



ANPD's G20 Side-event

Navigating Data Protection in the G20 Digital Economy Agenda

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Executive Summary: ANPD's G20 Side-Event

The Brazilian National Data Protection Authority (ANPD) organized a side-event titled "Navigating Data Protection in the G20 Digital Economy Agenda" during the 3rd G20 Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG) meeting. This event was part of Brazil's G20 presidency in 2024 and was held on June 12, 2024, in São Luís, Maranhão, Brazil.

The side-event aimed to address the challenges and opportunities related to data protection within the broader context of the digital economy. This included data protection's role in fostering digital inclusion, building trustworthy digital public infrastructure, ensuring information integrity, and supporting the responsible use of artificial intelligence.

To do that, ANPD promoted discussions in a multistakeholder format, bringing representatives from four G20 engagement groups - B20,¹ C20,² T20,³ and W20⁴ – to

¹ The Business 20 (B20) is the official G20 dialogue forum with the global business community. Established in 2010, the B20 is among the most prominent G20 Engagement Groups. Its working proceeding is based on Task Forces and Action Councils entrusted with key thematics that drive the priorities of each B20 edition. They are composed of around 1.000 businesses representatives from the G20 countries and from selected invited countries and international organizations. The B20 officially conveys its final recommendations to the G20 Presidency at the B20 Summit. See more in: <https://b20brasil.org/>

² Civil 20 (C20) was made official as an Engagement Group of G20 in 2013. Since then, C20 has grown stronger every year, ensuring that world leaders listen to the recommendations and demands of the organized civil society, looking to protect the environment and promote social and economic development, human rights and the principle of leaving no one behind. As part of the G20 process, C20 plays multiple roles, including but not limited to: providing expertise and holding governments accountable to their commitments; seeking positive outcomes for society as a whole and; pushing for an effective financial means and allocation of resources to achieve those outcomes. See more in: <https://c20brasil.org/>

³ The T20 is a G20 engagement group that brings together think tanks and research centres from G20 members and guest countries and organisations. Think tanks can contribute to the T20 in a variety of formats such as participating in the T20 conferences and meetings, proposing and organizing side events, submitting policy briefs, and joining the task forces activities. See more in: <https://www.t20brasil.org/>

⁴ Women 20, better known by the acronym W20, is one of the G20's official independent engagement groups focused on promoting gender equity and women's economic empowerment. It was established during Australia's presidency in 2014 and, like all other engagement groups, aims to recommend policies and commitments to the leadership of G20 countries. See more in: <https://w20brasil.org.br/>



discuss with G20 Members, UNESCO, and invited keynote speakers on two main topics:

1. **Media and Information Literacy (MIL) & Data Protection:** This session focused on how MIL enhances digital inclusion and information integrity, and its relationship with data protection.
2. **Experimental Regulation and Data Governance:** Discussions centered on innovative regulatory approaches to data protection, particularly in the context of digital government and artificial intelligence.



G20 engagement groups stakeholders

The event was co-chaired by ANPD's Directors, Arthur Sabbat and Miriam Wimmer. It also counted with the participation of representatives of the Ministries who are leading the discussions on the G20 DEWG meetings, under the Brazilian Presidency – the Ministry of Communication (MCom), the Ministry of Management and Innovation (MGI), the Digital Policy Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic



(SECOM/PR), and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI). Two other key partners were the Ministry of External Affairs (MRE), who has been heading G20 DEWG meetings and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP). Furthermore, the event included introductory and concluding leading interventions of representatives of the “G20 Troika” – India and South Africa, respectively.

Overall, the event facilitated discussions and shared best practices among government representatives, multilateral organizations, civil society, industry, and academia. Furthermore, it contributed to the ongoing multilateral dialogues on data protection policies, particularly those related to Media and Information Literacy (MIL), data governance, and experimental regulation approaches. Finally, the event identified collaborative approaches for promoting a secure, inclusive, and prosperous digital economy.

In this report, highlights of the speeches and discussions held during ANPD’s side-event will be presented. For more details on the side-event, please consult G20 Brazil’s [official page](#) and the concept note in Annex I.



Speaking stakeholders celebrates the success of the side-event



Introductory Session

Director Arthur Sabbat, representing the **ANPD**, opened this G20 side event by emphasizing the importance of data protection in the context of the digital revolution. He highlighted the critical role of the G20 Digital Economy Working Group in shaping inclusive, secure, and innovative digital economy policies, focusing on areas such as meaningful connectivity, digital public infrastructure, information integrity, and artificial intelligence.

Sabbat underscored the significance of data protection in promoting media and information literacy, essential for enabling individuals to navigate, interpret, and use information effectively and securely. He detailed ANPD's efforts in raising awareness about personal data protection through educational campaigns and partnerships, which empower citizens to protect their privacy and use data ethically and responsibly.

Furthermore, Sabbat discussed ANPD's leadership in fostering data governance best practices through initiatives like regulatory sandboxes for data protection and artificial intelligence. These sandboxes allow for the controlled assessment of new technologies, balancing innovation with regulatory compliance. He concluded by stressing the importance of international collaboration and commitment to data protection to ensure the sustainable growth of the digital economy, benefiting all citizens and promoting a more informed and protected society.

Daniel Cavalcanti, representative of the **Ministry of Communication of the Brazilian Government**, emphasized that data protection is a critical topic within the Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG). He highlighted that trust in the digital economy hinges on the assurance that personal data is genuinely protected. Cavalcanti also pointed out the importance of data access and sharing across the public sector, noting that data protection is a key horizontal issue essential for the integrity and functionality of digital infrastructures.

Eliana Emediato, from the **Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation of the Brazilian Government** discussed the significant use of personal data in



Director Sabbat makes his opening speech



artificial intelligence (AI) and stressed the necessity of protecting it. She outlined Brazil's important actions regarding AI, including efforts to reduce inequalities through data protection. Mrs. Emediato announced the upcoming production of the Brazilian Plan for AI – PBIA, by the end of July, which aims for inclusive digital governance aligned with public norms. She underscored AI's transformative potential across all services and the need for AI to be transparent, reliable, and trustworthy, with data protection being crucial to achieving these qualities.

Closing the introductory session, Rajesh Kumar, representing the **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology of the Indian Government**, described data protection as a fundamental pillar for promoting trust in the digital economy, crucial not only for protecting human rights but also for driving economic growth and innovation. He highlighted the role of the G20 in fostering international cooperation on data protection, a topic under discussion since 2016. During India's G20 presidency, discussions focused on Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) approaches emphasizing security and privacy by design. Kumar noted India's enactment of a data protection act in 2023, stressing the need for secure international data transfers and the G20's role in creating policies that ensure a trustworthy digital environment.



PANEL 1

Media And Information Literacy & Data Protection

Director Miriam Wimmer, representing the **ANPD**, moderated the first panel. She started by explaining the purpose of this panel, which was to discuss the relevance of data protection within the context of media and information literacy (MIL). MIL plays a crucial role in equipping individuals with essential skills to access, analyze, evaluate, and create content across various media forms, thereby promoting safer, more informed online participation while enhancing personal data protection. Understanding information and digital content empowers individuals to identify invasive data collection practices, effectively utilize privacy settings, and make informed decisions about sharing personal information online. Therefore, this session addressed these critical aspects, aligned with the priorities of the G20 Digital Economy Working Group for 2024.

