



2021 Report of the Internet Governance Forum Spain Annual Meeting

Madrid, 16-17th November

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Who we are

Established in 2007, the Internet Governance Forum Spain (IGF Spain) is an open and decentralized space that aims to foster the debate of public policy issues relating to the Internet. It draws inspiration from the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), established by the United Nations Secretary General in 2006. The IGF Spain is coordinated by Prof. Jorge Pérez Martínez and provides a multistakeholder platform that brings together people from various stakeholder groups on equal footing (representatives of the civil society, government, the private sector, the academia, and the technical community). It is meant to elevate the voice of the Spanish society to the international fora of internet governance.

The funding of the IGF Spain comes from the corporate sponsorships of Fundación Telefónica, Fundación Vodafone, Google and Orange, and in-kind collaboration of other entities, such as the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid¹ (UPM) and the Secretary of State for Telecommunication and Digital Infrastructures.

Structure

The IGF Spain is supported by a Multistakeholder Advisory Group, whose members belong to different organizations within the government, the private sector, the civil society, and the technical and academic communities.

The Multistakeholder Advisory Group is open to anyone willing to engage in the activities of the forum. Other entities, such as civil society (Asociación de Internautas, Anei, Cibercotizante, Cibervoluntarios and Asociación de usuarios de Internet) and corporate associations (Ametic and Digitales), are also engaged in the working groups and help to distribute the messages of the forum. The Multistakeholder Advisory Group holds regular meetings throughout the year.

The Multistakeholder Group select the topics and helps define the working groups, which are in charge of finding the panelists and the focus of the debate.

¹ The Spanish IGF has a permanent secretariat within the academia, in charge of the FUNDETEL Foundation at the ETSI Telecomunicación of the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM).

Board of Directors

- Prof. Jorge PÉREZ MARTÍNEZ. Chair
- Mrs. Nani FERNANDEZ. Fundación Orange
- Mr. Miguel ESCASSI. Google
- Mr. Pablo GONZALO. Fundación Telefónica
- Mr. David SOLA. Vodafone
- Mr. Rafael PÉREZ GALINDO. Secretary of State for Digital Advancement

The Board of Directors was created in 2012 to establish the general objectives of the forum and to make sure that they are achieved. The composition of the Board of Directors reflects the open nature of the forum and the intention to involve people with extensive experience in the field.

Multistakeholder Advisory Group

The Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) is involved in decision-making and meets regularly. It is formed by different interest groups, including government, academia, industry, and NGOs and civil society associations.

Active participation in the Forum activities is important to remain members of the MAG.

MEMBERS

- Amalia Pelegrín Martínez-Canales. AMETIC.
- Ana Abade. Google España.
- Ana Moreno Romero. ETSI Industriales, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid.
- Andrés Ortega Klein. Real Instituto Elcano.
- Borja Adsuara Valera. Profesor, Abogado y Consultor en estrategia digital.
- Cecilia Vera Muñoz. Grupo LifeSTech UPM.
- Christoph Steck. Telefónica.
- David Sola. Vodafone
- Félix Arteaga. Real Instituto Elcano.
- Fernando Davara Rodríguez. Fundación España Digital.
- Francisco Pérez Bes. Digital Law en Ecix Group.
- Gonzalo López-Barajas. Telefónica.
- Isabel Santaella García-Royo. Orange España.
- Jorge Pérez Martínez, Coordinador del Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet en España

