by experts will provide basic knowledge and discuss important trade-offs. The moderator will ensure the active participation of the audience, who will be able to intervene and ask questions to the experts. Sufficient time will be given to online participants to ask questions, by the online participator. Following these initial interventions, the roundtable will get to the heart of the debate, guided by the moderator who will begin by giving an opportunity to online and in-person participants to pose questions and discuss views on the strategies presented. The moderator will guide the debate on investment strategies with the goal of finding common ground between views brought forward. In addition to the background documents and papers that will be prepared ahead of the IGF, additional articles of interest, reference materials and social media conversations will be published and distributed ahead of the workshop. The moderator and organizing team will work with speakers in advance as to ensure the quality and the content of the discussion.

Online Participation:

The online moderator will encourage remote participation through various social networking platforms in addition to the platform provided by the IGF Secretariat. After the first round of interventions, the discussion section of the roundtable will open up with an invitation to online participants to weigh in on strategies discussed and pose questions to the speakers. The organizing team will work to promote the activity on social media, and will specially invite applicants from their grants and awards programs interested in Community Networks to join the session and share questions ahead of the debate. Online participants will be given priority to speak, and their participation will be encouraged by the online and in-person moderators.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #226 'Over-the-Top' Services - Challenges & Opportunities

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Cross border data

Economic Development

Innovation

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Nina Cummins](#), Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Helani Galpaya](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Fiona Alexander](#), Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Christian Borggreen](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [René Arnold](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. What are the opportunities and implications of, and Internet governance/data governance policy and regulatory issues associated with, OTT?
2. What Internet governance approaches might be considered regarding OTT to help the creation of environment balancing the interests of all stakeholders?
3. How can OTT regulators, players, and operators best cooperate at local and international level? Are there model partnership agreements that could be developed?

Relevance to Theme: For OTTs to continue to provide new efficiencies and services to consumers around the world, data governance policies of regulators, telecommunications service providers, and others will play a central role in the development of and availability of OTTs to consumers in both developed and developing countries.

Relevance to Internet Governance: As the role of OTTs grows, Internet governance approaches taken in both developed and developing nations by regulators will have a vital role in realizing the benefits of OTTs.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: OTT applications and services are key drivers of the digital economy and the internet of things (IoT), powering a future where more and more everyday products use the internet to share data collected through sensors, inform decisions based on data analytics, and ensure efficiencies in processes, products, and services. The opportunities associated with OTT are projected to add \$1.36 trillion to total global economic output by 2020. Yet, the rise of OTTs has presented challenges to some key stakeholders, including regulators of telecommunications service providers, telecommunications service providers, and other stakeholders. These concerns include support for, and access to, infrastructure, ensuring public safety, and data bias, among others.

While it seems to be widely recognized that the global digital economy holds great promise for OTT innovators and those using their services across consumer and enterprise use cases, regulators are today struggling with how to address the rise of OTTs. Already, some governments are currently proposing or have finalized new regulations to address OTTs in their jurisdictions and there is increased debate in key international fora such as the World Trade Organization as to how OTTs should be addressed to address both access to OTT data and OTT data trustworthiness.

A harmonized Internet governance approach that encourages the growth and prosperity of OTTs while advancing legitimate government interests is needed. This panel will examine key questions and angles related to the rise of OTTs, and will feature diverse viewpoints as to how Internet governance by regulators and other stakeholders should approach OTTs to identify cross-community consensus on how Internet governance approaches can achieve this balance.

Expected Outcomes: At the conclusion of this session, participants will:

1. Understand what OTTs are, the opportunities and challenges associated with OTT, and the policy and regulatory matters associated with OTTs.
2. Identify and understand differing viewpoints regarding Internet governance approaches (including at the local and international level) to OTT and these governance approaches' relationship to realizing the benefits of OTTs while advancing access the Internet for all.

Discussion Facilitation:

For each of the areas of interest, introductory short presentations/remarks by experts will provide basic knowledge and discuss important trade-offs. The moderator will ensure the active participation of the audience, who will be able to intervene and ask questions to the experts. Sufficient time will be given to online participants to ask questions, by the online participator. Following these initial interventions, the roundtable will get to the heart of the debate, guided by the moderator who will begin by giving an

opportunity to online and in-person participants to pose questions and discuss views on the strategies presented. The moderator will guide the debate on investment strategies with the goal of finding common ground between views brought forward. In addition to the background documents and papers that will be prepared ahead of the IGF, additional articles of interest, reference materials and social media conversations will be published and distributed ahead of the workshop. The moderator and organizing team will work with speakers in advance as to ensure the quality and the content of the discussion.

Online Participation:

The online moderator will encourage remote participation through various social networking platforms in addition to the platform provided by the IGF Secretariat. After the first round of interventions, the discussion section of the roundtable will open up with an invitation to online participants to weigh in on strategies discussed and pose questions to the speakers. The organizing team will work to promote the activity on social media, and will specially invite relevant stakeholders to join the session and share questions ahead of the debate. Online participants will be given priority to speak, and their participation will be encouraged by the online and in-person moderators.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #236 A universal data protection framework? How to make it work?

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Cross border data
Data privacy & protection
Data protection

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 5: ,

Speaker 1: [Arthur Gwagwa](#), Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 2: [Jaewon Son](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Peter Kimpian](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Lih Shiun Goh](#), Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How to define “open data” so as to foster the development of sustainable digital economy and data governance of a country? (SDG 8, 11) How different governments can devolve more power to individuals when it comes to data protection, meanwhile ensuring the quality and accountability of the data? What kind of attitude the global policy community should hold towards the use of personal and open data in a cross-border context? What are the challenges and opportunities will bring when there are no standardized data protection framework that addresses the legitimate concerns of privacy ? How can businesses, governments, and transnational organizations employ and design a universal data protection framework to develop effective policy? (SDG 9, 10, 16, 17) What kind of consensus they should reach towards data protection?

What are the implications of recent institutional regulations on data protection in the global south? How these institutional change affect the internet ecosystem in general? What challenges and opportunities will the data privacy regulations bring to the developing and developed countries? Is it possible to establish a global jurisdictions that settle disputes towards data governance? (SDG 9, 10, 16, 17)

Relevance to Theme: When Open Data Institute defines “open data”, it refers to the “data that anyone can access, use or share”. Some developing countries start to open their data to foster the economic development of the country and improve the living quality of the citizens, yet there are different layers behind the practices of open data governance. In the field of management, a clear definition of open data will help the decision-makers to identify what data are crucial to the sustainable economy growth of the country. What data should be released for use by the community, research, business and industry and how it should accelerated to derive new insights for more well-rounded public services and policy-making. The interplay between legal and policy framework under open data governance is fundamental, as it could complement, enable or limit the scope of open data. It takes the issues into not only a national level, but a global level that there are countless cross-border data flowing in the borderless cyberspace every second. While some countries adopt a protectionist perspective towards the domestic data, some other set up regulatory framework (eg. GDPR) to protect the data rights of individuals. Nevertheless, there are no existing universal guidelines for data governance that could indeed hinder the global engagement or commerce online, and most importantly, some countries may resort to follow the existing data regulatory model which in turn risk creating a more fragmented global geometry for commerce and information exchange. It will affect the flows of cross-boundary data and leads to isolation and siloing of data usage within a specific country. The issue is imminent and involves not only the governments and the global community but individuals. This workshop aims to explore and discuss the possibility of establishing a universal data protection framework by firstly examining the considerations and limitations of GDPR, and then discuss what kind of attitudes stakeholders should hold towards the universal data protection framework. Finally, a roundtable discussion will be held to further the discussion towards the consensus and possibilities of building up a universal data protection framework.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data governance concerns an array of diverse and sensitive issues like protection of personal data, law enforcement and other security issues. Different governments have different models to steward their data, so as to foster better governance. This issues is interwoven with internet governance, since the internet is a vast network which is connected by standardized data communication protocols. On the surface, every issue seems to be simplified owing to the existence of common and unified adoption and use of protocols. Despite the fact that it makes the information and communication exchange becomes more compatible and interoperable, the issue indeed has become more complex especially when dealing with data privacy and protection.

A vulnerable data management may result in data and privacy breaches which poses risk of crime, abuse, surveillance and social conflict at a domestic or even global level. The collection and use of network data, when not being properly regulated and stewarded, could put the cybersecurity at risk, hindering the proper functioning and use of the internet. Above scenarios demonstrate the importance of data governance in the use of internet, and thus highly relevant to internet governance. The other side of our policy questions focuses on practical mechanism in governing data. We seek for better understanding on the capability of developing countries in handling issues related to data governance and the impacts of doing so. Examining the different limitations and advantages that when regulating data privacy issue can give us insight in understanding the strengths of and the possible assistance needed for an effective stewardship in different

countries. Learning about the differences and uniqueness between the global north and global south could help in constructing a universal framework that could facilitate international cooperation and meaningful participation among different countries, regardless of their developmental level, in global internet governance.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Agenda:

Introduction - (5 mins)

Our moderator will start this session with an introduction of different stakeholders in the formulation of data regulations and elaborate the agenda of the workshop.

Speaker sharing - (5 mins)

Our specific speaker, Péter Kimpián will share about the limitations and considerations of drafting GDPR, so that participants can understand how a universal public data protection framework can take references from this institutional change. Using popular case study as an example will help to focus the discussion on one particular issue. The outcomes of this discussion can be generalized later to make them applicable in similar cases in the future.

Break-out sessions - (20 minis/ depends on the number of participants)

Smaller break-out sessions with experts from different backgrounds will tackle the policy questions from different aspects. Participants will be able to focus on one specific topic.

a) Main focus: What kind of attitudes the global policy community should hold towards the use of personal data in a cross-border context?

Guiding question: What challenges and opportunities will the data privacy regulations bring to the developing and developed countries?

b) Main focus: How can businesses, governments, and transnational organisations employ and design a universal data protection framework to develop effective policy?

Guiding question: What kind of considerations they should reach towards data protection?

c) Main focus: How these institutional change affect the internet ecosystem in general?

guiding question: What are the implications of recent institutional regulations on data protection in the global south?

break-out session a: Péter Kimpián & Deborah Elms

break-out session b: Waldo Jaquith

break-out session c (for remote participants only): Arthur Gwagwa & Ms. Jaewon Son

Wrap-up for each session (10 minis)

Our speakers will summarize the discussion in the group and share their opinions on the policy questions in the breakout session. We will then open up three questions from the on-site and online participants.

Round-table discussion (40 minis).

In the round-table discussion, we will break down the geographical limit and expand our question to global level "Is it possible to establish a global jurisdictions that settle disputes towards data governance?" Each speaker will deliver 3 minutes sharing first and then our microphone will open to the participants. We also open up the remote participants to comment and ask questions. Our on-site and online moderator will facilitate this session and may ask follow-up questions to encourage participants to interact.

Conclusion (10 minis)

Moderator will summarize the key takeaways from the discussions and our on-site moderator will link ideas back to the theme of opening up data. Speakers may add final remarks if they wish.

Expected Outcomes: This workshop will provide participants an overview of the data protection from domestic to a global level. With the specialisation of GDPR, it is aimed to investigate the current limitations and considerations of the transnational data protection law which hopes to shed light on the imminence of establishing a universal data protection framework. Another outcome will be to raise the awareness of the potentials and also danger the use of open data at national and global level. Through round-table discussion, it will offer chances to further discussion of the possibility of the framework and inspires the participants to reflect on the limitations and resources for a global jurisdiction in settling disputes towards

data governance, and most importantly, to general novel ideas to foster the development of global data governance mechanism.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session organisers will be responsible for managing the length of each session in achieving a meaningful yet balanced discussion on issues revolving data governance. With the aim of exploring the possibility of establishing global jurisdictions that settle disputes towards data governance, the session organisers will facilitate the discussion by encouraging and bringing in novel questions and opinions from both onsite participants and online participants. Opportunities will be given to participants to share their thoughts on different dimensions of data governance with our professional speakers during the break-out sessions. During the round table discussion session, interactive online tools will be employed to engage participants. The round-table discussion is expected to enable interactions and exchange of views between participants with diverse backgrounds and speakers representing different stakeholders that could foster understanding of the present needs, existing limitations and potential resources for a global data governance mechanism.

Online Participation:

By clicking on the link in any electronic agenda which will be published on the IGF website or the social networking sites, participants can be directed to the meeting room. If the speaker is a remote presenter, they can still access the the meeting room to present their ideas.

Proposed Additional Tools: One video presentation

Social Media hashtag on Twitter

Interactive voting website with smartphones during presentations (eg. Mentimeter)

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #239 Beyond Personal Data: Literacy, Sovereignty and Rights

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data Sovereignty

Digital literacy

Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Government, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: [Ryan Patrick](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Arnold van Rhijn](#), Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Indriyatno Banyumurti](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: [Semuel Pangerapan](#), Government, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 5: [Kee Jac sm](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1. Internet Ethics & Regulations: How can personal data protection regulation be aligned with freedom of the press and freedom of information for public use?
2. Data Sovereignty: Who should be responsible for regulating transnational data flow in the era of cloud computing, big data, and data mining for sustaining digital economy and other commercial use?
3. Digital Literacy: What needs to be done for bringing personal data protection awareness into the mainstream regarding to users' rights and responsibilities online?

Relevance to Theme: Internet ethics and regulations related to personal data protection are necessary in this digital era, so as to balance out among economic interests, law enforcement, and human rights. On the one hand, personal data protection, freedom of the press, and freedom of the information for public use should go hand in hand. On the other hand, Internet users as data owners are expected to have enough understanding and consent awareness on their digital rights and personal data management.

Therefore, this workshop is relevant to the bigger theme of data governance as we are going to discuss three main subjects: 1) synchronisation among existing regulations at the national, regional, and international levels; 2) the enforcement of human rights; and 3) the development of digital economy ecosystem.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This workshop will be involving contributors from diverse backgrounds of the authorities, experts, civil society organisations, as well as private sectors to uphold multistakeholder approach. It is intended to extract wholesome, practical, and adaptable outputs.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: 1. Intended Agenda: We aim to gather relevant knowledge and experience from multi-stakeholders in order to develop policy recommendation and practical materials for advocating public awareness on this issue.

2. Issues to be Discussed: the synchronisation among personal data protection regulations, freedom of the press, and public information openness; the practice of data mining and transnational data flow both for commercial use or national interests; raising people's awareness of protecting personal data submitted online.

3. Methodology: Roundtable setting is used for exploring inputs from both online and onsite contributors. The session will be started with short presentation from each subject matter experts (SMEs), then the floor will be made available for walk-in or remote participants. Discussion highlights will be compiled and put together into more accessible products, such as infographics and short reports which available online, as well as policy recommendation.

4. Discussion Flow:

- Moderator elaborates the background and introduce all speakers and organisers (5 minutes)
- Each of five SMEs are given the time to present their stance and/or answers to the policy questions (40 minutes)
- Moderator offers onsite and online participants a chance to ask questions or provide statements (30 minutes)
- Each of five SMEs are expected to throw closing remarks or additional statements before closing (10 minutes)
- Moderator concludes the session and wrap things up (5 minutes)
- 90 minutes in total

Expected Outcomes: Reports will be published after the workshop, in the form of conventional text-based scripts and infographics. The outputs will be used as one of important tools of policy recommendation and

materials for public education in order to raise awareness regarding the issue.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interaction and participation during the workshop are encouraged by allocating 30 minutes for open QnA session from onsite and online contributors.

Online Participation:

We will create publication materials to promote the workshop and disseminate it to our networks and fellow organisers which come from three regions: Asia, North-America, and Europe.

Proposed Additional Tools: we plan to provide live streaming using mobile device and channeling to facebook and/or instagram

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #245 Self-sovereign Identity: Data Governance implications

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Data protection](#)

[Data Sovereignty](#)

[Digital identity](#)

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Piekarska Marta](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Elizabeth M. Renieris](#) , Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Mawaki Chango](#), Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 4: [Kai Wagner](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Daniel Du Seuil](#) , Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. Empowering individuals to control their digital identities: How could the Self-sovereign Identity concept be an answer to the privacy paradox?

2. What to do with your digital identity once you control it? Exploring scenarios for Self-sovereign Identity applications governed respectively from a “data rights” or a “data ownership” perspective.

Relevance to Theme: The emerging framework of Self-sovereign Identity offers a new approach for the long standing challenge of privacy preserving and secure interaction on the internet. Designed to be provider agnostic, this Identity framework applies a user centric model for digital identity. Being structured from the perspective of one identity subject (a natural person, a legal person or an IoT device), credentials (attested attributes or documents) are issued to the identity subject directly. Issued credentials are cryptographically bound to the identity subject and clearly state the issuer of a credential to enable transparency and accountability (See W3C Verifiable Credential Data Model). The identity subject has exclusive control over this identity. With a focus on open standards to enable interoperability, this identity framework holds the potential to enable a universal identity layer for the internet.

With the Decentralized Identity Foundation, the W3C working group on Verifiable Credentials and the W3C Community Group on Decentralized Identifiers the technical outlook is promising.

As the potential of Self-sovereign Identity is materialized in first implementations and pilot projects, the Data Governance approaches that emerge with it are still unclear. Self-sovereign identity can enable cryptographically attested consent records and liability trails but it equally represents a major shift in personal responsibility with the removal of a centralized identity provider that as of today carries the major responsibility for identities being compromised or stolen.

The empowerment of individual identity subjects thus comes with a challenge to balance individual sovereignty with the privacy paradox. If one aims to serve the individual identity subject, appropriate governance approaches will need to be developed to ensure that the empowering potential of Self-sovereign Identity does not create disempowerment by leaving individuals unprotected from the potential harms caused by increased sovereignty over their data.

Relevance to Internet Governance: With the above stated potential to empower an individual to self govern its data via the Self-sovereign Identity framework, the need arises for all stakeholders to find answers to this structural transformation. Self-sovereign Identity enables a future where every individual can hold a digital identity without being bound to the ecosystem of an isolated provider. The power structures inherent in centralized and federated identity systems play out differently in the Self-sovereign Identity context. Just as with the internet, accountability and liability is not defined by the infrastructure itself, but bound to the respective parties involved. When looking at Self-sovereign Identity through the lens of Internet Governance, a prime objective is to coordinate among the actors involved and establish a common understanding of this novel identity framework and the challenges and opportunities that arise with it.

Format:

Other - 60 Min

Format description: Fishbowl session format: 7 chairs forming a round-table setting in the middle of the room (1 moderator, 5 speakers, 1 additional chair). The additional chair in this setting is reserved for audience members that want to actively participate in the discussion. Each of the speakers can also (temporarily) free their chair in order to give additional audience members the opportunity to participate.

Description: Intended Agenda:

1. Introduction
 - a. Introduction of invited speakers and their touchpoints with the Self-Sovereign Identity discourse and development
 - b. Introduction to the concept of Self-sovereign Identity
 - c. Connecting Self-Sovereign Identity in the context of SDGs: How can the concept help in achieving the 2030 goals?
2. Discussion: Could the Self-sovereign Identity concept be an answer to the privacy paradox?
3. Discussion: What to do with your digital identity once you control it? Exploring scenarios for Self-sovereign Identity applications governed respectively from a “data rights” or a “data ownership” perspective
 - a. What is the role of the individual? What is the role of the state?
 - b. Comparative advantages/disadvantages of different rights frameworks

4. Outlook:

- a. Summary of the discussion
- b. Outlook per panel participant, and outlook summary

Session Format: Fishbowl

We would like to facilitate audience participation through using a “Fishbowl” format.

This format includes our confirmed speakers in a roundtable setting in the center of the room, with an additional free chair through which any audience member can join the discussion to share their perspective, share insights, or ask questions. Any speaker can also empty their chair to give additional audience members the possibility to join the discussion. Through this format, we hope to combine a facilitated expert discussion with audience participation that goes beyond asking questions during specified times.

Expected Outcomes: - Audience has a clear picture of the opportunities and limitations of Self-sovereign identity.

- The principles of SSI have been put into context of the rights vs. ownership debate, enabling the audience to make next move in following the debate themselves.

Discussion Facilitation:

Through the suggested fishbowl format, individual audience members have the possibility to participate in the roundtable discussion.

We will further reserve time for questions and comments from the audience for each discussion point.

Online Participation:

Online participants are encouraged to raise questions throughout the session, which the moderator would raise at a fitting point in the discussion, or towards the end of the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #255 New Visions: Water Governance 2.0

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Big Data

Cross border data

Data Sovereignty

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Asif Kabani, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Mey Al Sayegh, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Elizabeth Taylor, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What policies hold public and private stakeholders accountable for better water data exchange? What policy considerations and legal frameworks should be developed for water data transfers across national borders for various purposes? How can we maintain data sovereignty while still cooperating on much-needed data exchange?

Relevance to Theme: Water data exchange and information relies on better data governance policies and cooperation. With the advent of digital information being created and sent in different parts of the world, the international discussions around water will come to center around our most important resource: water. Like data is generated across borders, there are 263 transboundary water resources that are used by 2 billion people. It's a necessity to begin speaking of water data as a special point of governance. What does transnational use of water data look like so that it is inclusive? How can our policies prioritize this common good above local politics, so better public health and sustainable practices take place?

Relevance to Internet Governance: Water data has only recently been officially standardized in March 2018 by the United Nations. Governance around local and global water has been slow-moving. However that's an issue, especially with pending water wars in areas like Pakistan and South Africa. Governments, the private sector, and the public need to accelerate water data standardization and make progress in implementing how water data exchange and information should happen across borders and organizations. By having an inclusive environment, internet governance surrounding the challenge of water management makes for more effective policies and preventative actions.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: I. Introduction to water, data exchange, and the status quo governments and private organizations possess

II. Overview of water conflict in selected areas and the data exchange challenges faced (and how they have not been changed)

III. Discussion over water data standardization and the World Meteorological Organization's challenges in creating WL.20 (water data standardization protocol).

IV. Discuss the participation of private sector, the public (Citizen Science movement), and other grassroots policy movements and how they can be integrated

V. Technical challenges facing water data exchange and information (data gaps, big data, siloed information)

VI. What technology could bring to fix these challenges (artificial intelligence, predictive analytics, mobile sensors)

VII. How internet governance could be involved in facilitating technical advancement for better water data exchange

VIII. Case studies in successful internet governance, particularly surrounding sustainability and environmental practices

IX. Climate action, internet governance, and how better water data information creates contingency plans to prevent public health and natural disasters

X. Discussion on the roadmap of what can governments, the private sector, and individuals can do immediately to foster better exchange and data collection (discuss UN's Sustainable Development Goals as a guideline)

XI. Open up the floor for questions to both floor and online participants

XII. Ask "Who do we need to talk to?" as closing remarks, in showing that we all need to collaborate and further our data governance endeavors in having water data exchange as the bridge that connects. Show (on slide) the organizations or ways participants can be involved.

Expected Outcomes: The expectation is that participants come away informed and aware of how fragmented current water data collection, analysis, and exchange is carried out. They should be educated about how so many parts of the UN SDGs are hindered because water data is not optimized for analysis. Participants can also know how they can personally get involved or who they need to advocate with for a more inclusive and efficient water data sharing.

Discussion Facilitation:

Organizers will be posing questions to both workshop speakers and audience members, to keep the conversation moving and lively. Speakers and participants will have center stage, having a dialogue of sorts. The organizer will be facilitating the speaker-audience discussion.

For the discussion, we would like to tailor the workshop towards the participants. When participants enter, we would like to dispense to them colored pins or lanyards. Each color will signify an "interest" as to why they are attending the workshop.

Yellow: government
Blue: water
Green: technology
Purple: climate action

Participants are encouraged to interrupt and ask questions; due to the color of the pin, workshop speakers can tailor their message towards the interest of the participant speaking.

Our online moderator will be posing questions for those watching online. Additionally, towards the end, we will open questions to both the in-person and online participants.

Online Participation:

We will welcome our online audience. We will have our online moderator pose questions and monitor questions from the participants online.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will be using Twitter as a way to draw more dialogue. We aim to partner with institutions who will promote the session online before our session. Water-related institutions like the Oxford Water Network and data-related organizations like Open Data will be able to draw more minds into the conversation.

SDGs:

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 13: Climate Action

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #261 Equitable data governance that empowers the public

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data driven economy
Data privacy & protection
Users rights

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Sean McDonald, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Sylvie Delacroix, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Marc-Etienne Ouimette](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Nanjira Sambuli](#), Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What are/should be the rights and responsibilities for individuals in determining the use of their personal data?

What are the competitive, developmental, ethical, legal and technical issues raised by increasing concentration of data and how can we ensure equitable access to data?

What is the relationship between ethical considerations and legal and regulatory frameworks in data driven technologies?

What societal and economic benefits are enabled by the trustworthy use of data to develop new technologies? How should these benefits be weighed against the need to protect fundamental rights?

Relevance to Theme: Current models of data governance tend to concentrate access to data in the hands of a few large technology companies—excluding citizens from sharing in their value. Recent scandals have also illustrated the extent to which these data governance models make us vulnerable to attacks on our privacy rights, and other human rights abuses.

New approaches to data governance are necessary to ensure the development of human-centric data governance frameworks that promote digital inclusion and empower individuals to share in the benefits of data and artificial intelligence.

This workshop will explore the conditions under which new data governance tools, such as data trusts, can provide individuals with a greater measure of control over their personal data; create transparency regarding data transactions; increase access to data and foster innovation; address asymmetries of power that exist between corporations, the government and individuals; enhance the protection of individual privacy and other human rights; and, empower the public to use their data to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data trusts have the potential to reinforce data governance by including a multiplicity of stakeholders in their governance structures, including government, the private sector and civil society organizations—particularly in the context of public sector projects (i.e. smart cities) where citizen participation is required. The workshop will explore the structures, norms, decision-making procedures necessary for data trusts to tackle power asymmetries, protect data subjects' rights and protect the public interest in data and artificial intelligence.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Data trusts are flexible governance tools with the potential to tackle existing power asymmetries between “data controllers” and “data subjects”. Our workshop invites a broad stakeholder discussion on the potential and shortcomings of data trusts. In particular, the workshop will focus on the rights and responsibilities of users in determining the use of their personal data. Additional attention will be paid to the potential for data trusts to enhance the protection of individual privacy and other human rights and to empower the public to share in the value of data and artificial intelligence. Through a guided discussion and introduction of case studies, the moderator will tease out a potential model of data trusts in more detail: what works, when does it work and where does it work? The session will start with an introduction to data trusts, historic and regulatory precedents and outline initial models as to how a data trust could function in a number of salient areas, e.g. smart cities and online platforms, while exploring the role for national governments in launching these initiatives. The remainder will focus on an interactive discussion, honing in on the design, scope and obligations of potential data trusts. Particular attention could be given to questions such as: what are the benefits and shortcomings of a data trust mandated by the state versus one built from the bottom up? We are keen to give participants an opportunity to share their insights on the societal and economic effects of current models of data control as well as their thoughts on

data trusts as a possible solution. We expect this workshop to build on our white paper, contribute to concrete proposals and generate opportunities for collaborations going forward.

Expected Outcomes: We expect two concrete outcomes: the opportunity to build on our ongoing work on data trusts (white paper attached) and to facilitate ongoing stakeholder discussions. In a conjunct effort with participants, we will narrow down on a possible set of recommendations on the design of data trusts, including the role of governments in regulating them, as well as suitable implementation methods. These will directly feed into our ongoing work and further contribute to a salient societal debate on the need for a rebalancing of economic power and the role that personal data control plays therein. Beyond that, our goal is to encourage an international dialogue as to the opportunities offered by data trusts, to be taken forward in collaboration with participants.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session organizers will come prepared with a list of questions to ask participants, including regarding the benefits and shortcomings of a data trust mandated by the state versus one built from the bottom up; how data trusts could facilitate participation of a multiplicity of stakeholders in their governance structures; what are priority areas where data trusts could be piloted to advance sustainable development goals? The session organizers will also invite questions from the participants attending in person and online.

Online Participation:

Participants will be able to request to take the floor to ask questions via the online participation tool. They may also submit them in writing to the online moderator.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will invite participants to submit feedback via the online participation tool or via a google doc in order to compile comments and suggestions we were unable to address during the workshop.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #264 AI and Human Rights: Bridging the Gaps to Real Impact in the

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning](#)
[Human Rights](#)
[Internet Ethics & Regulations](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Preetam Maloor, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 2: Effy Vayena, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Rasha Abdul-Rahim, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Adapting principles to reality: How do governments and public and private sector entities translate high-level principles into operational priorities and decisions? How do they address situations in which important principles are in competition with each other?

Measuring human rights compliance of AI: What lessons can be learned from other sectors (such as the extractive industries) that have a long history of human rights violations and – more recently – efforts to measure and reduce those violations? How can tools like Human Rights Impact Assessments be adapted to AI? What specific metrics need to be tracked? How can AI risks be better measured and anticipated?

Legal frameworks: What is the relationship between human rights principles and law? What regulatory frameworks should be put in place to better mitigate the human rights impacts of AI? What do entities developing and deploying AI technology need to understand about these frameworks?

Relevance to Theme: The Data Governance track seeks to ensure that the benefits of emerging technologies like AI contribute to inclusive economic development while protecting the rights of people. The tremendous promise of AI for both the public and private sectors comes hand-in-hand with significant challenges to the exercise of numerous human rights. This proposed session will seek to bridge the gap between existing high-level (but often not readily actionable) human rights principles for AI with existing business practices. The discussion will bring together experts from the domains of AI, human rights advocacy, law, and policy to discuss how to operationalize the exercise of human rights as AI solutions are implemented around the world.

Relevance to Internet Governance: AI is an increasingly important part of Internet. Issues of e-commerce, digital citizenship, freedom of expression, harmful speech online, and so much more are increasingly entangled with AI technologies. Human rights and Internet governance has been core to the IGF for years, but now it is increasingly important to bring together several divergent conversations, as Internet companies are increasingly releasing their own AI principles, often separate from similar efforts taking place in the public sector.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: The rapid development and deployment of artificial intelligence has many stakeholders concerned about both the ethical and human rights impacts of these technologies. Unfortunately the conversation to date has largely been fractured, with little overlap between the “ethics” and “human rights” frames, and limited engagement between different groups of key stakeholders. These silos have constrained the exchange of key information and insights, the ability to build necessary coalitions, and the effectiveness of proposed solutions.

The ethical frame, which is largely adopted by technology companies and public sector organizations with a technology focus, paradoxically is perceived by non-specialists to have a low barrier to entry while it is also is undergirded by decades of scholarly work. This frame has begun to generate sets of ethical practical principles for organizations implementing AI. At the same time, public sector human rights professionals have increasingly applied their own framework to the governance of AI, with an explosion of publications on the topic beginning in 2018. That frame is premised on the idea that the international human rights regime provides a strong framework for assessing the impacts of, and providing accountability for, new technologies like AI. In both frames, existing proposals have largely operated at the theoretical level and often lack a clear sense of how human rights or ethics principles could be operationalized as real-world AI systems are developed and implemented.

The challenge is significant, but not insurmountable. In fact, outside of the AI context, there are numerous examples of ethical and human rights frameworks applied, often in concert with each other, to improve the impacts of innovation. The examples span areas as diverse as extractive industries to freedom of expression online.

This Roundtable will place experts and leaders from across the ethical and human rights frames into direct discussion, collaboratively working toward operationalizing existing high-level principles. The Roundtable will eschew panelist presentations in favor of a moderator-led group exploration of key themes such as accountability, bias, privacy, health and safety, and impacts on workers whose jobs AI may change or replace. Working theme by theme, we'll bring the panelists' broad array of perspectives — companies building and using AI, civil society, academia, government initiatives, and more — into dialogue with one another. Within each theme, the panel will explore relevant lessons from past initiatives, uncover areas of substantive overlap even where language may diverge, highlight broadly applicable insights, and articulate concrete possibilities for productive interaction. Ample time will be accorded for questions from and engagement with the audience.

Expected Outcomes: This session will reflect on the existing proliferation of ethical and human rights approaches to regulating, at a high level, AI's challenges, and develop a collaborative process for operationalizing them. The goal is not to identify one dominant set of principles, but to identify areas of overlap and mutuality in mission where it may actually be easier to begin focusing on operational next steps rather than try to reach agreement on a perfectly worded universal document. By articulating key points of overlap and translating how similar concepts are differently expressed, we hope to lower the barriers to future collaboration and progress. To this end, the Rapporteur will collate from the discussion a list of the key themes present in both the human rights and ethics conversations about AI, as well as any operational next steps.

Discussion Facilitation:

The Roundtable will eschew panelist presentations in favor of a moderator-led group exploration of key themes such as accountability, bias, privacy, health and safety, and impacts on workers whose jobs AI may change or replace. Working theme by theme, we'll bring the panelists' broad array of perspectives — companies building and using AI, civil society, academia, government initiatives, and more — into dialogue with one another. Within each theme, the panel will explore relevant lessons from past initiatives, uncover areas of substantive overlap even where language may diverge, highlight broadly applicable insights, and articulate concrete possibilities for productive interaction. Ample time will be accorded for questions from and engagement with the audience as well as online participants.

Online Participation:

The online moderator will bring key points from the online discussion into the room. Additionally, as the group moves theme by theme, there will be time set aside within each theme to bring in online discussion points.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #265 SDGs in the age of artificial intelligence and digital trade

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning

Cross border data

Users rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Burcu Kilic](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Francisco Javier Vera Hott](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Lisa Garcia](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: [Wanawit Ahkuputra](#), Government, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

- What are the impacts of digital trade on SDGs? On specific sectors, such as women?
- How do we increase fairness and accountability of AI technologies?
- How are provisions in new free trade agreements (FTAs) adopting language on cross-border data flows and the ability to audit algorithms and source code of digital products? Considering the language of the e-commerce chapter of most FTAs, how do we hold accountable the different stakeholders involved esp. in the use of data? How do we ensure that there is equitable access to data so that the public may benefit from them?

Relevance to Theme: Technology plays a big role in the achievement of SDGs. New trade agreements that countries enter into to help in their growth and economic development now have chapters on e-commerce that have provisions on the free flow of data, personal information, and use of algorithms and AI. Our rights as individuals flow with our data. Thus, data, including those specified in trade agreements should be scrutinized - where are the data stored, who have access to them, how are they being used, are they being used to benefit the general public without any monetary value attached to them, how do we ensure safety of our personal data?

Relevance to Internet Governance: The proposed session is relevant to the theme and to internet governance. Further, it talks about digital trade, which is not often thoroughly discussed and explained in past IGFs. Considering the development of new free trade agreements, there is a need to discuss the roles of the different stakeholders in trade agreements and determine if there is rights, including digital rights, are promoted and protected in such agreements.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: More and more countries are entering into Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) to encourage cooperation to reduce trade barriers and increase the trade of goods and services. However, new FTAs now incorporate new chapters into them, including e-commerce, some provisions of which have nothing to do at all with trade but more with digital rights.