Keynote speech

Thiago Tavares, executive director and founder of **SaferNetBrasil**, highlighted, during his keynote speech, the significant role of his institution in promoting digital citizenship, information integrity, and media education in Brazil. He emphasized that 92% of children in the country are using the internet daily without adult supervision, underscoring the urgent need for robust online safety measures. SaferNet's initiatives are crucial in this context, providing comprehensive support to teachers and schools through projects like the Digital Skills for Safety and Citizenship project. This project includes a toolkit for teachers, online training courses, and detailed lesson plans aligned with the Brazilian National Common Curricular Base (BNCC), aimed at fostering a safe and informed online environment for middle and high school students.



Tavares also pointed out Brazil's comprehensive legal framework, which supports child protection and digital rights. Notably, the country implemented a program to prevent cyberbullying in 2015. These legal measures are complemented by efforts to promote Media and Information Literacy (MIL), which equips citizens with the skills to discern disinformation and navigate the digital landscape safely. MIL is integral to building trust and addressing issues like hate speech and misinformation.

Among other initiatives, the keynote mentioned the role of Brazil's Digital Policy Secretariat (SECOM/PR) in proposing guidelines to mitigate the impact of social media. Tavares also highlighted the collaborative efforts involving international organizations like UNESCO and various Brazilian ministries to enhance digital governance. SaferNet's contributions extend to fostering digital citizenship, which encompasses not only media and information literacy but also new abilities crucial for well-being, emotional health, online safety, privacy, and respectful interactions on social media. These initiatives aim to cultivate safer online relationships and promote digital citizenship for all.



Thiago Tavares makes his keynote speech



Tavares shared the impact of SaferNet's work, noting its reach to 179 municipalities, benefiting 29,264 students and 298 professors. The organization's efforts are pivotal in creating an informed and protected digital society, aligning with global digital economy goals. The keynote underscored the importance of international collaboration and continued commitment to data protection to address the challenges and seize the opportunities of the digital age, ensuring the growth of a secure, inclusive, and innovative digital economy.

Lead interventions

João Brant, representative of **Brazil's Digital Policy Secretariat (SECOM/PR)** highlighted the critical partnership between the Digital Policy Secretariat and SaferNet in promoting online safety and combating disinformation. He emphasized the importance of providing educational materials for tutors to empower them in guiding youth towards responsible internet use. Brant also mentioned the SECOM/PR's initiative to launch a call for proposals to develop innovative solutions for combating media disinformation. These efforts are directed towards engaging citizens directly, ensuring they are informed and protected against the spread of false information online.

Guilherme Canela, from **UNESCO**, underscored the significance of the Brazilian government's efforts to ensure information integrity, despite it being a contentious topic globally. He praised Media and Information Literacy (MIL) as a universally positive approach, though noted the paradox that few countries have successfully implemented it comprehensively. Canela attributed this paradox to the need for MIL to be viewed through a multifaceted lens that considers the interests of various stakeholders. He argued that policies often focus solely on protection, whereas they should also promote the exercise of fundamental rights, such as freedom of expression. Successful MIL initiatives, Canela noted, balance protection against harms like cyberbullying with the promotion of digital rights and freedoms.

Cynthia Picolo, representative of the **C20**, emphasized the need for a human rights-based approach to tackle misinformation and disinformation, including climate disinformation. She highlighted the importance of media literacy, robust



research, and effective fact-checking, alongside transparency in content moderation and user privacy. The speech stressed that initiatives must be tailored to regional and community needs to ensure meaningful connectivity and information integrity. Global cooperation is crucial to bridge the digital divide, provide digital skills training, and ensure universal connectivity, especially for vulnerable groups. The speech called for the G20 to address these issues in their final declaration, promoting a more inclusive and informed digital society.

Fernanda Martins, representing the **T20**, highlighted the need for inclusiveness, pointing out the lack of adoption for individuals with disabilities. She emphasized that vulnerable groups should be integral to strategies for meaningful access to the digital world. Martins recommended that data protection be a central part of these discussions and underscored the importance of multistakeholder governance in the G20 debate to ensure that diverse perspectives and needs are addressed in digital policy development.

Camila Achutti, representing the **W20**, addressed the gender digital divide, noting disparities in internet access, mobile ownership, and Media and Information Literacy (MIL) programs between men and women. She highlighted the heightened vulnerability of black girls to technology-driven violence and the risks women face with their personal data. Achutti advocated for gender-transformative MIL programs, promoting digital skills education, targeted interventions, and public-private partnerships to enhance digital equality. She emphasized collaboration with the EQUALS initiative's "Her Digital Skills" framework for comprehensive, inclusive, and competency-based approaches. Achutti called for supportive policies, affordable resources, and community backing to ensure equitable digital inclusion.

Andriei Gutierrez, representing the **B20**, underscored the need for meaningful connectivity for all individuals, addressing ongoing concerns in this area. He highlighted the importance of digital revenue and called on governments to prioritize safeguarding individuals by promoting digital trust, enhancing data protection, and bolstering cybersecurity measures. These recommendations aim to foster a secure and inclusive digital environment beneficial to all stakeholders.



Open discussion

During the open discussion of this panel, the **European Union** representative highlighted several key points. He emphasized that data protection is a global issue requiring interoperability across regions. Also, he advocated for "data free flow with trust," aiming to ensure that data protection enhances rather than hinders the transnational digital economy. He stressed the importance of building trustworthy systems while ensuring compliance with regulations. Moreover, the EU emphasized that empowering citizens, rather than merely informing them, is crucial. Finally, he highlighted the importance of multistakeholderism and transparency in achieving these goals, underscoring the need for engagement from various actors to facilitate confident data flows.

The panelists continued the discussion and emphasized several topics:

- Mention of Partnership efforts between the Brazilian Government and the UK government focused on information integrity and protecting the rights of young women;
- Collaboration on guidelines for healthy screen use for children;
- Concerns about gender rights, particularly regarding digital cyberbullying victims;
- Advocacy for empowering children through better technology understanding;
- Emphasis on media literacy as a tool for empowerment and the importance of multistakeholder cooperation;
- Discussions on gender disinformation and varying interpretations of meaningful connectivity;
- Calls for integrating Media and Information Literacy into national education curricula;
- Business community concerns about privacy, data protection, and the need for international coordination; and
- Emphasis on cooperation in education and skills development to address common challenges.



Key takeaways

Key takeaways of this panel includes:

- **Promotion of Digital Citizenship:** Digital citizenship should be part of educative' curricula. It encompasses media and information literacy as well as several other abilities crucial for well-being, emotional health, online safety, privacy, and respectful interactions on social media;
- **Legal Framework and Initiatives in Brazil:** Brazil has a comprehensive legal framework supporting child protection and digital rights, including measures to prevent cyberbullying. Efforts also focus on Media and Information Literacy (MIL) to combat misinformation and promote safe online behavior.
- **Role of Collaborative Efforts:** Collaborations such as the ones mentioned between SaferNet, the Digital Policy Secretariat, and international organizations like UNESCO aims to enhance digital governance and promote responsible internet use through education and policy initiatives.
- **Multistakeholder Approach:** There was a strong emphasis on multistakeholder cooperation to address challenges such as misinformation, gender disparities in digital access, and the need for inclusive digital policies that consider diverse societal needs.
- **Data Protection Awareness:** Discussions highlighted the importance of data protection to be part of citizens education programs, to foster a secure and inclusive digital environment, emphasizing the need for multistakeholder collaboration to develop these initiatives.
- **Empowerment and Inclusiveness:** Calls were made to empower individuals, especially vulnerable groups, through digital skills education, meaningful connectivity, and policies that ensure equitable access to digital resources.



