ICANN70 | Virtual Community Forum – NextGen Presentations (1 of 2)
Monday, March 22, 2021 – 10:30 to 12:00 EST

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, everybody. Welcome to the Next Gen Presentations at ICANN70 Part 1. We're going to go ahead and get started. We're waiting for Frederica. I don't see her in the room. But we're going to go ahead and proceed. I want to thank everybody for attending today. A big thank you to my Next Gen mentors who have been working tirelessly with my Next Gen participants—Cherie Stubbs, Aris Ignacio, and Dessalegn Yehuala and I hope I didn't butcher that name. Thank you so much for the tireless work you have been doing with the Next Gen. They have been working with them for six weeks now and they've been doing a fantastic job.

My name is Deborah Escalera. I am the program manager for the Next Gen at ICANN. On behalf of the Public Responsibility and Support Team, I'd like to welcome you and thank you for being here today.

So without further ado, of course we need to go over some particulars. Please note that this session is being recorded and follows the ICANN Expected Standards of Behavior. During this session, questions and/or comments will only be read aloud if submitted within the Q&A pod. I will read them aloud during the times set by the chair or moderator of this session.

Interpretation for this session will include English, Spanish, and French. Click on the interpretation icon in Zoom and select the language you will listen to during this session. Please do that now. You'll see it at the

bottom of the screen. And we do have presenters who will be presenting in Spanish. So if you do not speak Spanish or understand it, please select English so that you will hear English when they are presenting.

If you wish to speak, raise your hand in the Zoom room, and once the session facilitator calls upon your name, our technical support team will allow you to unmute your microphone.

Before speaking, ensure you have selected the language you will speak from the interpretation menu. Once again, please state your first name for the record and language you will speak if speaking a language other than English. When speaking, be sure to mute all other devices and notifications. Please speak clearly and at a reasonable pace to allow for accurate interpretation.

All participants in this session may make comments in the chat. Please use the drop-down menu in the chat pod and select "respond to all panelists and attendees." This will allow everyone to view your comment. Please note that private chats are only possible among panelists in the Zoom webinar format. Any messages sent by a panelist or a standard attendee to another standard attendee will also be seen by session cohosts and other panelists.

Thank you to Siranush Vardanyan. She'll be running the slides. So for you presenters, when you're ready to move on to the next slide, please just ask her, "Next slide, please," and she'll move on to your next slide.

A big thank you to our tech team who are supporting us today, and of course our interpreters. Thank you very much for being with us today.

And with that, we're going to get started. Each presenter, you will have ten minutes followed by a Q&A. We're going to start now with our first presenter who is Flavia Carvalho. Flavia, the floor is yours.

FLAVIA CARVALHO: Hi, everyone. I am having a technical issue right now.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Flavia, when you're ready to go to the next slide, you may begin.

FLAVIA CARVALHO: Hello, everyone. My name is Flavia. I will speak in [inaudible]. I hope that you can understand me.

My topic today is the general law on data protection in the context of Brazil. This is law 13709 issued in 2018. I am a lawyer in Brazil and I've been studying for several years about the law and technology. And in the context of my work, I will discuss sensitive personal data which are actually those that may cause huge impact in the lives of other people.

So, in case of a data breach, well they should be better protected. There should be a better protection for those data. In Brazil, with these general data protection laws, sensitive data are protected, especially when we are discussing health data, gender, political opinions, religious opinions, and others.

I hope you can hear me. Are you hearing me okay? Can you please confirm? Can somebody please say that on the chat?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: We can hear you, Flavia.

FLAVIA CARVALHO: So, medical associations have a wide amount of data and they deal with information on insurance, health insurance and the results of data from patients and others. In those cases … Actually, when there is a situation of breach, the impact on the lives of people would actually be very significant. So, I am going to talk about certain issues. Next slide, please. One more slide, please. Thank you.

The discussion of the data protection law in Brazil has been happening for quite some time. It is not recent. The law was passed in 2018. But it has actually been in effect since 2020.

In the health sectors, there were other laws in effect that they were not unified. So the Internet civil law framework, which is a system for data protection law in Brazil was not enough to be able to encompass all the situations.