The session is a round table discussion where initially, 4-5 speakers will speak for 5-7 minutes about digital trade and e-commerce policies and how these affect how artificial intelligence (AI) is developed and deployed globally. AI is one of the drivers of digital innovation and development. However, development requires ever-increasing amounts of data and its implementation will lead to dramatic changes in relations

between economic and government actors with consumers and the population at large. The session will look at how provisions in new FTAs are adopting language on cross-border data flows and the ability to audit algorithms and source code of digital products.

In the session, we will also discuss the impact of digital trade on SDGs. We will demonstrate the ways in which we must expand our understanding of the impacts between digital trade matters and the SDGs. We will address emerging policy discussions on how to increase the fairness and accountability of AI technologies and the obstacles that digital trade trends may be having on these discussions. We will also look into the gendered outcomes of new trade agreements. Are women's right to participate in the market erased or promoted?

After the presentation of the speakers, questions and reactions from other participants in the session will be entertained. We expect that there will be sharing from the participants (both onsite and remote) about how they see digital trade affecting the SDGs.

Expected Outcomes: At the end of the session, the participants are expected to have a deeper insight on how the digital economy impacts the SDGs, and how specific sectors are affected as well. From the session, it is also expected that there will be a networking among the participants of the session and encourage more discussions and possibly collaboration on issues related to digital trade and the SDGs.

Discussion Facilitation:

After the speakers, there will be an open forum to encourage interaction and participation. There will be two moderators for the session: one onsite and another online to ensure that participants are given the opportunity to raise questions, give comments or share their own knowledge and experience/s about the topic.

Online Participation:

An online moderator has been assigned to ensure that questions or comments raised by online participants are given attention to and raised in the onsite workshop

Proposed Additional Tools: Through our social media accounts, we will promote the session so that there are more participants who can benefit from, share their own experiences. We will also encourage remote participation for those who are unable to come in person to the IGF 2019

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #267 A tutorial on public policy essentials of data governance

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Cross border data

Data driven economy

Data Sovereignty

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Nanjira Sambuli, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: Duncan McCann, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Jean F. Queralto, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: Deepti Bharthur, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

a) What should be the guiding principles for data governance in the economy of digital intelligence that we inhabit, so that innovation and economic growth is furthered without compromising rights and inclusive development?

b) What are the different paradigms of data governance that countries have adopted? What are the upsides and downsides of each paradigm? What are/will be the implications of these paradigms for countries in the global South, whose digital economies are still nascent?

c) How do choices about data governance made by policymakers impact civic-political rights, economic, social and cultural rights, and the right to development of their citizens?

Relevance to Theme: The proposed workshop directly engages with the key mandates of the 'Data Governance theme' at this year's IGF including, the development of rights-based data frameworks at global, regional and local scales that simultaneously encourage economic innovation. In particular, it will focus on two of the key illustrative policy themes which include the issue of governing cross-border data flows, and the problem of rising data concentration in the economy. It will weave in critical learnings on these issues by drawing evidence from well-known policy contestations/debates in global, regional and national areas in the global South and also look at good practices

It hopes to serve as a valuable capacity building tool for:

1. early career policy researchers and advocates as well as development and Human Rights activists in the global south who wish to gain a quick insight into a range of data policy issues and debates that are rapidly gaining significance in national and global policy spaces,

2. newer stakeholders who have come into the IGF space, and keen to get a basic grounding in the issues around data.

In doing so, it is hoped that the data governance debates can be enriched through newer and diverse voices. It is also hoped that the workshop can set a precedent for a committed and recurring capacity building track on these issues at the IGF going forward.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The governance of the data economy is a seminal Internet Governance issue of our times. Mainstream debates on the topic are aplenty. However, policy actors and stakeholders coming out of the global south still lack critical knowledge gaps on the matter to effectively absorb and respond to said debates, given the fairly nascent trajectories of this discourse in developing countries. Capacity building that works to close these gaps is crucial in this regard, to not only have more informed perspectives on the issue of data, but also to ensure the continued robustness and multistakeholder nature of Internet Governance processes. In this context, the proposed workshop seeks to make an important intervention through the IGF platform.

Format:

Other - 90 Min

Format description: The workshop proposes an extended tutorial format for which a classroom type venue is sought.

Description: This session aims at introducing participants to critical public policy concerns pertaining to the design and implementation of data governance frameworks, when this issue is approached from a rights-and-development standpoint. It will focus on equipping participants build their understanding of the following topics

- a) What are the salient, privacy-plus issues concerning data governance?
- b) How are individual and group rights in data linked to the realization of civic-political and economic-social-cultural rights and the right to development?
- c) What approaches are being explored to address data concentration and the exploitation of digital intelligence by Big Tech monopolies?
- d) What policy measures are being implemented and contemplated in creating data infrastructures for social good?
- e) How should we define different sets of data (personal, communal, environmental), their limits, their ownership and their associated risks?
- f) What techno-design alternatives can be used to build a 'federated data commons'?
- g) How do domestic policy frameworks for data governance connect to trade policy in the new economy?

There are two key standpoints from which data governance regimes are shaped. One is about the issue of privacy and general security, and the other relates to data's social, public and economic value. Of course these perspectives are linked, and they often relate to the same data. This training and capacity building workshop will familiarize workshop participants with the emerging issues in data governance such as, but not limited to:

- a) privacy and data protection
- c) data portability
- d) individual and collective rights over data
- e) data ownership
- f) data sharing
- g) free flows of data
- h) data localization
- g) data infrastructures
- h) data commons

Concepts will be unpacked from a conceptual, legal as well as technical points of view. For instance, data portability is both a social/legal issue and a technical one, so is data sharing and data infrastructures. The proposed tutorial will make an attempt to tackle these nested understandings.

The four facilitators will engage with the issue from their varied backgrounds in research, policy intervention, technical work and advocacy with the workshop participants and take them through the building blocks of data governance regimes. Indicative speaker briefs are included below:

- a) Nanjira Sambuli, Web Foundation will unpack the debate on data and innovation and outline the role of policy in the same.
- b) Duncan McCann, New Economics Foundation will address the issue of data concentration and possible alternative models to data-driven innovation.
- c) Deepti Bharthur, IT for Change will talk about the rise of datafication in the context of governance and public sector systems in the global south and its impact on development outcomes
- d) Jean F. Queralt, The IO Foundation will focus on the role of techno-design in shaping data structures and in turn data governance.

The extended tutorial will follow an interactive format. The aim will be to engage participants on their current levels of knowledge followed by short lectures that focus on regional and sectoral perspectives.

While the workshop is open to all and will be based on sign-ups, it will be particularly useful to early career policy professionals, entrepreneurs, students, members of technical community and researchers who will have the opportunity to learn about policy contestations, policy spaces and good practices including from the global South.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop hopes to generate the following outcomes:

- a) Informed engagement of early career policy professionals, students, members of technical community, and individuals from the private sector in issues around data governance.
- b) Creation of a simple resource tool kit on data governance that can be shared and used as a resource for future training and capacity building.

Discussion Facilitation:

The workshop will be highly interactive and use quizzes, think-pair and share exercises and small group work through the session time.

Online Participation:

Online participants will be able to tune in to the workshop remotely. Our online moderator will facilitate any questions or comments from remote participants.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2019 WS #271 Making global data governance work for developing countries

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Cross border data

Data driven economy

Economic Development

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Mariana Valente, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: Ndiaye Aïda, Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 3: Benno Ndulu, Government, African Group

Policy Question(s):

- What are the most important data governance policy issues facing developing countries? Are current global conversations around technology policy aligned with developing countries' priorities? If not, what needs to change?
- In what ways could international coordination help developing countries achieve their data governance policy goals? What particular actions would be useful?
- What are the tools and instruments that the international community could deploy to help developing

countries best engage with the global data economy? Who are the individuals or organisations that are best placed to coordinate international technology policy decision-making?

Relevance to Theme: The growth of the data-driven digital economy poses significant opportunities and challenges for developing countries. More than 65 percent of the roughly four billion people in the world without internet access live in developing countries. Policymakers worldwide will face new challenges as these people come online, and harnessing the potential of new technologies for inclusive growth may require internationally or regionally coordinated responses.

However, to date, much of the debate about data governance in international fora has been based on the priorities of richer nations. The workshop will be an opportunity to shift the debate to better reflect the point of view of developing countries. It will draw from results of a broad consultation with a diverse group of stakeholders working in low- and middle-income nations.

The survey is being conducted by the Pathways for Prosperity Commission, which is chaired by Melinda Gates, Indonesian Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati, and African telecoms businessman Strive Masiyiwa. The Commission is hosted at the Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford, and has been catalysing new conversations to make frontier technologies work for the world's poorest and most marginalised people.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This workshop will discuss in which ways the debate around data governance has fallen short of the goals and priorities of developing countries in pursuit of technology-enabled growth.

On the one hand, governments and private sector actors in developed countries have been developing rules and standards which apply beyond the borders of a single jurisdiction. For example, the United States and the European Union have recently adopted rules with extraterritorial provisions (US CLOUD Act and the EU GDPR) which restrict the set of regulatory options available to other jurisdictions. In addition, technical solutions developed by big tech companies (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Google) are implemented globally.

On the other hand, such propositions are often not tailored to the particularities of poorer nations who often do not have a seat at the table. Developing countries struggle to navigate the challenges of digitalisation and often lack enforcement mechanisms, technical capacities, and human resources required to fully engage in the global data economy. The result of this mismatch is likely to be missed opportunities for inclusive growth.

This workshop will contribute to the internet governance debate in two ways. First, it will develop a more nuanced understanding of the key challenges and opportunities of data governance policy-making from the perspective of developing countries. Second, it will identify how international coordination can contribute towards ensuring that developing countries benefit from new technologies. Speakers will be invited to provide answers to the following questions: (1) What are data governance policy priorities from the perspective of developing countries? (2) What are the tools and instruments that the international community could deploy to help developing countries best engage with the global data economy?

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description: This session will be a roundtable discussion on the technology policy priorities of developing countries and how international cooperation can contribute to inclusive growth. The discussion will be based on the results of a broad consultation process conducted by the Pathways for Prosperity Commission with a diverse group of stakeholders based in 25 different countries and working with regulation of technology to find out what are the most important technology policy issues facing developing countries. Speakers will be representatives from the four main stakeholder groups surveyed by the Commission (government, academia, private sector, and civil society organisation) and everyone 'at the table' will given equal weight and equal opportunity to intervene. Mariana Valente is an expert in digital divides who has conducted research in a broad range of topics in the intersection of law and technology in Brazil, who will be able to provide the perspective of the civil society but also evidence from the rigorous quantitative and qualitative research conducted by InternetLab on the topic. Aïda Ndiaye is a Public Policy Lead, Francophone Africa, at Facebook and will provide the perspective of the private sector. Benno Ndulu is the one of the academic directors of the Pathways for Prosperity Commission and published widely on growth,

policy reform, governance and trade. Having served as the Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, he will be able to provide both the perspective of the government and of the academia.

The moderator will kick-off the workshop providing a summary of the findings of the consultation in 9 minutes. Each speaker will then have 7 minutes to present their perspective on how international coordination by be needed to address the policy priorities highlighted by the consultation. The moderator will then open the floor to receive contributions from the audience for 15 minutes. Walk-in participants and remote participants will be invited to comment on the results of the consultation and on strategies for implementation of the recommendations. Each speaker will then have 5 minutes for a second round of contributions and final remarks.

There will be a timekeeper helping the table to know when to move the discussion forward. The moderator will encourage participants to follow the time limits strictly and will make sure that the discussion is dynamic and interactive. Both onsite and online moderators will be committed with ensuring diversity of participation and will attempt to prioritise questions from members of under-represented groups.

Expected Outcomes: With this workshop we want to discuss the findings of the consultation and implementation of the recommendations of the final report. The goal is to shed light on a more nuanced understanding of the key challenges and opportunities as perceived by people working in and with developing countries. We expected the discussion to facilitate conversation and debate about international governance for inclusive growth and to crystallise an agenda for global action.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will make sure that the discussion is dynamic and interactive, and will provide equal opportunities for onsite and remote participants to intervene and engage with speakers in a respectful but insightful manner. Both onsite and online moderators will be committed with ensuring diversity of participation and will attempt to prioritise questions from members of under-represented groups.

Online Participation:

The official online platform will be used to allow remote participants to watch/listen to the discussions and also to give them the opportunity to ask for the floor remotely, sending questions and contributions which will be brought to the discussion by the online moderator.

Proposed Additional Tools: There will be an official #hashtag associated to the workshop and all participants will be encouraged to use it on social media (Twitter/Facebook/Wechat). The online moderator will keep an eye on remote participants on the IGF online participation platform and also on social media platforms, sharing comments posted with the official hashtag and giving remote participants the opportunity to ask questions during the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #277 Enhancing Partnership on Big data for SDGs

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s): Big Data
Cross border data
Data Services

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Steven Ramage, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 2: Daisy Selematsela, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: Chuang Liu, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: Ricardo Israel Robles Pelayo, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

1. Consequences of Data Concentration

This session will address developmental, legal and technical issues raised by increasing concentration of data, analyze the incentives of all stakeholders involved, and feasible approach to ensure equitable access to dataset, especially a case study on portal of earth observation data, i.e. GEO DAB (Discovery and Access Broker) .

2. Trans border data flows: What policy considerations, legal and technology frameworks should be developed for data transfers for various purposes at national, regional and global level, especially the advantages of cloud services and imported strategies in developing countries.

3. Accountability - responsibility, political and technical accountability apply to the publication and reuse of dataset and algorithms, and how to achieve fairness by introducing governance frameworks. How the proposed regulatory framework hold accountable the different stakeholders (e.g. governments, users, private sector both large and small businesses) in the transnational use of data; An example of Global Change Data Publishing and Repository using DOI will be analyzed and discussed.

Relevance to Theme: In 2015, countries agreed on adoption of a new sustainable development agenda, which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030. It will require the participation of all countries, stakeholders and people with support of science and technology. It is a common view for most countries that advanced technologies like the Big data, Internet and communication infrastructure can be used to promote economic growth and the well-being of the citizens.

Nowadays, most developing countries are still struggling to bridge the "Digital Divide" with limited investments in ICT, education and innovation. In the coming decades, Big Data undoubtedly will be driving force for transforming the World and cross border data services will develop the knowledge for responding effectively to the risks and opportunities of society and economy development. The developing countries would benefit from data governance having readily available accepted principles and guidelines to explore and make accessible a wide range of data and efficient services. The data-driven technology and best practices on preservation and Open Access to data across countries and international communities will play important roles in enhancing joint efforts and achieving SDGs.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Globalization and sustainable development are the main trend at present, and there is lack of adequate balance, coordination or sustainability in the course of development. Population, resources and the environment still are great challenges for economic and social development of developing world.

There are more and more big data programs and actions over the world in either global scale, such as Open Data in a Big Data Era (International Council for Sciences-ICSU), long term program, such as the International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange" (IODE-UNESCO), regional scales, such as

Global Change Research Data Publishing & Repository (Chinese Academy of Sciences – CAS), and many local scale data programs.

The new challenges from the big data cover the data in not only local scale, but regional and global; not only issues on data sharing, but data quality, security, timely, intellectual protection, networking, inter-operational technology etc. New laws, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will frame a new big data environment, all these issues requires the deep understanding and discussion in the context of internet governance.

In order to recognize the big data challenges more focusable address the issues more efficiently and find out solutions more reliable, a common understanding of big data governance should come out soon.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: With adoption of the UN 2030 sustainable development agenda, the implementation of SDGs require the participation of all countries, stakeholders and people with support of science and technology. With advancement of sciences and technologies, data with exponential increase in the volume and types are esteemed as revolutionary power on promoting the circular economy, improving quality of life and strengthening the society. However, there is a still huge and growing gap for developing countries in access to data, and the ability to use information and knowledge derived from multi-source data. ICSU released the Science International Accord on Open Data in a Big Data World and A Guide to SDGs Interactions: from Science to Implementation. They provide outline and actions to help developing and developed countries, international organizations implement and achieve the SDGs with joint efforts.

For developing countries, the sharing and implementation of best practices are of same importance as data policies and institutional guidelines. The theme of session is institutional guidelines, merging methodology, best practice of data governance for implementing data sharing and services. Illustration on methodology on best practice research and the specific practices performed by different disciplines and stakeholders to solve pressing societal and scientific challenges are very necessary for those countries, including policy framework development, improvement on data infrastructure and re-use of world-wide data resource, building the knowledge sharing platform enabling practices for international cooperation, and improving capacity building on data skills and usage.

Proposed session will be a panel discussion of the proposed activities as an interdisciplinary forum for policy and institutional guidelines on data governance and best practice research and implementation through capacity building in developing countries.

The moderator will open the session by welcoming all the participants, introducing the topic about to be discussed and the speakers present and online participants. (5 minutes)

All Speakers make their presentation respectively. After each presentation, the moderator make comments and engage the audiences and online participants in a quick Q&A session. (40 minutes)

Right after the presentations, the moderator will engage the panelists in a lively conversation to get their perspectives on the session and questions raised during the presentations. (15 minutes)

The moderator will elicit what panelists find most insightful from the discussion and build on them by asking questions to create active flow of conversation with both panelists and experts in the audience. (20 minutes)

The last ten minutes, the moderator will wrap up the discussion by summarizing the consensus of the facilitated dialogue and pointing out the challenges we are confronting. (10 minutes)

Expected Outcomes: 1. Reach common understanding on Incentives and challenges, and explore cooperation mechanism of multi-stakeholders on big data and governance.

2. Present key issues on data governance for developing countries beyond the borders of countries and regions in achieving SDGs.

3. Define a follow-up action plan on data Accountability and come out a big data governance principles and guidelines in developing countries in implementing SDGs.

Discussion Facilitation:

The discussion will be facilitated by the Onsite Moderator who will guide the panel in each of the proposed interventions for the workshop as well as during the Q&A and comments session. All experts and audience will make comments and raise questions in regards to the speeches presented, guided by the moderator.

Online Participation:

Online participation will be led by a facilitated dialogue. There will be a live broadcast on the meeting and online attendees will get involved in the workshop during the whole session. Besides, online attendees will have a separate queue and microphone which rotate equally with the mics in the room and is entitled to raise questions after each presentation of the speaker and engage during the panel discussion. Trained online moderator with previous experience will direct the online participation.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will invite the experts register a WECHAT/SKY/WHATSAPP account, and start an online meeting on it.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #278 Artificial Intelligence and refugee's Rights and Protection

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

AI Safeguards
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Minda Moreira, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: MOHAMED FARAHAT, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: Marianne Franklin, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What is the AI positive impact and promises on refugee and asylum seeker rights? What is the negative impact and threats on refugees and asylum seekers protection?

What is the legal framework that ensure refugees enjoy their right to access to internet and digital rights ?
To what extent the current legal framework still relevant to ensure their (Safely) access to Internet and their online rights with maintenance their right to privacy ?

How AI can Improve Refugee Well-Being? How AI could ensure refugees access to education?

What is impact of Artificial Intelligent on refugee international protection? And what are the ways that AI

could be abused to violate internationally recognized refugee rights?
Finally how to safeguard refugees and asylum seeker's rights in the era of AI?

Relevance to Theme: The proposed workshop is addressing a most debatable topics on context of public policy , academia and internet governance and bring globally attention of international and national actors and different stakeholders (international , national organization , civil society , academia and governments . it is refugee's crisis ,right and protection and, one of hot point in digital era, the artificial intelligence.

During IGF 2018 there were couples of workshops addressing the digital rights of refugees one of them organized by me and one by IRPC. This proposed workshop is consider a follow up on discussion started last year in context of digital rights of refugees through both workshops.

Refugee issue has become globalized, Today, more than 65 million people – the largest number in decades - are living as refugees or are internally displaced, uprooted from their homes in search of safety, and often struggling to access the basic means of survival. But displaced people are also living without the connectivity they need to obtain vital information, communicate with loved ones, access basic services and to link to the local, national and global communities around them. In same time refugees lives in Era of Artificial Intelligence technology. It's already profoundly affecting fields as diverse as health care, education, law enforcement, sales, and many others.

AI technologies that can perform portions of human activities have been advancing quickly especially big data and machine learning. AI has the power to do profound good by saving lives and reducing the cost of essential services. In other hand AI generates challenges for human rights in general and for refugees in particular , it has the potential to negatively affect many aspects of our lives, and that does include refugee's rights.

AI technologies have a deleterious impact on the right to privacy. In Africa and MENA region the countries use the legislations to control and prevent access to information and knowledge , in some cases refugees has been deported after he/she got access to information through the internet. Definitely AI application has a role on access to the data of the refugee and asylum seekers which in some times lead to abuse the refugees international protection but in other hand AI has an opportunities and positive impact on their life. The topic of Artificial Intelligence and Refugee's rights and protection is fit under the IGF2019 theme Data Governance

Relevance to Internet Governance: AI in consider one of hot point of era of internet and consider one of important development of internet. the impact of AI on human rights in general and on refugees in particular.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: All digital rights (access to information , freedom of expression , freedom of association etc.), are basically human rights in the internet era that founded and protected under international human rights instrument particularly the human rights declaration ,(ICCPR) international Convention for civil and political rights , (ICESCR) International Convention for Economic , Social and Culture Rights. as well as the regional human rights conventions such as African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, under the African Union.

In spot of increasing conduct our lives online with governmental surveillance and massive deployment of surveillance technologies with using or AI software, against activities, journalists etc., the right to privacy and freedom of expression are becoming subject to violation. Taking on consideration that the majority of refugees these days hosted in many authoritarian countries specially in Africa and MENA region .

the rapid pace of technological development enables individuals all over the world to use new information and communication technologies and at the same time enhances the capacity of governments, companies and individuals to undertake surveillance, interception and data collection, which may violate or abuse human rights, in particular the right to privacy, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and is therefore an issue of increasing concern, the violations and abuses of the right to privacy in the digital age may affect all individuals, including with particular effects on women, as well as children and those who are vulnerable or marginalized, in particular refugees and asylum seekers.

The digital rights and right to privacy effected by AI technology and application, But the situation become more sensitive in case of refugees and asylum seeker, especially if the impact of AI might lead to the detention or/ and deportation of refugees and asylum seekers back to their country of origin which might put their life at risk of torture and /or murder.

Legal, Ethical and Social implications surrounding AI technologies are attracting attention internationally to discuss opportunities and concerns regarding AI technologies.

To understand the impact of AI on Refugee rights and protection it should examining the difference, both positive and negative impacts.

The workshop will highlight the risks that AI, algorithms, machine learning, and related technologies may pose to Refugee rights, also recognizing the opportunities these technologies present to enhance the enjoyment of the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ("UDHR") and 1951 convention.

In light of what is mentioned above the workshop is designed to answer two main important questions:

What is the AI positive impact and promises on refugee and asylum seeker rights? What is the negative impact and threats on refugees and asylum seekers protection?

To answer the main question the speakers will tackle the answer of the following sub questions

What is the legal framework that ensure refugees enjoy their right to access to internet and digital rights ?To what extent the current legal framework still relevant to ensure their (Safely) access to Internet and their online rights with maintance their right to privacy ?

How AI can Improve Refugee Well-Bein? How AI could ensure refugees access to education?

Technological advances – in particular mass internet access – have made it increasingly easy in recent years for small political organizations and diaspora groups to publicize their own political agendas, even when such agendas are niche rather than representative. Yet the proliferation of diaspora websites is simply the contemporary form of a much more continuous connection between politics and exile. (Katy Long, Voting with their feet , A review of refugee participation and the role of UNHCR in country of origin elections and other political processes(Geneva: United Nation High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR), September 2010)

the political situation makes the issues related to internet is sensitive issues which increased the Censorship on the means of social media and breach the Freedom of Expression and right to privacy through ban the electronic sites , and prosecuted the online human rights activists and online rights and freedoms has been compromised by state censorship.

Neither key international refugee conventions, the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees nor its 1967 Protocol contain any reference to the connect, information rights of refugees.

While AI has great potential to uphold and promote refugee's rights, conversely it can also suppress it. Facial recognition technology can be coupled with AI to find and target refugees who are challenging repressive asylum regime in host countries or challenging regime on his country of origin and predictive capabilities might fage the refugees and subjected them to arbitrary detention and deportation

So, other question is "What is impact of Artificial Intelligent on refugee international protection? And what are the ways that AI could be abused to violate internationally recognized refugee rights?

Lastly How AI ethics and policies could protect and accommodate refugee's right and mitigate the risks they might face?

The speakers and penal discussion will address the all rise question and discuss the answers with other participants.

Session agenda (subject to minimal changes) is designed to ensure the interactions between the panel and audience so the agenda will be as follow 1. Open remarkets by moderator with introduction to speakers.

2. Short Opening statement by speakers
3. Presentation and intervention by half of speakers
4. First round of questions, comments and discussion
5. Presentation and intervention by remain speakers
6. Second round of questions, comments and discussion
7. Open floor discussion
8. Short Closing statement and conclusion by moderator and short closing statement by speakers.

Interventions

All the speakers invited are range from civil society, international organization (UNESCO, UNHCR), academia, government and academia .

Some of the speakers invited to workshop have extent mixed experience in refugee rights , human rights and in internet governance .

Additionally, some of other speakers have a long experience in related refugees issue. According to the area of experience of each speakers , the speakers will address one of the agenda topics.

Diversity

The session will gear towards a multi-stakeholder representative panel that will bring new voices and dynamic young individuals to the fore. Key stakeholder groups pertaining to the issue of digital rights will be represented, such as civil society (which represents the user views), academia, international organization. In addition to this, we have found it important that the panel give an opportunity to refugees to make their voice heard and to strategically think of solutions for the internet issue that we are currently facing. Gender, national and age diversity is incorporated, by having young leading females on the panel and representatives from different countries.

Current speakers (confirmed & unconfirmed) of the session include:

4 females

2 males

4 stakeholder groups

Discussion facilitation

Format: Panel

The purpose of the session is to be very interactive yet informative. The duration of the session will be 90mins roundtable discussions broken down in the following:

5mins opening remarks/introduction for speakers

5 Min opening statements by speakers

20 min panel discussion and intervention with moderator probing

10 min first round of comments, questions and discussion from audience

20 min panel discussion and intervention with moderator probing

10 min Second round of comments, questions from audience

5 Min closing statements by speakers

15 min open floor discussion for audience with periodic intervals for remote participants

There will be a dedicated answer and question period, where during this time, participants and panel speakers are free to talk about the content of the session in length. More time will be given to open floor.

Expected Outcomes: The expected outcomes receiving answers, ideas on the main questions of the workshop.

upon the outcomes , the speakers will work on develop a policy paper and academic articles.

the proposed workshop is consider a following up on the 2 workshop done last year. the idea of current proposed workshop came from outcome of the two workshops As what happened last year , the speakers and organizers will develop ideas for IGF 2020 related to refugees as well.

Discussion Facilitation:

Format: Round Table U shape

The purpose of the session is to be very interactive yet informative. The duration of the session will be

90mins roundtable discussions broken down in the following:

5mins opening remarks/introduction for speakers

5 Min opening statements by speakers

20 min panel discussion and intervention with moderator probing

10 min first round of comments, questions and discussion from audience

20 min panel discussion and intervention with moderator probing

10 min Second round of comments, questions from audience

5 Min closing statements by speakers

15 min open floor discussion for audience with periodic intervals for remote participants

There will be a dedicated answer and question period, where during this time, participants and panel speakers are free to talk about the content of the session in length. More time will be given to open floor.

Online Participation:

It is very important that the panel give an opportunity to refugees to make their voice heard and to strategically think of solutions for the internet issue.

online participation tool will be use to give the opportunity to participate

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #282 Data Governance by AI: Putting Human Rights at Risk?

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Accountability

Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning

Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Markus Beeko, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Renata Avila, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: Katherine Getao, Government, African Group

Policy Question(s):

(1) What are the challenges that the deployment of AI as a fundamental actor in data governance bring for human rights advocates? ,

(2) What sorts of responses under human rights law are available when AI goes wrong? Where and how can citizens find legal redress if the accused is an algorithm?

3) Which existing human rights instruments can support designers, and regulators when seeking to deploy AI for regulatory purposes such as responding to harmful content, debates around the right to privacy/anonymity versus real-name policies for online communications, terms of access and use by authorities and third parties handling personal data, in storage and processing?

- 4) What are the overall future options for human rights law and norms in the face of increased dependence on artificial, rather than human intelligence?
- 5) Are existing international human rights standards adequate to respond to the new challenges that AI brings for the future of internet design, access, use, and data management?

Relevance to Theme: Data Governance is increasingly defined as a domain in which AI must play a formative role. The human rights implications for this commitment at the design, deployment, and regulatory level are based on principle rather than operationalizable detail. The session will consider these practical issues in order to link data governance as an AI domain with human rights law and norms in more detail.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Human rights have been confirmed as a fundamental principle to internet governance. AI and related algorithms are remapping the future of this interconnection thus calling for the need to move from principles to operationalization, commitment to action. Co-organizers of the session (IRPC and Amnesty) have played formative roles in bringing this to the IG agenda in order to achieve this milestone.

Format:

Other - 90 Min

Format description: This session is based on a roundtable but as it is incorporating an audience component the room seating needs to include a front table but also seating for the audience that allows some flexibility for audience members to present their questions to the panelists. A roundtable/classroom combination if possible.

Description: This high-level roundtable considers a range of possible questions underlying the resurgent debate about how online services, now increasingly designed on the basis of artificial intelligence capabilities that can forgo the need for human intervention, can be more clearly aligned with international human rights law. The principle that human rights exist online as they do offline (IRPC Charter 2011, UNHRC 2014, Council of Europe 2014) has gained a wide consensus across stakeholder groups. R&D and recent legislation around the world have flagged the rise in interest by regulators, public institutions, and service providers to develop and deploy AI systems across a range of services, public and business. These policies are becoming priorities in internet and data governance policy agendas at the local governmental, national and international level.

The session, invited speakers and those invited to present questions to the panelists, will consider the future relationship between AI and Human Rights law and norms in light of the question: how can current, and future AI designs better comply with international human rights standards? In other words, what are the regulatory, technical, and ethical considerations for "Human Rights AI By Design"?

Other Questions considered may include:

- Are AI tools the best way to respond to urgent requests to take down violent video content, and hate speech on social media platforms, e.g. debates around best responses after live streaming of the Christchurch terrorist attack?
- Who should monitor these automated tools and systems and to who are they accountable, governments, internet service providers, an independent oversight body, national legislatures?
- How can the use of AI to enforce copyright law be achieved in compliance with human rights standards e.g. what are the chilling effects of mandatory upload filters for copyrighted works given their implications for freedom of expression, education, principles of fair use?
- How can governments and the technical community work together to ensure that the use of AI for elections, e.g. data-management, and personalized targeting that can comply with national, regional, and international human rights standards, e.g. in the case of data-driven campaigns, digitalized health-records, educational and local government data-gathering and storage?
- AI tools and applications can enhance the life and opportunities of persons with disabilities, for multilingual meetings, aid in the monitoring of serious health conditions and other areas of personal well-being. How can these opportunities be safeguarded against error, or misuse e.g. in the case of mental health

needs, privacy around medical care and other sorts of care such as during pregnancy?

- How can existing human rights instruments be more fully incorporated into national (cyber)security policies based on bulk online surveillance or targeted monitoring? What compliance mechanisms need to be in place at the local, national, and international level of regulation around intelligence-gathering and law enforcement?

Expected Outcomes: The session will end with a 3-5 point, agreed-upon action plan as to how to bring AI R&D for future applications closer in touch with the legal and ethical requirements of international human rights instruments and their equivalents at the national and regional level of governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

This session, based as a 90 minute Roundtable/audience debate will be incorporating an innovative element by organizing the session along the lines of the "Question Time" format of a BBC TV show in which invited politicians and public figures are asked to respond to (preorganized) questions from members of the audience; these first questions will be requested from invited participants, focusing on the full range of geographical and stakeholder interests in this topic. The RP moderator will coordinate with the on-site moderator during the session and the latter will ensure that full participation from the floor is included in the discussion for each question. Invited speakers at the roundtable will keep their initial and closing comments brief.

Online Participation:

Please see 16a above. The RP moderator and the on-site moderator are also co-organizers therefore will be preparing and conferring with invited audience members, who will contribute online beforehand

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #288 Solutions for law enforcement to access data across borders

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Cross border data](#)

[Data privacy & protection](#)

[Data Sovereignty](#)

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Alexander Seger, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Bertrand de La Chapelle, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Jennifer DASKAL, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Jurisdiction, law enforcement and transborder data flows – More and more countries are unilaterally adopting new criminal procedural laws granting law enforcement powers to obtain users' data to prevent, detect, investigate, and prosecute crimes, regardless of the location of data or the users' place of residence. What are the policy and legal implications of such unilateral assertions of state jurisdiction for users, companies and state actors? How do we reconcile the obligations of criminal justice authorities and users' rights? How can we prevent or minimise the conflicts of law for companies?

Responses to these questions are currently being developed by different organisations and in different fora. The workshop is to feed into these processes and offers an opportunity for multiple stakeholders to share their views.

Relevance to Theme: Law enforcement access to data cross border raises a wide range of issues, including on the jurisdiction to enforce. The location of data is becoming increasingly irrelevant in determining whether and how law enforcement can obtain data, and stronger focus is placed on the person in possession or control, including service providers. But as data travel across multiple jurisdictions, the execution of warrants may encroach upon multiple foreign laws, including foreign laws designed to protect personal data, including their disclosure to third countries, and laws related to judicial redress. Solutions are being discussed at bilateral, regional and global levels to resolve those tensions and to ensure a sustainable data governance framework to respond to the legitimate needs of the law enforcement community.

Relevance to Internet Governance: It is vital for governments, companies, and citizens' representatives to develop common norms which reconcile the needs of the law enforcement community, with the need to respect third countries' laws protecting users' rights and imposes different obligations on companies.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Agenda

1. Highlight country-level trends (20 min): More and more countries are adopting or have already passed legislation allowing law enforcement to access data at rest (on company's servers) and in transit (interception) to help solve criminal investigations, regardless of the location of data. We will hear the views from representatives from Brazil, Europe, and the United States.
2. Implications of unilateral domestic rules on Internet governance (20 min): As much as these new laws and bills create opportunities for the law enforcement community, they raise challenges for individuals to exert their rights (e.g. judicial redress, personal data protection), for third countries to enforce their laws, and for companies to comply with conflicting statutory and fiduciary obligations. We will hear the views from academia, NGOs and companies.
3. Looking ahead, what are the solutions (20 min): The discussion will cover the necessary considerations and building blocks to advance common norms which can meet the needs of the law enforcement community without undermining third countries' laws, users' rights, or companies' legal position vis-à-vis third country legislation. Panellists will then discuss the state of play of on-going projects aimed at resolving emerging tensions (e.g. Council of Europe's 2nd protocol to Budapest Convention, negotiations between European Union and the United States, negotiation of EU e-evidence Regulation).
4. Q&A session with the audience in the room and online (30 min)

Expected Outcomes: (a) Recognise that rules need to be modernised to meet the needs of law enforcement and the judiciary during criminal investigations and prosecutions.