Overall, the discussion emphasized the intersection of digital rights, education, and policy to create a safer, inclusive, and informed digital society in the G20 countries, and globally.



PANEL 2

Experimental Regulation and Data Governance

Nathalia Lobo, from the **Brazilian Ministry of Justice and Public Security**, moderated the second panel. It focused on the governance of data protection through experimental regulation, with a specific emphasis on digital government and artificial intelligence. Experts provided insights and perspectives and explored how initiatives related to these topics can effectively address challenges and opportunities in the digital age, ensuring robust and adaptable data protection frameworks. International best practices were highlighted, underscoring the importance of collaborative efforts in shaping future digital governance and AI regulation.

Keynote speech

Armando Guio, executive director of the **Network of Centers**, addressed the keynote speech of this session. He emphasized a pivotal shift in economic development strategies, highlighting the need for new approaches as traditional methods become less effective. He stressed that future strategies should focus on experimentation and continuous learning, evolving objectives, instruments, performance criteria, and institutions over time. This approach necessitates building government capacity incrementally rather than assuming it exists. This mindset aligns with the proposals by Rodrik and Stiglitz, advocating for a dynamic and adaptive economic development framework.

A significant portion of Guio's speech was dedicated to defining and discussing regulatory sandboxes, a concept allowing live, time-bound testing of innovations under regulatory oversight. Regulatory sandboxes are designed to test novel financial products, technologies, and business models within a controlled environment, providing a framework for oversight and safeguards. Guio highlighted



how different countries have adopted regulatory sandboxes to promote innovation: the UK focuses on fostering competition, Singapore aims to transform into an intelligent financial center, and Australia seeks to benefit investors and consumers through appropriate regulation.



Armando Guío makes his keynote speech

Guío also explored the operational models of these regulatory sandboxes, detailing the engagement process, application windows, sandbox plan development, execution, monitoring, and exit strategies. He provided examples of countries such as France, Mauritius, Colombia, Brazil, Norway, and India that have implemented these models. Additionally, he discussed the European Union's AI Act, which mandates member states to establish at least one AI regulatory sandbox to foster innovation while managing risks related to fundamental rights, health, and safety. These sandboxes also aim to facilitate cross-border cooperation and share best practices.

In his concluding remarks, Guío underscored the importance of building implementation capacities and gaining more experience in deploying regulatory



sandboxes. He predicted that regulatory sandboxes would become essential tools for AI governance, coordination, and harmonization, primarily serving to reduce information asymmetries and attract innovative AI systems. Emphasizing the need for regional leadership, he pointed to Brazil's potential to position itself as a technological leader in this area, advocating for a robust infrastructure to support long-term innovation and regulation.

Lead interventions

Luanna Roncaratti, from the **Ministry of Management and Innovation (MGI)** of the Brazilian Government, emphasized the Ministry's commitment to enhancing digital public services delivery through innovative tools. She highlighted initiatives in data spaces innovation and regulatory experimentation, stressing the importance of balancing innovation with privacy and data protection considerations. Roncaratti advocated for integrating AI experimental regulation within robust data governance frameworks, emphasizing the establishment of clear ethical standards to foster a trustworthy digital ecosystem. MGI has developed a comprehensive data governance policy aimed at ensuring compliance across all sectors.

Mariagrazia Squicciarini, from **UNESCO**, explored the practical implications of AI as a data-driven technology. She underscored the criticality of data quality in mitigating biases within AI systems. Squicciarini advocated for regulatory experimentation to test fairness principles in AI, suggesting that such approaches could lower barriers to regulatory compliance. She urged a shift towards society-centered solutions that prioritize fairness and inclusivity in AI development and deployment strategies.

Cynthia Picolo, from **C20**, underscored the transformative potential of Digital Public Infrastructures (DPI) and Artificial Intelligence (AI), stressing the importance of inclusive frameworks that ensure global regulations for public participation, literacy, capacity building, and accessibility throughout the DPI life cycle. She called for independent oversight to mitigate risks such as discrimination, exclusion, and privacy breaches. Regarding AI, Picolo advocated for securing rights through ethical practices like representative training data and transparent supply chains, with audit



procedures and public databases. She urged international cooperation among G20 nations to enhance AI governance grounded in human rights, transparency, and the regulation of sensitive technologies like facial recognition in public spaces. Picolo highlighted the need for inclusive education and participation, especially for vulnerable groups, in decision-making processes concerning AI.

Pedro Martins, from **T20**, emphasized data governance as crucial for integrating topics like DPI and AI within the G20. Martins stressed the need for participatory governance in DPI and AI, highlighting their role in creating public value through collective processes involving civil society and impacted communities. Also, he emphasized the need for participatory governance in DPI and human-centered AI, viewing these technologies as integral to public value creation and emphasizing collective processes involving civil society and impacted communities. Finally, he urged the G20 to adopt a common framework and allocate resources for inclusive governance and co-design of DPI and AI to promote accountability and equitable digital development.

Camila Achutti, from **W20**, emphasized three crucial recommendations to promote gender equality in AI from a feminist perspective. Firstly, she stressed the need for fairness and responsible AI by design, highlighting the importance of gender-diverse teams and equitable AI technologies that avoid perpetuating biases. Secondly, she underscored the urgency of addressing gender biases in AI data, advocating for rigorous data cleaning processes and standards to ensure accurate and neutral outcomes. Thirdly, she called for the adoption of ethical AI guidelines, focusing on the impacts on women and girls and combating technology-facilitated gender-based violence. Achutti concluded by highlighting the economic potential of gender equality in AI, suggesting that it could add \$13 trillion to the global economy by 2030, and called for collective efforts to create an inclusive digital future.

Andriei Gutierrez, from **B20**, presented key recommendations to enhance digital connectivity and trust. He emphasized the need for harmonized cybersecurity and data protection standards to foster digital trust, advocating for Data Free Flow with Trust (DFFT) and coordinated international cyber actions. Additionally, he highlighted the importance of responsibly harnessing AI's transformative power by supporting its ethical, sustainable, and inclusive development, and stressed the



urgency of addressing digital skills gaps, particularly for underrepresented groups. Gutierrez also underscored the importance of regulatory sandboxes and global coordination on AI governance.

Open intervention

Armando Guío, from the **Network of Centers**, started the open discussion by provoking the other speakers to reflect how these standards, values and principles that have been proposed by them could be implemented. He suggested that regulatory sandboxes could be controlled environments to test these standards and to address specific topics regarding values and principles of trustworthy AI.

The delegate of **Singapore** also made an intervention, in which he emphasized the importance of regulatory sandboxes as tools for fostering responsible technological development, even in the absence of established regulations. They suggested that sandboxes could be a topic for bilateral and multilateral assessment, such as within the G20 framework. Highlighting the challenge of bridging the public and private sectors, the delegate underscored that regulatory sandboxes should not be constrained by the current regulatory landscape, promoting innovation and collaboration in data governance.