So, with the approval of this general data protection law, Brazil was able to provide protection and also a vision for the world and this vision improved. They managed to improve trust to be able to conduct businesses with other countries because the [OECD] requires countries to have general data protection laws.

And so, we also need to say that the concept of personal data in Brazil was actually modified. We now have a different character. This would be a consequential character and I will explain what this means.

Consequentialist means that in spite of the registry names and others and passports, even if it is mixed with other data, a person that needs to be identified will be considered personal data. Next slide, please.

The situations applied right now to the general data protection law when the data are protected in Brazil or when services are offered to Brazil or even when this data are collected from people who are going to Brazil. This is where the law applies. Next slide, please.

The LGPD will not apply for certain goals that you can actually see on this slide. For example, when we are dealing with situations of private individuals, people who have no economic interests for [inaudible] or in general [inaudible] publications or also for academic purposes, also when there are criminal investigations and when there's public security, etc. Next slide, please.

So, the LGPD will not be applied in the following cases. I will try to go ahead a bit faster on my presentation so that I don't use more time. Next slide, please.

Under normal situations that do not involve personal data, the LGPD—that is the general data protection law in Brazil—will need to find some kind of legal basis for application. So that is why these are the legal basis offering some basis for treatment of legal data. For example,

consent, compliance with the legal obligation, execution of public policies, and others. Credit protection. Next slide, please.

There is a difference, however, between personal data considered sensitive and those that are not considered sensitive. So, the general data protection law includes some other assumptions, some situations, that are perhaps more rigid that will actually be applied. For example, consent, compliance for legal obligations, execution of public policies, studies by research agencies, protection of life, regulating the exercise of rights, and fraud protection. Next slide, please.

Let's now discuss the benefits of telehealth that the WHO has considered. This includes reduced service and administrative operation costs, support for clinical physicians. If we have more data, it will be easier to make decisions. And this also allows for the possibility to have an early detections of certain diseases. Next slide, please.

However, [inaudible] because healthcare organizations are not ready for data processing and they are not investing in order to improve the security of their systems. So there have already been some data breaches which were quite concerning.

As you can see in this slide, 85% of the companies state that they are not ready to comply with the General Data Protection Act, GPD. Only 8%--sorry, only 87% are considering this issue. Next slide, please. I am about to finish. I would like to apologize for taking more time.

So, as I said, [inaudible] leaks or breaches [inaudible] discrimination [inaudible] misuse of data by healthcare organizations, pharmacies,

and data [inaudible] lead to fraud in the insurance system and it may also cause additional issues. Next slide, please.

[inaudible] system, in order to improve the scenario, it is necessary to have secure healthcare systems [inaudible] improve the [inaudible] awareness of personal data among corporations, it is important to review processes and policies related to procedures internal and external. It's necessary to have strong systems that prevent people and organizations from doing wrong and awareness should be created so that people and organizations are really paying attention to personal data issues.

Finally—I'm sorry for taking more time, again. It's [inaudible] so we need antivirus systems. Firewalls should be improved. Training should be improved. Information on security should be shared [inaudible] and it's important to monitor the IT systems. Next slide, please.

Sorry again for having, taking more time. I hope you have been able to understand what I wanted to share with you. If you want to get in touch with me, my Instagram handle is flavia.carvalho.adv and you can see my email address on the screen. Thank you very much for your attention.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Flavia, very much. Are there any questions for Flavia? We're going to give you about five minutes for questions. Are there any hands? Any questions for Flavia? Gracias, Flavia. Okay, I don't see any hands. Let me just double check.

All right. Thank you so much. We're going to move on to our next presenter, Isabelle Cristine. Thank you, Flavia.

ISABELLE CRISTINE: Hello. Can I start?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Yes, Isabelle. The floor is yours.

ISBAELLE CRISTINE: Okay, thank you. So, good afternoon, everyone. I am Isabelle Cristine. I am 21 years old and I live in [inaudible]. I am a law undergraduate in [inaudible] State University of [inaudible] and I have been studying Internet governance since 2017. I'm very grateful for being here in this meeting by Next Gen program and I hope I can be here for the next few years, especially to you all in person. Also, I hope you enjoy this presentation and this project I will present to you right now.

