

IGF 2020

Guidelines about the nature and form of inputs for the NRIs main session and NRIs collaborative sessions

The NRIs sessions are prepared in a bottom-up manner, through open consultative process among all NRIs, carried out by the IGF Secretariat. The entire preparatory process is documented. This relates to the reports from all NRIs meetings, published at the IGF website, as well as to the substantive inputs the NRIs bring from their respected communities.

A concrete input from the NRIs communities should related to the discussions occurring at the NRIs levels, agreed by the NRIs Organizing Committee. It is advised that submitted inputs are available at the NRIs websites, for the sake of informing the NRIs respected communities and for transparency reasons.

Once the input is agreed and cleared by the NRIs core Organizing Committee, it should be sent to the IGF Secretariat.

Recommended form and nature of the input is:

- ✓ Free text form sent in the body of an email specifying the following items: title; main Issue and action solution.
- ✓ Input needs to be concise. It is recommended that the input is around 200 words long.
- ✓ Footnotes can be added to the input to allow for reference to a source containing more information.
- ✓ Input has to bring concrete example of a particular practice on the subject matter. *That can be a concrete example of harm for stakeholders, processes, environment; a concrete*

law/policy document/non-government policy document or terms of reference and similar; it can be a decision or policy discussion that is problematic. You can also bring a concrete example of a good practice or good action. This for example can be a law that is seen to have positive effects; or an initiative or action that is showcasing good results etc. The example can come from the community or from any stakeholder group. It can even be from a small entity/community, that can be a good role model for others.

- ✓ Avoid sending general elaborations on the subject matter.
- ✓ Ensure that your input has concrete names, concrete measures and other indications of effect of result on a subject matter.

Follow good NRIs practices for developing relevant input! See some effective inputs the NRIs submitted for the IGF 2019 NRIs sessions.

Example 1

The national E-Health program was established in 2013 at the Ministry of Public Health to Improve the Quality and Accessibility of health care for all citizens through the use of information and communication technology.

Several projects were initiated using digital technologies in partnership with relevant stakeholders. Some of these projects which are using internet and could be interesting are below:

1. Traceability of Pharmaceuticals Products: implementation of 2D matrix barcode using a Track and Trace platform to ensure safety and quality of Pharmaceuticals Products.
2. Using mobile Health applications to improve public services delivery and increase user experience.
3. Public services digitization: Simplification and automation of administrative procedures.

(Lebanon IGF, input for IGF 2019 NRIs main session)

Example 2

France is actively working on creating new innovative regulations and tries to implement regulatory sandboxes to allow for innovation at national, European and global levels. In 2018, France enacted a law aiming to better protect democracy against the different ways in which disinformation is deliberately spread in particular during election campaigns. In 2019, a bill aiming to tackle hate speech online is also being discussed. France, as host of the annual G7 meeting held in Biarritz from 24 to 26 August 2019, backed a digital charter and trying to ensure that the digital transition and artificial intelligence serve the empowerment of individuals in an ethical and human-oriented way. MP and field medalist Cedric Villani also contributed a report aiming to build a meaningful Strategy for AI in particular by setting up a national AI programme, strengthening synergies between public research and industry, developing an open data policy and creating a regulatory and financial framework to favour innovation and the emergence of AI champions. Canada and France are also working closely with the international community to support the responsible use of AI.

As it concerns cybersecurity, the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace was launched at the opening of the annual IGF, held on November 2018 at UNESCO in Paris, by French President Emmanuel Macron. The call consists of a high-level declaration laying out common principles for securing cyberspace.

(French IGF, input for IGF 2019 NRIs main session)

Example 3

In 2010, National Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) deployed the Mobile Authentication Service (MAS) scheme as one of the anticounterfeiting strategies to detect substandard and falsified (SF) medical products. The scheme uses scratch codes and Short Messaging Service (SMS) to empower consumers to verify the authenticity of medicines at the point of purchase: (putting the power of detecting counterfeit in the hands of consumers) The consumer scratches a panel on the product which reveals a unique, one-time use PIN. The PIN is sent toll-free to a short code using any of the GSM operators and the consumer receives a response in form of a text message (SMS) stating that the product is either genuine or suspected fake.