(b) Contribute to on-going and future multilateral and bilateral dialogues to establish common norms and resolve legal and sovereignty tensions.

Discussion Facilitation:

Panel discussion: Starting with 3-5 minutes introductory remarks from the speakers. The rest of the session will take the form of a discussion between panellists on all 3 agenda items (see above).

Q&A: One third of this workshop will be dedicated to interaction with room and online audience (30 min).

Over 70% of the workshop will consist in interaction between panellist and with audience. On spot and online participants will be encouraged to present their views and possible solutions.

Online Participation:

Onsite moderator will encourage online participants to ask questions throughout the panel.

Online moderator will pick up a few questions during the Q&A session.

Proposed Additional Tools: Onsite moderator will encourage all attendants to comment, ask questions via Twitter.

Someone from the co-organiser's organisations will be live-tweeting key comments / answers from the panel.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #294 Accountability Mechanisms and Next Generation Technologies

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Accountability

Human Rights

Internet Ethics

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Kamberi Arvin](#), Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 2: [Hanane Boujemi](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Renata Aquino Ribeiro](#), ,

Policy Question(s):

- 1) What are the pillars of an accountability framework companies should abide by?
- 2) How to build a system of values to ensure emerging tech complement policy processes and users' rights and is it sufficient??
- 3) Define the main challenge to deploying a standard accountability mechanism of data driven tech companies?

Relevance to Theme: The concept of accountability is central to deploying emerging technologies. The current trend suggests that there is a disconnect between these technologies, their use and the policies that should frame them. On the other hand, identifying their impact is inherent to reinforcing accountability mechanisms to define the obligations of the companies who own or control them. This is the only route to ensure users' rights protection is integral to technological innovation linked to economic development. This framing relates to the theme of data governance specifically the policy challenges of how emerging technologies revolutionise data to contribute to an inclusive economic development but still lag in protecting the rights of people. The session will contribute to identifying best approaches to ensure the development of human-centric data governance frameworks at national, regional and international levels.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session is aligned with the definition of Internet Governance since it tackles the policies applicable to emerging technologies and how they potentially affect users' rights. This combination requires interaction among the three stakeholders: the private sector as the incubator of emerging tech, the government as the body responsible for developing policy and civil society as a safeguarding party of public interest.

Format:

Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 30 Min

Description: This session builds on a lightening session tackling 'emerging technologies and rights future' organised at IGF Paris 2018. The main outcome placed the accountability discussion at the heart of the issue of how data driven tech companies and their products affect users' rights. The session will start by framing the discussion to focus on the importance of setting up an accountability mechanism that tech companies ought to comply with before handing the floor to the speakers to elaborate alternatively on the three specified policy questions on: the pillars of an accountability framework, how to build a system of values and defining the main challenge to deploying a standard accountability mechanism. The interaction with audience on the same questions will form the outcome by providing concrete suggestions on the feasibility of implementing policies that can influence a robust accountability mechanism. This latter can be adopted by tech companies while developing their technology. An accountability mechanism could also inform tech companies on how to set up a system of values taking into account the challenges than can stand against making it a reality.

The session will wrap up by consolidating feedback on any other pending aspects that we could develop in future sessions.

Expected Outcomes: 1) Common understanding and defining the pillars of accountability in the digital age
2) The main criteria of a system of values, policy considerations, and how users can be involved in technological development and policy processes to influence decisions in both fora
3) Crystallise standardising accountability concept and explore options to the main challenges to deploy it

Discussion Facilitation:

2 min Moderator introduction & setting the scene

5 min contributor 1

5 min contributor 2

5 min Interaction with the audience

8 min Q&A Session and wrap up

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #296 Data Governance for IoT and Industry 4.0

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data privacy & protection
Digital identity
Users rights

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 5: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 6: Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 1: Lukas Gabriel Wiese, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Lukas Klingholz, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Dörte Schramm, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Max Senges, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: Wolfgang Percy Ott, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 6: Teki Akuetteh Falconer, Private Sector, African Group

Policy Question(s):

The following policy questions in the field of users rights and responsibilities will be addressed during the workshop:

- What are/should be the rights and responsibilities for individuals, private companies, and government in determining the use of the personal data generated by connected devices whether personal, public or in private facilities?
- What right do individuals have - in this context - to determine their own digital identity?

Relevance to Theme: In our session we want to link the interests of consumers of how to use their personal data to the frameworks and considerations of organisations when defining and developing a data governance structure. Through a clear definition of the interests of different actors (consumers, civil society, industry and politics) and an overall framework, we will address in detail the question of where the responsibilities of the different actors lie in order to ensure a secure and privacy guaranteeing use of data in the context of IoT and Industry 4.0. With the workshop we would like to provide for discussions on the fundamental challenge of ensuring the benefits of the data revolution to contribute to inclusive economic development while protecting the rights of people.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data Governance deals with the rules and structure of data access and data management in organisations. This includes for example access rights to data within organisations as well as compliance with legal data protection requirements. Therefore there is a huge connection between internet and data governance. Both principles are intended to ensure secure framework communication

between different actors on the one hand and secure use of IoT-based devices on the other, guaranteeing individual privacy.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 60 Min

Description: The agenda of the session includes three steps:

1. Identification of status quo of data governance standards
2. Data governance in practice today - pros and cons
3. Identifying regulatory change needs and future challenges for society and civil society in the context of data governance

At first we are presenting the data governance standards which are practiced in the application at Siemens or Bosch in the field of IoT and Industry 4.0. In the second step we want to discuss with the audience what the pros and cons of these data governance frameworks are in practice. As a consequence in step three we want to discuss what conclusions should be drawn from this as basis for both regulatory changes and changes in data governance practices in organisations in the context of IoT and Industry 4.0. Overall, we want to closely link these considerations with the interests of consumers and civil society, and therefore consistently take their perspectives into account throughout all steps.

Expected Outcomes: The aim of the workshop is to identify the benefits of data governance for different actors (politics, industry, consumers and civil society) in the context of IoT and industry 4.0. In addition, regulatory recommendations for action will be developed on this basis.

Discussion Facilitation:

The organizers have Chosen the format of a break-out group discussion as it is one of the proposed formats that allow for the most active interaction and participation during the session. Organizers, speakers, and participants will be encouraged to actively take part in the discussion. The organizers will use their extensive network to raise awareness for the workshop prior to the IGF and invite selected stakeholders to join the discussion as participants, too.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2019 WS #297 Developing a "GDPR" for Asia: Challenges and Solutions

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data privacy & protection

Human Rights

Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 5: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: [Smitha Krishna Prasad](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: [Ananda Raj Khanal](#), Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: [Farzaneh Badii](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: [Yik Chan Chin](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How have countries in Asia followed human rights principles in their existing legal and regulatory frameworks for data protection and privacy? How can Asian countries link ethical considerations to their legal mechanisms on data protection and privacy? What are the key challenges to development of an ethical and robust region-wide data protection regulation in Asia? How can the RegTech sector be leveraged to help develop an intergovernmental consensus on data protection and privacy in Asia and how will RegTech affect human rights online? How can digital rights be ensured through a region-wide regulation in a landscape where many countries have autocratic or authoritarian governments? How can regulatory integration be protected against the interests of data/surveillance capitalism in the region? What lessons does GDPR compliance by companies in the ASEAN region provide in terms of the potential economic benefits from having an Asian version of the GDPR? How can existing compliance with EU GDPR in Asia be leveraged to develop case studies for advocacy on data protection and privacy in Asia? How to engage China in a discussion of region-wide Internet governance in Asia?

Relevance to Theme: The development of a region-wide regulation on data protection and privacy can help move forward the data governance agenda in Asia. Without ethical, robust, and human rights-driven laws on data protection and privacy, any attempt to use large-scale data collection, storage, processing, and transfer to boost economic development in Asia may result in violations of human rights. The proposed session hopes to bring different stakeholder groups together to discuss and develop strategies for both government action and civil society advocacy on an overarching data protection regulation for Asia, which may allow for more regional collaboration and also push countries that are not thinking about data protection and privacy laws to pay attention. The proposed session therefore directly contributes to the debate and discussions envisioned for the Data Governance theme for IGF 2019.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The process of development of a general data protection regulation for the Asian region will require collaboration and consultation between governments, the private sector, and civil society groups at an unprecedented scale. This will hopefully lead to shared human-centric rules for online data protection and privacy eventually. The session's discussion regarding solutions to the challenges of developing such shared rules, therefore, directly relates to Internet Governance.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: The European Union's General Data Protection Regulation, enforced in May 2018, is perhaps the most revolutionary regulation related to data protection and privacy of the 21st century so far. It has brought data privacy across the European Union (EU) in sync, allowed companies operating in EU to be governed by one set of laws, provided legal requirement for "privacy-by-design", and protected the data privacy of all EU citizens alike. It has also provided an important benchmark and precedent for other countries and regions that want to work on data management in a way that citizens have more control over the data and human rights principles are upheld in user data management processes.

The GDPR has already affected Asian companies due to its extraterritorial applicability. At the same time, civil society groups in Asia are keen to see how benefits of the GDPR (better protections for citizens, transparency in industry practices, data portability) can be applied in their home countries. The process of

developing a regional data protection regulation in Asia is arguably more difficult than in Europe because of the diverse nature of Asian states, the level of development of democratic structures and processes in members states, the absence of a regional multilateral intergovernmental organisation that covers all of Asia, and the lack of existing safeguards for data protection and privacy in national cyber laws in many Asian countries. In order to facilitate the process and determine its practicality, the proposed workshop session will help bring together discussions in various Asian countries about adopting laws similar to the EU GDPR and help develop a clear statement of needs, key challenges, and possible solutions for developing and implementing a similar regional regulation in Asia.

The workshop session format will be breakout group discussions with round table arrangement to allow for maximum interaction among the session participants. Through a series of group exercises, the proposed workshop session will help participants familiarize themselves with aspects of the EU GDPR, discuss ways in which similar measures might help in the Asian context, figure out the challenges that would impede advocacy and action on these measures in the Asian region, determine the worst responses to these challenges and then use these responses to brainstorm practical solutions, and finally to figure out how the practical solutions can be implemented on a regional scale to push for an integrated regulatory framework.

The workshop session agenda is as follows:

Introduction to the session (Moderator, 5 minutes) – The session moderator will share the rationale behind the session and its intended objectives with the participants.

Getting familiar with the EU GDPR (Group exercise, 10 minutes) – Each group will be provided one key change implemented in the data protection regime by the EU GDPR (for example, the GDPR forces companies to get user consent for data processing in a clear and intelligible way using plain language). The participants will be asked to discuss what is the best thing about this change. The groups will be encouraged to keep in mind digital rights and think about how the EU GDPR section assigned to them helped uphold the digital rights.

Group presentations (10 minutes) – The moderator will call upon one representative from each group to share a brief comment (1-2 lines) on the result of their group discussion about the EU GDPR section assigned to them.

Introducing the local context (Group exercise, 10 minutes) – Now each group will discuss how the same EU measure they discussed in the first exercise might be relevant in the context of Asian countries. Participants will be encouraged to bring to discussion the salient features or concerns related to the data regulations that have been passed in their countries. They may also rely on the advocacy for data protection and privacy in their countries, in the case of absence of local laws on data protection. This will help participants learn about the experience from other countries in the region. Based on the discussion, each group will determine if they want to continue with the measure or rephrase their concern differently for the subsequent exercises in the session. For example, the group discussing user consent might agree to rephrase the concern to say that user consent must be taken in a local language in Asian countries in addition to English to ensure accessibility and comprehension.

Identifying challenges (Group exercise, 10 minutes) - Once the participants have finalized their concern, they will now discuss the challenges to include this measure in data protection regulations. At this point, participants will be encouraged to not worry about an integrated regulatory framework. Rather they will be encouraged to bring as many challenges informed from diverse local and national contexts to the table. Each group will then create a list of the top five challenges they have identified. They will be asked to list these five points on a chart paper or poster provided by the organizing team.

Reviewing the challenges (Moderator, 5 points) – The moderator will read out the challenges identified by each group regarding effective data protection regulations so the other groups can also get informed about the work done by their colleagues.

What's the worst that can be done (Group exercise, 5 minutes) – The groups will now think about their response to the challenges they identified. Each group will be asked to create a list of five of the worst ways

they can think of responding to the challenges identified in the previous exercise. This will help participants understand the need for action and reflect on their own responses at an individual or organisational level at present.

Thinking about solutions (Group exercise, 10 minutes) – The moderator will ask each group to reflect on whether the worst responses were localized or have regional similarities. Each group will then use this reflection to prepare a list of five solutions that are the opposite of their worst-case responses and can be applied region-wide in terms of developing or implementing a data protection regulation.

Breaking out further (10 minutes) – Each participant will now be asked to break out from their own group and find one member from another group. In these pairs of two, the participants will now inform their partner about their favorite solution they came up for the challenge they identified in their group. After three minutes, two pairs will be asked to form a group of four and share their discussion on solutions with each other. After another three minutes, each group of four will be asked to merge with another group of four to form a group of eight participants and repeat the exercise. In this way, the group of eight will be asked to reach a consensus of their favorite policy solution for the development of an Asian version of the GDPR.

Solution presentation (5 minutes) – One representative from each group of eight will be asked to briefly share their group's solution (1-2 lines) with all the other participants.

Reflection and final comments (Moderator, 5 minutes) – The moderator will share final comments and request the participants to jot down one bold idea about advocacy or development of an Asian GDPR based on their work during the session. The participants will be asked to take this bold idea forward after the IGF and incorporate it in their work.

In order to arrive at practical policy solutions, the session will rely on group exercises that are linked, so the work done in one group exercise feeds into the next allowing the participants to learn from their actions and continue their thought processes in a meaningful, solution-oriented manner. The group exercises will allow for policy discussions, and the moderator interventions and group re-formation at the end of the session will allow for the discussions to proliferate beyond separate groups.

Even though break-out group discussions do not require a set of speakers. However, based on the IGF submission system's requirement, four speakers have been contacted for the proposed workshop session. The speakers will be assigned one group each and will serve as facilitators for the group assigned to them. They will help the session moderator in communicating with the groups and ensure that group discussions do not diverge from the intended objectives of the session. The organizing team will also visit the round tables to see how the discussions are proceeding and help with concerns the participants might be facing. The use of visual aids and stationery items will be made to help participants record their ideas and share them with other groups during presentations. The online moderator will help bring online participants into the discussion and share their input with the onsite participants through the onsite moderator during the presentation and review sections of the workshop.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop's expected outcomes are given below:

1. Identification of challenges to Asian GDPR, with a focus on similarity or differences in the nature of the challenges and how broadly they apply to the entire region rather than individual contexts for countries in the region.
2. Help participants reflect on the worst ways to respond to the need and challenges for the development of an integrated regulatory framework for data protection in Asia and determine how their own individual or organisational action weighs against the worst responses.
3. A list of practical solutions to the challenges that may affect development of an Asian GDPR.
4. A set of recommendations for policymakers, tech companies, and civil society organizations in the Asian region for developing an integrated regulatory framework on data protection and privacy, based on the discussion on needs assessment, challenges, and solutions during the workshop session.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interactivity is already built in to the format of the workshop session as it is a break-out group discussion with round tables. Moderator and organizing team members will also visit the groups to encourage participants to actively take part in the discussions. The moderator will also facilitate presentations from group representatives so members of other groups in the session are also informed of the discussion. The groups will be further broken out at the end of the session and reformed to allow participants more exposure to discussions that took place at neighboring tables and to form a consensus around the policy suggestions. The online moderator will help bring online participants into the discussion and share their input with the onsite participants through the onsite moderator during the presentation and review sections of the workshop. The speakers will sit with the groups during the session and facilitate their discussions in keeping with the agenda and objectives of the session.

Online Participation:

The group exercises are designed in a way that remote participants can also engage with them. Since the moderator will be reading out the questions and instructions for each group exercise, remote participants will be able to easily follow along. Remote participants can respond to the questions of the group exercises in individual capacity by taking notes on their computers and sharing their responses with the online moderator, who will relay them to the onsite moderator so comments and suggestions from the online participants become a part of the session discussions.

Proposed Additional Tools: The online moderator will use Twitter to share the needs assessment, challenges, and solutions being discussed in the session to build online engagement around the session and ensure that the discussions from the session reach a larger audience during the course of the IGF.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #298 Building a Data Culture

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data Fairness
Data privacy & protection
Innovation

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Organizer 4: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: [Katelyn Rogers](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 2: [Lisa Peterson](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 3: [Dirk Slater](#), Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Policy Question(s):

How can organizations support a data culture? What are some of the best practices across sectors and institutions?

Relevance to Theme: Data is everywhere. Often organizations focus on data science as the output of 'data ready' or a 'data-driven organization.' We are leaving people behind by not being equitable in the application of data skills, technology and the potential opportunities this brings. More and more organizations are making a data culture shift to upskill staff, processes, culture, and infrastructure to be more data savvy.

Many humanitarian organisations are currently focusing on improving data literacy. The Consortium provides a mechanism for humanitarian, development, business, and governmental organisations to share resources and expertise. The foundation for the Consortium is the Data Playbook developed by IFRC which is a collection of social learning resources to drive data literacy. The Data Playbook content has been developed internally in IFRC but is published on an open/creative common license that makes it available for external entities to reuse and modify. The consortium acts as a formal entity to help support the reuse and modification of the Playbook and also collect and integrate other relevant data literacy exercises by other humanitarian organisations. The IFRC Data Literacy Program targets the data curious to the data ready using social learning and human-centered design approaches. In consultation with other actors, including Fabriders and the Center for Humanitarian Data, IFRC found that other organizations seek to share and coordinate data literacy activities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data Governance and data protection/responsible data will only happen when we are equitable in the ownership of data skills. This requires collaboration of humanitarian, development, civil society, business, governmental, academic and other institutions to share best practices and support all the diverse data journeys. Without this, there will continue to be a power imbalance.

Format:

Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: Data is everywhere. Often organizations focus on data science as the output of 'data ready' or a 'data-driven organization.' We are leaving people behind by not being equitable in the application of technology and the potential opportunities this brings. More and more organizations are making a data culture shift to upskill staff, processes, and infrastructure to be more data savvy.

Many humanitarian organisations are currently focusing on improving data literacy. The Consortium would provide a mechanism for humanitarian organisations to share resources and expertise. The foundation for the Consortium is the Data Playbook developed by IFRC which is a collection of social learning resources to drive data literacy. The Data Playbook content has been developed internally in IFRC but is published on an open/creative common license that makes it available for external entities to reuse and modify. The consortium would act as a formal entity to help support the reuse and modification of the Playbook and also collect and integrate other relevant data literacy exercises by other humanitarian organisations. The IFRC Data Literacy Program targets the data curious to the data ready using social learning and human-centered design approaches. In consultation with other humanitarian actors, including the Center for Humanitarian Data, IFRC found that other organizations seek to share and coordinate data literacy activities.

Some examples of our work can be found here:

<https://www.fabriders.net/>

media.ifrc.org/ifrc/theme/data/

<https://centre.humdata.org/>

Expected Outcomes: The following outcomes of the workshop include:

- connect more stakeholders to the Data Literacy Consortium work
- build a compact for improving data skills related to internet governance
- plan activities for 2020

Discussion Facilitation:

We are already coordinating an online data literacy user group. Each of the leaders has substantial experience stitching together online and in person networks with diverse tools, such as webinars, zoom and social media. We aim to co-create in all that we deliver.

Online Participation:

We have a network of 70 global participants for the Data Literacy Consortium. We will engage them in this conversation. My previous experience with IGF has shown that this is one of the better forums to be more inclusive by using internet tools and community engagement.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will use social media, webinar (eg. zoom) and community management techniques to connect in person and online participation.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #300 Promoting a secure trustworthy and inclusive digital economy

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Cross border data](#)

[Data privacy & protection](#)

[Economic Development](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 4: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: [Catherine Tai](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Suhaidi Hassan](#), Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Kuo Wu](#), Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: [Nir Kshetri](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Paolo Azzola](#), Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

The panel will aim to answer such key questions as: what policy barriers do local private sector actors in Asia face in joining and participating in the digital economy in terms of data governance? How should these benefits of digital economy be weighed against the need to protect fundamental rights? To what extent can the development of international norms and principles facilitate common approaches and interoperability of data protection frameworks, and also facilitate international trade and cooperation? What policy considerations and legal frameworks should be developed for data transfers across national borders for various purposes, including but not limited to the legitimate need to access digital evidence, use cloud services and other technologies, and to carry out digital commerce, always ensuring the protection of fundamental rights? How are different stakeholders working (or not working) together to address such challenges? How can companies, governments, and civil society organizations from Asia support and

engage national governments to address the concerns and challenges when deploying new technologies? How can we work towards creating an enabling environment for digital commerce while ensuring trust, privacy, and data protection is being considered?

Relevance to Theme: Many have viewed the digital revolution as a great liberalizer for faster dissemination of information. Digital tools and infrastructure have also optimized commerce by moving goods, services, and investments freely across borders and by allowing anyone with an Internet connection to participate in the global market. The digital economy in Asia has a lot of potential to grow and has been welcomed by governments and the business community alike. However, the risks associated with new technologies and the regulatory responses to these developments are too often absent from the policy debates in Asia. For instance, a committed push for smart cities in Asia has led to ubiquitous sensors, cameras, and other digital technologies that collect and process vast amounts of data on the populace, but without the privacy concerns that typically accompany these developments in Europe and the United States. Whoever controls the information collected with this digital infrastructure will have a major advantage in society, presenting governments with an opportunity to solidify power for ruling elites and encourage the authoritarian tendencies of many government leaders. To push back against these trends, the panel will present policy options to promote the digital economy while proactively tackling challenges related to transparency, privacy, accountability, and cybersecurity.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The rapid evolution of the digital economy has far outpaced the readiness of the regulatory environments. Awareness of the challenges and risks associated with the digital economy is generally low, and policy debates on how to respond to these issues are mostly absent in Asia. Most discussions are still centered on how to facilitate digital commerce by making it more inclusive and accessible. These are important topics to discuss, but there is also a strong need to discuss the critical issues of trust, cybersecurity within and among the private sector, the tech community, civil society, and national governments. To ensure future growth and continued development of the digital economy, the regulatory environments in Asia must be sound, alert, and well positioned to tackle these challenges.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Governments in Asia are preparing for digital transformations as part of their 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As countries are ready to invest in new infrastructure and technology, they must also create an enabling policy environment that espouses trust, enhances inclusiveness, and ensures the protection of individual's rights.

The intent of this panel is to host a compelling discussion with international perspectives on how to create a democratic and inclusive digital economy, while elevating policy debates at the regional and country level on the challenges and risks associated with the development of digital commerce. Each speaker will share their experiences working with various stakeholders to improve the enabling environment in emerging markets, the challenges they faced, their personal perspectives on how the future of the digital economy should be shaped, and how the national governments of Asia should respond by having responsive policies and regulations in place. In particular, the panel will highlight how the rights of local citizens can be safeguarded and taken into consideration as digital commerce continues to expand around the world, in particular in Asia.

Furthermore, it is becoming clear that there is a heightened need for regional consensus around the rules in key areas, including internet and ICT penetration, digital transactions, data privacy, and consumer protection. The panel will start by providing an overview of the legal, regulatory, and policy frameworks around the digital economy in Asia. Building from this, the private sector representative will share how local businesses can better participate in the world economy. Civil society actors and tech community representatives will follow to share their observations on data privacy concerns for everyday citizens.

Expected Outcomes: • The panel will raise public awareness on data privacy concerns in Asia, including by highlighting the differences between Asian and western firms in how they gather, store, use, and govern personal data

- The panel will shed light on the needs for tech companies in Asia to be more transparent and accountable in their use of personal data
- The panel will advance discussions on the regulatory readiness of Asian governments, particularly vis-à-vis emerging e-commerce giants and social media platforms, to ensure that there are responsive regulations put in place to protect citizens' data and privacy

Discussion Facilitation:

The panelists and moderators will all help facilitate the discussion between the speakers and the audience. The speakers will begin the session by providing key perspectives, background, and insights into the discussion topics, the core of the discussion will center on answering the key policy questions. Sufficient time will also be allotted for the audience and online participants to ask questions and join the discussion. Interaction between the audience and speakers will be encouraged by the moderators.

Online Participation:

The panel organizers will have the ability to live stream this event to a variety of global networks focusing on internet governance and digital economy. The online moderator, Morgan Frost, will filter questions from all online participants up to the panel in real time in order to develop a robust multi-stakeholder and global discussion. Online participants will also have the ability to engage in virtual small group discussions through the online moderator and a polling platform that will be displayed during the session.

Proposed Additional Tools: The panel will use a variety of online tools, including Poll Everywhere software, social media platforms such as Twitter, and webcast discussion features to ensure the widest participation. The moderators will chime in as appropriate to spur discussions and answer questions. This will include circulating guided discussion questions and prompts.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

IGF 2019 WS #305 Why We Need to Move Beyond Ethics for Governance of AI

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

AI Safeguards
Human Rights
Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Vidushi Marda, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Noopur Atul Raval, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Radhika Radhakrishnan, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: Shweta Mohandas, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

What can governance mechanism for data and AI learn from participatory development/design/governance about engaging multiple, diverse, and adversarial stakeholders? How, should accountability, fairness, explainability, scrutability and representativity apply to the use of data and algorithms, and how can governance frameworks especially in the Global South address these issues in a way that enhances and increases inclusion? What kind of curriculum and public awareness needs to be built to help the larger public understand and question their own datafication?

Relevance to Theme: The conversation around Artificial Intelligence in the past years has shifted from how AI will solve the problems of the world to the 'ethics crisis' of AI - the lack of ethical considerations in building AI systems and the harms they can cause to individuals and communities. In response to sustained criticism of harmful AI systems, almost all big technology corporations and academic institutions have started initiatives to foster 'ethical AI'. However, while 'ethics' has become a buzzword, the ethical implications of any technology are not obvious, nor are they uniform across those engaged in, implicated by, or left out of technological development and use. Just calling for 'ethics in AI' is not enough, it is important for the ethics in AI discourse to engage with critical social science approaches that have for long studied and attempted to intervene in complex socio-cultural, economic and legal problems. It is also noteworthy that there is no consensus as such on what it might mean to build ethical AI systems, perhaps pushing us to think what values and whose values and interests are being prioritized when a general ethical framework is developed.

The joining of two broad and dynamic terms 'AI' and 'ethics' creates both ambiguity and uncertainty - and worse, suspicion that these terms are being used to duck regulation, accountability, and responsibility. The AI and ethics narrative severely waters down hard regulations on AI, painting a vision of positivity, and looking at problems that AI can cause as "concerns". In the global south, the mainstream narrative around AI is that of a problem solver. To the extent that the National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence in India envisions India as a data marketplace and an AI test bed. As regulation tightens in the north, global south countries will become a destination to test new technologies, based on limited ethical frameworks and self regulation. Driven by corporate funding especially from the Global North, this process is aided by the diversity of a large population of the Global South and significantly reduced costs of performing trials here, giving a new sheen to the expropriation of and experimentation of the Global South through AI-enabled technologies. The use and development of AI needs to be analysed through the lense of Responsible Consumption and Production, which is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 12). There is a need to balance the SDG of Innovation (SDG 9) with that of climate action (SDG 13), well being (SDG 3), gender equality (SDG 5) and decent work practices (SDG 8).

In countries of the Global South without laws governing data and the use of the same for AI frameworks, optional or ineffective ethical frameworks might result in these being substituted for meaningful legislation and justiciable rights. This session will aim to look at how data governance frameworks could address the questions on how to bring about accountability, fairness, explainability, scrutability, and representativity into the use of data and the algorithm. The session will also discuss how inclusion, stakeholder participation, and sensitization of data-driven decision making can be developed to democratize accountability-seeking processes.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The introduction of new technologies at various points in history has been largely hailed as watershed moments. Moreover, technology's advent in various socio-cultural settings can have different consequences for different groups of people, the environment and the labour force. The advent of technology as pervasive as AI can have the effect of shifting power and increasing vulnerabilities under the garb of 'development' and 'empowerment', especially among underserved communities. This push towards ethical AI without looking at human rights, feminist, environmental, and labour concerns that go into the design and deployment of AI technologies needs to be critically addressed. The stakeholders signaling ethical principles often fail to assess human and environmental costs associated with these technologies. The issues that will be discussed in this session go beyond fairness, transparency and accountability and look at other conditions such as scrutability, explainability, auditability and historical responsibility. The session will also seek to explore beyond mitigation of harms and look at participatory

processes which includes user empowerment and autonomy. Though the conversation will be based on the global trends in AI policies, the specific questions and observations will be drawn from a Global South perspective. The session will seek to explore the role of the global south as a 'marketplace' of resources, data, and labour for the creation of technologies, with ethical frameworks as the only regulatory lever.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: This panel aims to provide a critique of the existing narrative of AI and ethics and look at other possible frameworks for AI regulation. The panel also aims to look at the human, social and environmental costs to the AI race across multiple stakeholders including governments and private sectors. The panel consists of four interdisciplinary researchers who will be looking at the topic of AI and ethics first through the lense of their respective areas of research (labour, climate change, human rights, and feminist critiques) and then discuss how these themes can be brought together to analyze frameworks for the regulation of AI. The panel will also be engaging with the audience to discuss new perspectives to the topic. The panel will aim to address the topic through the following perspectives: Questions concerning the Future of Work in Global South contexts and the threats that AI purportedly poses to skilling and employment; Questions about how the effects of the fourth industrial age could learn from the existing climate change law and policy; Questions about the importance of a human rights based approach to AI, and how ethics and FAT conversations can be strengthened using them; and feminist critiques and implications of AI-enabled technologies designed in the context of the construction of 'Third World' experimental subjects through state-corporate assemblages in the Global South by looking at the importance of setting AI conversations, recommendations, and policy in the context in which they are set. The panelists will look at these interventions that have evolved by mapping the use and discourse around AI, through academic research and drawing from field work in multiple jurisdictions.

Expected Outcomes: Understanding the AI and ethics discussion from an interdisciplinary perspective. Discussion on a framework that substitutes the existing ethics framework. Recommendations on a possible framework and AI policy for the Global South. Steps in understanding what the "ethical AI" discourse can learn from participatory development/design/governance about engaging multi-stakeholder and adversarial stakeholders.

Discussion Facilitation:

Each of the five speaker will give a brief (10-minute) presentation based on their intervention, followed by a discussion of all participants in the room, with the goal of identifying common agendas and new perspectives. The speakers will be called on regularly to give further interventions. Audiences and online participants will be invited to contribute during Q&A following each opening statement from the panel, and again during the discussion segment, which will comprise more than half of the session.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 13: Climate Action

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #309 State of African Internet Expression

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Human Rights

Internet Ethics & Regulations

News Media

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: Technical Community, African Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 4: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 5: Technical Community, African Group

Organizer 6: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: [Gabriel Karsan](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: [Nancy Njoki Wachira](#), Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 3: [Daniel Bill Opio](#), Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What are the important policy frameworks to be set in support of accountable data publication in digital platforms?

Should single central authority have the power to conduct an internet shut down and control the flow of data?

Why should we implement data governance among stakeholders to protect rights of expressions and journalists online?

How responsible should users be when sharing and engaging with data online?

Digital rights and transparency of data, how to implement proper policies and regulations that are amicable in both parties without harming freedoms, breaching human rights among stakeholder groups?

Relevance to Theme: Opio

Chibuzor

The embattled digital era of expression faces core shift in adversarial relationships that exist between the important stakeholders groups, most relevantly is the decade long indictment of Jullian Assange with what WikiLeaks does.

WikiLeaks helped change the democratic shift of Kenya in 2007 with its document that completely changed the value of Kenya and East Africa journalism, a testimonial of new digital journalism and the power it wields! Since then we have seen a crackdown in digital rights among Africa's nations, starting with a story of Azory Gwanda a journalist who was pursuing allegedly government related killings he has been kidnapped for more than 500 days! And there are numerous people facing charges and atrocities from the government due to an expression that the government proposed a media act bill in Tanzania part of the justification of current ongoing, that saw massive censorship and absurd regulations in terms of bloggers and online content dissemination in the digital sphere.

Uganda sees this with the internet shutdowns, introduction of the OTT tax as a means of controlling the flow of information, this has led drastic economic impacts and paradigm shift of expression online, similar trends of faults in internet has been practiced in Sudan and Zimbabwe, The internet is being radicalized as a threat to proper running of the government and young people we are the ones impacted most, our existence is online a culture, a common philosophy we share.

The value of data and digital journalism, expression and association is constantly being persecuted, authentic and quality based facts and ethics of expression are legal only to the extent it doesn't concern the government or powerful institutions, the Internet is an accountability platform that has given checks and balances by speaking truth to power! We see the Arab spring brought live by young people on social media.

Sudan Revolution with young people sharing online for support and joining to demand their rights. Our workshop is a narration of the truths we face, an authentic dialogue of truth of what we face by these conditions in our regions and we seek to create relationships, generate meaningful ways and connections to equip ourselves with possible ways to lead the more inclusion of open and credible data governance strategies and policies to protect human rights and fundamental liberties of expression online. The Digital platform is not a safe haven for voices but it's an amplifies station broadcasting with impact with more reach faster and effective than ever before, this is a powerful for development and growth, we aim to share how its impact has generated opportunities for us and how the current trend of internet shutdowns, crackdown of digital rights has negative effects to the progressive nature of our nations and the pursuit of opportunities and livelihood online for young people

Relevance to Internet Governance: Without having the multi-stakeholder approach implemented in Data governance the conflicts of interest due to misunderstanding and misrepresentation arise. That's why Journalism in the Digital sphere faces a lot of prejudice from government in my country because there's hasn't been an accessible relevant ecosystem to bring these two parties on board and innovate in a mutual manner, that what internet governance tries to offer the state of the African expression is controlled mostly by Government as the sole power and authority over data, data dissemination and accessibility. They set rules of what should and can be done even though it's directly against the constitution and human rights. Decentralization, openness and end to end delivery are features of the internet and has made it successful as a data hub of this modern age, exponentially growing and opening up opportunities for economies to turn into technocracies with free and abundant innovation for anyone to pursue due to the invariants of the internet and it's nature. Yet today we face the downgrade due to shutdowns, infringement of digital rights, cracks and censorship on data delivery and expression something that internet governance is involved in Fixing and creating equitable systems that protect users and consolidate the nature of the Internet in being an egalitarian space of expression and innovation. True freedom of thought, speech, association and expression in a digital platform for all to utilize safely and freely.

