



IGF 2018
Best Practice Forum AI, IoT, Big Data
Virtual meeting IV
7 August 2018, 12pm UTC

Meeting Summary

1. The BPF IoT, Big Data, AI held its 4th Virtual meeting on 7 August 2018. Information on the BPF is available on the [BPF IoT, Big Data & AI webpage](#). All interested in the BPF's topics are encouraged to join the mailing list ([subscribe here](#)) and participate in the BPF's work.
The recording of the meeting can be found [here](#).
2. A first section of the BPF document, as was discussed at the previous call, should describe what IoT, Big Data and AI are and define how these concepts are to be understood within the BPF's Internet Governance context. BPF participants were invited to continue to provide input for these definitions.
3. As part of its work the BPF aims at highlighting successes, share experiences, point at good and less successful practices, warn for actions that potentially could interfere with the development of new applications and usages of IoT, Big Data and AI.

It was discussed that the BPF should look for examples and case studies that answer the following questions:

- Where are the successes so far, where do we expect new successes to come?
 - What risks, challenges and potential pitfalls exist? How to avoid regulation or business practices that would hold back the further development or application of these technologies ?
4. It was felt that some guiding questions would help to collect contributions. A fixed template or survey questionnaire was believed considered less useful for collecting this type of case studies.

The following guidelines were suggested as instructions for contributions:

- 1) Provide a short description of the practice, experience or example.
- 2) Indicate why it is a good/bad practice, it was successful or not.
- 3) Lessons learned?
- 4) Where to find additional information (please provide links, docs, etc.)

5. Call participants thought valuable examples could be amongst other stakeholder initiatives discussing the use of IoT, Big Data, AI in the field of cybersecurity, surveillance, optimisation of traffic on networks, Smart Cities. A Canadian stakeholder initiative bringing government, technical players, civil society and academia together to discuss ways to make IoT more secure, and ongoing initiatives in the USA to establish multistakeholder cooperation on how to better protect IoT against botnets, were also mentioned during this discussion.
6. It was felt that collecting examples and practices that only relate to one of the technologies would be less useful for the BPF, unless the examples can tell something on how applications that combine the three technologies would need to be designed. For example, lessons learned from machine learning processes on large sets of data could be useful to avoid risks and pitfalls when applying AI processes on IoT data.
7. Digital discrimination was mentioned as one of the risks the BPF should pay attention to. A participant gave the example that if IoT data was used to decide or prioritize new policy, it is likely that the data mainly comes from a select group that can afford to buy the latest IoT or IoT enables devices, with the risk that the policy ignores the needs of large parts of the population. Another participant mentioned a US government report analysing the risks of using AI processes to analyze large sets banking and financial/loan data, and said that its findings might be useful in a discussion on potential risks of applying AI on IoT data.
8. It was advocated that the BPF should aim at including examples of research and research projects that focus on the application of combinations of IoT, Big Data and AI. From an Internet Governance perspective, it is important that research and development ensure that everyone can benefit from new developments and that they not result in (intended or unintended) forms of discrimination.
9. It was suggested to go through the final list of accepted workshops for the IGF meeting in Paris and list those sessions that intend to address best practices and reach out to their organizers. A similar approach was suggested for the NRIs, however Titti reported that she analysed last year's NRI agendas, and that with some exceptions (SEEDIG, EuroDIG, IGF-USA, RIGF, etc.) IoT/BigData/AI were not prominently discussed at NRIs.
10. BPF participants said that the output document should aim to be digestible, concise and clear, with maybe one or more annexes with examples, case studies, background information, list or relevant reports, links to stakeholder platforms and relevant organizations.
11. The draft BPF document has to be published ahead of the IGF meeting (expected first half of Oct in coordination with the other BPFs) so that the broader community has the opportunity to provide comments and additional input. The final BPF output

document is to be published after the IGF meeting and is expected to take into account community feedback received online and at the BPF's workshop at the IGF meeting.

12. The BPF agreed to have the next call on Thursday 23 August at noon UTC. A proposal with call dates until the IGF meeting will be send to the list.

Annexes

List of Participants

Avri Doria
Claudio Lucena
Jutta Croll
June Parris
Katie Watson
Lucien Castex
Mike Nelson
Titti Cassa (BPF co-facilitator)
Wim Degezelle (IGF Consultant)

Draft Agenda BPF AI IoT Big Data, call IV, 7 August 2018, noon UTC

1. Welcome and introductions
2. Agenda
3. Discuss and confirm draft outlook / structure BPF output
4. Collecting input - work plan
 - a. Reference documents
 - b. Collecting Relevant Examples
5. Outreach & broadening BPF participation
 - a. List of Organisations, platforms, etc. to contact
6. Meeting summary and Next steps

Webex recording - 51 min

[Play recording](#)

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