So, here is the Youth Learn, an e-learn language program [inaudible]. What it is. It is a language e-learning program focused on Internet governance themes and technical vocabulary. Next, please.

Why we have started this program. In 2019, I received a grant in the form of a fellowship to the youth program developed by the Brazilian Internet Committee steering the CGI.BR. Through this program, I was selected to attend the IGF in Bolivia. After I learned Spanish and English in my early years in school, I was not able to communicate myself very well in Spanish in their organizations and my English wasn't very sharp.

[inaudible] difficulties I had. We noted that other younger attendees of the Latin America region had the same difficulty as well.

So, when I came back to Brazil, one of those fellows—[inaudible]—came to me with the idea of this program intended to both training English and gathering the [inaudible] connection. Next slide, please.

So, how this program works. First, we selected some texts, teaching materials, and news articles to create a debate about the [inaudible]. Then, usually on Sunday afternoons, we held a small one-hour long meeting on Zoom and we stimulated conversations to create familiarity with the English language and the team [inaudible]. Also, sometimes we translated ICANN Wiki, ISOC CGI.BR, Article 19, SaferNet and other news vehicles. And we had a [inaudible] to training writing, [inaudible] and shared some materials. The [inaudible] was always related to Internet governance ecosystem. Next slide, please.

Statistics of our projects. We officially started in June 1 of 2020 and we kept it until October 23 of 2020. During those five months, we gathered 23 permanent attendees, which 18 were Brazilians, one was Mexican, one was Chilean, and three who had nondisclosure [inaudible] Latin America people. Our age range was between 20 and 27 years old. Next slide, people.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Isabelle, I'm sorry to interrupt. Can you speak a little bit louder and slower? Because the interpreters are having a little bit of trouble hearing you. The audio is a little bit bad.

ISABELLE CARVALHO: Okay. Before we took a break with the program, [inaudible] and I created an opinion survey to know what other participants were thinking about the program. It was entered by ten participants. As a result, we got to know that the information had [inaudible] results.

Most of them had already had previous language with the English language. 57.2% of them felt some improvement in their skills regarding English. 71.4% thought they learned more about Internet governance during the meetings.

Here are some attendees feedback. You can read here some attendee feedback they posted on the opinion survey. As you can see, we tried and I think we accomplished to create a free, open, and safe space for our participants. When we can learn about ourselves and I think we appreciate very much the Internet governance.

Also, we could train the English language in a safe environment where it is safe to mispronounce. We had some other [inaudible]. We were there to help each other to improve. Next slide, please. That's all.

I hope you have enjoyed this project and this presentation, and I want to especially thank [inaudible], my youth partner, my Next Gen fellows, and Deborah and Cheri, my mentors, for all the support they gave us through this program.

You can find me on Twitter or Instagram by @ico_debator, and if there are any questions or comments, I would love to hear them.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you so much, Isabelle. Very nice presentation.

ISABELLE CARVALHO: Thank you.

DEBORA ESCALERA: Are there any questions? I'm looking for hands in the room. Any questions for Isabelle?

Okay. So, I see that Frederica is in the room now, so we're going to move on to our next presenter, Frederica Tortorella. Unfortunately, we did not have a chance to do a sound check with Frederica, so hopefully everything will be okay. Frederica, are you ready to go? Hold on one second. Frederica, you need to unmute yourself.

FREDERICA TORTORELLA: Hello?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: We can hear you now. Thank you, Frederica.

FREDERICA TORTORELLA: Thank you so much. Good morning, good evening, good afternoon, everyone. I will briefly introduce myself. My name is Frederica Tortorella. I am a lawyer based in Dominican Republic with a Master's Degree in risk management. I have been involved in Internet

governance related issues since 2016, but I am actually volunteering for an NGO called [inaudible] tech based in Panama. And I am the co-founder of a social project that works with Spanish-speaking people to introduce them to an Internet governance ecosystem.