Format:

Debate - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

From distinct young people with a passion, this session offers in-depth analysis of the state of expression in Africa and the way out from our panelists and your views, dive into statements, historical contexts and meaningful debates on the potency of data governance in the protection of digital platforms for expression. We aim to craft an interactive dialogue based narrative of tackling the infringement of digital rights, internet shut down and lack of data sovereignty among nations and stakeholder groups.

A draft recommendation report will be made to be shared, and a movement to act as liaisons of advice among stakeholder groups to create better policy and regulatory frameworks by using Data governance principles to achieve sustainability and protect human rights and freedoms of expression

Expected Outcomes: Recommendation paper on how to implement data governance to protect digital rights and human rights of expression

Increased awareness of the state of digital rights infringement in African Counties

Proposed Data for good campaign to run as a model to create correlations among stakeholder groups when it comes to data ownership, sharing and accessibility

Discussion Facilitation:

We intend to run a narrative based workshop, from personal experience that will include open dialogue, discussions and group recommendations to gain insights after sharing our topic

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

IGF 2019 WS #312 The Young Person's Guide to Data Governance and Rights

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data privacy & protection

Digital divides

Users rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Elliott Mann, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Ananya Singh, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Jaewon Son, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: Aisyah Shakirah Suhaidi, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

What are/should be the rights and responsibilities for individuals in determining the use of their personal data, and what right do individuals have to determine their own digital identity?

How can we best engage the youth demographic in Data Governance?

How can local communities best proliferate knowledge about exercising data rights?

How can youth best inform the creation of robust and transparent data governance regimes in the developing world?

How can the Internet Governance community best support those countries which are recently developing data governance laws?

How can the Internet Governance framework be used to proliferate knowledge about Data Governance across diverse demographics?

What are the skills and knowledge needed to best engage with local Data Governance requirements?

What are the cross-border skills and knowledge which are always applicable when referring to Data Governance.

Relevance to Theme: Data Governance is quickly becoming one of the largest Internet Governance issues in recent times. With the establishment of the GDPR in Europe and other similar regimes around the world, citizens are being granted data rights which were not available to them before. As a result, there is a need for citizens to be educated as to their data rights under various data regimes so that they can have control over their digital identity.

This session will focus in on how to achieve this within the youth demographic, with speakers explaining how to breakdown data rights in their respective countries and the best ways of communicating this to

youth in their regions. This session will advance the theme of Data Governance by equipping participants to return to their regions and educate others about data protection and their data rights.

With a focus on the Asia-Pacific region, this session will help establish a baseline understanding of Data Governance in the fastest growing and developing regions in the world. With nations such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Australia, Singapore and the Japan implementing more complex and stringent data protection and Governance laws, it is important that there is knowledge of how to deal with this on a youth level. After all, the youth are the ones who will direct the policy direction of the Internet in the future, and as a result it is important that they are aware and knowledgeable about Data Governance in particular as it plays an ever increasing role to play in our lives.

So often, the focus when discussing data protection is on the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation and similar laws in developed countries such as Canada or Australia. This belies the fact that much of the world's population, and Internet users, do not live in these countries and are not expressly covered by these laws. This is not to say that people in the global south, in developing and newly developed countries, are not covered however. In cases such as Indonesia, the Philippines and South Africa, there are data protection laws being implemented which get much less attention on the international stage than the GDPR. Yet these laws have the possibility of impacting many more Internet users than the GDPR. As a result, this session will aim to firstly highlight some of the data protection regimes in countries which are less commonly discussed, as well as equip participants to return to their own countries and similarly analyse their own Data Governance regimes.

While all the speakers and organizers are from the Asia Pacific region, they represent a broad spectrum of stakeholder groups, from civil society, academia and private sector experience. This ensures that the information shared is relevant to all stakeholder groups, irregardless of geographic or stakeholder origin.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The issue of data protection and rights is not a new issue in Internet Governance, and has been highlighted very often in various Internet Governance fora. Data protection is a necessary legal mechanism that ensures privacy, and hence instills the trust of Internet users. The Internet exists because we trust it. The moment this changes, the Internet will cease to be useful as part of the democratic population. As technology and the Internet evolves, so does people's expectation on privacy and their data. In the past, issues on privacy used to only focus on governmental activities. However, today we are seeing that this issue is also affecting a number of other stakeholders, including businesses, the private sector as well as the civil society. Modern practices of privacy focuses on communication privacy; such as no surveillance of communication, and information privacy; for instance the handling of individual information.

This session will endeavour to help highlight the trust-driven nature of the internet by equipping participants with the skills and knowledge to navigate the increasingly complex world of data rights and governance.

The creation of data protection laws in states and organisations around the world has had a significant impact on Internet Governance. While this is not the first time that the actions of individual governments have touched on the overall Internet (consider the long standing issue of Internet piracy), it is certainly one which has increased visibility due to its impact on every Internet user. For example, with the European Union's GDPR; while the regulation specifically creates data rights for European residents and citizens, the wide-ranging ambit of the law means that many of its effects can be felt by Internet users beyond just the EU as many Internet applications offer increased ability for users to govern their own data. Consequently, within Internet Governance there should be a push to inform users about these rights, and how to access them. This derives from Internet Governance role in promoting proper and secure use of the Internet - in this case ensuring that users have the ability to exercise proper control over their data.

Format:

Tutorial - Classroom - 30 Min

Description: This session will focus on the speakers outlining how they learnt about, and exercised data rights in their respective countries. As a tutorial-style workshop, the workshop will progress in an instructional style as each speaker presents on steps they've taken to exercise their data rights. Following

this time, the floor will be open for other participants to share their experiences with learning to exercise and educate about data rights as well as leverage the knowledge of the speakers to ask questions and proliferate knowledge.

The proposed time breakdown is as follows:

2 mins: Introduction to workshop and speakers

4 x 5 mins: Speakers present on data rights and knowledge sharing in their regions

8 mins: Open floor discussion & questions

This will provide ample opportunity for both the speakers to express their knowledge as well as provide scope for policy discussions and general questions. By having a dedicated question time at the conclusion of the session facilitated by both onsite and online moderators, the organisers will ensure that all voices are heard. This is particularly important in the case of online participants, as the organisers recognise that many of our peers from developing countries may not be able to attend the IGF in person and as such it is paramount to us that we enable them to participate.

This is intended to be a intensely practical session, where participants are guided through where to look to identify data protection rights and how to exercise them. There is intended to be use of visual aids such as presentation slides as well as physical material to share and hand out. As a result, the practical outcome of this session is intended to be a lasting impact in proliferating information about Data Governance beyond the usual topic of GDPR and developed countries.

Expected Outcomes: It is expected that participants who attend this session will gain an insight into data rights around the Asia-Pacific region as well as be equipped with the skills necessary to find such information in their own countries and share that knowledge upon their return from the IGF. This will involve an understanding of where to find information about Data Governance on an international level as well as local levels.

Participants will also have the opportunity to interact and network with other interested parties in the Data Governance space, particularly those interested in working with engaging youth and broadening knowledge about data rights and governance in local communities.

The ultimate hope of the organisers is that this session enables participants to return to their home countries equipped with the skills to teach and communicate skills and techniques to deal with Data Governance in local communities and increase overall awareness of the topic on a global level.

Discussion Facilitation:

The organisers have planned for dedicated discussion time at the end of the session for policy discussions and general questions of the speakers. This will be evenly split between online and offline participation, recognising the important role online participants have to play in the IGF. The moderators and speakers are experienced in leading discussions, particularly in an educational setting, and as a result will be mindful of ensuring a balanced and fair discussion which is conducive to the aims of the session. This will involve ensuring an even distribution of questions. Further, the speakers are willing to network and chat following the conclusion of the session, further engaging participants who would like to discuss the important topic of the session further.

In conjunction with the focus on discussion, the organisers will market the session on social and professional media in the lead up to the session; and further promote the session while in progress via a live hashtag. This will ensure that the session is adequately promoted ahead of time as well as provide for those peers who cannot join the online participation session but are able to follow the session on social media.

Online Participation:

The proposer is familiar with the use of the online participation tool through use in an enterprise setting and is conscious of the need to interact and engage with online participants throughout the entire session. This

will involve constant monitoring of the tool as well as fielding discussion from online participants during the dedicated discussion time.

Proposed Additional Tools: Twitter: hashtag and posts in the lead up to the session as well as live tweets during the session.

LinkedIn, Facebook, Instagram: posts in the lead up to the session as well as follow-up discussion posts.

Presentation slides: used during the session as visual aids for each speaker

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #319 Freedom or Regulation?: Data on Online Commercial Platform

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data driven economy

Economic Development

Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: [Adetola Abdulfattah SOGBESAN](#), Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 2: [Nat Sakimura](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 3: [Diego Canabarro](#), Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 4: [Donggi Lee](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

【Understanding data on online commercial platform】

What kind of risks on sharing economy from the perspective of a safe and secure platform?

Is there a regional regulation? Does the current peer-to-peer reputation system works enough?

What is the expected regulation on C2C platforms?

How do governments consider to cooperate with other stakeholders?

When private company prepare for new service, how do they review the usage of the data?

Is there any governmental departments to take care of data privacy and its usage?

Does government have specific guideline for service operators for both local and global company? Is there any laws or protection for users when they want to claim the right of data?

【To maintain a good balance between freedom and regulation in digital economy】

Is there any good practice the good collaboration beyond different stakeholders?

What is the role of your stakeholder? What kind of forum or event is desirable?

How can emerging technologies such as machine learning and blockchain contribute to makes a more convenient, safe and secure platform?

Is there any moderator to claim inappropriate regulations from private sector or inappropriate freedom from governments?

How can we define useful application of data?

What is a middle point between freedom and regulation?

Relevance to Theme: With the growing number of data on Internet services, platformers' business becomes complicated for both users and service operators. For instance, it becomes more difficult to distinguish good or bad content or users' behavior in their services. It means drawing a line between correct and treacherous information is on blurred line. Thus, someone has started to consider the necessity of more sophisticated regulation or cooperation with governments to provide their customers with a safe and secure space. However, simultaneously, we must not forget "The free flow of data," which is inevitable for the evolution of the digital economy. Therefore, we need a well-balanced approach between regulation and business. This works not only the current business but also potential platform business which includes any type of data and information. The multi-stakeholder models' approach works properly to discuss the topic with different point of views.

Nowadays, sharing economy becomes popular all over the world and consumer to consumer(C2C) service also have been attracted people as an e-commerce on global marketplaces. At the same time, they are facing the influence of regulation in different regions due to local restrictions. We choose this platform business such as B2B for the main topic because it is more related to various stakeholders such as civil society and young users compared to other markets like B2B. With rapid development of information and communication technologies, platform business make a big change of citizen's daily life. For example, in the past, people visit grocery stores in person to buy what they need. However, we can buy anywhere and anytime through online markets and automated orders and intelligent advisory/recommendation services are also available now. As platform services collect lots of various types of data to make better services, end-users might be curious about proper flow of information. Therefore, a multistakeholder-model discussion will find more practical ideas and solutions to make information useful and stable and figure out clues to not only governments or business sector, international organization, but also users to get their proper rights about personal information.

As time goes by, people know that the quality of services get better for innovative services, but people don't know how their data could be used and shared with different multistakeholders. That is why this workshop can bring us precise rights of personal information and methods for usage of data.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Internet is one of the best platforms for people all over the world to challenge the new and creative business. Generally, people believe gross domestic product(GDP) as an index to gauge each nation's economic activity. With the evolution of the Internet, sharing economy, especially consumer to consumer (C2C) services which do not appear on the existing framework of GDP contributes to creating a new user-centric market. C2C platform contributes to the quality of life by sharing of space, things, transportation, and skills. It enables people to get a commodity or use services cheaper than exiting monopolized services. It is also effective to accomplish a sustainable society from the perspective of SDGs. It provides an opportunity for ordinal Internet users to start their business by using the Internet, too.

Internet Governance Forum is where various experts from all stakeholders and regions with both technical and governance backgrounds, so it is the best forum to discuss "how to create a secure and convenient platform." Moreover, to expand such businesses for developing countries, we need a stable Internet infrastructure. The IGF provides a forum where both session of "digital economy" and "accessibility /inclusion." Therefore, we invite not only people from business sectors who know well about sharing economy, but also other experts who have been working on the Internet governance issues to exchange local and global internet governance issues. We believe this session will be a cross point between the digital economy and other internet governance topics.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: 【Intro (10 mins)】

A moderator briefly explains backgrounds of issues and the format of this session which is described in this proposal. We also share the goal and the expected outcome of this workshop.

【Group Discussion 1: Sharing Regional Situation and Issues(25mins)】

In this part, all participants are divided into a group based on their region. One expert or organizer is assigned to them to facilitate the group. The former 15 minutes is for group discussion. The latter 10 minutes for a representative from each group share briefly what they discussed. We plan to discuss topics below;

What kind of sharing economy service is popular in your region?

Is there any existing or expected regulation on those platformers?

Does it bring bad or good future for a digital economy?

【Sharing experts' opinions: (20 mins)】

A young expert from the APAC region will present how emerging technology such as machine learning and blockchain are used on the C2C platform and how they improve the system and manage to take a balance with regulation. An expert from the technical community in GULAC mentions additional case studies from his region. An expert from the African business sector will mention the relevance between Internet accessibility and sharing economy, expected regulation in the region. An expert from OECD/ITAC is expected to talk about trust on C2C reputation system.

【Group Discussion 2: Well-balanced solution from each stakeholder(35 mins)】

The format is the same as group discussion 1. In the beginning, an expert of the government from Europe explains regulations in their region and the underlying ethics to consider the relationship with platformers(10 minutes). After that, we plan to divide participants into the stakeholder-based group. Each expert and organizer will join them to facilitate each group. After 15 minutes of presentation, one representative from each stakeholder presents the result of the discussion.

Expected topics in each group are;

How can we encourage a multi-stakeholder approach to discussing regulation on platforms? What is the role of your stakeholder?

What kind of forum or event is desirable?

【Wrap-up (5 mins)】

Moderator summarizes the outcome of this workshop, then gives a closing remark. Organizer encourages participants to share our report with their local community.

Expected Outcomes: There are two expected outcomes; summary of regional situations of sharing economy and desirable solutions from IGF community which are discussed in the very diverse and multi-stakeholder form. We will submit a summary of various regional issues and perspective about platforms, especially sharing economy as a report on IGF. The IGF MAG can include our discussion for a recommendation for the future data governance.

Regarding the format of a session, we try to discuss issues by regional first, then discuss a solution for them. Regulation has been determined and made a consensus between some popular platformers and governments. In order to enhance a multi-stakeholder approach to make those process of discussing regulation more inclusive, we use "sharing economy" which is a familiar market with civil society. If this format works well to concludes complicated issues on the digital economy, the IGF and other Internet community can apply it to other meetings.

Discussion Facilitation:

Based on previous experiences at IGF, we found that people are not so willing to speak their opinion in the panel-style session. To encourage participants' proactive and interactive conversation, our workshop mainly consists of a group discussion part with introduction with experts and another group discussion part with participants from floor. More than half of the whole session is allocated to participants' discussion.

Usually, an organizer of a workshop provides experts' presentation first, but we plan to serve a participant-centric discussion first to prevent sticking to speakers' opinions. We understand that it is difficult to discuss with people who meet for the first time there. Therefore, We invite experts from several regions and stakeholders. Each of them is assigned to guide each group discussion during this workshop. Each of

experts will moderate group discussion and choose some interesting topics and example cases from participants. After the group divided discussion, panels will share opinions and experiences and have overall discussion between panels and participants. We believe participation will be naturally encouraged during the group sharings.

Online Participation:

Regarding online facilitation, we would like to provide almost the same priority for online participants. It is challenging to help online participants to join each group, so the online moderator guides them to discuss using a chat system on WebEx, then the moderator summarizes to present. All of the questions to experts or group presentation would be accepted to use call or chat system on WebEx. To make better online-offline interaction, we will try to best condition for audio equipment and environment.

Proposed Additional Tools: Yes, we may use whiteboard sheets and markers for each group to summarize their discussion.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #320 What level of global privacy protection on the internet?

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data privacy & protection

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Steven DelBianco, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Mercy Wanjau, Government, African Group

Speaker 3: Shenuko Wu, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: Ceren Unal, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: Thiago Tavares, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

What would be the appropriate level for privacy and data protection on the internet?

Which measures are to be taken to guarantee this level and the effective exercise of data subject's protection at global and local levels?

Are the measures that are taken by countries, regional organisations so far addressing those issues adequately?

Would a global legal instrument be needed or the convergence of privacy law and soft law would suffice?

To what extent national, regional differences are to be considered when determining the level of protection? What are the international standards in this field? Good and bad practices?

Relevance to Theme: The rights to privacy and data protection are universal human rights. The protection of these rights however varies considerably from country to country, from region to region. In the ages of data revolution, one of the biggest challenges is to determine the commonly acceptable level of protection for such rights, hence building a trust framework.

Legislative solutions having the vocation to address this issue include strict regulation imposing extraterritorial jurisdiction and heavy fines on data controllers, nationally controlled and forced data localisation regimes and free flow of data schemes with appropriate level of protection guaranteed, are already available. Would they be compatible with each other? Would they be fit to guarantee the expected level of protection for the whole internet? Would it make sense to regulate these issues nationally, regionally?

Therefore, to determine which would be the appropriate level for the protection of those rights on the internet which would also enable a sustainable and inclusive economic development, a proper assessment needs to be done. In this context, the inclusion of every stakeholder is essential just as to understand the data processing activities they undertake and the necessary improvements they need and/or intend to make to ensure the commonly expected protection. The current business practices where free services are offered in exchange of personal data just as state's practices built on the use of extensive collection and analytical capabilities to maintain and guarantee public security are to be discussed in details.

An inclusive dialogue between different stakeholders and between different regions has to start which needs to take stock of different expectations, concurring interests, national and regional differences between the interpretation of the right to privacy and personal data and notably between their various practical implementations. In this mapping exercise it is of primary importance to understand the international schemes that are already available and how they can interplay with each other and how the best they can be in the service of every internet users.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Public and private actors, the technical community as well as civil society and academia, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures have to have a consistent, if not consensual approach to ensure the right to privacy and to data protection in normative and in practical terms for every individual who is using the internet. The very nature of the internet is such that specific rules, standards and procedures need to be discussed, co-developed and implemented in a global and multi-stakeholder perspective in order to avoid a fragmented approach and to identify a set of common principles.

The rights to privacy and data protection are universal human rights. The protection of these rights however varies considerably from country to country, from region to region. In the ages of data revolution, one of the biggest challenges is to determine the commonly acceptable level of protection for such rights, hence building a trust framework.

Legislative solutions having the vocation to address this issue include strict regulation imposing extraterritorial jurisdiction and heavy fines on data controllers, nationally controlled and forced data localisation regimes and free flow of data schemes with appropriate level of protection guaranteed, are already available. Would they be compatible with each other? Would they be fit to guarantee the expected level of protection for the whole internet? Would it make sense to regulate these issues nationally, regionally?

Therefore, to determine which would be the appropriate level for the protection of those rights on the internet which would also enable a sustainable and inclusive economic development, a proper assessment needs to be done. In this context, the inclusion of every stakeholder is essential just as to understand the data processing activities they undertake and the necessary improvements they need and/or intend to make to ensure the commonly expected protection. The current business practices where free services are offered

in exchange of personal data just as state's practices built on the use of extensive collection and analytical capabilities to maintain and guarantee public security are to be discussed in details.

An inclusive dialogue between different stakeholders and between different regions has to start which needs to take stock of different expectations, concurring interests, national and regional differences between the interpretation of the right to privacy and personal data and notably between their various practical implementations. In this mapping exercise it is of primary importance to understand the international schemes that are already available and how they can interplay with each other and how the best they can be in the service of every internet users.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: Each speaker will have 5-8 minutes to present her/his initial thoughts on the subject, followed by a round table discussion that concentrates on the practical issues and discuss the implementable policy questions. For this the moderator will prepare 5-8 questions to be asked to speaker in order to trigger an active interaction with the audience which could lead to a 40 minutes Q&A session.

Expected Outcomes: The workshop's aim is to develop usable indications which could be considered as baseline for the protection of privacy and personal data on the internet. Which measures that are already in place are recommended to further expand and apply, which are not. It could potentially give indications on the next steps to take by different stakeholders to align their strategies, their actions towards a privacy impact assessment of the internet.

Discussion Facilitation:

Preparation: several preparation call will be organized for all speakers and participants in order to share views and exchanges ideas. Questions will also be prepared for the speakers.

In order to foster participation, the organizers will use interactive visuals in English and short documentation and video materials. We will also disseminate information through social media (Internet Society and Council of Europe Networks).

The moderators, both online and onsite are expert and well experienced in animating multi-stakeholder discussions in an international setup. 40 minutes will be dedicated to a Q&A discussion.

We will also use ad-hoc polling tools to engage the audience

Online Participation:

In order to foster participation, the organizers will use interactive visuals in English and short documentation and video materials. We will also disseminate information through social media (Internet Society and Council of Europe Networks).

The moderators, both online and onsite are expert and well experienced in animating multi-stakeholder discussions in an international setup. 40 minutes will be dedicated to a Q&A discussion.

We will also use ad-hoc polling tools to engage the audience

Proposed Additional Tools: Dissemination of information by social media (through Internet Society and Council of Europe channels)

Use of Ad-hoc polling tools (mentimeter)

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #324 Trade-related aspects of e-commerce: What to expect?

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data privacy & protection

E-commerce

Trade agreements

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: [Pablo Viollier](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Burcu Kilic](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Aufret Léa](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

-How digital trade provisions affect privacy, consumer and human rights?

-What is the role of trade agreements in digital ecosystem?

Relevance to Theme: The panel will delve on the ongoing negotiation of e-commerce chapters in trade agreements and its far-reaching implications for privacy, competition, cybersecurity.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Trade agreements have become a relevant venue where key policy decisions are being made. The ratification of treaties that decide key issues such as cross border data flow, data localization and source code disclosure could have a huge impact in Internet governance and could undermine efforts to decide this issues in a more multi-stakeholder fashion.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: On the final day of the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, a group of 76 World Trade Organization (WTO) member countries announced its intention to commence negotiations on the sidelines of the WTO on trade-related aspects of e-commerce. These negotiations would likely cover topics including digital trade, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, and net neutrality and radically influence public interests.

Many new digital policy matters have entered recent trade negotiations under the umbrella term “e-commerce.” In trade discussions, they refer to issues that go beyond those related to how consumers buy goods and services online. Some countries proposing negotiations wish these negotiations to cover a range of issues with far-reaching implications for privacy, competition, cybersecurity, and the future of jobs. If not carefully negotiated, the outcome could be detrimental to consumer and human rights in the digital environment. It may also undermine nations’ sovereign abilities to develop digital innovation policies that are suited to the national contexts.

This panel will dive into the history of how trade agreements came to include e-commerce issues. It will unpack the policymaking process, the politics of the WTO, and lay out the topics that will be on the negotiation table.

Expected Outcomes: Participants should leave the panel with an improved knowledge of the negotiating status of different treaties in electronic commerce and with a better understanding of the impact that e-

commerce chapters can have in terms of privacy, consumer rights and human rights

Discussion Facilitation:

At the end of the session there will be a round of questions to the panelist. Also, we will encourage online participation and questions.

Online Participation:

We will use our social media to encourage people to use IGF's remote participation tool for the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #329 "Facing" it: Challenges for Facial Recognition in the South

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning

Data Fairness

Data privacy & protection

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: [Fabro Steibel](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Anri van der Spuy](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: [Elonnai Hickok](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

IMPORTANT** Full Title: "Facing" it: The Unmapped Challenges for Facial Recognition in the Global South

How can we better explore and understand the different national regulatory experiences in implementing facial recognition?

What should we consider as a proportionate and responsible use of this technology?

How and to what extent can the experiences of Global South countries inform this debate?

How can a situated understanding of the application of facial recognition advance in developing guidelines and or regulatory frameworks for responsible use of technology?

Relevance to Theme: This workshop session proposal has three main aims that speak directly to the challenge of ensuring that the benefits of the data revolution are not restricted to the developed world and to wealthy elites within developing states. The first aim is ensuring that, when it comes to making sense of the data practices associated with the production and use of facial recognition technologies, the contexts of developing societies is taken into account. This includes paying attention to how governments and companies develop, quite often in hybrid partnerships, infrastructures of urban management and surveillance with different degrees of coordination and to how these local developments potentially influence the ways in which data about citizens and city life is collected, processed and stored by

algorithms/AI technology developed to aid/inform public authorities' activities and/or with private purposes. Closely interrelated, the second aim involves diagnosing the challenges to data governance that are presented by facial recognition technologies in North and South contexts, such as insufficient and/or lack of comprehensive regulation shaped not only in the interest of the companies seeking to explore that market and the implications of the different purposes attributed to facial recognition technologies in the contexts of emerging economies. However, regulation on facial recognition is just emerging (take the San Francisco case) and there are varied purposes at stake (add-on to the Chinese social credit score system, for example) which also makes us question what are the contrasts and shared challenges in both these contexts (North and South). The third aim that speaks directly to the data governance track at the IGF is diagnosing the kinds of positive and negative contributions that Global South experiences could offer to the debate on facial recognition (e.g., increasing surveillance and control on the Internet or providing more nuanced perspectives on data governance) and, more specifically, discussing how situated experiences could positively contribute with global efforts to develop guidelines and regulation on facial recognition.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Discussions around the implementation and regulation of emerging technologies are capturing global attention. Enthusiasm and concerns with the impacts of IoT technologies as they are applied to manage a series of urban contexts - traffic routes, disaster response, public security, etc., - follow from such discussion, particularly as this process involves the collection and processing of terabytes of city and citizen data. Because it calls upon a set of Internet-enabled technologies, such as big data analytics and artificial intelligence algorithms, and participate in the network of sensors (namely IoT), facial recognition software is a telling aspect of debates about how contemporary Internet governance works (or should work). Close to reproducing the logic signaled by the French president Emmanuel Macron's speech during the last IGF, in 2018, the challenges and risks presented by such technologies have, on the one hand, prompted a strong response by some US states, which have been considering limiting – and even banning – its use. On the other hand, its implementation by the Chinese government, as part of the country's massive social scoring system, has fed the worst nightmares of human rights activists while also been appealing to law enforcement authorities from developed and developing countries alike, at different degrees. Encouraged by this burgeoning market, startups and big tech companies have ramped up the supply of these softwares to law enforcement, national security authorities, and private actors alike. Some have even called for a set of principles to guide the implementation of this technology as means of addressing the risks to privacy and democratic freedoms – which includes, but is not restricted to issues concerning bias and discrimination – and enabling growth. Very often, however, debates on the challenges, risks and opportunities are still concentrated within a context that privileges experiences in the developed world. This workshop contends that there are specific dimensions of inequality, market dynamics and configurations of insecurity in Global South that impact the design, development, and deployment of this technology within this context. However, there is something to be said about how situated experiences might help to shape international guidelines and model regulatory frameworks that could be applied in the North (and not simply the other way around). This workshop seeks to expand the horizons of facial recognition debates within Internet governance by bringing cases from the South to the forefront of the international debate about regulation. This would allow participants and speakers to explore the social and economic inequalities deriving from this implementation while also providing a more holistic view of where it is being implemented, which data practices inform this process and how such implementation might contribute to thinking of regulatory frameworks that are, at the same time, compatible with international standards and best practices, while also suitable to the specific contexts which they are employed.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The workshop will be organised in a way where panelists will be confronted with questions about (i) the implementation of facial recognition technologies in the Global South; (ii) the state of art of national regulatory frameworks; (iii) what we should consider as proportionate use of facial recognition technologies; (iv) how do Global South countries contribute to shaping this debate, both as positively developing/informing regulatory frameworks for responsible use and/or complicating the contexts of application of facial recognition technologies. More specifically, speakers will be asked to pay attention to how facial recognition is implemented in Global South contexts, including which actors, processes and

technological assemblages participate in the process, as well as to how this relates to the popularization of the technology in the Global North. Though the workshop embraces ambitious goals, through dynamic moderation it will direct the debate through a provoking script of questions, challenging panelists to objectively address longstanding questions of contrast and similarities between global/local implementation and regulation of emerging tech such as facial recognition. The roundtable format will allow participants and attendees to engage in the debate of identifying and mapping the areas where such technologies are being currently implemented, such as public security, education, border control and so forth in the effort to situate how such applications might affect the way data policies are designed in and from the South.

Expected Outcomes: Workshop organizers' expect that speakers and participants propose ideas and policy initiatives to foster the responsible use of facial recognition technologies that take into account the nuances of situated contexts (e.g., distinct articulations between security policies and the use of these technologies), shed light onto new cases and present relevant policy questions as to the use of these technologies in developing economies. In this regard, there is a strong potential for the panel to provide a perspective of how social, political and economic realities result in different configurations of inequalities of access and implementation of facial recognition. Speakers will be also asked to pay attention to the political economy of facial recognition, that is, which economic actors are invested in the agenda, how chains of production and development are established, which relations these actors sustain with state authorities and what it means for the implementation of facial recognition technologies and its respective regulatory frameworks.

Discussion Facilitation:

In order to reach the proposed goals of this workshop, speakers will be called to walk through these three building blocks (established as a progression):

Uncharted territory? >> participants will be asked to provide a diagnosis of how facial recognition technologies are being implemented rooted in nationally-situated cases. The objective of this part is to provide a narrative account of experiences beyond the general or international debates on facial recognition; "Facing" the Challenges >> when speakers will assess the main risks and challenges of facial recognition technologies in the contexts of its implementation;

No rules of the road? >> when it will be asked that speakers and participants in the public think of and propose mechanisms through which the nuances provided by the experiences of Global South countries could potentially (or effectively do already) contribute to establishing internationally recognized guidelines and regulation pertaining to facial recognition technologies.

The 90 minutes of the session will be harnessed as follows:

50 minutes in which invited speakers will be asked to make their cases while also exploring the above proposed discussions and thematic clusters;

40 minutes in which speakers and attendees will be asked to provide inputs about how can Global South countries contribute to positively shape regulatory frameworks regarding facial recognition technologies.

This occasion will also allow to participants in the panel to pose specific questions pertaining to the expositions made by speakers and propose discussing potential topics/questions that workshop organizers' and speakers might have left unaddressed. Attendees may be encouraged to engage with the discussion through open questions regarding the effectiveness of facial recognition technologies in Global South countries and asked to share personal/group experiences involving the use/deployment of these technologies.

Online Participation:

To promote it in Igarapé Institute's social media platforms accounts together with the teaser of the session. We will also work with partner organizations to promote this information in a clear and concise way. In doing so, we expect to have online participants also engaging in answering the questions we pose to the speakers and the audience.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #332 Community organization and engaging ICTs to counter hate spe

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Human Rights

Internet Ethics & Regulations

News Media

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Sadaf Khan, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Henry Koh, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Anriette Esterhuysen, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 4: Ahmed Shaheed, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Policy Question(s):

Regulation for rights and democracy: What is the impact of the use of offline regulating on hate speech and religion to online spaces and how can we regulate the internet in a way that protects users and their rights?

What are the problems with including blasphemy related provisions in ICT laws?

Policy making for inclusive societies: What are the impacts of restrictive laws and practices that prevent and criminalise the mobilisation of people in online spaces towards political participation and countering hate speech?

User participation in governance: How can we ensure that users are able to understand and unpack issues relating to hate speech and the laws that given them? What is needed, besides laws and regulations, to ensure the inclusion of diverse voices online towards building and preserving secular and democratic discourses online?

Relevance to Theme: ICTs are central to the exercise and advocacy of human rights. One of the key challenges that undermines a host of rights, including the right to life and safety of individuals has been the rampant spread of hate speech and call for violence on the basis of religion. States have tried to address this through regulation and civil society through mobilisation. Users however, have been the generators and receptors of hate speech and intimidation. Data governance must address protection of rights and the user. This session will look at what the key challenges in addressing hate speech are and unpack how people and civil society has been getting around the hurdles. Ultimately, this session will result in the advancing of a better understanding of challenges and possible solutions through and beyond regulation.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session looks at the role of the 3 key actors, namely state, private sector and civil society. It also brings in the fourth element of users voice, which is often lacking in governance discussions. Through out the session the discussion will be around what international standards apply to hate speech online are, what is the problem with including blasphemy provisions in ICTs are, what practical challenges civil society face, what has been the role of private sector in exacerbating the problem and what they could instead do, and finally an understanding of what users have been doing to challenge hate speech across the globe. The highlights of these discussions will feed into a common

understanding of what is needed and what is not working in the regulation and addressing of hate speech online towards more inclusive internet governance.

Format:

Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: One of the strongest and most striking features of our societies is its rich diversity in cultures, traditions and religions. However, oftentimes this very strength is turned around and is weaponised by extreme groups. Organised execution of hate campaigns against religious minorities, rationalists, atheists, women, LGBTQI persons has become a common occurrence in Asia, Africa and other regions. Artists and journalists are repeatedly targeted for their expression which may seem to challenge religious institutions and undemocratic practices. The overt and covert support from state institutions and representatives to these cyber armies has placed their safety and freedoms at grave risk.

Several movements are emerging online and people are taking to online spaces, despite the risks to express their dissent on political, social, cultural and economic issues. Women and LGBT communities find new partnerships everyday to push back and reclaim their spaces. A few states have also recognised the danger of surrendering the internet to authoritarian and divisive forces. Local communities have been developing community networks to regain control over infrastructures towards alternatives and owing transformative technologies. The UN Human Rights Council and other mechanisms have sustained attention on ensuring that human rights offline are also enjoyed online. The upcoming report by the UN Special Rapporteur on freedoms of assembly and association addresses the digital age and the exercise of assembly and association.

This session will look at how hate speech campaigns are carried out against people and communities, what the impact of it has been and how are communities organising to push back and reclaim spaces using ICTs. The session will also address the efforts made by state and private sector through regulation and content moderation.

They key questions for discussion are:

What is the impact of hate speech online on people and communities?

How is offline and online regulation used to address hate speech and religion to online spaces?

What are the problems with including blasphemy related provisions in ICT laws?