Mariagrazia Squicciarini, from **UNESCO**, highlighted that best practices in one region may not be effective in another, emphasizing the need for adaptable regulatory frameworks. She pointed out that synthetic content requires clear representation and raised concerns about regulatory ambiguities. Mariagrazia noted that the real issue lies with data, not standards. She warned against settling for the lowest common denominator in regulations, which could lead to subpar outcomes, and advocated for regulatory experimentation to better understand important trade-offs and parameters.

Key takeaways

Key takeaways of this panel includes:



- **Regulatory Sandboxes and Data Governance:** Regulatory sandboxes can be relevant tools for testing innovations and fostering data governance, both in data protection and AI fields.
- **Adaptative Economic Development Strategies:** There is a need for economic strategies that focus on experimentation and continuous learning.
- **Digital Public Services and Data Governance:** Enhancing digital public services requires balancing innovation with data governance practices such as privacy and data protection.
- **AI and Data Quality:** Ensuring data quality is vital to mitigate biases in AI systems. Data governance and regulatory experimentation practices may contribute to this goal.
- **Participatory Governance:** Participatory governance in DPI and AI involves collective processes with civil society and impacted communities.
- **Gender Equality in AI:** Promoting gender equality in AI involves designing fair and responsible AI technologies and addressing gender biases in data.
- **Digital Connectivity and Trust:** Harmonized cybersecurity and data protection standards are crucial for fostering digital trust and connectivity.
- **Sandboxes and Standards and Principles Testing:** Regulatory sandboxes are effective environments for testing standards and principles in AI governance and digital infrastructures.

Overall, the discussion highlighted the positive impact of regulatory sandboxes and experimental regulation in driving innovation and developing governance frameworks for data protection and AI. The panel highlighted the importance of balancing innovation with robust data governance, promoting fairness and inclusivity in AI, and addressing gender biases and ethical considerations. It also underscored the necessity for participatory governance, regional leadership, and international cooperation to build resilient digital ecosystems and drive sustainable economic development in the digital age.



Closing Remarks and Next Steps

For the conclusion session, a wrap-up was presented by the two moderators of the side-event panels.

Miriam Wimmer, from **ANPD**, emphasized the empowering role of data protection rules and principles in shaping effective media and information literacy policies. She highlighted the significance of partnerships between the private and public sectors and stressed the multistakeholder approach as essential for robust data governance. Wimmer underscored the critical role of digital skills in fostering meaningful connectivity and ensuring information integrity. Additionally, she emphasized the crosscutting importance of data protection in the digital economy, emphasizing its relevance across geographic boundaries.



Director Miriam makes her closing remarks



Nathalia Lobo, from the **Ministry of Justice and Public Security**, stressed that regardless of the purpose of innovation, data governance principles such as the quality of data remains a crucial factor. She also underscored the importance of global convergence on standards and frameworks, emphasizing the need for interoperability to enhance international cooperation and the effectiveness of data governance and regulatory experimentation. In this sense, regulatory sandboxes can prove to be useful tools in fostering responsible AI innovation and data protection best practices.

Jeanette Morwane's, from the **Department of Communications and Digital Technologies, of the Government of South Africa**, paved the path for future steps, particularly as South Africa prepares to host next year's G20 presidency. She emphasized the importance of multistakeholder collaboration in advancing Media and Information Literacy (MIL) to protect data and ensure that individuals possess the necessary skills to engage effectively in the digital space. Morwane highlighted the critical need for standardized data governance frameworks to mitigate risks associated with data breaches and privacy concerns, while also advocating for each country's ability to develop tailored skills and solutions. She affirmed that South Africa is actively considering these factors as it prepares for its upcoming responsibilities within the G20.



Annex I

Side-event Concept Note

Ministry of Justice and Public Security
Brazilian National Data Protection Authority – ANPD
General-Coordination of Technology and Research (CGTP) and
General-Coordination of International and Institutional Relations (CGRII)

Concept Note: G20 Brazil 2024 Side Event

“Navigating Data Protection in the G20 Digital Economy Agenda”

3rd Digital Economy Working Group Meeting

Wednesday, June 12, 2024

2.30 pm to 5.30 pm BRT

Location

São Luís/Maranhão/Brazil

1. Summary

In the context of Brazil's G-20 presidency in 2024, the ANPD (National Data Protection Authority) is proposing a side event " Navigating Data Protection in the G20 Digital Economy Agenda", scheduled for June 12th, 2024, during the 3rd Digital Economy Working Group Meeting in São Luís, Maranhão, Brazil. The side event is a



key initiative within the Digital Economy Working Group, highlighting data protection as a cross-cutting essential theme to address the challenges and opportunities in "Data Protection in the Digital Economy", emphasizing its crucial role in maintaining information integrity and building trust in the digital economy.

2. Context

Within the context of the digital economy, the data protection agenda is a cross-cutting theme. In 2024, Brazil will be hosting the G-20, and the key topics chosen for discussion during its tenure as the "pro tempore" Presidency, particularly within the Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG), are (i) "Digital Inclusion, Universal and Meaningful Connectivity", (ii) "Digital Government: Building a Trustworthy and Inclusive Digital Public Infrastructure" (iii) "Information Integrity and Trust in the Digital Environment", and (iv) "Artificial Intelligence for Inclusive Sustainable Development and Inequalities Reduction".

These themes share a common foundation: data. Meaningful connectivity, digital public infrastructure, information exchange and Artificial Intelligence - all these aspects intersect at data. Consequently, data protection has emerged as an indispensable right within this ecosystem. Understanding the importance of data protection and the safeguard of personal information online is essential to Media and Information Literacy (MIL), underpinning digital inclusion and meaningful connectivity. Policies and regulations that prioritize data protection contribute to creating an inclusive digital environment, by establishing clear guidelines for how personal data should be collected, used, and protected. Thus, governments and organizations can ensure that everyone, regardless of background or socioeconomic status, can participate in the digital economy without fear of privacy violations.

The relationship between data integrity and MIL is essential for building user trust. Media and Information Literacy provides a set of essential skills to access, analyse, create and consume information in various formats from print to radio, from video to the internet.⁵ Data breaches and misinformation are risks that

⁵ UNESCO. Media and Information Literacy: What does UNESCO do to promote Media and Information Literacy? 2024. Available at: <https://www.unesco.org/en/media-information-literacy>. Accessed on March 12, 2024.



threaten the trust, underscoring the importance of MIL and data protection. Raising awareness and educating citizens, particularly those in vulnerable groups, is vital for integrating data protection into societal norms. This strategy helps society tackle misinformation and disinformation threats, ensuring a digital space that is secure and reliable.

The creation of data infrastructures and governance frameworks like data spaces represents a significant moment where data protection and Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) come together. Aimed at unifying the data market, these infrastructures facilitate the secure and trustworthy sharing of data across various sectors, such as health, agriculture, energy, and mobility. The initiative goes beyond merely improving data access and reuse; it ensures that data management practices meet standards of data protection and privacy. Within this framework, data spaces are instrumental in creating a secure environment that respects privacy, allowing for effective data management, sharing, and utilization.⁶ This aligns data protection and DPI with the broader objectives of fostering a digital economy that is innovative and respects individual rights.