My presentation today is about the development and implementation of the multi-stakeholder model beyond forms and events. I found the necessity to give a real example of how consensus and multi-stakeholderism can make the difference in other Internet governance related topics and contexts.

As you can see, I decided to take as an example something that happened in Dominican Republic. The ISOC Internet Society Dominican Republic Chapter created a roundtable to discuss the implementation of a local Internet exchange point. I have been so lucky to be part of the committee during the first steps of this great project. Next slide, please.

So, the purpose is to analyze a concrete case different from forums and meetings where multi-stakeholderism principles played an important role to succeed. Next, please.

Well, I will briefly talk about the importance of local Internet exchange point, the background of my country when they started to develop the project, the stakeholders that have been involved in the whole project, some milestones and I will end with some outcomes. Next one, please.

According to Internet Society, an IXP is essential technical infrastructure when networks come together to connect and exchange

Internet traffic. As we can see, the right pictures show how the exchange point works, and ISP is for Internet service providers.

The other picture shows that Dominican Republic's Internet traffic goes mainly to ARIN, the regional Internet registry of USA. It means the [inaudible] traffic and Internet quality depend on transit providers that are situated in USA. Columbus Networks USA, for example, is one of them.

The pros of having a local Internet exchange point are the reduction of costs related to interconnection, a better Internet resilience and stability, and a strongly improved quality of the service. Next one, please.

The Dominican Republic background. We are talking this project starting in 2017, so that's why you both see some pictures of studies of 2018 and 2019. The right one is from the Alliance for Affordable Internet Report in 2018 where they show the high cost of the Internet in our country which was unaffordable for more than half of the population.

And the left image is related to the broadband penetration in Dominican Republic. So we can see that Santo Domingo is the place with the highest concentration and [inaudible] are the least developed.

So we can say that the country has some challenges, like the high cost of the Internet and the need to develop a better infrastructure to make the access possible to more people.

Those statistics improved a bit. For example, Alliance for Affordable Internet published a 2020 report, but I am using this because the project started when the situation was more like that. Please next one.

So, the stakeholders involved in this project, the creation of a roundtable to discuss the implementation of an IXP, where the Internet Society Dominican Republic chapter, the one who created the idea, then the cable companies, university and ISPs that joined the project by signing the Memorandum of Understanding, and then others—advisors and sponsors, like LACNIC, ISOC, Google, and external consultants—that had financially, but also with assessment, to get the project real. Next one, please.

The milestones, as you can see everything started in 2017 during the third Dominican Republic's Internet Governance Forum, where they created—they organized—a workshop based in best practices in implementation of Internet exchange points.

But during 2018, things were more focused on making it real. They had the first meeting with different stakeholders to submit the project and analyze its viability. Then they received—the ISOC Dominican Republic chapter received—the next funds for the project. They signed the different MoUs with LACIX, LACNIC, and other local stakeholders and they offered several technical workshops about interconnection and IP traffic to people who will be getting in both directly with technical work.

In August 2020, they took part—the IX-DO project took part of LAC-IX which is a group of Internet exchange points around Latin America and

the Caribbean, and they start the inter-connection phase. Next one, please.

So, as we can see, this project is still under development but we can already see some outcomes. The first one is the multi-stakeholder model does work. Actually, the bottom-up principle has been fundamental to the success of this project and it has the advantage of being [inaudible] in all kinds of contexts.

But this model needs time to start showing the results because the main challenges are to bring the stakeholder together, and second to reach consensus.

And the third one is the fact that objectivity and transparency must be granted during the whole process, and in this project, it has been granted by having an independent and non-profit [inaudible] which is the ISOC Dominican Republic chapter. Next one, please.

Those are the references I used for the calls and other images that I show you with some statistics. Please feel free to ask me any question you have. Please, next slide.

Thank you, all, and I will be very happy to answer all your questions, and in case you need more information about this project, that I really hope it will be an inspiration for other countries to maybe develop their own IXP or to reach other projects using multi-stakeholderism and also the consensus. Thank you very much.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you, Frederica. Very well presented. Are there any questions for Frederica?