What are the steps taken by civil society to address this and what are the hurdles they face?

How are users perceiving the execution of coordinated hate campaigns and what are they doing to challenge and counter hate speech?

What do users want and how can we help the discourse towards more inclusive and secular societies online?

Format:

The session will start with a 2 minute briefing by the moderator which captures the background and objectives as well as the rules for the session.

This will be followed by 7 minutes intervention by Sadaf Baig on the situation of media and journalist targeted online for covering issues that may touch upon religion and blasphemy regulations. This will be followed by Anriette Estherhuesen talking about the role of private sector and the space taken up by extremist and fundamentalist groups in online spaces in Africa for 7 minutes. This will be followed by a sharing of reflection from Pax Pena on how women and LGBT groups have been using the internet and creative content to push back against fundamentalist groups for 7 minutes. Kavitha Kunhi Kannan from Facebook will discuss the challenges that private sector faces in countering violent extremism and hate speech for 7 minutes. Finally, Ahmed Shaheed, UN Special Rapporteur on the freedom of religion or belief will talk about his last report to the UNHRC and his next reports on this subject for 7 minutes.

This will be followed by a 8 minute presentation of a video documentary on the different online movements in the regions and snippets of interviews by Henry Koh.

This will then form the basis of an open engagement for 45 minutes with the audience on what their experience at the national level has been with popular movements using ICTs to advocate for more inclusive societies. Some of the guiding questions for the discussion with audience are:

What other popular online movements exist in your context?

What are the major barriers for individuals using online spaces to counter and resist hate speech?

Who are the actors targeting those involved in campaigns online?

Expected Outcomes: The outcome and discussions from the session will feed into a research that MMfD and APC are working on to document counter movements online which will also involve a documentary. The recommendations will feed into policy briefs that participants and other organisations that advocate with states and private sector.

The session will lead to a cross regional sharing, ultimately result in coalitions supporting each other in campaigns to counter hate speech.

Discussion Facilitation:

Half of the session time is dedicated to interaction with audience. The formal presentations are concluded with a 8 minute presentation of a video documentary on the different online movements in the regions and snippets of interviews by Henry Koh.

This will then form the basis of an open engagement for 45 minutes with the audience on what their experience at the national level has been with popular movements using ICTs to advocate for more inclusive societies. Some of the guiding questions for the discussion with audience are:

What other popular online movements exist in your context?

What are the major barriers for individuals using online spaces to counter and resist hate speech?

Who are the actors targeting those involved in campaigns online?

Through out the session a facilitator will be capturing key words and issues in an artistic form that will be available for viewing by all.

Online Participation:

As is the practice in sessions organised by MMfD and APC in the past IGFs, remote speakers who want to join and participants through the IGF platform will be managed by the online moderator. The key questions coming up from the session and points will be inputted by the online moderator and the visual aid will be captured repeatedly for online participants to add to.

Proposed Additional Tools: Throughout the session #IGF2019 will be used and so will #ChallenegHate. We will set up systems for anonymous and audience questions and comments to be streamed and displayed as the meeting progresses. Throughout the session, a dedicated communications person will be available to facilitate online participation and to increase the visibility of the session and IGF among the networks of the co-organisers. This person will also be working on the visual aid for the whole session towards setting up the chart that identifies key issues raised.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #333 Datengovernance for digital mobility

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data driven economy

Data privacy & protection

Users rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: [Walter Palmetshofer](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Dieter Klumpp](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Saadya Windhauer](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Maximillian Richter](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

In the entire arena of actors, digital mobility is currently on the verge of setting a course for the socially compatible design of digitisation that has not been possible since the beginning of the Internet ('trial-and-error'). The collective term 'digital mobility' summarises a large number of aspects of digitisation in the field of transport and mobility, which have been internationally referred and analyzed over the past 30 years as 'traffic telematics', 'e-traffic', 'intelligent road', 'multimodal transport use', 'safe vehicle communication' and 'safe vehicle communication', digital mobility in 'smart cities', 'automation of vehicles' and the Autonomous Driving'.

Further subareas for users - such as the mobile and location-based digital services - are thus above the narrow limits of the transport sector is definitively included under digital mobility.

The objectives in the actor arena of digitisation are formulated in unison:

Innovative data architectures with Big Data and AI data processing, new propulsion units, new traffic mix possibilities and cost-effective sensors such as actuators for automated driver support through to autonomous vehicles will reduce the number of accidents and pursue the goals of maintaining the mobility of people and property as well as traffic-related mitigation of climate change impacts.

According to the worldwide reaction, the business location with a European data protection concept can even play an innovative pacemaker role for infrastructures and Data architecture.

In the agendas for digitisation, too little attention has so far been paid to the fact that in the case of future digital mobility not only the expansion or improvement of already existing digital networks need and will be improved, but also the development of disruptive new conception is necessary and also possible in terms of time.

The EU Transport Commissioner has recently announced a legal act that will come into force in the summer of 2019 and is intended to provide stakeholders with planning certainty. Here, important decisions for 'Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems' with compatible infrastructures (WLAN, 5G, C-ITS boxes) and the necessary data governance are under discussion.

With this legal act, the Commission wants to "ensure that the personal data of the driver and keeper are not misused (and) any personal data, such as the geographical location (location data), are only used to increase road safety and are not provided by third parties". can be abused".

The use of data in digital mobility should "comply with the stringent restrictions of the EU-DSVGO". The project will contribute to a cross-stakeholder and societal shaping of digital mobility. Otherwise, the continuation of current conflicts, including data scandals, is inevitable.

Example of policy questions are:

- Should a basic service for vehicle location data, e.g. in a trustee organization, be developed in consideration of the existing business models in order to ensure the necessary data protection by design?
- Should the necessary cooperation between European manufacturers, equipment suppliers and operators be based on a fully transparent EU antitrust framework?
- Should the data trade of private providers with personalised location data be strictly regulated or even prohibited?
- In view of the EU copyright reform, should OpenStreetMap be supported under transparent and clear framework conditions for applications in the location data service?
- Should a computer-autonomous generation of initial suspicions possible with Big Data and Artificial Intelligence be prevented especially in real time due to location tracking?

The workshop will develop further key questions for stakeholders on data governance in digital mobility practical recommendations for framework conditions are formulated in the Discourse Report. This contributions from the entire arena are open-ended from an analytical point of view and could play a crucial point for further reports.

Relevance to Theme: Data governance in digital mobility analyses the focal points of current research and discussion across the board as part of a comprehensive digital order that is currently emerging. The necessary EU and worldwide harmonization in the political, legal, economic and social framework conditions must be developed, e.g. in the area of data economics, data architecture or data responsibility. (On the EU level for example the delegated regulation (EU) 2017/1926 of 31 May 2017 with regard to the provision of EU-wide multimodal travel information or the new open data directive 2018/0111(COD))

Covering the areas data protection, privacy protection, data security and data trading in mobility sector with questions like who owns the data, how can it be share it when you want to protect the privacy of the users and but also have to have comfort traffic.

The workshop will contribute to a cross-stakeholder and societal shaping of digital mobility in Europe (at least especially in Germany, Austria and Finland)

For this we think a workshop at the IGF would be perfect.

Relevance to Internet Governance: We bring a multinational and diverse group and their inputs (e.g. various NGOs, employees from the transport ministries - Austria, Germany and Finnland -, vehicle industry, network operators, mobility service providers, traffic planners) to IGF in Berlin to further dicuss the shaping of society data governance for digital mobility, especially the framework conditions for data protection, privacy protection, data security and data trading.

We are already working on a internal group from all 3 sectors to address the mobiliy sector (from micromobility to hazard transportation goods) and data question related to data protection, privacy, trading, trust, ownership and services.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: We would present our current research (couple of years) and policy frame work and as well as current findings of the research project Datdigmob and the transport, open data and mydata research groups and community in Austria, Finnland and Germany for 20 minutes and than have a roundtable for the discussion, feedback and further alliances.

Expected Outcomes: The long-term goal is a safe, sustainable and trustworthy infrastructure for the mobility of people and goods. From the expertise of the project partners and the expert interviews, a discussion

report is produced which is presented at the IGF 2019 workshop and should be discussed with further stakeholders in Berlin. From this, the points of view of the stakeholders among themselves as well as with the civil society and the scientific experts are presented and summarised in recommendations for transportation ministries. Primarily feedback from other stakeholders of the conference and also creating long-term working group and networks for this goal.

The outcome of the workshop should also make the way to the Finnish EU presidency.

Discussion Facilitation:

We have a professional facilitator for this workshop to encourage participation.

Online Participation:

We already have interest for this session from Finnish transport community people from Finland who will not be able to make to Berlin.

Proposed Additional Tools: Moderated Videostream, online questions and comments via <https://screen.io/en/> and collaborative live documentation via pad.okfn.de (Both things used for mydata conference in Helsinki and 35c3 conference)

SDGs:

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #334 Data Governance & Human Rights

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Accountability](#)
[Big Data](#)
[Human Rights](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 4: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: [Htaike Aung Htaike](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: [Lorena Jaume-Palasi](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [KOMI MOKPOKPO WOATEBA ELITCHA](#), Technical Community, African Group

Policy Question(s):

- Which regional and international human rights instruments should be considered when developing data legislation? Which instruments are currently the main sources for data legislation?
- What are key human rights considerations when developing methodologies for data collection, usage and

sharing?

- What should a human rights-centred approach in data governance look like for government, international and humanitarian organisations, business, civil society, and the media?
- What are some of the weaknesses and gaps in your context's legal and policy framework in regard to data governance? What are some of the strengths and opportunities? What does it say about data protection, privacy and other fundamental rights?
- Policy development is time-consuming, while new technologies & devices are developed and launched at a very fast pace. How does one ensure that human rights remains a key factor in the development of ICTs by the private sector, while ensuring that governments stay abreast in terms of policy development?
- How important is collaboration, multistakeholderism and regional cooperation in the development of data legislation?
- What are the ethical and human rights considerations in the use of smart city technology, the use of big data and algorithmic decision-making, and immigration policies? How does the use of big data and ICTs by states & business pose threats to human & civil rights, as well as freedom of expression?
- What are some of the potential threats to data protection and privacy in the face of Artificial Intelligence?
- How can data analytics be used to assist people in a humanitarian or political crises while at the same time prevent abuse, and protect them from harm? What type of human rights violations can one expect in such situations? Are there certain rights people should be willing to forfeit in times of crises?
- What are stakeholders' responsibilities in lessening the threats related to the growing value of data and the unequal power relations that come with it?

Relevance to Theme: The session will explore how a human rights centred data governance framework can be achieved, with a focus on multistakeholderism, accountability and policy development. The panel is multistakeholder and will provide insights from all groups.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session is relevant to IG because it will provide stakeholders with key human rights issues to consider when developing data legislation and policy. The multistakeholder nature of the panel provides different perspectives, and the solutions or recommendations provided can contribute to policy development.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The session will be a panel discussion featuring a moderator, five (5) panelists and a rapporteur. The moderator will initiate the session by welcoming those in attendance, with a particular mention and short introduction of the panelists. He will also provide short introduction on the connection between data governance and human rights.

The moderator will ask panelists questions related to their field of expertise, and facilitate the discussion in a way that would allow for free thinking and expression, as well as provide key insights and recommendations on the theme. These can be used for policy development and advocacy strategies.

The discussion will be limited to the panelists and moderator for 45 minutes, after which the panel will open for engagement by everyone present, and online

The moderator will conclude the session with key observations.

Expected Outcomes: ➤ Enhanced understanding of human rights in relation to data governance.

➤ Enhanced understanding of the policy and legal framework in terms of data and human rights.

➤ Key recommendations on how to develop a human rights centred, legal and policy framework for data governance.

➤ Enhanced understanding of the responsibilities of stakeholders in regard to data governance and human rights.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will open the discussion in order for participants to engage on the theme and with panelists. The theme requires expert views that can influence policy development.

Online Participation:

Remote participation will greatly increase engagement on the theme.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #336 Emerging technologies and IoT - too good to be true?

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Emerging Tech
Data Fairness
Data privacy & protection

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: [Lia Solis](#), Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Sandra Raub](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Jeremy Rollison](#), Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 4: [Gero Nagel](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can we ensure responsibility of IoT manufacturers in ensuring security of end-user's data?

How do we ensure gender/race- based biases are removed from algorithms that make up the IoT and AI technologies?

Which are good/innovative strategies to build a community defense to protect users from systems that collect/use data in harmful ways?

How can we as youth community join forces to raise awareness about this potential risk and create a community defense?

Relevance to Theme: The theme "Data Governance" relates directly to the proposed session, which aims to discuss the importance of proper acquisition, storage and ethical utilization of end-user's data.

In recent times, we have seen the high rate of adoption of devices that uses IOT technology to gather direct and personal data. Young people in particular, constitute a large percentage of users who are directly impacted by data-driven systems in their lives. The data gathered from IoT home devices is highly personal and cases of data breach or exploitation can have drastic effects on both individuals and society at large. Recently, we have also seen cases of algorithm biases e.g some self driving cars not being able to identify

people of color as human pedestrians. There's a pertinent need for the Internet Governance community to get involved in policy discussions that addresses these issues.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session is relevant to Internet Governance because IoT and AI technologies are evidence of the growth and evolution of the Internet. It is therefore important that Internet Governance stakeholders discuss necessary policies and lines of action to mitigate the risk that comes with technology companies holding a large quantity of consumer data.

IOT technologies and AI technologies are a boom in developed countries, they caught the attention of youth (millennials and younger generations) that see these technologies as the key to having a better and easy life. In developing countries those technologies are arriving little by little. It is time to gather young people from all over the world, specialists, government authorities, company executives in one room to discuss about the proposed topic.

This session will be a unique opportunity for all the stakeholders and young people to learn from each other while developing the discussion and create a better community.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: We will bring together youths, as well as other stakeholders to start a conversation around accountability of software/hardware companies in how the data resources are managed, advocacy for MANRS adoption and building a community defense to protect from systems that collect/use data in harmful ways.

This session would include a panel of diverse speakers who would share experiences on impacts of poor data protection on users and different ways we can mitigate recurring data breaches and build resilience as a youth community.

Panelists will talk about topics ranging from GDPR, MANRS, algorithm & data biases to youth awareness and advocacy.

Introduction(Here we are going to display on the screen tweets from our campaign where youths from around the world will share their experiences and concerns with IOT products): 5 min

Five presenters present in 5 minutes each : 25 minutes

Groups discussion: 30 minutes

Q&A (offline & online participants): 20 minutes

Launch IoT youth campaign: 5 minutes

Conclusion, outcomes and next steps: 5 minutes

Expected Outcomes: - Participants will join conversations and policy discussions on data governance in IoT powered technologies. Youth Fellows from ISOC Program will attend this session as part of their fellowship.

- A research paper will be produced based on outputs and recommendations from this workshop, capturing major views from various stakeholder groups represented.

- We would come up with critical policy outcomes from a diverse perspective of youths and participants from diverse backgrounds and regions.

- Participants will have greater awareness around data collection, sharing, uses, and its day to day impacts on people's lives.

- Participants will learn about tools and resources that are relevant and adaptable to their context/communities to help them build defense against harmful data-driven practices in their regions.

-Participants are inspired and equipped to share what they learned and build with each other locally.

Discussion Facilitation:

We would have small break out groups where participants can contribute their views in smaller groups and outcomes would be brought to the broader group for deliberation.

Participants get to shape the direction of thought in their smaller groups and as a rule, group coordinators ensure that everyone gets a chance to air their views within the specific timeframe.

Online Participation:

We plan to have an active remote participation and encourage questions from online participants.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #340 In Your Face: surveillance in the age of facial recognition

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Emerging Tech](#)

[Data privacy & protection](#)

[Surveillance Capitalism](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: [Owono Julie](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: [Luisa Cruz Lobato](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: [Vladimir Cortes](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

The workshop seeks to promote a dialogue on the need for specific regulation of the use of facial recognition technologies in the public and private sectors alike, with a particular emphasis on the countries from the Global South. To achieve this, the workshop will address the following policy questions:

- What are facial recognition technologies? What kinds of risks do they present for the exercise of fundamental rights?
- In which political context do facial recognition technologies emerge? How are they being implemented in the Global South?
- Which guarantees are in place to protect citizens from the use of facial recognition and other intrusive surveillance technologies at the global and national levels? What are the best practices in regulating their use?
- How it is possible to assure that there are no abuses to privacy and other human rights in the use of facial recognition technologies by the public and private sectors?

Relevance to Theme: The global diffusion of surveillance apparatuses and devices walks hand in hand with the fast paced development of new technologies for personal identification. Facial recognition is one such technology. Often presented as a solution for strengthening security and combatting fraud, as well as a

useful tool for personalized publicity, facial recognition is said to offer a wide range of applications. None of the justifications for their use, however, considers how these technologies actually work, nor the complications that their implementation by market actors and public authorities brings to the fore.

Applications of facial recognition technologies at the Global South already include their use in transportation, schools, airports, stores and malls, street level surveillance, among others. The common factor among all these uses is the attempt to achieve greater social control through constant monitoring. Despite taking privacy intrusions to another level, these implementations are usually not followed by any type of regulation or contract that specifies how data collection is made and how data will be used. Consent is another absent element when collection occurs at the environmental level.

In addition to being subject to deviations on their goals, illegitimate trade of personal data, security breaches and data leaks, recent studies emphasize the race and gender biases found on facial recognition algorithms and databases, which potentially lead to the discrimination and social exclusion of already marginalized groups. This is particularly acute in the contexts of Global South countries, which are marked by stark inequalities. For instance, the faces of black women are more likely to not being recognized by facial recognition algorithms, thus leading to a higher probability of generating "false positives" in fraud checks.

The workshop aims at bringing together specialists to discuss the use of facial recognition technologies trying to build a narrative on their origins, uses, impact and actors involved in their production and distribution as well as their interests. Considering that there is a lack of literature on this subject, the workshop will focus on the Global South – from a Global South perspective – and on the particularities of the implementation of facial recognition in these countries and populations.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet governance has recently turned to the problem of massive data collection and its impacts. Mass surveillance and data breaches scandals have proliferated in the past five years, often involving public and private actors alike. This has shifted the attention to the roles of corporations and states in developing new surveillance technologies, as well as to the partnerships among them. Of particular concern is the fact that although state surveillance is not new (nor necessarily abusive), some countries have historically seen its use against marginalized populations and political opposition. Latin America, in particular, has a tradition of policies of persecution of "internal enemies", especially during the military dictatorships many countries have faced. Surveillance and repression targeted indigenous and black populations, students, academics, activists, among others. Democratic periods have also been marked by abuses in countries like Brazil, Guatemala and Paraguay.

Public-private surveillance partnerships have grown in scope and achieved new forms, particularly as many states lack the capacity to store and process massive volumes of digital data collected on a daily basis. As new potential uses of surveillance technologies emerge, new justifications for their use are created. The strength of such discourses lays on centuries of an idea of development and neutrality of science and technology that perpasses global imaginary and – among other factors – allows large acceptance without questioning.

Facial recognition technologies are ultimately based on the collection of unique personal information and raise the stakes around discussions about data governance, since they depend on environmental collection of sensitive data. This brings new challenges to the debates around the idea of informed consent and other elements of the privacy self-management model. When implemented in contexts characterized by deep structural inequalities, they might pose serious risks to democracy, particularly when interacting with local state discriminatory practices. In its account of data governance and security, Internet governance debates should consider the specificities of each case, as they might significantly shape how Internet-enabled technologies are used in the Global South.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: The proposed debate will assess the use of facial recognition in Global South countries as well as the possibilities for regulating such technologies based on best practices adopted around the world. It will invite researchers and activists involved with the pro-privacy agenda to also discuss issues around the four policy questions presented in this form. The session will have 90 minutes, 60 of which will be dedicated to a debate on the invited participants and 30 that will be used to address audience questions and interaction.

Expected Outcomes: Advance in understanding the contexts in which facial recognition technologies are implemented in Global South countries and how regulation could guarantee or not better protections for citizens regarding privacy and their fundamental rights.

Discussion Facilitation:

There will be at least 30 minutes for interaction with participants onsite and online during the session. They will be able to bring new questions and to interact with the proposed policy questions presented in the session.

Online Participation:

The online moderator will follow the discussions through the platform and inform the onsite moderator or their interactions and questions during the dedicated period for audience participation. The online moderator will also stimulate participation through the tool.

Proposed Additional Tools: Yes, Coalizão Direitos na Rede has a dedicated professional working in communications and online mobilization and she will follow the workshop and stimulate debates in our channels (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram) using specific hashtags. The discussions around the topic and the event will start before and remain after the workshop.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #346 Taking stock of AI guidelines

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

AI Safeguards

Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning

Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 5: Government, Intergovernmental Organization

Organizer 6: ,

Organizer 7: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Cédric Wachholz, Government, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 2: Andreas Weiss, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Nathalie Marechal, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Taking stock of AI guidelines: What can be learned from Internet Governance in the development of an ethical and human-centred AI?

International experts agree: Humanity is on the threshold of a new era. Rapid technological advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) – as well as other evolving technologies such as robotics, big data analytics, and the Internet of Things – are changing the way we learn, work and live together. This transformation has already begun and while it affects all aspects of our lives - are we prepared?

If we are to make the most of the possibilities offered by AI to the world, we must ensure that it serves humanity, with respect for human rights and human dignity, as well as our environment and ecosystems. Today, no global governance, ethical framework, or principles for AI developments and applications exist. As the field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) continues to grow, governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations are grappling with how to govern its applications in ways that are ethical and respect human rights.

This session will take stock of the existing guidelines and frameworks that have emerged over the past few years in order to identify tensions, commonalities, and avenues for future research and policy development. Specifically, this session will look at the following questions:

How can governments, the private sector, and other actors take advantage of AI's potential while ensuring that human rights are respected? What legal or regulatory frameworks are needed? What do we mean exactly by a human centred and ethical AI? What are the immediate and potential long-term ethical challenges raised by AI? What are some of the challenges in establishing ethical frameworks and principles in this field? Does this definition change in different regions of the world? What is a possible way forward and who needs to be involved in the conversation? What can be learned from models of data and internet governance in developing platforms for the global governance of AI and its developments?

Relevance to Theme: Over the past few years, many organizations that are active in internet governance have developed ethical guidelines and policy frameworks for governing the development and application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies. These guidelines and frameworks necessarily involve the governance of data, as any machine learning system is only as good as its training data. This session will evaluate and analyze existing guidelines in order to identify common themes as well as areas of tension where frameworks diverge, and consider how to apply existing guidelines to specific AI technologies such as facial recognition, voice recognition, chatbots, online content moderation, algorithmic bias, automated decision-making, and more. This session will also look at existing models of internet governance that respect principles of human rights, openness, accessibility, and multi-stakeholderism, including UNESCO's internet universality framework, and how these could be applied to the development of an ethical and human-centred AI.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The area of Artificial Intelligence has in recent years undergone strong transformation and rapid development. In particular, its dynamic machine learning systems are currently being used more and more frequently and are opening up hitherto new areas of application.

It is hard to find any platform or application on the internet, that could not be filed under the buzzword "Artificial intelligence".

Artificial Intelligence systems and digital assistants have already become everyday experiences for many people and have now also become part of the private sphere. This omnipresence on the application layer and in public debate makes little difference between the Internet and AI. It is a broader technology debate and somewhat similar to standards and protocols for internet governance we need guidelines and standards for the use of the wide range of AI applications.

Several principles, standards, and policy guidelines exist as it concerns the ethical development of AI. This workshop will bring various stakeholders working in this area together to discuss potential overlap, as well as principles of internet and data governance that could be applied to international governance of artificial intelligence.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: When talking about AI there are often misconceptions. There is no general AI but different technologies and applications. Therefore, we want to start the session by explaining in a brief manner this misconception and set the scene for participants. Secondly, the speakers will discuss existing guidelines for AI in order to give all participants an overview about the topic and areas to be analyzed in more depth at a later stage in the workshop. Once this groundwork has been done and everyone is on the same level of information, we will start our breakout-part, where several smaller groups will discuss more detailed aspects of the guidelines. After having had a debate in smaller groups, everyone comes back to the round table to present their results and we identify commonalities and tensions.

Expected Outcomes: The goal is to identify common themes and areas of tension where frameworks diverge, as well as consider how to apply existing guidelines and ethical ideas to specific AI technologies such as facial recognition, voice recognition, chatbots, online content moderation, automated decision-making, algorithmic bias, and more.

Discussion Facilitation:

We are dedicated to promote the workshop and its goals in the relevant circles as well as try to be as visible as possible at the IGF. Interaction will be ensured by choosing an interactive workshop format and by preparing the session with concrete questions and tools in order to be able to have the most effective discussions in small groups as well as at the round table. Additionally, we are happy to collaborate with other workshop organizers in the same field to ensure that our session is complementary and thereby as interesting as possible for IGF participants.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #350 Digital Governance Goals - An identity-centric perspective

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data Sovereignty

Digital identity

Digital sovereignty

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Catalin Voss, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Joy Wathagi Ndungu, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: Alfons Riek, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Vint Cerf, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

On the assumption that a viable and desirable digital governance of businesses and societies requires the introduction of digital identities for humans AND machines, we are looking to explore connected and emerging issues, therein addressing the following questions and challenges:

- Which competitive, developmental, ethical, legal and technical issues are raised through the identity-centric view?
- How will users/societies/businesses and policymakers benefit, not only from employing their own digital identity but from the machines being assigned an identity as well?
- What are threats and potential mitigations of this scenario?
- Who is responsible for the assignment and administration of both human and machine digital IDs? Which rights come hand in hand with these responsibilities?
- How can responsible digital governance be defined, measured and tied to regulatory frameworks?
- What are the implications for the creation of a first draft of responsible digital governance goals?

Relevance to Theme: Throughout our session, we want to shine light on the importance of data governance within the age of digital transformation. By changing our perspective from being product & service- as well as customer-centric to an identity-centric approach including human but also machine identities, we want to gain insights, exchange on different views and lay a foundation for the development of a framework for digital identity principles and multistakeholder governance. Naturally the identity framework represents one key anchor for all data governance solutions as it determines how data is related to human, device and organisational identities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Our session will help to establish implications and all prerequisites for the creation of a first draft of “responsible digital identity principles in a multistakeholder governance framework”. Thereby the session aims to bootstrap a community of experts and organisations interested to cooperate and evolve identity as core element of internet governance.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Moderated panel discussion:

- Setting the scene and goals of the panel session by Jutta Juliane Meier - "Identity Valley: changing perspectives" (ca. 15 mins)
 - Overview of pre-work and introduction of participants (ca. 5 mins)
 - Deliberation and concrete improvements part 1: digital identity principles (ca. 15 mins)
 - Deliberation and concrete improvements part 2: digital identity governance framework (ca. 15 mins)
 - Deliberation and concrete improvements part 3: Bringing it all together under the digital identity coalition umbrella (ca. 20 mins)
- For each part: Hot seat - challenging panelists with questions, collected from audience and via online tool
- Next steps - how to cooperate and establish a coalition that can pursue the theme sustainably (Jutta Juliane Meier, Max Senges, David Edwards) (ca. 20 mins)

Expected Outcomes: - Prerequisites and specific requirements for the creation of a first draft of “responsible digital transformation and governance goals” based on an identity-centric perspective

- Specifically defined next steps towards “responsible digital identity principles and governance framework” incl. involved actors & activities, timeframe and planned outcomes
- Raised awareness through audience, social media channels and pre/post documentation around identity-centric perspective on digital transformation

Discussion Facilitation:

The audience will be encouraged to ask questions and/or bring in ideas in person as well as through digital engagement tools (e.g. Q&A apps), throwable microphones or live polling.

Online Participation:

Our questions as well as the following discussions will be sparked by several inspiring hypotheses we will have prepared and also spread on the participation platform upfront our session. Depending on the functionality of the tool, it can be used to include remote participants in the Q&A and polling activities as well as to share the final content.

Proposed Additional Tools: Additionally, we will define a hashtag and make use of different social channels to include everybody in the discussion prior and during the event. Eventually, the achieved outcome will be shared to be challenged and build upon.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #352 Immutable Blockchains: Saviour or Menace?

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Accountability

Data Fairness

Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 4: Technical Community, African Group

Organizer 5: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: Roxana Bassi, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 2: Vidushi Marda, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Grigolia Elene, Government, Eastern European Group

Policy Question(s):

Immutability refers to the irreversibility and permanence of information entered into blockchains. Immutable blockchains introduce important policy questions for data governance:

How can data governance adapt to the immutability of blockchains/distributed ledgers and tokens?

What are the social justice outcomes of immutable blockchains? Who benefits? Who loses? What are the potential harms of immutable blockchains?

How are arbitrary mistakes and unjust decisions reversed on immutable blockchains without undermining the basic trust-solving propositions of blockchains/distributive ledgers to begin with?

How will the introduction of blockchain and thus immutability affect electronic voting?

How can immutability help enable the SDGs (e.g. supply chain management in food health and pharmaceuticals?)

Are immutable blockchains compatible with data protection regulations and frameworks? If so how can they be adapted?

Relevance to Theme: One of the main value propositions of blockchains is that the information entered into blocks on the chains/ledgers is irreversible and cannot be changed (information on blockchains can be “immutable”).

One example comes from the Bitcoin token. When a bitcoin is stolen, or the keys to access it are lost, it is gone forever. The immutability of the Bitcoin blockchain could lead to a scenario in which the life of assets, in the words of Thomas Hobbes is “nasty, brutish and short”, there is no arbiter when it comes to theft, other than the immutable bitcoin blockchain.

Blockchains can be updated, but what is written into blockchains cannot be changed. Immutability as a characteristic of blockchain technology can therefore have significant social justice outcomes.

Immutability also has much positive potential, it can increase transparency, govern contracts so they are executed as intended, it can serve as a database for supply lines, pharmaceutical production, and land registries ensuring that there is transparency and no corruption.

Blockchains are expanding in application to currencies, investments, “smart contracts”, supply chain management, global health applications, land registries, transport, and a plethora of other applications.

With the potential of blockchains to immutably exclude or include people, blockchains, in combination with the contracts and algorithms that govern them, will have very important implications for data governance. Existing data governance frameworks need to be adapted to cover blockchain technology, or perhaps new data governance frameworks are needed.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Proponents of blockchains point to their utility in areas of governance requiring trust, accountability, and often immutability. If the proliferation of blockchains and its applications continue, blockchain will be a technology (and set of users) involved in governance of many areas of society that require solving problems of trust. Blockchain may in the future be implemented and embedded in the ecosystem of different practices of internet governance. Immutability is thus a very important area of governance and regulation, as well as of internet governance.

Format:

Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: Panelists:

Roxana Bassi - The Association for Progressive Communications (Civil Society/Academic and Technical Community | Female | GRULAC)

Vidushi Marda - Article 19 (Civil Society | Female | Asia-Pacific)

Bitange Ndemo - Kenyan Blockchain and AI Task Force (Government | Latin America | Male)

Noémie Dié - Institute Louis Bachelier and London School of Economics (Academia and Technical Community | WEoG | Female)

Elene Grigolia - National Agency for Public Registries in Georgia (Government | Eastern Europe | Female)

Thomas Meyer - GIZ (Government | host country | Male)

The workshop will be a debate about the potential benefits and harms of blockchain-based immutability technologies. It will be a debate as there will be pro-blockchains people and blockchain-critical panelists.

The debate will try to include the audience as much as possible.

- Step 1 (10 minutes): We will start off defining and unpacking immutability and its relevance by asking the panelists to do this in 1-2 minutes
- Step 2 (10 minutes) We will ask panelists to provide in 1-2 minutes examples of blockchain usage involving immutability that affects social inclusion or to project possible futures in which this may occur
- Step 3 (10 minutes) We will invite the audience to offer their own conceptualisations of blockchains or immutability or to provide their own examples of cases or their own scenarios.
- Step 4 (15 minutes) We will ask panelists to provide arguments for or against immutable blockchains
- Step 5 (10 minutes) We will invite audience responses. Specifically asking them to either: provide a short argument for or against immutable blockchains, or provide ideas as to best practices for implementing blockchains for inclusion.
- Step 6 (10 minutes) the panelists respond to the questions
- Step 7 (15 minutes) the panelists offer their best practices and final remarks
- Step 8 (10 minute) - This is left over time: here in case we end up being behind time. In this last 10 minutes we will open up the discussion and send it back to the audience

Parallel to the discussion, the audience will be invited to collaboratively edit three pads (pads.riseup.net):

- Immutability: pros and cons
 - Examples of immutability
 - Best practices
- Regulatory and legal concerns and solutions

Expected Outcomes: We aim to:

- A) Unpack and explain immutability
 - B) Unpack the relevance of immutability to inclusion and social justice
 - C) Unpack the harms possibly caused by immutable blockchains and unpack how this may contribute to or harm societal inclusion for different actors
 - D) Through the debate, establish positive inclusion-fostering applications and possibilities using blockchain
 - E) Establish potential harms caused by immutable blockchains
- In light of D) and E) we aim to come up with best practices for the use and regulation of immutable blockchains for social inclusion

The outcome of the workshop will be a policy paper that, informed by the workshop (including contribution from panelists, audience participation, remote participation, and collaborative editing) outlines:

- examples of immutability,
- the concept of immutability,
- possible best practices,
- data governance concerns and possible solutions

We hope the collaborative documents will also be outcomes that reflects the audience and remote participants views on blockchain, immutability and data governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

There is a total of 30 minutes of audience participation, broken up into three rounds.

The audience also participates in the session and to the outcomes through the use of collaborative editing on online pads.

Parallel to the discussion, the audience, as well as remote participants will be invited to collaboratively edit three pads (pads.riseup.net). Twitter hashtags like #immutable blockchain will be used to encourage internet participation in the event.

Additionally, the pads will be opened two weeks before the IGF to inform the session.

Online Participation:

We aim to use the online participation tool to solicit live textual or voice questions from the audience. We intend to dedicate 15 minutes of speaking time to remote participants. The online participation tool will also be complemented by our Twitter hashtag and the online collaborative pads.

Proposed Additional Tools: Parallel to the discussion, the audience, as well as remote participants will be invited to collaboratively edit three pads (pads.riseup.net). Twitter hashtags like #immutable blockchain will be used to encourage internet participation in the event.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Background Paper](#)

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #363 Human Rights in the Governance of AI

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Emerging Tech](#)
[Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning](#)
[Human Rights](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Wolfram von Heynitz](#), Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: [Fanny Hidvegi](#), Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 3: [Vidushi Marda](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: [Xianhong Hu](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can human rights be used as a framework to tackle the new challenges posed by AI?

How can we use a human rights lens to ensure that AI is fair, and that we maximize the possibilities of technology while minimizing its risks?