By its turn, fostering innovation in AI and ensuring ethical development lies at the heart of a responsible digital economy. Ethical AI development involves ensuring that AI systems operate in a manner that respects human values, rights, and dignity, incorporating considerations such as fairness, transparency, accountability, and non-discrimination. Regulatory experimentation approaches allow regulators to test and learn so they can better understand the impact of emerging technologies and at the same time steer them on a given direction. Two prominent regulatory experimentation tools are regulatory sandboxes and innovation hubs. While they don't necessarily need to consider ethical approaches, there are benefits on doing so. For example, both tools can serve as platforms for promoting responsible AI innovation, offering guidance and support to start-ups and companies developing AI technologies.

⁶ EUROPEAN COMMISSION. Common European Data Spaces, 2024. Available at: <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/data-spaces>. Accessed on March 12, 2024.



Regulatory sandboxes can help navigate complex regulatory landscapes, including data protection regulations, and foster innovation while ensuring compliance with ethical principles and data protection requirements from the early stages of development. Chile, Colombia, Singapore, and the United Kingdom have already explored regulatory sandboxes in data protection, indicating a natural tendency to engage in this type of regulatory experimentation.

Innovation hubs are ecosystems that develop within spaces or digital platforms, where start-ups, entrepreneurs, and innovators can exchange ideas and experiences with each other. Additionally, they offer the possibility to contact authorities to pose questions and request non-binding clarifications or guidance on issues related to specific technologies. This includes understanding the applicable regulatory framework, the authorization or registration requirements necessary for operation, and the expectations in terms of regulation and supervision.⁷ These hubs have been often used in financial regulation context, and while data protection and other ethical principles have not been in their cores, they have strong potential to foster such values.

By providing guidance, and fostering collaboration among stakeholders, both regulatory sandboxes and innovation hubs aim to support and facilitate innovation, ensuring that AI initiatives adhere to ethical principles and comply with data protection standards. Furthermore, regulatory sandboxes and innovation hubs can contribute to inclusive sustainable development by fostering trust and confidence in AI-driven solutions. This approach not only promotes innovation but also ensures that technological advancements are aligned with societal values and individual rights.

As part of this agenda, this G-20 Side-Event will delve into the current global dialogues surrounding the potential challenges for data protection and its ramifications exemplified by the four key topics chosen by the Digital Economy Working Group. The discussions in this side event are expected to be instrumental in

⁷ GUÍO, Armando. *Sandbox Regulatorio de Inteligencia Artificial em Chile*. [S.l.]: Gobierno de Chile, 2021. Disponível em: <https://www.economia.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/PaperSandboxIA.pdf>. Accessed on March 12, 2024



ensuring that data protection in the context of digital economy contributes positively to global advancement. The goal is to cultivate a mutual understanding and a collaborative approach among stakeholders, steering innovation towards responsible and beneficial outcomes in the data protection context.

3. Key Themes and Topics for discussion

Key Theme 01: Media and Information Literacy (MIL) and Data Protection

Within the scope of Panel 1, which focuses on Media and Information Literacy and Data Protection, it is crucial to address the priority issues of (1) Digital Inclusion, Universal and Meaningful Connectivity and (3) Integrity of Online Information and Trust in the Digital Economy. These topics are essential for developing a digital environment that is not only secure and inclusive but also places data protection at the center of its priorities. The massive presence of global digital platforms has revolutionized the ways we communicate, interact, and understand the world. However, digital advancement has been marked by the uncontrolled spread of misinformation, negatively affecting social cohesion, trust in science, the credibility of journalism and public institutions, and directly threatening the principles of data protection.

The expansion of digital inclusion on a global scale makes Media and Information Literacy even more relevant, especially for vulnerable groups such as children, adolescents, and the elderly. It is vital to empower them to navigate safely and efficiently, thereby building trust in digital spaces, ensuring universal and meaningful connectivity and information integrity online, and reinforcing the importance of personal data protection. The Brazilian presidency emphasizes the importance of digital platforms' responsibility to preserve information integrity and support freedom of expression to ensure balanced digital governance. This implies the adoption of transparent and responsible practices by technology companies, particularly regarding content moderation, algorithmic recommendations, and personal data handling, with the goal of preventing the spread of harmful content and enhancing the protection of user rights, emphasizing privacy and data security.

It is the responsibility of governments and relevant stakeholders to develop policies that respect human rights, reconcile different interests, and ensure the



integrity of the digital ecosystem, prioritizing user well-being and data protection. Learning from the regulatory legislations of G-20 countries can facilitate the creation of robust norms for digital services, prioritizing the defence of user rights and combating hate speech.

To achieve universal and meaningful connectivity, it is essential to directly confront these challenges, ensuring that everyone has access to a safe and enriching online experience. The Brazilian G20 presidency's initiative for a collective effort to promote digital connectivity and share exemplary practices aims to narrow the digital divide. This strategy is crucial for reaping the social benefits of digital advancement, ensuring that wider access translates into more significant and secure digital interactions, where data protection is of utmost importance.

The following questions will guide the debate of the panel 1:

1. What are the public policies on medial literacy developed in your regions?
2. How does data protection interact with the MIL agenda?
3. How do you see MIL contributing to meaningful connectivity?
4. How do you see MIL contributing to information integrity?

Key Theme 02: Data Protection within Experimental Regulation and Data Governance Approaches

Within the scope of Panel 2, which focuses on Data Protection within Experimental Regulation and Data Governance Approaches, it is crucial to address the priority issues of (2) Digital Government: Building a Trustworthy and Inclusive Digital Public Infrastructure and (4) Artificial Intelligence for Inclusive Sustainable Development and Reduction of Inequalities.

The development of digital public infrastructures and the rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) offers opportunities for promoting inclusive sustainable development and tackling inequalities. However, unlocking the full potential of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) and AI requires overcoming significant challenges, especially ensuring that they are inclusive and reflect a diversity of contexts. This challenge encompasses data governance that can promote a trustworthy DPI and can reduce biases inherent in AI algorithms and datasets. Another significant



challenge is ensuring data protection in the context of AI, especially in the domain of generative innovations in AI.

Data governance is an essential element to build a trustworthy and inclusive digital public infrastructure. Different approaches can be developed to promote data governance. One of those are data spaces or data trusts, controlled environments where data is stored, managed and shared in an organized and accessible way for use and analysis. High-level standards and guidelines are established between partners, allowing for an open and decentralized infrastructure for the sovereign exchange of data.⁸ These initiatives can be fostered by governments, and they can target different industries. For example, project Gaia-X in the European Union, is developing several data spaces aiming at sectors such as agriculture, energy, transport and public administration.⁹

Another interesting set of approaches to foster data governance and data protection are experimental regulation tools. In experimental regulation, innovative data protection approaches are essential to ensure privacy and data protection principles while promoting efficiency and innovation. Experimental regulation plays a fundamental role in facilitating interoperability between the public and private sectors, fostering innovation, and creating a business-friendly environment that enhances conformity with laws and regulations.

In this context, experimental regulation provides a framework to guide the ethical and responsible development and deployment of AI technologies. Focusing on principles like international cooperation, knowledge sharing, and capacity-building initiatives, experimental regulatory frameworks can ensure that AI positively impacts society, promoting equality and inclusion across various social groups and regions.