Okay. I apologize, there was a question for Isabelle that I missed, so we're going to go back. Isabelle, there is a question for you from Luis Daniel [inaudible]. "Isabelle, have you thought to expand this program to other countries?"

ISABELLE CRISTINE: Yes. Thank you for the question. Yes, we think about it, but due to our routine, our workshop routine, [inaudible] my partners. We stopped the program right now but it is in our plans to return and to expand the program to other countries, especially Latin America countries.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Okay, thank you. Are there any other questions for Frederica? Okay, thank you so much. We're going to continue our presentation with our last presenter, Benjamin Chong. Benjamin, are you ready to go?

BENJAMIN CHONG: Okay. Thank you very much. I'm so happy to be here with all of you. According to a CNBC documentary called "The Rise of Google Maps" there was a time when getting around was much more complicated [inaudible].

Good morning, good afternoon, and good evening, everyone. My name is Benjamin Chong. I am a Mexican lawyer specializing in data law. Professionally, I do law as an internal litigator, especially related to vehicles.

In addition to the above, besides being a current user of applications that help me to move, it has allowed me to have a broader and more analytical approach to importance of transportation applications, maps, and geolocation, and in general applications of mobility with respect to personal data. Next slide, please.

Google Maps currently has more than one billion monthly users which represents more than 14% of the world's population, which is a justification for [inaudible] on this topic.

In this presentation, we talk about a little of the transportation maps, personal data in relation with transportation. With the statistics in Mexico, in my country, tracking against personal data and I will give a brief conclusion. Next slide, please.

Technology is a tool that came to human life to make it easier. The days when we used physical maps, when we learned or wrote down directions to get to a place [inaudible] to transport ourselves.

Today, it's common when we are going to go somewhere to ask for a vehicle or means of transportation tool or smartphone when we are on the way, we check on how to get to a place. And on some of the applications we have that map your location, we can show if there is

traffic or if we need to go by something before arriving, go to the store or establishment.

So, from my perspective, there are three classifications of applications related to mobility. The first is private transportation applications [inaudible] of third-party vehicles, the use of the apps on vehicles with a driver or [inaudible] rental, in which the user, through a smart device, requests the service to transport himself or herself or something to that place.

This classification we find different types of vehicles ranging from cars or [inaudible] to motorcycles, bicycles, or electrical scooters. These types of applications are more common for individual users. However, to the economy, applications for collective private transportation are emerging and positioning themselves.

Complementing these first classifications are mapping your location or global positioning applications which mainly help the users' location, but not only when they are inside a vehicle but also for [inaudible].

In addition to providing us with our location, it also generates and calculates routes of the paths where we want to go, makes a historical record of our locations and uses them to remind us or facilitate us [inaudible] future use of the application.

Finally, and [inaudible] by COVID-19, there are public transportation applications that, although they are not able to compete [inaudible] with private transportation applications, perhaps in the future they will do [inaudible].

Today, these applications are still under construction, and today they are used to track the route we will take on public transportation the time it will take to arrive or to travel the route we will take.

Currently, in Latin America, the mobility applications [inaudible] are mainly those for private transportation of people. However, at some point, will be extended to public service. In some places, you'll begin to see applications for [inaudible] public transport service. Next slide, please.

Now, how to do we relay personal data to mobility and transportations? These types of applications in order to work need to collect certain personal data with their authorization or permission, which we do when we install [inaudible] terms and conditions and [inaudible] services.

This personal data are the information we provide when creating of or [inaudible] our application account, such as a name, address, phone number, profile picture, [inaudible] informations which has payment details. That data we provide when using the app and that data is collected through the analysis of antennas and Wi-Fi access point near a device, such as a [inaudible] location, date and time of distances, paths, routes traveled, all your recordings, and even third-party sites or services used before, during, and after using the app services.

Data from other sources that are [inaudible] public information services to private information from other companies, such as our marketing providers. Finally, data from our devices which includes hardware and software [inaudible] advertising [inaudible]. Our devices move

[inaudible] and can store information and IP addresses. Next slide, please.

How many people use mobility applications in Mexico? Although it is true that the use of these applications were due to quarantine, their use is relevant around the world, as I mentioned at the beginning. Regularly in Mexico during 2020, 35% of Internet users requested online transportation services and 68% used mapping and your location applications.