As long as a consumer has access to a mobile phone, the consumer can participate to confirm the genuineness of the drug being purchased, at any location in the country. Following the success of the pilot study, NAFDAC deployed the MAS Scheme in January 2012, across anti-malarial and antibiotic medicines imported or manufactured in Nigeria. Currently the following five (5) MAS Providers offer MAS technology to Holders of Certificate of Registration (HCR).

With this smart initiative, the vulnerable and under privileged are impacted and it has resulted in stamping/reducing sale of fake drugs in all parts of Nigeria. It has also created jobs for citizens who work for the service providers.¹

(Nigeria IGF, input for the IGF 2019 NRIs main session)

¹ Source: <https://www.nafdac.gov.ng/our-services/pharmacovigilance-post-market-surveillance/mobile-authentication-service-mas/>

Example 4

TITLE: “Revenge Porn” and “Bodyshaming”

MAIN ISSUE: One problem that afflicts the Italian community is related to the disclosure of material, child pornography or sexually via the Internet, for trivial reasons of revenge, envy or just for fun... Annexed are a few examples occurred in 2019.^[1]

Other situations concern the widespread practice of offending political figures, in most cases women who play an important institutional or political role, using vulgar words that ridicule the physical aspect or parts of the body. Well-known cases in Italy are that of Laura Boldrini, politician, and Michela Murgia, writer and journalist, who in recent months have suffered numerous violent attacks and offensive comments on social media. It is a practice that goes by the name of "bodyshaming", denigration of the body, but which in reality serves to annihilate the spirit of the subjects targeted on social media.^[2]

ACTION: A specific bill on the so-called "revenge porn" was promoted by citizens and associations and definitively approved on July 17, 2019. ^[3] The decree presents two different types of crime: the diffusion of sexually explicit images or videos, destined to remain private, without consent of the people represented by those who offered these images and by those who receive and witness their diffusion in order to create a harmful to the people represented.

(Italian IGF, input for the IGF 2019 NRIs Collaborative Session on Harmful Content Online)

Example 5

Public policies that protect personal data in Panama are scarce and are found in scattered legislation. In 2016, stakeholders in Panama began discussing a draft for a Data Protection Law. That process included an open consultation and other activities where members of civil society in Panama participated and managed to share their recommendations, but in January 2018, lawmakers decided to withdraw the bill (No. 463), which emerged during the process, for lack of consensus in the final content. In August 2018, the Government of Panama presented a new bill before the National Assembly without public participation. There was no call for public participation nor was there publication of the text before or after these meetings. Finally, after several discussions, the Panama Assembly approved the Law. Subsequently, the President published it in the Official Gazette. Law No. 81 of March 26, 2019 does not centralize the legislation on personal data, rather it leaves open the possibility of using related laws such as the Credit Law, Law of diseases such as HIV / AIDS and others, among others. It also leaves the Panamanian abroad unprotected by not contemplating extraterritoriality. The statements of the Data Protection Authority are very worrying because they feel unable to apply the law with the necessary economic and human resources. The consequences of not having had a process open to the public are reflected in the law. The law will enter into force in the year 2020 after its regulation.

(Panama IGF, input for the IGF 2019 NRIs Collaborative Session on Data Protection)

^[1] https://www.agi.it/cronaca/video_hard_ragazzina_via_chat-6117732/news/2019-09-01/;
<https://tribunatreviso.gelocal.it/treviso/cronaca/2019/07/22/news/scambio-di-foto-hot-su-facebook-poi-il-ricatto-barista-di-montebelluna-sommerso-dai-debiti-vende-il-bar-1.37163898>;
www.lanuovasardegna.it/regione/2019/07/11/news/caso-michela-i-video-nelle-mani-della-difesa-1.17850659

^[2] Source: <https://www.lastampa.it/cronaca/2019/08/30/news/michela-murgia-mai-come-con-questo-governo-ho-vissuto-14-mesi-di-insulti-da-bar-1.37397089>