What are the practical approaches that should be taken by governments and by companies in order to ensure that human rights are protected as AI technologies advance?

Relevance to Theme: This panel will be focused on practical approaches to the application of human rights frameworks in the context of AI. As technology advances, the use of these frameworks for the governance of AI technology will be critical in ensuring that we reap the benefits of new technologies, while ensuring that the human person is central and that human rights are respected. This is an important emerging topic in technology governance.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Thinking about how to apply human rights in the context of the governance of new technologies is going to be one of the central problems in creating good governance of the internet. This session will be focused on developing in practical terms the right approaches to using human rights in the governance of AI.

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: In recent months, numerous private sector actors, civil society organizations, and multistakeholder collaborations have published principles on the ethical governance of artificial intelligence. This includes initiatives by Google, Microsoft, BSR, IEEE, OpenAI, and the multistakeholder Toronto Declaration. While valuable, these declarations are often drafted in reaction to a crisis rather than preemptively, and have yet to coalesce into a universally accepted foundation for the use of AI/ML tools that is rooted in international human rights norms. In this session, panelists will discuss the impact of AI/ML technologies on the enjoyment of human rights, including freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and association, the right to privacy, the right to work, and the right to non-discrimination and to equal protection of the law. Next, the speakers will discuss the opportunities and challenges of applying a human rights framework to future AI technologies. Finally, participants will engage in a conversation with the audience on the implications of artificial intelligence, particularly in countries outside the highly industrialized world. This interactive section will take on the challenges of ensuring that AI tools are deployed in ways that comply with international human rights standards, particularly in light of the growing role of non-democratic states in the development of artificial intelligence.

Expected Outcomes: This session aims to help identify practical ways to incorporate human rights frameworks into the governance of artificial intelligence, building on international human rights law and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. It will help policymakers recognize the value of the existing human rights framework to confront emerging challenges related to machine learning and artificial intelligence, taking into account the varying impact of these technologies in different countries. Finally, it will promote the idea of a standardized ethical model that applies at every stage of designing and deploying the tools that use these technologies.

Discussion Facilitation:

While the structure proposed is a panel, we plan to structure the panel to include substantial opportunity for interaction from the audience. Each speaker will give a brief presentation, but the remainder of the time will be for audience questions, and discussion. This will provide an opportunity for the audience to hear from key experts, but also to engage with them in meaningful ways.

Online Participation:

We are excited about the opportunity for online participation to expand the audience of the panel, and opportunities for participation from those not able to attend. We anticipate that contributions from the

online community will greatly improve engagement.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

IGF 2019 WS #364 Data Governance: From principles to practice

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Accountability

Data Fairness

Data privacy & protection

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Malavika Jayaram, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Effy Vayena, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Kamel Ajji, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can we protect individuals and their data but also think about collective rights and interests, and discuss any trade offs transparently, accountably and, most importantly, inclusively?

Can we achieve an internationally shared understanding and common view on the practices that we should seek to promote in facilitating access and re-use of data that can serve public interests?

How can we transform data ethics into practical solutions and turn the responsible use of data into a competitive advantage?

Relevance to Theme: With the growing importance of data for the digital transformation, access to and sharing of data has become almost a condition for competition, innovation and inclusiveness. Today, data access and sharing, for instance, are needed to enhance public service delivery and to identify emerging governmental and societal needs.

Policy initiatives to promote access to and sharing of data have been uneven across sectors and countries- if existing at all. Dialogue and shared understanding on key concepts such as accountability, transparency and ownership constitute an important contribution to helping countries shape the digital transformation for broader economic and social gains.

Recent OECD work aims to help countries by identifying best practices and delivering guidance for policy-making on the governance of data.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Critical to reaping the substantial economic benefits of data-driven innovation – as well as to realising the full social and cultural potential of that innovation – is the key element of trust and this requires whole-of-society engagement and multi-stakeholder dialogue. This in turn requires establishing processes where all major stakeholders, their roles and responsibilities can be

identified, and their various interests be recognised and made transparent. Whole-of-society engagement and multi-stakeholder dialogue are also needed to assure that frameworks for data access and sharing are coherent across economic sectors and across society.

Format:

Debate - Classroom - 60 Min

Description: While data, and its flow across borders, helps fuel the digital transformation, it also gives rise to significant policy issues. In the context of the new and rapid technological changes, the main uncertainties today stem from the challenges they pose to fundamental values, such as accountability, agency, consent, privacy and ownership, which underpin current systems of data governance. Further uncertainty is caused by regulatory and legal regimes, which often lack the agility required in a rapidly changing digital environment.

Data collection, sharing and use can involve complex, and context-dependent dilemmas and trade-offs between competing values and interests.

A number of regional and international organisations are working on developing guidelines and principles for the responsible use of data and for access and sharing of data. Among these, the OECD has been actively supporting the international policy debate on how to maximise the benefits of data and their re-use, and mitigate the associated economic and societal risks.

The 1980 OECD Recommendation of the Council concerning Guidelines Governing the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Flows of Personal Data (OECD Privacy Guidelines), revised in 2013, has been playing an important role internationally in promoting respect for privacy as a fundamental value and a condition for the free flow of personal data across borders.

The 2008 OECD Recommendation on Enhanced Access and More Effective Use of Public Sector Information and the 2016 Council Recommendation on Health Data Governance are also important contributions to the policy debate. They seek to support the development of broader, more compatible frameworks for the development and implementation of national and regional approaches and guidelines to facilitate access and re-use of data that can serve public interests and bring significant benefits to individuals and society. More recently, the OECD has initiated a concerted multidisciplinary effort to identify best practices in data governance providing examples of approaches to enhance access and sharing that can enable the free flow of data across nations, sectors, and organisations, and at the same time address the legitimate concerns of individuals and organisations (including governments), while assuring data-driven innovation, growth and well-being across societies.

This workshop would inform stakeholders about the work undertaken so far and seek feedback on how to move from principles to practice in going forward. In particular, we see the IGF as a unique forum to engage with developing countries in sharing views on challenges and barriers in implementing good data governance and data ethics in practice and what solutions are needed to ensure that the trust in the data economy stays strong.

Expected Outcomes: This workshop would inform stakeholders about the work undertaken so far and seek feedback on views on the good practices that we should seek to promote in facilitating access and re-use of data that can serve public interests. Principles should not be the stopping point but merely the foundation for developing practical solutions. The workshop will also help identify innovative country policy practices.

Discussion Facilitation:

In advance of the IGF, we would take steps to interact with the IGF community, including by promoting the OECD work on data governance via IGF related communications ahead of the Forum

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Tool

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #365 Algorithmic decision-making for the benefit of all

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Accountability
Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Sriganesh Lokanathan](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: [Dearbhail Usher](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Raquel Gatto](#), Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 4: [Solana Larsen](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Olga Cavalli](#), Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

- What evidence base do we need to develop governance of AI and ADM (algorithmic decision-making) systems?
- What is the value of ethical guidelines vis-a-vis other mechanisms (standards and norms, codes of conduct, laws)?
- What oversight mechanisms do we need to develop?
- What are the relevant differences between the Global North and South in the use and governance AI and ADM?
- Is there a realistic approach to governing such systems on the global scale?

Relevance to Theme: With the evidence we present we address almost all questions that follow from the stated purpose of the Data Governance track in a fact-based manner: What approaches exist in practice, what systems are used in the real world, what questions have already arisen from their use, what answers have been developed, how have the public and different stakeholder groups reacted to this?

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Internet is the fundamental basis for the global use of AI and ADM systems, as laid out in the description of the Data Governance theme.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: The use of AI in decision-making is all around us; whether we visibly see their uses or not, we are affected by them, and their impact on our lives is only set to grow. Treatment for patients in the public health system in Italy is allocated with the help of an automated system, the Danish state tries to identify children vulnerable to neglect using an algorithm, the SyRI system in the Netherlands is supposed to detect welfare fraud with the help of so-called AI, the Swedish municipality of Trelleborg has automated parts of its decision-making for the disbursement of social benefits, and the EU tests an automated lie detector at its borders in Greece, Hungary and Latvia.

At the same time, decisions concerning marginalized groups in the Global South are often based on non-representative data (irrespective of whether these are with the aid of AI or not). Countries in Africa are on their way towards a centralized, unified and biometric repository of their population, bringing with it opportunities for financial inclusion – as a result of systems to assess creditworthiness – but at the same time these raise the risk of Chinese-style citizen scoring.

Much of the debate in the field of Automated / Algorithmic Decision-Making (ADM) systems and so called Artificial Intelligence privileges discourses of lofty ethical norms. Too little is known about where and how these systems are used in practice, especially in the Global South. Too little is also discussed of the limits of technical solutions to bias predicated on a desire to optimize multiple (often conflicting) notions of fairness. The discourses also often disregard the opportunities for ADM to bring to light biases in human decisions making that hereto were difficult to reveal.

Within these disparate use-cases, it is very important to ask what constitutes context-specific, fit-for-purpose policies with regards to ADMs. To do this we need evidence that will both inform and shape the needed actions, so that ADMs could be used increase welfare and liberties, whilst also limiting their abuses through harmful surveillance, discrimination, and control.

We will share state-of-the art research about the limits of technical notions of fairness and discrimination, as well as the practice of algorithmic decision-making processes already in use: from our reports "Automating Society – Taking Stock of Automated Decision-Making in the EU", "Identity-management and citizen scoring in Africa", the "Atlas of Automation", the "Internet Health Report" and "Bias and the Global South: Care now? Care later? Or not at all?".

In a first part, we will briefly present excerpts of our evidence-based research on issues of ADM from both the Global North as well as the Global South and lay out our recommendations for policies and government arrangements. In the second part we will discuss these with the participants (including government, the private sector, and the technical community) and the audience.

Expected Outcomes: - Better (shared) knowledge among stakeholders about the use of ADM/AI systems in practice

- Better (shared) knowledge among stakeholders about possible governance mechanisms for these systems
- Tangible ideas to further evolve the governance of ADM systems

Discussion Facilitation:

Matthias is a journalist and trained facilitator with 15 years of experience facilitating conference sessions and TV discussions; he sees his role not only in keeping time but preparing concrete questions for the speakers and audience, including the online participants.

Online Participation:

We will announce the possibility to participate via our session outreach (including Twitter, see c) below). The online moderator will then collect questions and comments and feed them into the roundtable discussion.

Proposed Additional Tools: Via twitter. We have several accounts with a combined number of more than 100K followers (@internetsociety, @unglobalpulse, @algorithmwatch, @spielkamp), so with a hashtag dedicated to the session we'll be able to solicit a lot of participation from around the world.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #367 Governing Big Data for Development in Global South

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Big Data

Data privacy & protection

Innovation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 3: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 5: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Leonida Mutuku, Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 2: Philipp Schönrock, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: Seraphine Kayitaramirwa, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 4: Shweta Mohandas, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 5: Sriganesh Lokanathan, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

1. What are the data governance challenges in enabling responsible use of big data for development monitoring and planning by various actor groups across Global South countries?
2. What modes of inter-actor cooperation are essential in enabling responsible and effective usages of big data for development in Global South countries, and especially what role may South-South cooperation play in the same?
3. How are the possibilities of innovation with big data hindered and limited by lack of inclusiveness, and gendered nature, of such data as well as its usages; and what efforts may address these challenges?
4. What are the key human and technical capacity challenges in enabling broad-based use of big data for development monitoring and planning, by state, academic, civil society, and private actors, in Global South countries, and how we may address these challenges?

Relevance to Theme: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda identifies the crucial role that big data generated by everyday functioning of internet-based communication, finance, commerce, and other activities will play in realising the vision of global monitoring of SDG indicators. Such use of big data for development, by complementing and not substituting official statistics collected by state actors, is expected to give rise to a 'data revolution for sustainable development'. The data governance question, however, is fundamental to conceptualising and operationalising such a 'data revolution' in a manner that is responsible, that enables a broad range of actors to effectively access and use the big data concerned, and that builds and gains from cooperation across geographies, across actor types, and across disciplinary expertise. This Roundtable session will bring together the leaders of a Global South Network of organisations involved in

undertaking and studying Big Data for Development (BD4D) projects and policies at national and regional scales in Africa, Latin America, and South Asia.

Governance of big data, including but not limited to for purposes of achieving the SDGs, is a fundamental digital economy regulation question across the Global South countries, as well as the Northern ones. Such discussions of governance of big data in the Global South often takes place in the context of negotiation of rules of international trade, regulation of competition in the digital economy, and questions of digital self-sovereignty and localisation of personal data of citizens within national/regional jurisdiction. This Roundtable is aimed at foregrounding the agenda of sustainable development as an essential lens for approaching the questions of governance of big data in the Global South, and to highlight the concerns of capacity development, South-South cooperation, and responsible innovation in that context.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The potential of big data in providing services to the people is being realised not just by private enterprises but also by governments. However, the use of big data for economic or social development needs to be done keeping in mind both the existing unresolved problems within the present global internet governance architecture, as well as those emerging with global proliferation of a digital economy powered by generation, collection, mining, and exploitation of personal and process data.

Global South countries are typically characterised both by relatively (to Northern countries) weaker regulatory frameworks for regulation of big data as well as for preventing and compensating for harms caused by irresponsible and inaccurate use of big data, and by a governance context where national-level policy makers and regulators are most often engaging with big data companies located beyond the national jurisdiction. This significantly complicates the processes and mechanisms of governance of big data in the Global South, in terms of developing enabling policy measures that facilitate collaboration between various stakeholders, and protects the rights and interests of the citizens concerned.

Like internet governance, governance of big data in the Global South has much to gain from a multistakeholder approach, especially in an enhanced form that upholds democratic rights of the citizens concerned. The Big Data for Development (BD4D) Network proposes this session for IGF 2019 specifically to share its experiences on opportunities of and challenges with using big data in the Global South with the wider sphere of internet governance practitioners so as to take ahead such conversations on frameworks for global governance of data.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: We are proposing a 90-minutes long Roundtable session, It will be structured in two parts: 1) a 45 minutes session where the 5 speakers will share their expert comments on governance of big data in the Global South, with specific focus on capacity requirements, cooperation possibilities, and responsible innovation; and 2) a 45 minutes session that will start with inviting Roundtable participants to pose questions to the speakers, share their own experiences of working with big data in Global South contexts, and highlight governance challenges associated with big data, especially when multiple jurisdictions are involved.

The first part of the session will include a general introduction to the BD4D Network, and the second part will include a final round of concluding remarks by the speakers. The initial comments by the speakers will be structured by the four Policy Questions shared above. All the speakers, as well as facilitators, moderators, and rapporteurs, of the session are persons associated with the BD4D Network, including representatives of the partner organisations of the BD4D Network.

Expected Outcomes: We expect the session to produce in-depth discussion on key concerns with governance of big data for sustainable development with a special focus on opportunities of and challenges with using big data for monitoring and implementing interventions for sustainable development.

The rapporteurs' report from the session, including the comments by the speakers and the discussion that will follow, will form the basis of an issue brief to be developed by the BD4D Network on global

governance of big data for sustainable development.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will share a set of key reports and papers by partner organisations of the BD4D Network prior to the session, as well as a set of questions that we would like the Roundtable participants to consider and respond to. We hope that these will enable a productive discussion during the session. Also, we will actively seek and support online participation during the session so as to bring in perspectives and voices of people working on big data in Global South countries but who may not be physically present at the IGF 2019.

Online Participation:

We will request remote participants to engage with the speakers, share thoughts and experiences, and pose questions through the online participation tool.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will circulate the pre-workshop readings and questions via Twitter, as well as interact with remote participants on Twitter during the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #372 Data governance in digital population registers and database

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Data Fairness](#)
[Human Rights](#)
[Internet Ethics & Regulations](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: [Esther Mwema](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: [Rebecca Ryakitimbo](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 3: [Bhredipta Cresti Socarana](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: [Bolutife Oluyinka Adisa](#), Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 5: [Élisson Diones Cazumbá](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

What are/should be the rights and responsibilities for individuals in determining the use of their personal data, and what right do individuals have to their personal data?

What is the gap between national security and human rights and how can we ensure one does not stifle the other?

How can we harmonize national policies and regional policies such as the GDPR even in countries that don't have data protection laws?

To what extent can the development of international norms and principles facilitate common approaches of data protection frameworks and also facilitate international trade and cooperation?

Relevance to Theme: In the cutting age of technology data is the new oil in every sense of the word, while nations are working towards decentralization of services and ensuring security in a globalized world. Data is key to improvement of services, growth and development as well as meeting the needs of the society. However, data if not properly governed, could lead to challenges such as data breaches, loss and misuse of personal data, unauthorised access by third parties and the like. With the emergence of GDPR and different countries enacting data protection laws, countries such as Kenya are deploying a nationwide digital population register while still lacking data protection laws, the same case applies for Rwanda that is proposing to have a national DNA database which will make it mandatory for all citizens' DNA to be collected and documented in the name of national security, solving crimes and the like. On the other hand, several African countries have made it mandatory for citizens to register their sim cards by providing personal details including copies of their ID cards. In the wake of such cases the session feeds in to the theme by exploring the rights and responsibilities of individuals where their data is concerned while exploring the human rights aspect to mandatory country requirements on massive collection and storage of data. Best approaches and practices will be shared from different regions and recommendations explored on the development of human-centric data governance frameworks especially where data is collected, stored and managed for digital population databases.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data as part and parcel of the internet it involves accessibility, relevance, integrity, and security thus engages different players. It requires arrangement of procedures, by the different partners who utilize internet technologies, to guarantee how crucial data is collected, stored, controlled and safety ensured in their different roles. Data governance as part of internet governance requires means to ensure that challenges and opportunities that data presents can equally be harnessed without affecting human rights. From the workshop title this involves governments who are working to enhance service provision through use of new technologies such as IoT and AI in digitization of processes to ensure inclusion and national security. This includes their role in policy making and implementation where data is concerned. The internet is a key player to the way digital population registers work the same applies for digital databases that carry massive data that ought to be protected while adhering to human rights such as right to privacy and echoing frameworks that allow for protection of rules and procedures that ensure data protection.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: This workshop will address data governance in digital population registers gathering from the experience of countries such as Kenya that are now implementing a nationwide population register, bearing data of all who reside in, as well as countries such as the UK who have a database that bears DNA records of criminals and had at one point been forced to revamp how its data is governed to adhere to the right to privacy of their citizens. Additionally explore opinions on the suggested DNA database in Rwanda and compliance of such nationwide initiatives in the age of digital cooperation and GDPR. The session will look at the challenges and opportunities in data governance while addressing the rights and responsibilities of individuals in determining the use of their personal data, and determining their own digital identity. Recommendations will be shared by the speakers and participants on how best we can optimize utilization of data while ensuring that the "right to privacy" is respected and individuals are allowed the right to consent for use of their data. In countries that lack data protection laws and policies, and yet implement or are opting to utilize data for service purposes or even security reasons, the session will identify what frameworks can they implement and the roadmap to ensuring that international norms and principles facilitate common approaches of data protection. The workshop will again explore case studies from different countries on what different stakeholders should do in the wake of data governance were digital population

registers/databases are concerned. The role of the government in enacting relevant policies, guidelines and principles as well as the role of civil societies and other stakeholders to push for digital rights such as data privacy being protected and the technical aspects on security in data governance will be investigated.

Expected Outcomes: The outcomes of the workshop included:

Shared case studies and roadmaps on data governance in digital population registers and databases.

Thoughts and ideas on ethical frameworks on data collection, storage and security.

Policy recommendations on common approaches of data protection in international cooperation.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will introduce the session and its objectives and then invite speakers to share case studies after which participants as well as speakers will engage in discussing the shared case studies as well as brainstorming on ideas and suggestions in reaching the outcomes of the session. The workshop will derive the discussion around the key policy questions that its trying to address and hence encourage participants to actively share their own case studies and recommendations in response to questions.

Online Participation:

Will share widely with communities to follow online who cant attend as well as through the online moderator ensure participants online are engaged well and are part of the workshop.

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #375 States as Clients: Issues in surveillance & ID procurement

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Accountability

Innovation

Surveillance Capitalism

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Wafa Ben-Hassine, Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 2: Luis Fernando García, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: David Kaye, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

As states employ the services of private vendors to assist with essential functions like law enforcement, e-voting, and identification, who should oversee the procurement process? How is accountability achieved when misuse or breach takes place? Sub questions include: What innovative oversight structures are local municipalities putting in place to hold law enforcement accountable for their purchase and operation of

invasive surveillance technologies? How might these inform global governance structures? Is it appropriate to test new identification systems on displaced and refugee populations?

Relevance to Theme: Governments contract private sector companies to assist in producing data on individuals and communities at a greater rate than ever before. This procurement often occurs without public oversight or attention to the potential use of the technology. States can produce this data without consent or even knowledge of the data subjects. In the case of law enforcement surveillance via third-party tools like spyware, the state may not have any legal basis for collection and processing, and affected persons and communities often lack any meaningful pathway to achieve remedy for harms caused.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Governments are a major stakeholder in the development of information and communications technologies related to the internet, not only through their policy making but also through their procurement and budgeting. We seek to draw greater attention to the obscure processes used to vet and purchase tools for surveillance and digital identification, and theorize more inclusive governance of this procurement and ultimate use of such ICTs. We will uncover innovative and forward-thinking measures and structures to safeguard the public interest in government ICT contracting as it relates to the production and governance of data, with a focus on hearing from the vulnerable and marginalized groups often left out of policymaking in this area. As massive new identification systems and invasive new forms of surveillance arise, norms are needed to ensure human rights, anti-corruption, and other values are accounted for by design.

Format:

Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description: Through their purchasing and procurement of information and communications technologies, governments act as powerful clients whose policy agendas direct and sustain large swatches of private sector activity. From e-government systems for digital identification and authentication, public services delivery, and electronic voting, to police, military, and intelligence agency surveillance programs, a broad and increasing set of government functions depend on private vendors for essential platforms and service tools. The rollout or sunset of digital and cyber strategies can make or break entire sub-industries in the ICT sector.

Partnering with private sector vendors for such services represents a vector for advancing the public interest in efficient and effective governance. However, often occurring without adequate public oversight, the procurement and deployment of ICTs also provides a pathway for unscrupulous, opaque, and self-serving financial and technical dealings.

In this session, we will uncover innovative and forward-thinking measures and structures to safeguard the public interest in government ICT contracting. We will focus on two areas of interaction between the private and public sectors: the private surveillance technology trade, and digital identification systems.

The private surveillance sector is the focus of an upcoming study by David Kaye, UN Special Rapporteur on the freedom of opinion and expression, for its human rights impacts and attendant responsibilities. The sector is expanding to reach new markets and increase the capacity of governments as well as non-state actors to access sensitive information and systems. Despite their powerful capabilities and expensive prices, these technologies are often purchased through confidential arrangements, allowing certain state officials to circumvent laws and regulatory structures in place to protect the public and facilitate fiscal, political, and criminal accountability. Transparency is often lacking, leaving oversight inadequate.

A second area of inquiry will look at the vendors behind national digital identification systems, and the services they provide to governments, intergovernmental bodies, and other entities who engage in public service tracking and delivery at scale. From biometric data collection tools and databases to SIM cards and chip-enabled identification modules, these tools are seen as essential in many humanitarian and e-government initiatives aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Digital IDs are proposed as crucial to integrating displaced and dispossessed populations into the digital economy and host country political systems. However, the security of digital ID devices and systems has been shown in cases to fail, leaving the sensitive data of large populations at risk. Trust in institutions suffers as a result.

Innovative, local oversight structures, like the Community Control Over Police Surveillance (CCOPS) laws passed recently in many United States municipalities, will be described and analyzed for their effectiveness. Global norms on the human rights responsibilities of businesses, and multi-stakeholder initiatives in the extractives and labor and employment industries will be scrutinized as potential drivers and models for inclusive governance over procurement in the ICT sector.

Lead discussants will begin by describing the current status of the two sectors mentioned above, and highlighting the nature of their interaction with government clients. Journalists and affected civil society representatives will respond with narratives of the unintended consequences and abuses enabled by these private sector actors, and their experiences of navigating accountability and remedial mechanisms. Public and private representatives will respond before we yield the floor to participation.

Expected Outcomes: Increased understanding of common and best practices in government procurement of ICTs, focusing on those with acute impacts on the public such as surveillance and digital identification technologies

Knowledge of the innovative methods to ensure adequate public oversight, such as municipal laws ensuring civilian oversight of police surveillance technology, and multi-stakeholder initiatives, will be developed and shared, based in part on the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur David Kaye in his upcoming report to the 2019 UN General Assembly on the topic of surveillance technology and freedom of expression

Tools to improve private sector policies and practices on disclosure and transparency, including human rights impact assessments, publish-what-you-pay databases, and technical and legal measures.

Discussion Facilitation:

As this is a birds of a feather session, we will work to interrogate panelists on their assumptions, ferret out pathways that have not led to expected or desired results, and generally act as skeptical parties. Lead discussants will begin by describing the current status of the two sectors of private surveillance tech and digital identity, and the nature of those businesses' interaction with government clients. Journalists and civil society representatives affected by the technology and contracting will respond with narratives of the unintended consequences and abuses enabled by these private sector actors' tools, and their experiences of navigating accountability and remedial mechanisms to date. Public and private representatives will respond before we yield the floor to participation.

Online Participation:

We will advertise the panel and the tool before the event via our social media channels, request comments and questions be posed, and use the contributions to shape the interventions from the participants during the event.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #378 Controversial emerging issues & their impact on Internet Gov

Theme: [Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Jovan Kurbalija, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Garcia Garcia Ramilo, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Constance Bommelaer, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Dominique Lazanski, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

What are the issues that are challenging existing Internet governance mechanisms and why?

Relevance to Theme: HIGH.

There is a perception broadly spread across different stakeholders groups, that there are many issues that are challenging existing Internet Governance arrangements.

It is time to start to land this discussion toward some concrete proposals as to how these issues challenge, co-exist and/or become integrated into the current Internet governance ecosystem and how this environment should adapt to accommodate these topics with their respective agendas and institutional trajectories.

The workshop aims to make progresses on what are the internet governance components of the often called Emerging Issues

Relevance to Internet Governance: Very High

This is a core discussion about Internet Governance and its evolution.

Some of the new challenges are more oriented to security, others to inclusion, and most to privacy and data management.

While we choose Data Governance as the main theme, it is clear that this discussion is relevant to the 3 themes prioritized by the MAG for IGF 2019.

Format:

Debate - Classroom - 90 Min

Description: It is clear that issues like Artificial Intelligence, the spread of the Internet of Things, massive personal data collection, disinformation campaigns, large scale cyber-attacks, to name a few, are all in the headlines. Although these are not new, they have become highly contentious and have reached the broader public agenda. These topics are also beginning to undermine in some contexts the very idea that being online is beneficial. These issues expose sensitive concerns that have consequences not only on individuals, but also on the social and political order as we know it. This session aims to detect how the different procedures to tackle these problems can have an impact on Internet governance and its evolving ecosystem.

The discussions about these themes have unfolded at great speed in the last couple of years. There are many institutional projects promoted by different stakeholder groups on AI, IoT, global cybersecurity, etc. Some of these are outside the margins of what one would label the Internet governance ecosystem, others attempt to become more integrated into the loose regime complex of Internet governance. But in both scenarios, it is unclear what are the consequences for existing Internet governance arrangements, including the architecture of the network.

This workshop aims to assess the current scenario of these controversial “emerging issues” on the IG ecosystem and to produce a map of the needs to address for governance arrangements. Discussion will be

more about the What than the How complementing the work of other working groups, forums and committees.

The objective is to have an open exchange of ideas, that might even challenge preconceptions on some of these issues in an atmosphere of trust, respect and freedom.

Expected Outcomes: The outcome expected is a list of identified ideas, needs and suggestions that could be used carefully in other environments, taken as what they are: open ideas to feed into other discussions. We expect that together with the outcomes of other processes like the High Level Panel on Digital Cooperation, UNESCO AI process, European AI principles and the groups that are discussing the strategic plan of the IGF and possible IGF improvements, this could become another important piece to contribute to continue strengthening the Internet governance ecosystem.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be very interactive, the moderators will be very strict with the use of the time and both on-site and remote audiences will be strongly encouraged to participate.

As explained below, participants will be also encouraged to use social networks as a way to improve their participation.

Online Participation:

Every time the floor is opened to the participation of the audience, the moderators will remark that the call is for on site and remote participants. Same treatment will be given to both kind of participants.

Additionally, the remote audience will be explicitly encouraged to use the platforms and tools explained in point 16.c

Proposed Additional Tools: Social media (Twitter, LinkedIn and Facebook) and specific hashtags will be used in order to encourage remote participation and collect comments from remote participants. The session will be distributed in specific mailing lists and we will ask for support from our panelists to distribute among their contacts.

The information will be disseminated a few weeks before the event so that participants can schedule it accordingly and it will be reinforced the week prior to the session and the day before. The questions received from the floor and the online platform will be forwarded to the panel moderator. The online moderator will be summarizing key aspects of the discussion in order to engage remote participants into the debate.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #379 Teach-in on different elements of voice technologies

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning

Data Fairness

Users rights

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Kelly J. Davis, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Steve Penrod, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Josh Meyer, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Audrey Tang, Government, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 5: Iwan Lappo-Danilewski, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How can policy-making keep up with the speed of technological developments, notably in the emerging tech space? Which tools are available to ensure citizens' and users' rights are protected by these developments while not stifling future innovation?

Are there ways to adopt policies that approach the different components of voice-enabled connected devices, like voice assistants (think data, algorithms, software, and hardware), separately to allow for new, responsible, open developments?

Relevance to Theme: It won't be long before people will access the majority of their online services through voice technology. The potential for future voice tech is huge -- also with a view to connecting the unconnected. However, its development is dependent upon the quality and diversity of voice data that is available and affordable to new incumbents. In addition, voice-based technologies raise questions about privacy, security, and who has access to, controls, processes, and governs that data.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Emerging technologies, and specifically connected devices such as voice assistants, are integral components to the future of the web -- and hence a pressing topic we need to get ahead on with regard to protecting user rights while fostering innovation. This requires expertise and understanding across all stakeholders.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description: Voice recognition and analysis are becoming increasingly critical to the way we interact with our devices, and our physical space. However, the accessibility of voice technology depends on a number of factors, such as the diversity of voice data used for training, the privacy safeguards baked into the software, and the securing of microphones that are becoming increasingly ubiquitous in home-based assistance.

In this session, we will bring technologists, researchers, policymakers, and others together to help build a shared understanding of the technical and social issues involved in voice technology. There will be a short level-setting intro, where experts will facilitate a better understanding of voice technology components, such as access to data/information, speech to text, text to speech, and software-vs-hardware.

After this, the group will be broken up into subgroups for a facilitated ideation workshop on principles and policy tools. We will examine the technical challenges present in making 'voice assistance' and 'language prediction tools' a reality, as well as the ethical boundaries that must be considered when building voice technologies.

Lastly, each subgroup will have an opportunity to share back key insights with the larger group, which will develop into an identification of shared insights between the various subgroups.

Expected Outcomes: Development of a sophisticated knowledge base for participants. A lot of factors and consequences of voice technology are non-obvious, and this session will help policymakers understand the way voice technology components interact, allowing them to develop appropriate legislation.

Movement towards a consensus on guiding principles for responsible voice technology. By bringing together a multidisciplinary group in this session, we can build consensus on ethical principles for technology and policy development.

Identification of tools for informed policy-making on voice technology. The examination of what has and has not worked in adjacent policy and technology areas can help us build a roadmap of tools and procedures that have seen positive outcomes elsewhere.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interaction and Participation will be facilitated during this session via several methods:

1: During the initial level-setting section, we will (informally) poll participants to develop an understanding of their familiarity with related policies/technologies/structures. This will lead to larger interactive discussions when an opportunity for education is identified.

2: After the group is split into subgroups, each group will be directly facilitated through participatory ideation exercises, dedicating time to allow participants to bring their own perspectives and experiences to the subgroup. This is facilitator-led, but participant-focused.

3: The IGF Online Participation Platform will allow for feedback and participation at several key points in the session, giving remote participants a unique opportunity to share their observations and experiences.

Online Participation:

3: The IGF Online Participation Platform will allow for feedback and participation at several key points in the session, giving remote participants a unique opportunity to share their observations and experiences.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

IGF 2019 WS #380 What about trust? What about us? automation/human oversight

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

AI Safeguards

Human Rights

Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 4: ,

Speaker 1: Aisyah Shakirah Suhaidi, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Martin Silva Valent, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: Olga Kyryliuk, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Policy Question(s):

What should be understood as meaningful human oversight/control for the purposes of automated decision-making?

Is this control indispensable in the environment of automated systems?

Are there activities that require higher levels of human control over automated decision-making than others?

Over which criteria?

What are the key obstacles to achieve human oversight over automated processes?

Are existing institutions, body or organizations equipped with the necessary tools to discuss and implement this oversight? Are new structures necessary?

What is the current state of regulatory measures in different countries and regions concerning this issue?

Have they been addressing it properly?

What kind of enforcement is available in such cases?

What concrete measures can be taken to ensure some extent of human oversight over automated decision making?

Relevance to Theme: More and more human activities are incorporating automated decision support, partial and full decision making techniques into their everyday environment. The use of analytics over large amounts of data already streamlines processes among promises of efficiency, adequacy, and of an escalation of the correlation of information in a way that would otherwise not be feasible. Recent research, studies and the observation of some of these experiences show that there are solid grounds for concern that automated systems might not give the most appropriate response for a number of tasks that involve an evaluation of fairness and of other highly semantically-charged aspects. This is not an unknown issue. A number of national and international regulatory and/or governance initiatives are already in place, in attempts to address the issue of ensuring some extent of human review or oversight of these automation. Legislative or regulatory safeguards are a good starting point towards this goal, but important as they may be, their mere existence is still not enough. The existing provisions, as well as the ones which are currently under elaboration, tend to be rather conceptual, abstract, comprising overall prescriptions that often do not acknowledge - and consequently do not adequately tackle - the concrete obstacles in implementing human review over semi or fully automated systems. These obstacles range from the scale of the human intervention that is necessary to oversee contested automated decisions to the organic, way in which code behaves in learning applications, self-reorganizing itself according to parameters or following rules that are not predictable. This session will map those initiatives, question the nature and the extent of human oversight that is necessary in different human activities, and attempt to identify concrete ways to implement this oversight in light of the technical constraints that are involved.