It would take into account that there are currently about 92 million Internet users in Mexico. The numbers are very high, so I insist this particular topic is very relevant. Next slide, please.

As we have seen, the detailed tracking and monitoring that these types of applications do means success to many of our personal data, which if we don't have adequate care and protections can be very dangerous for us, the users, [inaudible] because we could be victims of many crimes, to mention a few such as computer attacks, identity theft, fraud, financial crimes, and even endanger our safety or freedom and even our lives.

Since we [inaudible] misuse of the data collected by these applications could know where we live, our route, our schedules, and [inaudible].

Other misuses that can be [inaudible] are the marketing of [inaudible] companies or even for cities and [inaudible] which has occurred in some countries. And that combined with the use of other technologies, such as facial recognition, the Internet of Things, and big data,

[inaudible] our freedom, mainly of transit or movement, could be restricted.

Therefore, it is important to be careful with the consent we give of our data. If we allow access all the time, even when the app is not active, if we allow access only while we are using the app or if we deny access with the consequences that this entails, such as not being able to use the services or that they are limited. Next slide, please.

To conclude, how can we contribute or confront the big companies against this problem? Here in Latin America, I believe that we should mainly [inaudible] the legal framework for personal data at the local level and then at the regional level. We should follow the example of the European Union and of the GDPR.

But to get there, it is necessary through the multi-stakeholder [inaudible], to propose privacy policies and standards specifically with respect to personal data derived from the use of applications of which are related to mobility and transportation that limits, regulates, and protects the use of our personal data, including that of our location and IP address of our devices. Next slide, please. Yes, thanks.

This can be achieved through the support of [inaudible] Internet governance sector such as ICANN, who with its security and stability [inaudible], and it's Governmental Advisory Committee, can help establish parameters [inaudible] regulatory policies [inaudible] Internet users and the personal data in the use of transport mapping your location applications, mainly taking into account that people are tracked on other factors based on the IP addresses of their devices.

Likewise, other Internet governance sectors can contribute to combat this problem and protect Internet users, such as civil society, such as human rights organizations, who can help national government within the framework of their [sovereignty] to act in the face of these possible [inaudible] of human rights on the Internet.

Likewise, international organizations, such as ISOC, can make a difference and bridge the gap between citizens and possible relations against the big companies.

In that sense, I am interested in opening a chapter in ISOC [regulating the Internet mobility], so if anyone is interested in joining as a member of that chapter, contact me by social networks. I welcome—or even if the members of the board or committees consider that ICANN can participate as a sponsor, I'll gladly receive the initiative.

Thank you very much for attention and that's all.

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Thank you so much, Benjamin. Very well done. Are there any questions for Benjamin? Okay, I do see one question from Eric Tomsin. Did anybody from non-European countries, to compare Europe's RGPD model to his or her own model? Benjamin?

BENJAMIN CHONG: Sorry. Can you repeat me the question, please?

DEBORAH ESCALERA: Yes. Did anybody from non-European countries true to compare your RGPD model to his or her own model? Or tried to compare.

BENJAMIN CHONG: Okay, thanks. I don't know if it's a question, but I think the GDPR is very [inaudible] about personal data protections. So I think here in North America, we need more strict or better regulation about personal data.

I don't know if it's a [inaudible], but I think we need to do something like [inaudible] about personal data. That is my idea.

DEBORAH ESACLERA: Okay, thank you. Are there any other questions for Benjamin or any of the other presenters?

Okay, then with that, I think that concludes our presentations part one. I want to thank you all for attending today's session and invite you to join our next session which starts approximately one hour from now at 10:30. Thank you so much to our tech team and to our interpreters for supporting us during this session. And I want to ask our next presenters—Cindy, Ernesto, Ignacio, Pollyanna, and Rodrigo—to please enter the room 15 minutes early so we can do our sound check.

Thank you to everybody who attended today's session and thank you to Siranush for running the slides. That's all for today. Thank you. See you all in an hour. Thanks so much.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Thank you. Have a great day.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]