⁸ AGÊNCIA BRASILEIRA DE DESENVOLVIMENTO INDUSTRIAL (ABDI). Data spaces: oportunidades para o Brasil, 2023 / Desenvolvimento: Núcleo de Engenharia Organizacional. Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul. Porto Alegre: UFRGS, ABDI, 2023. Available at: <https://digital-dialogues.net/de/news/details/veroeffentlichung-green-paper-zu-datenraeumen?file=files/upload/countries/brazil/Brazilian-German%20Digital%20Dialogue%20-%20Green%20Paper%20on%20Data%20Spaces.pdf&cid=965>. Accessed on March 12, 2024.

⁹ GAIA-X. Homepage, 2023. Available at: <https://gaia-x.eu/>. Accessed on March 12, 2024.



Furthermore, the field of experimental regulation and data governance necessitates a collaborative approach, a principle that is especially pertinent in the context of digital government. This collaborative ethos underpins the development and implementation of digital services that are not only secure and reliable but also broadly accessible, ensuring that all citizens can benefit from the advancements in digital technologies. By fostering partnerships between various stakeholders, including government entities, private sector players, and civil society, we can create a digital public infrastructure that upholds standards of trust and inclusivity.

Sharing best practices and participating in international dialogues are essential for society to reap the benefits of digital transformation. This ensures that technological advancements are leveraged for sustainable development and the reduction of inequalities while simultaneously protecting individual rights and privacy in the digital age.

The following questions will guide the debate of the panel 2:

1. What are the experimental regulation initiatives being developed by your governments that incorporate best practices in data governance, including personal data, ethical standards, etc.?
2. How do these government-developed initiatives, such as data spaces and experimental regulation integrate best practices for data governance and ethical parameters?
3. How can these policies foster a public digital infrastructure?
4. How do you see these policies fostering the development of responsible AI?
5. How can global and regional initiatives foster trustworthy DPI and ethical AI?

4. Goals and objectives

To bring together different perspectives to inform ongoing multilateral dialogues on the conceptualization and operationalization of data protection in the context of MIL, data governance and experimental regulation approaches.

To provide a space for dialogue and exchange of good practices and gathering of evidence in promoting data protection in the digital environment, aimed at



members of governments, multilateral organizations, civil society, industry, and research community.

5. Outputs and outcomes

An official report summarizing the discussions at the side event will be produced to support the discussions of the G-20 Digital Economy Working Group.

6. Chair of the event

Mr. Arthur Sabbat, Director of ANPD.

7. Invited Keynote speakers

The main panels will have keynote speeches of Mr. Thiago Tavares, President of Safernet Brasil, and Mr. Armando Guío, Executive Director of the Network of Centers. Furthermore, the side-event will include several interventions from the DEWG Brazilian ministries, C20, T20, W20, B20, UNESCO and the Governments of India and South Africa. For more details please refer to section 10 (Programme) and Appendix II (Speakers).

8. Participants

The seminar will be in-person with the participation of delegates from member countries and guests, as well as multilateral organizations.

9. Format and Structure

The event will be held in a hybrid format, allowing for both in-person and virtual participation, thus ensuring broad inclusion. The afternoon dedicated to the event will feature in-depth discussions and presentations on how data protection is essential and cross-cutting to the main digital economy priority issues identified by the G20, including (1) Digital Inclusion, Universal and Meaningful Connectivity; (2) Digital Government: Building a Trustworthy and Inclusive Digital Public Infrastructure; (3) Online Information Integrity and Trust in the Digital Economy, as well as (4) Artificial Intelligence for Inclusive Sustainable Development and Reduction of Inequalities.



10. Programme

Navigating Data Protection in the G20 Digital Economy Agenda

Location: São Luís/Maranhão/Brazil – Wednesday, June 12, 2024

2.30 – 2.50pm **WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**

10 minutes **WELCOME**

The side event will begin with an opening address by the Director of ANPD, **Arthur Sabbat**, setting the stage for discussions on the Digital Economy and its interplay with Data Protection.

9 minutes **INTRODUCTIONS**

The introductory session will highlight the importance of discussing data protection and its relationship with the thematic areas of the Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG). Therefore, two topics will be used to explore how data protection connects with the thematic areas: (i) media and information literacy, which is a relevant element to the debate of meaningful connectivity and information integrity; (ii) the fostering on data governance practices in the public and private sector through the implementation of experimental regulation initiatives, such as privacy regulatory sandboxes, innovation hubs and data trusts. This second topic connects with the digital government and artificial intelligence key themes.

Moderator:

Taís Arruda – ANPD, Brazilian Data Protection Authority

3 minutes each **Lead interventions:**

Daniel Cavalcanti – Ministry of Communication, Government of Brazil

Eliana Emediato – Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, Government of Brazil



Rajesh Kumar – Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India

2.50 – 3.50pm **PANEL 1. MEDIA AND INFORMATION LITERACY & DATA PROTECTION**

This panel addresses the importance of media and information literacy as a fundamental element in the debate on meaningful and universal connectivity and information integrity, exploring its intrinsic relationship with data protection. MIL equips individuals with essential skills to access, analyze, evaluate, and produce content in various forms of media, promoting a safer, more informed, and responsible online participation while simultaneously strengthening personal data protection. By better understanding information, media and digital content, individuals become more capable of identifying potentially invasive data collection practices, effectively using privacy settings, and making informed decisions about sharing their personal information online. This level of awareness is crucial to ensure a significant and safe online experience, aligned with two priority issues of the G20 Digital Economy Working Group for 2024. The session will be followed by a moderated discussion.

Moderator:
Miriam Wimmer – ANPD, Brazilian Data Protection Authority

12 minutes **Keynote presentation:**
Thiago Tavares – SaferNet Brasil

3 minutes each **Lead interventions:**
João Brant – Digital Policy Secretariat, Government of Brazil

Guilherme Canela – UNESCO

Cynthia Picolo – C20 Representative (LAPIN)

Fernanda Martins – T20 Representative (InternetLab)

Camila Achutti – W20 Representative (MasterTech)

Andriei Gutierrez – B20 Representative (Kyndryl Brasil)



25 min	Open discussion (interventions from participants – 2 min max for each intervention)
3.50 – 4.10pm	COFFEE BREAK
4.10 – 5.10pm	PANEL 2. EXPERIMENTAL REGULATION AND DATA GOVERNANCE
	<p>This panel will engage in a debate on the governance of data protection through experimental regulation, focusing on digital government and artificial intelligence as two key priority areas of the G20 Digital Economy Working Group for 2024. The session will include expert insights and perspectives, followed by a moderated discussion aimed at exploring innovative regulatory approaches. Participants will delve into how experimental regulation can address the challenges and opportunities presented by rapid technological advancements, ensuring that data protection frameworks remain effective and responsive in the digital age. The dialogue will also highlight international best practices fostering a collaborative approach to shaping the future of digital governance and AI regulation.</p>
	<p>Moderator: Nathalia Lobo – Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Government of Brazil</p>
12 minutes	<p>Keynote Presentation: Armando Guío – Network of Centers</p>
3 minutes each	<p>Lead interventions:</p> <p>Luanna Roncaratti – Ministry of Management and Innovation, Government of Brazil</p> <p>Mariagrazia Squicciarini – UNESCO</p> <p>Cynthia Picolo – C20 Representative (LAPIN)</p> <p>Camila Achutti – W20 Representative (MasterTech)</p> <p>Pedro Martins – T20 Representative (Data Privacy Brasil)</p>