Relevance to Internet Governance: There are a number of regional, international and national regulatory initiatives that are already addressing the issue of safeguarding human oversight over automated decision-making systems. These initiatives themselves already relate closely to Internet Governance, since most of them currently come from the scenario of data protection, this discussion being a spin-off of the former. Bringing it to the IGF ecosystem, with the space and attention that comes with it, will certainly help mature the issue by ensuring that the debate takes place in the scope of a multistakeholder scenario. It will also put it under a global perspective, where the diversity and different points of view will help the people who are involved with the more concrete measures around the issue to enrich their repertoire, share views and perspectives, voice their concerns and listen to alternatives. This will place them in a position to shape better proposals for solutions.

Format:

Other - 60 Min

Format description: Open Fish Bowl - the key requirement would be to have primary speakers seating in semicircle in front of the audience with no physical barrier between them (no stage, or tables, or tribunes). One chair near the speakers should be left unoccupied for anyone from the audience to join at any point during the discussion.

Description: The session will map and explore regulatory and governance initiatives that attempt to address how human oversight is exercised over decisions that are taken by automated systems. The necessity of

this oversight will be discussed and different human areas will be tested against this necessity. The existing regulatory initiatives are going to be brought to the table and analyzed in terms of reach, nature, and content. Most of them provide an abstract mechanism that mandates human oversight, but none of them address how it will be concretely exercised. Alternatives for this are going to be the core of the debate. Once these alternatives are disclosed and explained, the audience will start exploring the issues together with the speakers, exchanging views, attempting to tackle weaknesses and trying to highlight the best practices.

The interactive format of fish bowl will perfectly serve for open and inclusive exchange of ideas between the audience and the key speakers. Remote participation will be strongly encouraged in the discussion phase, which will take the major part of the workshop.

The speakers will present their perspectives on the policy questions raised above based on both their professional expertise, and experience as regular Internet users. Coming from different stakeholder groups, the speakers will present difficulties and proposals to implement ways to ensure human oversight when autonomous systems are in charge of initial decision-making, providing food for thought to onsite and online participants. The moderators will keep an eye on timely welcoming the interventions from the audience (both onsite and remote).

Expected Outcomes: Bringing the issue of human oversight over automated decision making systems to the IGF ecosystem, with the space and attention that comes with it, will certainly help mature the issue by ensuring that the debate takes place in the scope of a multistakeholder scenario. The first contribution of the session is to highlight this issue as an important, autonomous one stemming from data protection, use of artificial intelligence and human rights in digital spaces. That is a first awareness takeaway. It will also put the theme under a global perspective, where the diversity and different points of view will help the people who are involved with the more concrete measures around the issue to enrich their repertoire, share views and perspectives, voice their concerns and listen to alternatives. This will place them in a position to shape better proposals for solutions. This would be the other expected takeaway, namely, to inform and create conditions so that regulatory and governance measures that address human oversight over decisions taken by autonomous systems consider the highest possible number of perspectives and variables.

Discussion Facilitation:

The issue we discuss has relevance to each and every of us, and, therefore, the most interesting ideas might come from the least expected places. We will make sure that onsite and online moderators are working in tandem, notifying each other about the interventions from the audience. By opting for an open fish bowl format we will make discussion as inclusive as possible, giving participants the possibility to jump into discussion at any point, without dividing the workshop into classic presentations and Q&A parts. After a short intro speech by primary speakers any participant from the audience will have a chance to take an empty chair near the speakers and present his/her perspective. Throughout the whole workshop one of the chairs has to be kept free for new people to join and speak. Thus, once new person joins the semicircle of speakers, one of the presenters who has already spoken should free his/her chair. The moderator will facilitate the process and explain the rules in the beginning of the workshop.

Online Participation:

We make a strong focus and expect extensive online participation. For that purpose, we will share in advance the information about the session and possibility to join remotely with our professional networks. The online moderator will notify the onsite moderator whenever there is an intervention from a remote participant, and we will read it out and provide comments if any from the onsite participants. We truly want the most diverse voices to be heard.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will use Twitter and other social media pages administered by the workshop organizers. We will also ask the participants and speakers to make tweets and share the most interesting ideas via social media directly during the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #381 Unpacking Digital Trade Impacts: Calling all Stakeholders

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Cross border data
Data driven economy
Economic Development

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 5: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Helani Galpaya](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: [Christina Colclough](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Thomas Struett](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Sergio Garcia Alves Junior](#), Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 5: [Wafa Ben-Hassine](#), Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What are the implications of today's emerging international trade policies for the Internet and those who use it around the world? What are the expected outcomes and implications of efforts on digital taxation reform?

Trade policies constitute methods of internet governance, but are not necessarily subject to multistakeholder input. What multi-stakeholder policy advice should be taken into consideration in their formulation? To what extent do policy discussions and policies of international trade reflect human rights? What steps are being taken to see human rights supported by international trade? What does digital trade mean for the world's workers? What does digital trade mean for national development in the Global South? What does international cooperation on digital trade hold for technology R&D for digital technologies?

Relevance to Theme: The governance of data is increasingly affected by trade policies. These include national and international rules on the international flow of digital goods and services, digital tax policies, and privacy adequacy decisions. This session will discuss the implications of these national and international rules for data governance across jurisdictions.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In the recent years, modern trade agreements might have been considered to regulate issues that would be better left to International fora discretion. Digital trade policy reflects and also contributes to the shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the Internet's continued evolution. Trade negotiations often produce rules for Internet Governance or preserve adequate policy space for governments. Unfortunately, such discussions are driven by state-to-state dynamics and often lack transparency, in contrast to a multistakeholder model of Internet Governance. Therefore, this present session seeks to foster a conversation between stakeholders about recent developments in the digital trade area.

Format: Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: This present submission, as explained above, aims to discuss the subject of digital trade as well, policy development processes dedicated to this area and its direct impacts on society. In order to enable a fair and open discussion around practices and problems, the session moderator will frame the discussion with brief introductory remarks on the need for multistakeholder input into policy development processes ongoing in governance fora that impact the Internet, such as G20, OECD, and WTO. After the initial remarks, the panelists discussion will be divided into three parts: (a) Unpacking discussions and development of digital trade norms and policies, (b) Unpacking the societal impacts of digital trade and (c) Multistakeholder collaboration, the only way forward; followed each by a Q&A session. The proposed dynamics will allow stakeholders/panelists to firstly dive into the development of trade norms and their relation to national governments, internet taxation, the role played by international trade institutions and so on. On its second part, the session will be dedicated to the impacts posed to society by digital trade practices. For that topics such as labor, Human Rights in the Digital age and development will be addressed by speakers. Lastly, in order to come up with a policy advice document, we will ask the speakers one question: What multi-stakeholder policy advice should be taken into consideration in the formulation of digital trade norms and agreements.

Proposed agenda:

Introduction (5 minutes)

Moderator will frame the discussion with brief introductory remarks on the need for multistakeholder input into policy development processes ongoing in trade governance fora that impact the Internet, particularly the G20, OECD, and WTO.

Part I: Unpacking discussions and development of digital trade norms and policies (15 minutes)

Audience Q&A (10 minutes)

Relation to national governments, taxation

Relation to larger globalization and international trade institutions

Relation to geopolitical tensions in technology development

Address steps are being taken to see human rights supported by international trade

Part II: Unpacking the societal impacts of digital trade (15 minutes):

Audience Q&A (10 minutes)

Impact on development

Impact on labor (address how digital trade mean for world's workers)

Human rights impacts

Address national developments in the global south

Part III: Multistakeholder collaboration, the only way forward (15 minutes)

Audience Q&A (15 minutes)

What multi-stakeholder policy advice should be taken into consideration in the formulation of digital trade norms and agreements?

Closing Remarks

Expected Outcomes: The session will foster a multistakeholder dialogue on the developments in and impacts of digital trade. These insights from the session will be captured in an output document drafted by the session organizers and interested attendees (an invitation will be made during the session). The document will assemble policy advice for digital trade policymaking fora on multi-stakeholder principles and values that should be taken into consideration in the formulation of digital trade policies. This document will be shared directly with the relevant fora and made available to the MAG.

Discussion Facilitation:

In order to enable a fair and open discussion around practices and problems, the session moderator will frame the discussion with brief introductory remarks, after that, the proposed session will be divided into three parts of speakers interventions followed by a Q&A in order to allow audience to bring their views and inputs to the session. Another important factor to encourage interaction was the selected session format - Round Table - U-shape. By seating both audience and panelists at the same table, we believe this will allow us to have a more frank and open conversation on the proposed subject.

Online Participation:

Both online and onsite moderators will work together on ensuring that remote participation is also welcomed to this session and remote questions will have priority at the Q&A moments, as we plan to have the discussion promoted at the online participation tool as the 6th panelist.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2019 WS #384 Security and quality of information

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Cross border data
Data privacy & protection
Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Feng Guo, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Dr Jovan Kurbalija, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Patrick Penninckx, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Policy Question(s):

- International mechanisms for the protection of personal data on the example of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Individuals in the automated processing of personal data.
- Cross-border data flows.
- Formation of positive content.
- Protect young people and children in a virtual environment.
- Initiatives, alliances.
- The role and responsibility of cross-border corporations in data protection.

Relevance to Theme: Data and information in a broad sense and personal data, in particular, become an invaluable commodity for the digital economy, the basis of technological progress and at the same time for manipulation of consciousness, disinformation, criminal manifestations in relation to the data itself. Users shall be entitled to manage their private space on the Internet on their own, without being subject to imposition of information and influence on their information field. A voluntary, clearly expressed, informed and unequivocal consent of the data subject shall be requested at any stage of data processing.

Multistakeholder community's role should be active in creating legal and public filters to prevent any illegal, harmful and toxic information from entering the Internet, especially for unprotected children. They shall enhance the protection of children on the Internet, take legislative and other measures needed to counteract pornography, pedophilia and violence against children, and create alliances for this purpose.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Multistakeholder community should establish trustworthy data protection mechanisms at all levels. Especially unprotected groups, risk groups - young people and children. The quality and accuracy of information becomes a guarantee of trust to states and the world community as a whole. Transnational corporations, operators and other multistakeholder community representatives should be able to independently identify illegal content on the Internet and promptly remove it from all resources. Such measures and more proposals from speakers and participants are to be discussed at the workshop as the follow-up of the session on data governance within RIGF On * April in Moscow.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description: Description:

Data and information in a broad sense and personal data, in particular, become an invaluable commodity for the digital economy, the basis of technological progress and at the same time for manipulation of consciousness, disinformation, criminal manifestations in relation to the data itself. States and international organizations should establish trustworthy data protection mechanisms at all levels. Especially unprotected groups, risk groups - young people and children. The quality and accuracy of information becomes a guarantee of trust to states and the world community as a whole.

Issues for discussion:

International mechanisms for the protection of personal data on the example of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Individuals in the automated processing of personal data. Cross-border data flows.

Formation of positive content. Protect young people and children in a virtual environment. Initiatives, alliances.

The role and responsibility of cross-border corporations in data protection.

Expected Outcomes: A roadmap or an action plan for multistakeholder community to call upon all sides and act to start resolving the discussed issues.

Discussion Facilitation:

Session is planned to start with a brief policy review by the speakers (20 min). Then moderator will give the floor to all participants in the audience and online, who can share best practices and ideas for further implementation (30 min). Then speakers and moderator summarise the discussed measures (30 min). Moderator concludes session with final remarks by speakers (10 min)

Online Participation:

We will provide all online participants to equally participate by asking questions to our speakers and making proposals.

Proposed Additional Tools: Our session will be live broadcasted through the social media networks, as well as text-translated in our social media accounts.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #387 The Case of Improving How Data Serves Developing Countries

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Cross border data

Data driven economy

Data protection

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, African Group

Organizer 2: ,

Speaker 1: Ankhi Das, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 2: Andre Laperriere, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 3: Masanobu Katoh, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: Claire Melamed, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: Lal Radhika , Intergovernmental Organization, African Group

Policy Question(s):

Questions: Addressing data gaps; Encouraging data use and strengthening the data ecosystem in the developing countries

Q1: Is data of sufficient quality for use by policy-makers? What action is necessary and by whom to improve the data quality?

Q2: Are there gaps in required data or challenges in accessing it? Where data is missing or incomplete, what methods are used for obtaining better data? Are there any data issues in the developing countries that could be addressed at a systemic level?

Q3: What kind of data regime is needed for the most effective and robust system for the implementation of the SDGs?

Q4: What kind of technology gap that needs to be address in order to enhance the production of quality data? What alignment with national and regional agendas will impact data collection.

Q5: What opportunities exist to further develop the administrative data system with a view to ensuring harmonization, comparability, and quality of data?

Q6: What can be done to solidify the multi-stakeholder approach to achieving and measuring the SDGs, and create new data communities?

Relevance to Theme: The sub-theme provides a multi-stakeholders prospect to continue this discussion, bringing the regional, sub-regional stakeholders together towards finding solutions to address these critical challenges, engaging the existing and emerging opportunities for addressing regional gap, while stirring the region towards marshaling a stakeholders' intervention for a sustainable action within the framework of the overarching theme of this year forum.

Key Areas of Concern:

This workshop will present the situation of data production systems and management at the regional, sub-regional and National levels and presents ideas about opportunities and approaches to filling data gaps.

The session will be organized around three core issues, each of which have a number of objectives:

1. Addressing data gaps

- Present baseline situation for sub-regional capacity to produce SDG indicators and highlight data gaps
- Discuss opportunities to strengthen census and survey regimes
- Discuss opportunities to further develop the “administrative data systems” at national levels in particular
- Present possibilities for using new data/ technology to address identified data gaps, including uses of artificial intelligence, big data analysis, etc.
- To determine how alignment with national and regional agendas will impact data collection and indicator production and reporting, to improve statistical reports for both International organizations, and those entities in the business sector that rely on such reports.

2. Encouraging data use

- Have an open dialogue with key gatherers and suppliers of data information and experienced policy decision makers on how improved data/ statistics can better meet their needs and inform improved policy initiatives
- Identify ways to harness the opportunity of the momentum around data for the SDGs to strengthen the sharing, accessibility and presentation of data
- To raise the profile of data production and use with key stakeholders such as policy-makers and the media to encourage improved evidence-based decision-making.

3. Strengthening the Data Ecosystem

- To solidify the multi-stakeholder approach to achieving and measuring the SDGs, and create new data communities.
- To identify and discuss solutions to major funding/capacity gaps created by increased demand to ensure sustainability.
- Provide an opportunity for country-to-country learning in the SDG indicator production process.
- Ensure high-level political buy in for the Roadmap process
- Capacity building at the institutional and community levels.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In recent times both at regional, sub-regional, national and global levels, extensive discussions and dialogues are happening at all levels of engagement and development to harmonise data production system in the developing countries. The key objective of this data governance programs was to best understand the relevance of data and data roadmap processes using a whole of multi-stakeholder approach to harness the data revolution for sustainable development in the developing countries. This process is defined based on regional, sub-regional and national priorities, in line with national development policies to bring together key stakeholders across sectors, to address the key issues, challenges and opportunities in regards to the SDGs that supports defining a path forward. The monitoring requirements of the national, regional, sub-regional and global development agenda place considerably increased demand on the national statistical systems (NSS) to provide a wide range of data many of which are not readily available. Significant amount of discussion is required to heighten the appreciation of the data producing institutions of the need to generate the requisite information and undertake the necessary programmes to bridge the data gaps within the sub-region.

Three of the key proposed frameworks that will dominated the discussions include:

1. Data producers will be clear about their responsibilities with regard to data production for the SDGs in the short, medium and long-term. The objective is also to engage with non-state actors in this regard as part of a broader ecosystem for data.
2. Data users will be facilitated in finding information and will have fora where they can also interact with the data producer community.

3. National Statistical System (NSS) will have a clearer picture of resource availability for its activities and ways to manage coordination.

Apart from key thematic data gaps in the developing countries, there are a number of issues that must be addressed across all areas in order to produce the type of quality, nuanced, and timely data required by the SDGs.

The cross-cutting issue of data disaggregation Underpinned by the commitment to Leave No One Behind, the Inter Agency Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goals has stated that “indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Statistics”.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: In September 2015, the United Nations’ 193 member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals. The SDGs build on but move significantly and substantially beyond the 2000–2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Whereas the MDGs comprised eight largely social goals, the SDGs cut across the three pillars of sustainable development: social, economic, and environmental. The 17 SDGs are broken down into 169 concrete targets, and the international official statistics community has identified 232 indicators¹ to measure progress. A major principle and commitment underlying the 2030 Agenda is to “leave no one behind.”

Developing and adopting the goals, and the related implementation and monitoring agenda that governments are starting to address, has increased awareness of the huge demands for data, both to provide the raw material for the monitoring framework and also as an essential part of the infrastructure for delivering the goals. The expectations of governments are high and rising, and running an effective health or education service, understanding how to raise agricultural productivity, or how to incentivize investment in new industries all require huge amounts of data for governments and other stakeholders to make effective decisions and implement good policy.

One of the most critical conditions for the realization of the ambitions expressed in the 2030 Agenda will be the more effective and efficient use of dynamic and disaggregated data for improved decision-making, service delivery, citizen empowerment, entrepreneurship, competitiveness, and innovation to help achieve and monitor the SDGs and their targets.

This increase in demand has come together with a huge increase in supply, driven by new technologies and methods of data production and collection. There is a transformative ‘data revolution’ under way, by means of which in response to both the increase in demand for data and new opportunities for how these data can be sourced, distributed and used.

In order to provide the information that will be required by the global framework, a robust data production and tracking systems will need to be built in every country so that achievements at the national and local levels can be assessed and fed into the wider global framework.

Expected Outcomes: 1. Identify opportunities and lessons learned that would support the alignment of SDGs with individual nation development priorities. (examples could be to work with such groups as OAS

2. Identify key data and technology gaps including priorities and opportunities that can help advance the achievement of the SDGs

3. Better understand the developing data ecosystem in the sub-region including data producers and users across sectors and how to begin creating data communities on sectoral and crosscutting issues.

4. Identify opportunities for aligning national open data programs with the SDGs

5. Identify key issues on funding, resources and capacity to complete the development of the roadmap

6. A draft overview of issues, priorities and commitments that support data roadmap processes for sustainable development moving forward.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be structured around three core segments with specific policy questions that examine the respective topic, plus a concluding wrap-up session:

- Session introduction, Orientation to Session Format, Key Note and Presentation:
- Segment 1 Addressing data gaps and encouraging data use
- Segment 2 Strengthening the Data Ecosystem in the developing countries
- Q&A, In-room and remote audience
- Conclusion and wrap-up

There will be an initial presentation to give a clear understanding of the situation followed by the three segments. (a) Addressing data gaps and Encouraging Data use (b) Strengthening the Data Ecosystem. Speakers of the two segments will be invited on a panel with 6 minutes each to response to identified policy questions, and other key points. Followed by 15-20 minutes of questions from online and in situ participants. To speed up the engagement with participants and remote participants, a unique approach will be used to gather questions in writing /text from both in the room and remote participants, to speed the ability to address the questions. The questions will be read out alongside Q&A for the speakers to respond to the questions.

Online Participation:

To speed up the engagement with participants and remote participants, a unique approach will be used to gather questions in writing /text from both in the room and remote participants, to speed the ability to address the questions. The questions will be read out alongside Q&A for the speakers to respond to the questions.

Proposed Additional Tools: I will be using facebook and twitter alongside the official remote participation platform

SDGs:

- GOAL 1: No Poverty
- GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
- GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
- GOAL 4: Quality Education
- GOAL 5: Gender Equality
- GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
- GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
- GOAL 13: Climate Action
- GOAL 14: Life Below Water
- GOAL 15: Life on Land
- GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Background Paper

IGF 2019 WS #394 Making National Laws Good for Internet Governance 2.0

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data privacy & protection

Human Rights

Internet Ethics & Regulations

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: [Agustina Del Campo](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Gayatri Khandhadai](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Jessica Dheere](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

How are the evolution and proliferation of national laws governing the internet affecting the concept of multistakeholder Internet governance and the protection of the core values of the internet nationally, regionally, and globally?

Relevance to Theme: The proposed discussion builds directly onto the IGF 2018 panel discussion “Making National Laws Good for Internet Governance”. Among the main conclusions from that panel were the need to revise at least two things: 1) How are the relationships between companies and governments affecting human rights online? and 2) How is speed affecting quality in national and international legislation? In this session, we will add to the agenda a discussion about extraterritorial effects of new laws and decisions, including recent court cases involving companies, (such as Equustek), and how these laws travel from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Relevance to Internet Governance: During 2018 several scandals and news impacted the digital world and unleashed a series of very reactive policy-making worldwide. Internet companies have also shifted their approach towards legislation and have launched different and sometimes contradictory proposals as to what national/regional/global legislation should look like. Other initiatives complement the regulatory approach adding complexities to the existing landscape. ¿How has the discussion of laws and bills evolved with respect to last year's session? ¿How are the existing legal frameworks being implemented and how are they impacting internet governance?

The convening organizations share an interest and several projects intended to map and track legislation in different regions across the globe. Research conducted by CELE, SMEX and APC on legislation affecting human rights online includes Latin America, Africa, Eurasia, and the Arab League as well as Cambodia, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Thailand.

CELE is a regional research center based in Buenos Aires, Argentina, working particularly in Latin America. SMEX is a regional organization based in Lebanon and has initiated a partnership of six organizations to launch the CYRILLA Collaborative on global digital rights law. APC is a global organization with staff in different regions and continents.

Format:

Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description: “Making National Laws Good for Internet Governance 2.0: Evolution of Legislation Worldwide”

Regulation of the internet is on the rise worldwide. Legislation, public policy, judicial decisions and private rules under a structure of self-regulation, are piling up to create a growing body of rules and standards. Navigating this structure is becoming increasingly complex. Understanding the Internet's legislative evolution in national congresses is fundamental for the protection and defense of fundamental human rights and provides insight into what the future of Internet will look like. This panel is the 2.0 version of IGF 2018 panel "Making National Laws Good for Internet Governance". Our panel intends to continue to engage multistakeholder actors to think about legislative developments aimed to governing the Internet around the world; what they mean for local and global governance; what lessons learned may emerge for addressing some of the most pressing challenges while protecting the virtues of an open and free internet worldwide.

This workshop will aim at identifying milestones achieved in legislation over 2018 in different countries and regions; draw lessons learnt and attempt to evaluate how many of the proposals and laws that were launched prior are being implemented and what they impact on the whole ecosystem may be.

The workshop will also attempt to evaluate and track whether the conclusions reached in 2018 remain relevant in 2019; i.e. how are laws and bills being developed? Were there efforts to address the reactivity versus proactivity of Congresses in different regions? Are there new or different topics being targeted for regulation that may have been unforeseen in 2018? Do we see a greater integration of user rights and human rights in legislation?

These are triggering questions that will be addressed in this round table composed of a group of experts from multiple stakeholders.

The roundtable will begin with a 30-minute summary of some of the most recent laws passed as well as the implementation status of the most significant legislative initiatives of 2018 (including GDPR, the recent Australian law on violent content, Fiji's online safety Act, Singapore's Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act, debate about privacy law in the US) to govern the Internet in national contexts with a brief analysis of their effects, both internal and external. The roundtable will focus on identifying and addressing similarities and differences in approaching the development of Internet legislation in a variety of contexts around the world. However, the central point of the round table is to address how Internet governance is increasingly regulated at the national level through national legislation and jurisprudence and how the legislation evolves from one year to the next. In turn, during the next 60 minutes we consider several of the following questions, undoubtedly necessary to consider the impact of these regulations:

- + How has the legislation evolved from one year to the next, particularly vis a vis established global human and civil rights standards?

- + Have these laws made the internet more predictable, safer for women and vulnerable groups?

Walk-in participants will be encouraged to share their experiences and lessons learned during the discussion. The final 10 minutes will be devoted to summarizing the discussion and proposing next steps. All interventions and proposed next steps will be summarized in an outcome document by the rapporteur by the end of the session and circulated to roundtable participants

Expected Outcomes: This workshop will aim at identifying milestones achieved in legislation over 2018 in different countries and regions; draw lessons learnt and attempt to evaluate how many of the proposals and laws that were launched prior are being implemented and what they impact on the whole ecosystem may be.

Discussion Facilitation:

Walk-in participants will be encouraged to share their experiences and lessons learned during the discussion. The final 10 minutes will be devoted to summarizing the discussion and proposing next steps. All interventions and proposed next steps will be summarized in an outcome document by the rapporteur by the end of the session and circulated to roundtable participants

Online Participation:

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2019 WS #396 Broken by Design: Reforming Online Advertising

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data driven economy

Data privacy & protection

Surveillance Capitalism

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Don Marti, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Rory Sutherland, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Eamon Pritchard, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: Aram Zucker-Scharff, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: Julie Bilby, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 6: Catherine Armitage, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

Reform of ad-driven business online: What's the appropriate form of regulation to protect users' rights and not stifle innovation? Should there be regulation on how websites handle opt-outs and objections to data processing?

Cross-border data processing: How do we mitigate differing data governance models, e.g. how should sites handle user data when some users are in a consent-based jurisdiction and others are in an opt-out jurisdiction?

Role of technology: How can we incentivise privacy-protecting technologies and new business models without disrupting online services?

Relevance to Theme: It's not news anymore that data is the prime currency of today's web, who collects it, who has access, who controls it, who capitalises on it, has come to define much of our interactions online -- and in large part this is driven by an increasingly personalised ad ecosystem. This mustn't be the case. And in this session, we want to lay out potential paths to governing our data in less intrusive and more rights-respecting manners.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session tackles one of the most critical questions of Internet Governance -- which business models are out there that do not build on harvesting and selling huge amounts of personal data? If we want to think through and develop alternatives to the currently dominant ad business, we need all stakeholders on board because all of us are affected and the solution won't be easy, we need to look at network infrastructures, regulations, user control, and business incentives. That's what we will discuss in this session.

Format:

Debate - Classroom - 90 Min

Description: Advertising is the dominant business model online today – and it has allowed a plethora of platforms, services, and publishers to operate without direct payment from end users. However, there is clearly a crisis of trust among these end users, driving skepticism of advertising, annoyance, and a sharp increase in adoption of content blockers. Ad fraud, adtech centralization, and bad practices like cryptojacking and pervasive tracking have made the web a difficult – and even hostile – environment for users and publishers alike. While advertising is not the only contributing factor, it is clear that the status quo is crumbling. This workshop will bring together stakeholders from across the online ecosystem to examine the role that ethics, policy, and technology play in increasing online trust, improving end user experience, and bolstering sustainable economic models for the web.

Expected Outcomes: Participants will have the opportunity to join the rarest group on the Internet: the advertising optimists. We'll learn how advertising doesn't have to be just a low-value, creepy intrusion on the web, but a way to sustain news and cultural work the way that print advertising did.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interactive discussions when an opportunity for education is identified. This section will need to be further developed

Online Participation:

This section will need to be further developed

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

IGF 2019 WS #399 Talking ethics, writing laws and what's left for us and AI

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning

Internet Ethics & Regulations

Users rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Anna Bacciarelli, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Nuria Oliver, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Malavika Jayaram, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 4: Max Senges, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

In 2019 artificial intelligence is still a buzzword, providing the opportunity to have policy debates around the societal and individual harms and benefits of automated decision making, big data, machine learning and robots under the same umbrella term, depending on the agenda and taste of the given event organiser.

While all these conversation about Artificial Intelligence with a capital A and I are painfully stuck in between voluntary ethics guidelines, sandboxing for innovation, and calls for the application of human rights frameworks, the application of AI systems is being written into laws.

Instead of generally comparing the most prevalent policy tools on the table that are being characterised as frameworks for artificial intelligence (eg. ethics guidelines, impact assessments, regulations) we will pick one very specific and well-defined AI related situation/decision/case and we will see what answer or solution those different policy tools would give to that problem.

The three policy tools that we will consider using as a framework:

An ethics guidelines: On Monday 8 April, the European Commission's High Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence (HLEG) published its "Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI". The concept of trustworthy AI is introduced and defined by the Guidelines as a voluntary framework to achieve legal, ethical, and robust AI. Alternatively, we would pick an ethics guidelines developed by a private sector actor.

AI Now's algorithmic impact assessment model

A human rights based, normative framework: we believe that by the time of the event the Council of Europe will have released a draft framework relevant to AI

Relevance to Theme: The policy questions we plan to discuss during these sessions are relevant for this theme on multiple levels. First, we will explore ethical, legal and regulatory approaches to an emerging technology. Second, through this method, we will see the difference between the local, regional and international governance models on a topic that is very closely tied to data. Finally, the session will contribute to the narrative of this theme because we will go beyond just discussing these policy options. We aspire to assess them based on the solutions they provide and see if they are sufficient, adequate and desired from the perspective of the outcome.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Artificial intelligence has been one of the most prominent topic subject to policy debates, self-regulatory initiatives, technical research and innovation, and public debate in the past few years. Practically all stakeholders involved in internet governance are working on principles, norms, rules, decisions around AI systems.

Format:

Other - 90 Min

Format description: Micro-multistakeholder community debate

Description: We developed a format last year that worked really well. Based on the lessons learned, I adapted the format a bit for this year's session as follows:

Introduction [10mins]:

- session organisers
- objectives and framing (but no presentation or speech)
- explaining the format and the AI problem/case

Small group discussions [30mins]:

- we will break into three groups, one per policy tool
- based on our outreach we hope to have relevant experts in the room but we also want to make sure that newcomers to the topic can enjoy the session as well
- the "speakers" will be the small group leaders
- we ask each group to pick someone who will report back - this person ideally is not the group leader so we have different people getting the chance to be active

Debate / Reporting back from small groups (3x10min)

- each group presents how their policy tools answers or solves the problem at hand

Outcome/conclusion: (10-20mins)

- based on the reporting back we'll make a vote in the room about which solution they found the most

suitable to the problem.

Expected Outcomes: The expected outcome is to go one level deeper than just discussing the usual differences of ethics and human rights, voluntary, self-regulatory and regulatory approaches but to look at a practical case to see if and how they reach to a different conclusion.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session description gives a detailed explanation about the format. In addition to this participatory and inclusive format we will make sure to have a preparatory call with our group leaders to discuss facilitation in the small groups to ensure that many people gets the opportunity to contribute. The debate and reporting back will be facilitated by the organisers.

Online Participation:

We're not planning to use the online tool because it didn't work well last year. Due to the small group discussions it was not technically possible to allow actual interaction between online participants and the room.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will publish our "case study" on twitter and ask for feedback there.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #405 Shared Digital Europe - new vision for digital policymaking

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Digital sovereignty](#)

[Human Rights](#)

[Internet Ethics & Regulations](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Mariana Valente](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Aleksander Tarkowski](#), Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 3: [Sophie Bloemen](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Paul Keller](#), Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

How to create a high-level policy vision and framework that allows for inclusive and sustainable policy growth?

Can digital policy frameworks and strategies focus only on market issues and economic growth, or are more broad visions necessary?

What would a society-centric approach to digital policymaking look like? Does it differ from the human-centric approach, which is gaining popularity today?

How to balance market-focused policies with those that aim to shape the broader impact of digital

technologies? Is a hybrid model for such policies possible?

How to create a policy framework that supports public interest and user rights?

Relevance to Theme: Our session will concern the issue of digital inclusion in the broadest possible sense. We will present a new vision and policy framework for digital policy developed in Europe as an alternative to the incumbent vision of the Digital Single Market (DSM). Our vision of Shared Digital Europe is based on a critique of the DSM model as being too focused on market growth and economic aspects of the digital, and thus losing focus on a broader range of social issues. We see our alternative vision as providing a more inclusive and sustainable basis for digital policy - both in Europe and beyond.

Our proposed model is, therefore, an example of more inclusive Internet governance - one that creates a frame that meaningfully engages not just business actors, but all other stakeholders. It raises issues of participation and inclusion in the policy process, and representation of all stakeholders living in societies affected by digital technologies.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Our session will concern a new policy frame that has been developed in an effort to find solutions to a range of challenges with digital policy and regulation. We believe that a new frame can guide policymakers and civil society organisations involved with digital policymaking in the direction of a more equitable and democratic digital environment, where basic liberties and rights are protected, where strong public institutions function in the public interest, and where people have a say in how their digital environment functions. As such, the theme of our workshop relates directly to the issue of Internet Governance, by presenting a set of high-level principles that should guide more equitable and sustainable digital policymaking.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 60 Min

Description: The goal of our session is to present an alternative vision for digital policymaking developed in Europe, called Shared Digital Europe, to elaborate it, and obtain feedback on its applicability in other regions of the world and for global Internet Governance.

The Shared Digital Europe vision and policy frame has been developed in an effort to find solutions to a range of challenges with digital policy and regulation. It is a collective effort of a group of European stakeholders, coming mainly from civil society organisations, public institutions and civic think tanks. We believe that a new frame can guide policymakers and civil society organisations involved with digital policymaking in the direction of a more equitable and democratic digital environment, where basic liberties and rights are protected, where strong public institutions function in the public interest, and where people have a say in how their digital environment functions. The frame is a response to a range of challenges, including: lack of control of (personal) data, marginalisation of public institutions and non-market actors, monopolisation of the Internet by large corporations, deterioration of online public debate, or lack of democratic oversight over the digital space.

The frame has been developed in order to more strongly embrace democratic values and to strive for equity and social justice. We need an understanding of the digital space that takes into account that it is a hybrid space, both a market as well as a public space where the commons can also thrive. To this end, the frame is built around four core principles: Enabling Self-Determination, Cultivating the Commons, Decentralising Infrastructure and Empowering Public Institutions.

During the session, after a short initial presentation (maximum 10 minutes) of the Shared Digital Europe framework (supported by handouts with brief overview of the frame), we will organize breakout group conversations. Each of the breakout groups will focus on one of the four above mentioned principles. During the breakout discussions, we want to map potential key policy interventions that could be made to secure a given principle. Results of discussions in each breakout group will be captured, and then transformed into a policy brief that summarises the debate. In addition, each breakout group will be asked whether this policy vision, developed by a range of European stakeholders, is applicable also in other regions, or to global Internet Governance.

The session will end with a short feedback round, followed by final remarks from the rapporteur.

Expected Outcomes: We expect following outcomes from our session:

Opportunity to present and obtain feedback on our vision and policy framework for Shared Digital Europe
Feedback on the applicability of the framework and its principles to digital policymaking in other regions and in global Internet Governance

Engagement of stakeholders from other sectors with this vision developed and stewarded by civil society actors

Scoping of specific policy recommendations for each of the four principles of the framework

We plan to share the outcomes of the session in the form of a short policy brief that will be published on the Shared Digital Europe website.

Discussion Facilitation:

We have chosen the Breakout Sessions formula in order to support a range of deeper conversations among workshop participants. The conversations will be divided using the four principles of the Shared Digital Europe framework - one conversation per principle. Each conversation will be facilitated by one of the organizers or speakers, serving as moderator. If sufficient people are present online, we will aim to engage them in an online conversation on the issue. Finally, we will use a canvas-type handout to collect insight from each breakout conversation and present it in the short, final feedback round.