- José Félix Hernández-Gil. Universidad Politécnica de Madrid.
- José Joaquín Flechoso. Cibercotizante.
- Juan Manuel Zafra Díaz. Universidad Carlos III de Madrid.
- Luz Usamentiaga. Fundación, Orange España.²
- Maite Arcos Sánchez. Experta en regulación digital y audiovisual.
- María Álvarez Caro. Google España.²
- María José Villacampa Santolaria. Ministerio de Asuntos Económicos y Transformación Digital
- Marta Beltrán Pardo. Universidad Rey Juan Carlos.
- Matías González Martín. Vodafone España.²
- Miguel Ángel de Bas Sotelo. Gate2G.
- Miguel Escassi. Google
- Miguel Pérez Subías. Asociación de Usuarios de Internet
- Nani FERNANDEZ. Fundación Orange
- Ofelia Tejerina Rodríguez. Asociación de Internautas.
- Pablo Gonzalo Gómez. Fundación Telefónica.
- Rafael Pérez Galindo. Secretaría de Estado para el Avance Digital.
- Ricard Martínez Martínez. Universidad de Valencia.
- Yolanda Rueda Fernández. Cibervoluntarios.
- Zoraida Frías Barroso. Universidad Politécnica de Madrid.

Forum Secretariat

The Forum Secretariat maintains and develops the activities of the IGF Spain under the coordination of Prof. Jorge Pérez Martínez. Its goal is to develop activities of research and dissemination within the field of Internet governance.

The secretariat aims at:

- Broadening the debate and engagement.
- Coordinating the activities that the Multistakeholder Group develops.
- Representing the national initiative (IGF Spain) in and outside the country.

The IGF Spain Technical Office is constituted by:

- Forum Chair: Dr. Jorge Pérez Martínez
- Communication & Operational Manager: José Félix Hernández-Gil

² Participation during the first part of the organization phase. Other member of the same company assumed later their role.

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Annual meeting preparation

Working groups

The Spanish IGF annual meeting 2021 is a two days hybrid event (face-to-face and online) held at Polytechnical University of Madrid with different sessions in a structured program with several roundtables. All the talks had the aim to cover the most relevant and interesting issues in the field of internet governance. These sessions were organized by the working groups, which are built annually at the beginning of the year to work in the organization of the annual event.

The members of each working group are representatives of different stakeholder groups: public sector, private sector, academy, and civil society represented in different NGOs.

Communication & Dissemination

The Secretariat designed and implemented a strategic plan for the general communication of the event. it was worked in five lines:

- Contact and articulation with the experts and exhibitors for the different presentations and for the main conferences.
- Dissemination to favor the participation in the event.
- Contact with organizations from de human and social field to amplify the discussion and the interaction.
- Articulation with press and journalists to amplify the presence in the mass media and to prepare the management of roundtables for the event day.
- Increase the presence in social networks.

Web and Social Media

The Secretariat, as every year, develops an annual action plan for the social networks and for the website (www.igfspain.org) to keep the community informed and engaged. We primarily use Twitter and LinkedIn as the information channel for the news and events and. Finally, we generate posts on the website with content related to the very national initiative, as well as to related events and initiatives worldwide.

Building process

The contents of the IGF Spain 2021 was the result from the participation of the Secretariat in the NRIs strategic group and was oriented from the central topic of the Global IGF 2021.



Annual Meeting Summary

Objectives

The IGF Spain Annual Meeting features a Program with the following objectives:

- To analyze current issues, finding points of consensus and developing proposals to improve the Internet Governance framework in Spain, as well as their implementation in an international context
- To open the debate on those issues of greatest interest to the various stakeholders involved.
- To share the main ideas gathered after the event to contribute to the preparation of the Global IGF and with NRIs Main Session.

The IGF Spain annual meeting was held on November 16-17th at the ETSI Telecommunication in the Polytechnical University of Madrid (UPM).