	Andriei Gutierrez – B20 Representative (Kyndryl Brasil)
25 min	Open discussion (interventions from participants – 2 min max for each intervention)
5.10 – 5.30pm	CLOSING REMARKS AND NEXT STEPS
	<p>The closing panel will provide a comprehensive summary of the key takeaways from the event, emphasizing the critical insights and strategies discussed throughout the panels. It will highlight the next steps for implementing the discussed measures and outline potential future directions for the digital economy. This panel will also offer an opportunity to reflect on the evolving challenges and opportunities within the digital landscape, particularly focusing on data protection, media and information literacy, experimental regulation and data governance. The discussion will explore potential convergent pathways, seeking to identify collaborative approaches for stakeholders worldwide to promote a secure, inclusive, and prosperous digital economy.</p>
	Moderator: Taís Arruda – ANPD, Brazilian Data Protection Authority
	Lead interventions:
5 minutes	Miriam Wimmer – ANPD, Brazilian Data Protection Authority
5 minutes	Nathalia Lobo – Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Government of Brazil
5 minutes	Jeanette Morwane – Department of Communications and Digital Technologies, Government of South Africa



Appendix II

Speakers

ARTHUR PEREIRA SABBAT | ANPD, the Brazilian Data Protection Authority



Director of the National Data Protection Authority – ANPD. He has a degree in Administration from UNICEUB, a master's degree in Military Applications from EsAO and a postgraduate degree in Project Management from UNINTER, in Information Security Management from IESB and in Cyber Crimes from UNISUL. He has taken several courses, in national and international institutions, on personal data protection, where he has an EXIN certificate. He is a member of the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP). He worked extensively in the Presidency of the Republic on topics within his specialty, such as personal data protection, information security, cyber security, risk management, management of organizational processes and the development of public policies. He was General Coordinator of the Government Cyber Incident Treatment and Response Center and Director of the Information Security Department of the Institutional Security Office of the Presidency of the Republic."

MIRIAM WIMMER | ANPD, the Brazilian Data Protection Authority



Director at the Brazilian Data Protection Authority, ANPD. She holds a PhD degree in Communications and Cultural Policy and a Master's degree in Public Law. She is a professional civil servant since 2007, with experience in senior positions in different public organizations, such as the national telecommunications regulator, the Ministry of Communications, and the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication. She is also a Professor at the Law School of Instituto Brasiliense de Direito Público – IDP and guest lecturer on digital law and personal data protection at several other educational institutions.



ARMANDO GUIO ESPAÑOL | Network of Centers



Lawyer who graduated from the Universidad de los Andes (Bogotá, Colombia) in 2014 with an honors degree. He holds a Master of Laws from Harvard Law School (LL.M. '16) and a Master of Public Policy from the University of Oxford (MPP '18). He has advised public and private entities around the world on issues of data protection, AI policy and innovation. He has been actively involved in the design and implementation of AI strategies in several Latin American countries. As a consultant for the CAF Development Bank of Latin America, he led the design of the first Governmental AI Council of Latin America and the Caribbean and assisted the ANPD in launching the society consultation of the AI and Data Protection regulatory sandbox. Armando is also currently involved as an active collaborator of the Network of Centers and in the implementation of its strategic roadmap for the coming years.

THIAGO TAVARES | Safernet



Founder and president of SaferNet Brasil, where he supervises structuring projects in the area of digital citizenship, information integrity and media education for teenagers and young people. He was a member of the Internet Steering Committee (CGI.br) between 2014 and 2020 and a member of the advisory council on Internet and Elections of the TSE between 2017 and 2019. At the international level, he has actively participated, since 2006, in the main policy formulation forums digital technologies, such as the United Nations IGF, ICANN, Internet & Jurisdiction Policy Network and some conferences and processes within the scope of UNESCO, UNICEF, ITU and UNODC.

CYNTHIA PICOLO | C20 Representative (LAPIN)



Lawyer, Bachelor of Laws from PUC-Campinas (Brazil) and LL.M. in Public International Law from Leiden University (Netherlands). Director of the Laboratory of Public Policy and Internet (LAPIN), being responsible for the areas of public policy and research. She is also an expert in Privacy and Data Protection and has experience in corporate departments in Brazil and abroad.



CAMILA ACHUTTI | W20 Representative (MasterTech)



Global reference in the fight for more women in technology. She won the 2015 Women of Vision award, being the first Latina student to receive such an honor and is listed by Forbes as 30Under30 in Technology and Education. The founder of the blog “Mulheres na Computação”, she spoke at a TEDx in a football stadium and obviously Brazil teaching more than 15,000 young people to create applications from the Amazon to communities in Rio de Janeiro. She is CTO and founder of Mastertech, a 21st century skills education platform, Facebook’s official partner at Estação Hack. She is a Computer Scientist by Heart and Training at IME-USP, where she also completed her master's degree. Engineering Professor at Insper in the subjects of Web Technologies and Software Design. She has worked with large companies such as Google, Intel, Accenture, Itaú and Leroy Merlin.

FERNANDA MARTINS | T20 Representative (InternetLab)



Director of Research and Development at InternetLab, she is an anthropologist with a doctorate in Social Sciences from Unicamp, a master's degree in Anthropology and a degree in Social Sciences from the University of São Paulo. In addition to training in Pedagogy at Faculdade Sumaré. Her career includes scholarships from CNPq and FAPESP, and contributions to consultancies for Projeto Guri, Plan International and Unicef. With a solid background in education, she worked as a teacher in projects focused on issues of race, ethnicity and gender inequalities for children, teenagers and adults. At InternetLab, she supervises research projects, represents the institution and innovates methodologies, ensuring interdisciplinarity and qualifying engagement in its substantial programmatic innovation effort.

PEDRO MARTINS | T20 Representative (Data Privacy Brasil)



LLM from the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG), where he developed research with a CAPES scholarship. He carries out research in the area of personal data protection and profiling and is the author of the book "Profiling in the General Data Protection Law: The free development of personality in the face of algorithmic governmentality". Researcher at the Persona research group and Academic Coordinator of Data Privacy Brasil.



ANDRIEI GUTIERREZ | B20 Representative (Kyndryl)



Andriei is a business leader in the technology sector with experience in boards of directors, government relations, innovation, regulation, governance, and responsible adoption of Artificial Intelligence and new technologies. Since 2021, he has taken on the mission of structuring and leading the Government Relations and Public Policy area for Kyndryl in Latin America, a global leader in information technology infrastructure services. He is also member of B20 Digital Transformation Task Force. For about 9 years, Andriei has been one of the main voices of the Brazilian private sector in debates on new technologies, regulation, and accountability. He was one of the pioneers of the business sector in the debate on the creation of the LGPD, being one of the founders and first Executive Secretary of the LGPD Business Forum. He was an executive at IBM between 2015 and 2021. He is currently President of the Digital Economy and Innovation Council of Fecomercio São Paulo and Vice-President of the Brazilian Association of Software Companies (ABES). Andriei has a PhD in Political Science (Unicamp/Brazil) and in Sociology (Université de Provence/France). He is married and father of two young girls.