Online Participation:

We will make sure that statements and feedback from online participants will receive equal attention as on-site interventions. Our Online Moderator will work with the Onsite Moderator to ensure that the online voices are represented throughout the session. Additionally, we will promote the session beforehand through social media (Twitter in particular) and aim to solicit responses to main questions also through these channel. These will be shared during the session as well.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #412 AI Readiness for the SDGs

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: [RAYMOND OKWUDIRI ONUOHA](#), Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 2: [Donggi Lee](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: [Gero Nagel](#), Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 4: [Laurent Elder](#), Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 5: [Rasha Abdulla](#), Civil Society, African Group

Policy Question(s):

What does readiness to use AI to implement the SDGs look like? What would it require? What societal, political, economic and capacity structures would need to be in place to effectively work towards the SDGs?

What are the opportunities that could help catalyse AI usage for achieving the SDGs?

What are the bottlenecks or challenges as well as obstacles to using AI to achieve the SDGs?

How can we measure and quantify potential progress in using AI to achieve the SDGs?

How can we identify and quantify potential harms caused to the SDGs by AI?

What about the ecosystem of Big Data and IoT that AI exists within? How can big data and the internet of things create an enabling environment for the SDGs. How can we make sure that relevant and useful data is collected? How can IoT be used to expand access to ICTs as well as to collect useful data.

Relevance to Theme: Artificial Intelligence can provide opportunities for digital inclusion as well as amplify digital exclusion. AI, through its ability to assist with decision-making is likely to affect the SDGs both in positive and negative ways. AI can augment opportunities for the management of health, delivery of government services, education agriculture and business. Whether AI contributes to inclusion or exclusion will require a conscious effort to understand the ecosystem in which it exists, the social justice impacts of AI, and the capacity to beneficially implement AI.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Artificial Intelligence a group technologies that will require governance, as well as inform governance and decision-making from the local to international levels. There are many norms and principles for AI ethics proposed by Civil Society Groups and the Private Sector as well as AI Policies of Governments, but there are few governance frameworks for AI. The GDPR does provide some frameworks for the processing of personal information by AIs and the "right to explanation" but there are very few actual governance frameworks for AI.

How can AI be governed so as to help best attain the SDGs?

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 60 Min

Description: Part 1: Introduction to the topic (10 minutes): The "panelists" will be introduced, and each panelist will be responsible for facilitating discussion in their respective groups.

Part 2: Breakaway group discussion (30 minutes):

Each breakaway groups will be assigned a different country to come up with an AI Readiness Strategy for their particular country, accompanied by a set of policy recommendations.

We will the breakaway into groups with each group coming up with a readiness strategy to use AI to implement the SDGs.

Each group will discuss what the societal, political, economic, and capacity aspects of an AI Readiness strategy would require in their assigned country, and will also be asked to explore potential bottlenecks or challenges and obstacles to using AI to achieve the SDGs. At the same time, they will investigate how potential progress as well as harms may be quantified and mitigated. Each group will come up with an AI readiness strategy for their assigned country as well as a set of policy recommendations.

Panelists discussion and participation will be augmented by audience and remote participation, and making use of online editing and Twitter hashtags.

There will be one or two breakaway groups of internet participants, they will make use of collaborative editing pads for coming up with their strategies and policy recommendations. Twitter and the RP software will be used for the internet group to communicate with each other.

Part 3: Group report back (20 minutes):

Each group will report back on their AI Readiness strategy and policy recommendations

Part 4: Wrap up: Panelists will respond to the inputs from the groups.

Expected Outcomes: - The outputs of the breakaway groups will be implemented into the final session report. This aims to increase audience participation and contribution to the IGF.

The session aims more generally to:

- Developmenta roadmap towards using AI to implement the SDGs.
- Indentify challenges and opportunities to using AI to achieve the SDGs.
- Quantify harms and benefits of using AI to achieve the SDGs
- Broaden participation in the IGF through the use of different online platforms
- Identify best practices in using AI to achieve the SDGs

Discussion Facilitation:

- Breakaway groups facilitate interaction fare better than panel discussions. We hope to add to interaction at the IGF through this format.
- Using the hashtag #AI4SDGs to facilitate discussion of the workshop on Twitter before and after the event.
- Through “crowdsourcing” a call for ideas towards using AI to implement the SDGs. We will do this with the collaborative editing pads (<https://pads.riseup.net>).

Online Participation:

The remote participation can be a bit tricky with breakaway groups. We hope to network with remote hubs before the event, possibly there can be breakaway groups at the remote hubs.

There will be one or two breakaway groups of internet participants, they will make use of collaborative editing pads for coming up with their strategies and policy recommendations. Twitter and the RP software will be used for the internet group to communicate with each other.

Proposed Additional Tools: - Breakaway group format

- Twitter
- Collaborative editing (pads.riseup.net)
- Networking with remote hubs

SDGs:

- GOAL 4: Quality Education
- GOAL 5: Gender Equality
- GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
- GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Reference Document](#)

Theme: Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning
Economic Development
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Bruna Santos , Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: Desh Deepak Dwivedi, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Aaranson Susan , Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 4: Franz von Weizsaecker, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

- Ethical, legal and regulatory dimensions for Artificial Intelligence: Is it possible to conciliate the development of this technology with the creation of ethical criteria? What can we learn from the strategies created by some countries? Do these strategies contribute to a digital human-centric economy?

- Reducing the Digital Divide and the Data Concentration: How can the Global South countries use the development of A.I. to reduce the digital divide and to increase their economic competitiveness? To what extent can the strategies for development A.I. facilitate common approaches and interoperability of data protection frameworks, and also facilitate international trade and cooperation?

Relevance to Theme: This proposal aims to discuss the strategies for the development of "Artificial Intelligence" that have been adopted by several countries, considering relevant aspects of Data Governance.

There is a race around the development of A.I. Several countries, such as China, USA, Germany, France etc., are creating strategies to develop A.I., which funnel money into education, research, and development to kick-start this technology. Certainly, becoming a leader in A.I. will define positions that each country will exercise in the new geo-economy.

Most of these strategies, however, are thought from a military perspective. Therefore, we must discuss how to establish criteria and principles to promote the development of a human-centric AI, based on ethical values, transparency and accountability criteria that guarantee freedom of expression, protection of personal data, gender equality, racial diversity, as well as dealing with issues such as the future of work. The AI can empower the civil society and organizations.

In addition, in the context of the new geo-economics relations, there is a concern that the countries of the Global South could follow this race, to avoid the technological dependence and to promote the reduction of the digital divide. Thus, this panel also proposes to promote this theme among the Global South community.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The proposal of this panel is extremely relevant for Internet Governance, since it intends to analyze and discuss, concretely, the strategies that have been adopted by several countries for the development of Artificial Intelligence. By doing it, we can also help and lead the political efforts to use the power of AI to create a safer and egalitarian society.

On the one hand, this discussion involves issues such as data governance, promotion of ethical values, protection of human rights etc. On the other hand, it also involves geo-economic issues.

If our intention is to bring people to the center of the future of digital economy, we have to discuss how the strategies that countries are creating for the development of A.I. could be better suited to this objective. The

IGF would be an opportunity to gather the multistakeholders for this important debate.

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: In order to properly introduce these perspectives, each speaker will have 10 or 15 minutes to make an initial statement during the appropriate phase of the agenda. Planned interventions from the audience are designed to happen after each of the discussion sections and will be conceded at time in order to permit fruitful exchanges between onsite audience and speakers.

The proposed speakers are youth leaders in the IG ecosystem and come from a range of stakeholder groups – government, private sector, and civil society.

Introduction (5 minutes)

Part I: Impacts of A.I in the world economy (15 minutes)

Part II: A.I Strategies around the world (10 minutes)

Debate (15 minutes)

Part III: The role of the Global South in the A.I economy race(15 minutes)

Part IV: A.I from a human rights perspective (10 minutes)

Debate (15 minutes)

Part V: Closing (5 minutes)

Expected Outcomes: The main objective of this session is to work on important issues of Internet Governance and the intersection with the Digital Economy.

In addition, a short report and videos on this panel will be produced to disseminate the issues discussed among members of the community and beyond.

The objective of this session is to analyze and discuss the socio-economic impacts of the Cognitive Computing Era, especially in the Global South, and disseminate these issues through content accessible to people outside of Internet Governance community.

Discussion Facilitation:

The structure of this roundtable is intended to foster an inclusive conversation and promote constructive exchanges between discussants and other round table participants. In order to promote an informal discussion on the proposed topics between onsite and online audience and to allow interventions, online participation will be facilitated. The workshop will be divided into five parts. The audience will be invited to intervene at any time, but there will also be specific debate moments.

- The opportunity for Q&A will also extend to remote participants, who will be given the opportunity to ask questions through the dedicated online forum.
- All of the session organizers have abundant experience managing remote participation in the Youth Observatory and ISOC context and will have no trouble facilitating remote participation.
- In addition to the aforementioned fora, we will also promote a dedicated hashtag so that the panelists, audience members, and online participants can discuss the issues raised in real time on a more widely accessible medium.
- A collaborative document will gather these records of comments and questions during and after the workshop, to be later integrated into the report. A variety of media can also serve as background material for this debate, based on previous workshops. Remote participation tools will ensure an inclusive, accessible, and global audience both via the IGF online participation tools and Youth Observatory online discussion forums.

Online Participation:

The opportunity for Q&A will also extend to remote participants, who will be given the opportunity to ask questions through the dedicated online forum.

Proposed Additional Tools: We will also promote a dedicated hashtag so that the panelists, audience members, and online participants can discuss the issues raised in real time on a more widely accessible medium.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #418 Digital colonisation and artificial intelligence

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning](#)

[Data driven economy](#)

[Surveillance Capitalism](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: [J. Carlos Lara](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Lorena Jaume-Palasi](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Sunil Abraham](#), Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

What kind of difficulties are faced by governments used to purchasing working technologies from industrial countries? What kind of power can affected populations effectively exercise against harmful AI? Is data ownership, data protection, or state-lead economic development the key to compete in a global AI landscape? Can developing countries counter the negative effects of the arrival of AI technologies developed elsewhere? What kind of guidelines should developing countries follow to both foster technology and fundamental rights?

Relevance to Theme: Increasingly, structures of economic power are achieving global scale, while also increasingly relying on personal information. This transnational creation of market power is not necessarily tied to national borders, as international data transfers are a key component of the success of data-intensive industries, mostly based in first world countries or as powerhouses in China. This leaves out billions of people not only at a decision-making stage, but in the fundamentals of the global economic system: the information required from each citizen or community.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The internet is the main conduit for data processing at a global scale, with digital inclusion efforts becoming the source of further data generation points and hitherto untapped data markets. To the extent that internet governance bodies can determine the way in which all internet stakeholders conduct their behaviour, both in technical and political terms, and what regulatory measures they will face, this is the right venue for this discussion.

Format: Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description: Artificial intelligence is not only a reality, but a trendy subject of study in much of the world, and a concern for human rights advocates. A large part of the efforts by academics, social scientists and civil society in the last several years has attempted to reach an ideal set of principles to govern AI, including conditions of transparency and accountability. Simultaneously, many stakeholders are trying not to stifle the ongoing development of machine learning and automated decision-making systems, under the notion that they are a key component of the present and future economy in the digital age. But for all of the lecturing and posturing, these same systems, as have many other data processing schemes throughout history, have been sold, implemented and imposed on Global South populations, without any of those concerns for balance taking its place front and centre. Dazzled by the new, impressed by the possibilities of modernity and participation in the digital age, many governments in developing countries are turning to AI "solutions", as clients of big companies that offer such solutions in search of problems; in parallel, scarce resources are given for local development of AI, without the enriching discussion that has taken place in the north. In a global economy dominated by companies amassing and processing large amounts of information, including personal data from billions of people in the Global South, what kind of concerns are valid for Global South economies? And how can we foster a more inclusive global economy, in terms of innovation, competition, and the respect for human rights and the interests of less powerful communities?

Expected Outcomes: The session aims to place some light on the tension between the existing developments in machine learning and automated decision-making systems in industrial economies, and its counterparts in global south countries. Its ideal outcomes include a better understanding of the issues faced outside the industrialised nations when addressing the acquisition or implementation of AI technologies, and its impacts on the population of developing countries.

Discussion Facilitation:

Each round of comments from the roundtable will be followed by attendant's questions. Moderator will call on a few attendants' for comments if time allows.

Online Participation:

Online moderator will gather comments or enrich questions.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2019 WS #419 Who owns us? Personal Data Rights Today and Tomorrow

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Data privacy & protection
Personal data rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 4: Government, African Group

Organizer 5: ,

Speaker 1: Jane Coffin, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Dr. Francis Kateh, Government, African Group

Speaker 3: Bruna Santos , Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

This workshop will explore new approaches and treatment of trusted data, including the most sensitive data about our own person. Who owns us? How can blockchain, AI, and other new technologies, as well as law and policy changes, provide a more hopeful distributed model and satisfactory proposition for all of us? And especially, develop personal data rights that are protected by technology, law, and practice.

Relevance to Theme: Data governance models have been too limited and too restrictive on how we all would wish our data to be treated. A more explicit, permissions based model for self-sovereign data governance would permit individuals to participate in and profit from their own data - if they chose to do so, and data markets and technologies existed to enable transactions to occur. Enter the blockchain, to make it cheap, easy and fast for our data governance preferences to be clearly stated, and potentially, legally enforced.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The work builds on prior work on prior Internet governance work on shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures. Specifically, we would build on prior work within the framework of the Charter on Internet Rights and Principles developed by the Dynamic Coalition on Internet Rights and Principles of the UN Internet Governance Forum, and other related instruments

Format:

Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description: This workshop will explore new approaches and treatment of distributed, trusted data, including the most sensitive data about our own person. Who owns us? Can blockchain and other new technologies transform this worn debate into a more hopeful distributed model and satisfactory proposition for all of us? This workshop will consider a call to establish our 31st Right, extending from the 30 Rights enumerated in the Twentieth Century in the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

With the GDPR now in force, firms and nations are reviewing their data policies to mitigate risk of incurring substantial penalties. Beyond loss avoidance, many people, insurers, and regulators are weary of repeated scandals as use and abuse of legitimately collected but inappropriately used or protected personal data remains rampant. Do we not have a 21st Century right to our own data?

Expected Outcomes: We expect to share the results of the workshop with stakeholders including interested governments, firms, and civil society organizations worldwide. New law and policy practices for personal data will follow from this workshop.

Discussion Facilitation:

This workshop will explore new approaches and treatment of distributed, trusted data, including the most sensitive data about our own person. Who owns us? Can blockchain and other new technologies transform this worn debate into a more hopeful distributed model and satisfactory proposition for all of us? This workshop will consider a call to establish our 31st Right, extending from the 30 Rights enumerated in the Twentieth Century in the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

With the GDPR now in force, firms and nations are reviewing their data policies to mitigate risk of incurring substantial penalties. Beyond loss avoidance, many people, insurers, and regulators are weary of repeated scandals as use and abuse of legitimately collected but inappropriately used or protected personal data remains rampant. Do we not have a 21st Century right to our own data?

This workshop will consider a call to establish our 31st Right, extending from the 30 Rights enumerated in the Twentieth Century in the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

This would build on prior work within the framework of the Charter on Internet Rights and Principles developed by the Dynamic Coalition on Internet Rights and Principles of the UN Internet Governance Forum, and other related perhaps more binding instruments

This workshop is co-sponsored by:
Internet Governance Caucus (IGC) &
Dynamic Coalition on Internet Rights and Principles (DCIRP) &
Hu-manity.co &
Republic of Liberia

VIII. Content of the Session:

This workshop will explore new approaches and treatment of distributed, trusted data, including the most sensitive data about our own person. Who owns us? Can blockchain and other new technologies transform this worn debate into a more hopeful distributed model and satisfactory proposition for all of us? Do we not have a 21st Century right to our own data?

In this era of digital transformation of nations and firms, should we not expect novel, and valuable, expansion of human rights? If yes, what are some of the other new or updated instruments, and innovative mechanisms which may be desirable? Can blockchain and distributed ledger technology help us collaboratively reach WSIS objectives and UN sustainable development goals? Our human data is being bought and sold in a human data marketplace that is not being respected as our property, Hu-manity.co notes.

This workshop through blockchain actually cuts across all IGF 2018 Themes: Emerging Technologies, Human Rights, Innovation & Economic Issues, Trust & Privacy, Development, Cybersecurity, Digital Inclusion and Accessibility, Technical & Operational Topics, Gender & Youth, Evolution of Internet Governance.

Workshop Format: Panelists considering collaborative governance case study of new (proposed 31st) Human Right; followed by Roundtable debating and refining Recommendations for sustainable, extendable approaches to address UN SDGs. Followed by Respondents Open Mic. Followed by Rapporteurs. Followed by Open Mic Last Call

This Workshop Session is organized as follows:

- Call to Order and introduction of the Session: Session Co-Moderators: 3 minutes {1.5 minutes each]
- Panel: 24 Minutes; 4 minutes X 6 speakers (not all confirmed; could be 5, or 4)
- Roundtable: Real-Time Recommendation; or Not: 18 minutes; 3 minutes X 6 speakers (not all confirmed, could be 3 or 4)
- Respondents Open Mic: 30 minutes: this is intended to engage everyone, whether in the room or remote
- Rapporteurs: 5 minutes: Recommendation Synthesis: The rapporteurs will collaborate and attempt to indicate text that based on workshop discussions, could lead event to come to one, or two Workshop conclusions. OK, maybe 3. They will also be responsible for the submission of the Report.
- FINAL CALL: All workshop participants Open Mic: 10 minutes to Endorse, Object, or Amend the suggested recommendations
 - o Youth participants will be invited to start each of the Open Mic sessions
 - o The Open Mic respondent session segments focus on refining the one, two, or three draft recommendations suggested by the roundtable. These can be further debated in varied social media following the workshop, and shared with relevant BPFs, DCs and CNB.
 - o Geographically and Otherwise Varied Remote Moderators will use chat to keep remote participants aware of the discussion and report on any comments and questions during the Open Mic sessions.

IX. Interventions:

This 90 minute workshop will be structured to give many more voices an opportunity to be included in the dialog, by combining a 24 Minute Panel to discuss aspects of the topic, a Roundtable which will debate those views and whether new Recommendations could be developed, a 25 minute "Open Mic" Respondents session where remote and in-the-room workshop participants indicate whether they agree or would like to amend the -hypothetical still - recommendations, into a few possible Recommendations for further consideration. Finally, the Rapporteurs will attempt to further synthesize down and review wording into 2, or 3, workshop recommendations. In the final 7 minutes of the session, to both sustain interest and engagement in the room and online, the workshop will close again in 'Open Mic' fashion with youth representatives, and those with accessibility concerns, prioritized for critique, or confirmation, of the by then proposed recommendations.

An illustrative example of this attempt at a high-engagement event, which we recognize does not follow exactly the usual 'panel' 'roundtable' or other IGF formats. But with a diverse mix of new and veteran IGF participants from many parts of the world including several developing countries, we anticipate an enriching, memorable, and impactful event.

A draft, overfull agenda is below with both confirmed people willing to participate if the MAG process affords them that opportunity, as well as prospective participants whose availability and interest is not yet confirmed. But for whom we anticipate a positive response if their intervention would be welcomed.

Each of the named participants below have their own views and experience which would be appropriate, and of interest, to share in this workshop.

(Invited; confirmed where *)

Workshop Co-Moderators: Minda Moreira, DCIRP * & Arsene Tungali, IGC * [Civil Society]

Distributed Rights Panelists:

Dr. Wilhelmina Jallah, Minister of Health, Republic of Liberia [Government];
& Richie Etwaru, Founder & CEO, Hu-manity.co* [Business]; Phil Murphy,
Governor, New Jersey [Government]; Jane Coffin, VP, Internet Society (ISOC)*
[technical community] Vala Afshar, Salesforce Chief Digital Evangelist
[Business] Bruna Martins dos Santos, Coding Rights, Brazil* [NGO];

Roundtable: Crafting An IGF Recommendation on #My31 in Real Time; or Not
Katitza Rodriguez, EFF [Civil Society]

Akinremi Peter Taiwo, Compsoftnet, Nigeria* [Business]

Eddan Katz, Protocol Design Networks, World Economic Forum [NGO]

Judith Hellerstein, Hellerstein & Associates* [Business]

Karine Perset, Sam Paltridge, or Andrew Wyckoff, OECD [NGO]

Michael dePalma, Hu-manity.co* [Business]

Respondents Open Mic [All workshop participants]

Rapporteurs: Hanane Boujemi, DCIRP* [Civil Society]

Kevin Risser, USAC & DCIRP [Civil Society & Government]

Marianne Franklin, Goldsmiths* [Civil Society]

Lee McKnight, SU * [Civil Society & Technical Community]

X. Diversity:

Diverse organizers have reviewed collaboratively a diverse set of prospective speakers and participants. Business, government, civil society and technical community participants are confirmed, from Africa, Latin America, Europe, the Middle East, and North America.

Many of the speakers and moderators are from developing countries, and several are first-time IGF participants.

XI. Onsite Moderator: Arsene Tungali (IGC) and Minda Meriem (DCIRP)

Renata Aquino, who has many years of experience assisting and increasing remote participation for IGF workshops, will play that lead role for this workshop as well. Co-organized Lee McKnight has run a Remote Hub at Syracuse University for several years and appreciates the challenges for online participants, and the organizers of their participation, both online and in the room where the Workshop is taking place.

Renata is co-author of best practice recommendations for IGF remote participation, and we intend to aim to maintain her high standard for inclusion and operational efficiency.

We are ensuring youth and persons with disabilities have several opportunities to engage as a Respondent in person or remote.

Online participants will interact with regional remote moderators who will be led by Renata, who will coordinate both with online participants to ensure the queue prioritizes them, and with the in-room moderators, via chat.

We expect the participants to be respectful of everyone's time and ensure all who wish to, whether on the workshop agenda or in the room, have an opportunity to contribute verbally as well as through other mechanisms.

Online Participation:

We will monitor questions and pause to bring remote participants concerns into the conversation.

Proposed Additional Tools: We plan to be streaming the session to Internet Backpacks in remote communities beyond the reach of the current Internet infrastructure, in Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Liberia, Costa Rica, India and Pakistan. Reaching people who will benefit from having their data rights and ownership protected from their initial forays onto the Internet in a way the rest of us were not afforded.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2019 WS #422 Data Protection and Surveillance Impact Assessments

Theme:

[Data Governance](#)

Subtheme(s):

[Data driven economy](#)

[Data privacy & protection](#)

[Surveillance Capitalism](#)

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 3: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: [Mariana Rielli](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [BRUNO BIONI](#), Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 3: [Renato Leite Monteiro](#), Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Policy Question(s):

How can different methodological approaches to Data Protection Impact Assessments impact civil society and other stakeholders' ability to participate in their formulation by the public and private sector?

To what extent, and how, should accountability apply to DPIAs as the obligation to elaborate and provide them is implemented?

What kinds of exchange, in terms of policy-making, can be promoted between Europe and countries in the global south that do not have a strong culture of Data Protection Impact Assessments?

How does the notion of Surveillance Impact Assessments relate to Data Protection Impact Assessments in terms of regulation and what additional aspects must be considered in designing SIAs?

Relevance to Theme: Previously assessing the impact of controller's activities over data protection and the privacy of individuals has been a relevant tool to minimize potential risks and to foster a safer environment

for both data controllers and data subjects in the exercise of their rights and freedoms. The broader idea of a Privacy Impact Assessment is present in policy-oriented debates on technology since, at least, the 1980's. The advent of data protection regulations that adopt a comprehensive approach, which goes beyond basic protection standards and requires active measures to manage and document data, has blurred the lines between data protection and data governance. One of the basic requirements established by the more widespread methodologies for DPIAs is the identification of practical measures to mitigate risk, something that can be attained by data governance mechanisms. In that sense, the discussion that we aim to promote through this workshop is in line with the most relevant topics being debated currently. At the same time, it is an issue that is very underdeveloped in countries such as Brazil, despite its recently passed General Data Protection Law providing such obligation.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Besides the relevance that stems from the factors described in the previous item, one of the main goals of the workshop is to discuss methodological approaches to Data Protection Impact Assessments, considering existing standards (e.g. WP29 and European Data Protection Board recommendations), as well as impact assessments that focus solely on surveillance. The exchange of perspectives between different stakeholders, coming from different regions, is bound to result in a rich discussion that involves current regulation, principles and shared understandings on the role of impact assessments and how different players can influence their elaboration;

"Internet governance is the development and application by Governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet."

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The workshop will be divided in three parts, roughly 30 minutes each: the first will be headed by Data Privacy, as its researchers go over the main goals of the workshop and give a brief overview of the Brazilian regulation and the perspectives for Data protection and Surveillance Impact Assessments in the country. The second part will be shared by two speakers from different stakeholder groups located in Europe (we have invited a member of the CoE and a member of Facebook), who will then provide their perspective and the experience that has been built so far in the region in regards to methodologies and uses of impact assessment reports. Finally, the third section will be a free debate between all speakers, the goal being to achieve some common understandings and perspectives.

Expected Outcomes: The expected outcomes for this workshop are: (i) to achieve a prolific exchange of perspectives and also information between the participants; (ii) to raise awareness about the discussion of Data Protection Impact Assessments and Surveillance Impact Assessments in countries (mainly the global south) which haven't advanced much on the topic, despite the relevance and potential it holds.

Discussion Facilitation:

By preparing questions (both for the other speakers and for the audience) beforehand.

Online Participation:

Data privacy has a big network of people who are very engaged in these debates. We plan to talk about the workshop and share the online tool beforehand in order to make sure there is plenty of participation.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2019 WS #426 Governance of Access and Data on Platforms

Theme:

Subtheme(s):

Data driven economy
Surveillance Capitalism

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Max Senges, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Urs Gasser, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Malavika Jayaram, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Policy Question(s):

Fair competition between online services and esp. platforms has become a hot political issue and going forward, these cases will become even more complicated as “data” has become a new subject. Our workshop will facilitate a deliberation between various expert stakeholders and IGF participants addressing the intersection between innovation and regulation and what practical steps ought to be taken to ensure fair access to business opportunities esp. for small and medium sized ventures, while providing and honoring user rights.

A core issue being debated is whether existing rules are adequate for the tech sector and how to optimize governance instruments to provide reasonable monitoring and control mechanisms. What is the evidence that antitrust is lagging or not otherwise up to the task? What does the available evidence show on the state of “innovation”? And what is the relationship between the competitiveness of markets and the rate or level of innovation?

Should regulators seek to break up firms to remedy innovation problems? Or would forced sharing of data or interoperability be a remedy that the competition authorities ought to consider? If so, under what circumstances? Can we develop standards and an international framework under which forced sharing of data should be considered or even made so easy that it encourages voluntary sharing of data? How can we make sure that the shared data will be used to the highest possible benefit of as many as possible - society, economy and the general public?

Relevance to Theme: Big online platforms like YouTube, Twitter or Google Maps produce a very significant percentage of the data generated online. Hence it is key to identify good practices in terms of user control, access management and data mobility practices in order to allow for fair competition.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Online platforms have become essential infrastructure for users and businesses to communicate, buy and sell. While all platforms are different, there are certain common elements and potentially governance principles that can help guide international governance practice that is shaped by all stakeholders. This workshop brings together experts from the various stakeholder groups to deliberate about best practices, lessons learned and to bootstrap collaboration in this field.

Format:

Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 90 Min

Description: This will be a typical birds of a feather session - we will start by sharing the analysis, principles and questions outlined in the input paper and then hold a lively discussion where participants and resource persons (speakers) can exchange their views.

Expected Outcomes: We aim to collect actual cases as well as theoretic analysis of online platform governance instruments and practices. On this basis the organizers are interested to continue the deliberation both in the IGF context as well as in other relevant fora.

We are happy to collaborate with other workshop organizers in the same field to ensure that our session is complementary and to drive collaboration in this space beyond the IGF.

Discussion Facilitation:

We are planning to develop an input paper that outlines analysis, principles and questions meant to stimulate deliberation. Hence all contributors (listed and in the room) will receive the material in advance so that everybody has a reference point.

Online Participation:

we will allow remote comments and questions via voice and of course written contributions

Proposed Additional Tools: google docs as collaboration platform for the text

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2019 WS #429 National AI strategies and sustainable development

Theme:

Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

AI governance

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: [Marilia Maciel](#), Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 2: [Lee Hibbard](#), Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: [Marcel Dickow](#), Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

To what extent can artificial intelligence facilitate the realisation of sustainable development? How do national strategies and other similar policy documents tackle the use of artificial intelligence for sustainable development? What is missing? What adjustments do we recommend to harness the potential of AI for sustainable development?

Relevance to Theme: An increasing number of countries have published or are currently working on their national AI strategies, therefore, this is a crucial moment to influence their development. Much of the attention and conversation relevant to artificial intelligence evolves around human rights and ethics (e.g. non-discrimination, equality, etc.), but also security and economic aspects of AI. However, the correlation between AI, digital industrialization and SDGs deserves to be further explored, given that sustainable development is an umbrella concept that incorporates these different issues under a single banner.

The most digitally advanced nations are amongst the top performers in implementing the SDGs. According to the 2018 SDG Index, Nordic countries rank in the top ten with the highest SDG Index based on their performance across the SDGs. The same countries are also among the most digitally advanced countries as stated in the 2018 Global Competitiveness Report. This correlation was also singled out by WEF, which acknowledged the potential of technology in the pursuit of growth and prosperity. At the same time, the WEF recognises that the fourth industrial revolution makes the pathway to development less certain, as the gap between countries that have access to technology and those that do not tends to widen.

The session will discuss the potential impact that national AI strategies will have on the use of AI for development, identifying good practices and promising regulatory approaches. It will also identify gaps and

make proposals on how to strengthen the development aspect.

Relevance to Internet Governance: National AI strategies provide the frameworks for the future development of AI on policy and regulatory terms. They also indirectly influence technologies that underpin and enable the development of AI, such as big data and algorithm decision-making.

Format:

Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 60 Min

Description: This session engages in a productive discussion on existing national strategies and other exploratory documents (white papers, research papers) for artificial intelligence. A number of countries have developed or are developing national AI strategies that highlight areas of comparative advantage, areas of national priority, and potential scope for international cooperation. In our discussion, we focus on aspects of sustainable development and ask: what is already in place, what is missing, and what adjustments do we recommend to harness the potential of AI for sustainable development?

The session will start with a short introduction by session organisers providing an overview of national AI strategies and discussion documents, focusing on if and how these documents have been tackling the application of AI in their development strategies.

After this introduction, smaller discussion groups will develop their perspectives, keeping regional and local contexts and needs in mind. A facilitator will foster the discussion in each group, ensuring that the key policy questions that inspire the session will be discussed and that some concrete recommendations are formulated.

At the end of the session, a list of key points and recommendations will be compiled from each discussion group. This list will serve as a map to further the discussion around national AI strategies and country policies with a focus on sustainable development and AI for Good.

Expected Outcomes: The intended outcomes of the workshop are recommendations and key points that should enable further discussion around national AI strategies and the attainment of sustainable development. These recommendations should encourage a more comprehensive approach to AI technologies and responses by states to address sustainable development. The recommendations could serve as guidelines for states seeking to develop/upgrade national AI strategies, but also fulfill commitments set forward in the 2030 Agenda.

Discussion Facilitation:

The main part of the session will consist of break-out group discussions, therefore participants will be a key component of the discussion and they will be the ones formulating recommendations.

Online Participation:

The moderator of the session will ask for input from remote participants after the introduction. The remote moderator will facilitate an online debate similar to the discussion that will take place in break-out groups onsite.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Theme: Data Governance

Subtheme(s):

Emerging Tech
AI governance
Data privacy & protection

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Barrack Otieno, Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 2: Jari Arkko, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Desiree Miloshevic, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Policy Question(s):

1. What are the goals of a decentralized web model? 2. Does it enable a user or a business to be in better control of the data they exchange over the web? 3. What examples of good data governance and decentralization models exist? Are there any successful regulatory frameworks? Or should new frameworks be developed for this? 4. What should an ethical web data governance model in the Internet user's centric model look like? 5. What current decentralised projects there are, what is their status and what is missing to get them deployed and off the ground? 6. How does a decentralised model affect the Internet users globally? 7. How would it affect development of #AI? 8. Would decentralised web improve the security and safety of user's online experience? 9. What are the concrete steps that businesses or individuals can do to secure their data on the web?

Relevance to Theme: Workshop will raise various policy questions and provide examples of new data governance models, such as the proposed model of decentralised web by Sir Tim Berners-Lee. It will address many regulatory and security issues that stem from data management, data ownership and data centralization. It aims to engage and inform the workshop participants about its advantages and challenges and raise important technical, societal and economic questions.

Relevance to Internet Governance: It provides opportunity for all stakeholders to discuss this aspect of Internet development and how its evolution could affect current and future norms, laws and markets.

Format:

Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description: The problem of data centralization and data concentration has many challenges, such as creating system vulnerabilities, for instance, in data security. Over the World Wide Web, (www) or web for short and its enabling Internet protocols, such as the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), and Uniform Resource Locators (URLs), vast amounts of users' and business' data gets exchanged. Data over the web has to be exchanged in a secure and safe manner and a centralized web increases concentration of data within small number of large entities. Additionally, it creates economic advantages for certain actors having access to the data being transferred over these protocols. The problem of centralization of web data gets even worse with machine learning and AI. The more data you have, the more useful it is. Small business and user's own data stores will find it difficult to benefit from machine learning technologies. A few years back Sir Tim Berners-Lee announced a decentralised web project to address the issue of web centralization. Protection of users' online data requires not only sound policies and legal frameworks, but also technical developments and ethical adoption. The workshop will provide examples of what kind of technical architecture is needed to protect users' data exchanged on the web. Can for example, Solid, a peer-to-peer project at the MIT, meet the needs of Internet users globally? Would users be in better control of their data by running its own instances of a web server and therefore be in control of the data they send across the web?

Expected Outcomes: The workshop aims to map the progress and challenges to date towards creation of more decentralised systems for the web than the largely centralized systems and business models that exist today. The workshop output is an outline of what emerging technical, legal and societal frameworks around decentralised web exist today, and what business incentives as well as policy frameworks would be necessary form more decentralized approaches to become broadly adopted.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be very interactive. The seating is a round-table format, enabling everyone to participate equally in the discussion, including the online attendees.

Online Participation:

webex and social media platforms

Proposed Additional Tools: as above

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