NATHALIA LOBO | Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Government of Brazil



Nathalia Lobo has had over 19 years of career in telecommunications and public policy. She is graduated in Economics and holds a PhD at the University of Brasilia in the same field. She is a civil servant of the National Telecommunications Agency (Anatel) since 2005, and occupied relevant positions, such as Advisor of the Chairman and of the Board of Directors. In the Executive branch, she has performed as Telecommunications General Coordinator of the Secretary of Infrastructure Development in the Ministry of Economy, and has lead the Department of Sectoral Policies and the Telecommunications Secretariat in the Ministry of Communications between 2020 to 2024. She is currently a Project Manager at the Digital Rights Secretariat in the Ministry of Justice and Public Security.



DANIEL CAVALCANTI | Ministry of Communications, Government of Brazil



Daniel B. Cavalcanti is a career public servant, currently the Coordinator for Digital and Telecommunications Policy, at the Ministry of Communications.

In his current position, he represents Brazil at several international fora on the digital economy, including the G20 Digital Economy Working Group, the OECD Digital Policy

Committee, the BRICS ICT Working Group, the UN ECLAC Digital Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Mercosur Digital Agenda Group. Mr. Cavalcanti holds M.Sc. in Electrical Engineering from the University of Waterloo, Canada.

LUANNA RONCARATTI | Ministry of Management and Innovation, Government of Brazil



PhD in Political Science from the University of Brasília and Specialist in Public Policies and Government Management since 2006, she has been working in the innovation and digital technologies sector. She is working at the Digital Government Secretariat of the Ministry of Management and

Innovation in Public Services, acting as Deputy Secretary. In 2020, she won the Public Spirit Award, in the Digital Government category.

JOÃO BRANT | Digital Policy Secretariat, Government of Brazil



PhD in Political Science from the University of São Paulo (2018). Master's degree in Regulation and communication policies from the London School of Economics (2006) and degree in Social Communication with specialization in Radio and TV from the University of São Paulo (2001). He was Executive Secretary of the Ministry of Culture from 2015 to

2016 and special advisor at the Municipal Secretariat of Culture in São Paulo in 2013 and 2014. He worked for 10 years in civil society organizations, on topics such as freedom of expression, telecommunications infrastructure and Internet rights. He was among the founders of Intervozes, an NGO that works to promote communication rights, where he was executive coordinator for six years. Brant has consulted for UNESCO, Ford Foundation and Global Partners, among other institutions, and currently works as a researcher and consultant in communication, Internet and culture policies. He is director of the Instituto Cultura e Democracia and coordinator of the Desinformante project. He has given hundreds of lectures on



communication and cultural policy in Brazil and abroad, including public hearings in Congress. He is co-author of "Digital Communication and the Construction of Commons" and has published other texts in books on communication and cultural policy.

ELIANA EMEDIATO | Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, Government of Brazil



Business Administrator, with specialization in Technological Management from JUSE – Union of Japanese Scientists and Engineers – Tokyo, Japan; PennState University – Pennsylvania, USA and Executive Program at Singularity University in Santa Clara, California, USA;
At MCTI, she coordinates the activities of the Brazilian

Strategy for Digital Transformation – E.Digital and is responsible for the Governance Committee of the Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Strategy – EBIA;
Participates, as representative of the MCTI in the priority on Artificial Intelligence of the Digital Economy Group of the Presidency of Brazil of the G20; Coordinates actions with the business, government and academic sectors to build common agendas to promote digital transformation in Brazil

GUILHERME CANELA | UNESCO



Guilherme Canela holds the position of chief of the section of Freedom of Expression and Safety of Journalists at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. For 8 years, he held the position of Communication and Information Regional Adviser for Latin America and the Caribbean at UNESCO Montevideo Office. During those years, he performed as

Regional Coordinator of the UNESCO Initiative for the Promotion of Democracy and Freedom of Expression in judicial systems in Latin America. He was also the Secretary of the Regional Committee of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean, and focal point of the Organization for issues related to the safety of journalists. He has a B.A. in International Relations from the University of Brasília (UNB) and a Master's Degree on Political Science from the University of São Paulo (USP).



MARIAGRAZIA SQUICCIARINI | UNESCO



Mariagrazia Squicciarini is Chief of Executive Office and Director a.i. of the Division for Research, Ethics and Inclusion at the Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

At UNESCO, Mariagrazia supports SHS' Assistant Director General, helping the Sector deliver on its mandate, and acts as SHS' focal point for the G7 and G20. She further leads research and policy-relevant work related to the ethics of science and new technologies - in particular, of Artificial Intelligence and neurotechnology-; youth policy; inclusion, antiracism and gender. In the past, she has led and contributed policy relevant analysis related to the changing determinants of growth and productivity; the economics of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR); knowledge-based capital; global value chains; the digital transformation and AI; job and skill dynamics; and the digital gender divide. Mariagrazia holds a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Essex (UK). Before joining UNESCO, Mariagrazia worked for more than ten years at the OECD Directorate for Science Technology and Innovation as Senior Economist – Head of Unit. Prior to joining the OECD, she had a number of appointments, including at VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland (FI), the University of Essex (UK) and the European Commission-Joint Research Centre (IPTS, ES). She has published extensively and has been acting as a reviewer for international peer-review journals and governments.

RAJESH KUMAR | Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India



Mr. Rajesh Kumar is currently serving as Director in Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India and responsible for all international cooperation matters related to G20, G7, WTO, BRICS, SCO, ASEAN, World Bank, ADB etc., bilateral engagements, international negotiations, Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), international ICT Projects, E-Commerce issues; and promotion of Indian IT/Software and Electronics Industry at international forums. He has also handled the Preferential Market Access (PMA) Policy and investment promotion in Electronics System Design & Manufacturing (ESDM) sector where he was instrumental in the promotion and monitoring of PMA policy in various Central Ministries/ Departments and organizations to promote domestically manufactured electronic products. He



has represented the country in various international forums including G20, G7, RCEP, BRICS, SCO, FTAs as lead and co-negotiator on Digital Economy and Digital Trade matters to protect and safeguard India's interests and promote India's prowess in the ICT sector.

JEANETTE MORWANE | Department of Communications and Digital Technologies, Government of South Africa



Jeanette Morwane is currently the Chief Director: ICT Innovation Programme at the Department of Communications and Digital Technologies (DCDT) and also served on the board of SITA as a government representative. She is an ICT and innovation executive with more than 16 years' experience at operational, tactical and strategic management levels. Accumulated substantial experience, knowledge and understanding of ICT governance, technology innovation, innovations systems development, policy formulation, strategic planning, programme management and human capital development. She was the Head of the Secretariat for the Presidential Commission on the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The Commission was established and coordinated by the DCDT on behalf of President Cyril Ramaphosa. She previously worked as Director of ICT R&D and Services Industry at the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI). She started her career at The Innovation Hub, Africa's first internationally accredited Science Park as project officer and Activator Programme Manager. She holds a Master of Business Administration (MBA) from University of South Africa (School of Business Leadership) and Bachelor of Arts in Information Science from University of Pretoria.



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