16 Y 17 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2021 · ETSIT-UPM MADRID

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FORO DE LA GOBERNANZA DE INTERNET EN ESPAÑA 2021

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	Martes 16 de noviembre de 2021	Miércoles 17 de noviembre de 2021
9:00 am	Inauguración 9:00 am - 10:00 am	Sesión 5. Estrategia europea para los datos Sesión 6. La regulación de los mercados
10:00 am	Sesión 1. La regulación europea de plataformas: Servicios Digitales y Mercados Digitales	Sesión 7. La regulación de la Libertad de Expresión y de Información en redes sociales (DSA) 10:50 am - 11:45 am
11:00 am	Sesión 2. Sostenibilidad medioambiental y cambio climático 10:55 am - 11:50 am	
12:00 pm	Sesión 3. El ecosistema digital: ¿Qué se puede hacer para eliminar la brecha digital?	Sesión 8. Digitalización y empleo, desconexión digital como derechos derivados del teletrabajo
1:00 pm	Sesión 4. Confianza en el ecosistema digital: IA e Identidad los próximos objetivos	Clausura 12:55 pm - 1:30 pm

Program of the annual meeting

Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony was chaired by Francisco Javier Jiménez Leube. Vicerrector de comunicación y relaciones institucionales de la UPM, and it counted with the participation of the Secretary of State for Digitization and Artificial Intelligence from the Spanish Government and the representatives of the stakeholders supporting the IGF in Spain.

Speakers:

- Manuel Sierra. Director de ETSITM-UPM.
- Jorge Pérez. Director del Foro de Gobernanza de Internet en España.
- Carme Artigas. Secretary of State for Digitization and Artificial Intelligence. Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation
- Jorge Pérez Martínez. Director of the Internet Governance Forum in Spain.
- Miguel Escassi. Director de Políticas Públicas y Relaciones Institucionales en Google España.
- David Sola. Director Public Policy, Regulation & EU Funds. Vodafone España
- Pablo Gonzalo. Responsable del área de Conocimiento y Cultura de Fundación Telefónica.
- Nani Fernández. Directora de Relaciones Institucionales de Orange.



A video recording of the session can be seen in the following links:

https://youtu.be/1Zg6LHCtQ6k?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f

https://youtu.be/zliy2WmNrsQ?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f

Professor Jorge Pérez highlighted the importance of the regulatory debate focused on digital markets and the problem of a lack of trust in the digital ecosystem that represents a clear inhibitor for digitalization.

Secretary of State Carme Artigas then stressed the importance of closing territorial, socioeconomic, digital and gender gaps, based on a regulatory framework that favors inclusion and sustainability, with policies such as the digital bill of rights and the national plan of green algorithms; and with new certifications such as the Artificial Intelligence quality seal, mentioning Spain as a pilot country in the execution of the new Artificial Intelligence Act proposed by the Commission. And finally emphasizing the rebirth of Spain as a modern, resilient, and inclusive country that together will lead to a more just society.

The Digital Bill of Rights:

The [digital bill of rights](#) was presented on July 14, 2021 by the Spanish prime minister as an initiative to "place Spain at the international forefront in the protection of citizens' rights". The document presents a series of fundamental rights that have been considered more relevant in digital spaces. These rights are divided into five groups: Freedom, Equality, Participation and Conformation of Public Space, Work and Business Environment, and Rights in Specific Environments, as well as a series of guarantees and effectiveness; which in total sum 28 principles.

Google representative spoke of the importance of maintaining the collaborative spirit that society adopted during times of pandemic, with the aim of digitizing society based on responsibility and sustainability. Mr. Escassi highlighted Google's work as a provider of useful information in an accessible way and presented Google's commitment to support a humanistic

and responsible Digital Transformation, where no one is left behind, and technology is put at the service of all people. Also, he addressed the issue of transatlantic cooperation, between the United States and Europe, and actions at the local level to enhance excellence and talent. Some examples are the new excellence cybersecurity center in Malaga, and the programs for the creation of talent and digital skills (DigitalizaT or ITSupport). Finally, he stressed that the challenges of the Internet are global, and therefore international cooperation is needed for the creation of a regulation that moderates its use and the privacy of users, in particular children; a regulation in which the responsibilities of the platforms are clearly specified and in which a shared responsibility is accepted; and a regulation in which taxation is clearly addressed.

Vodafone stressed the quality of Spanish infrastructures compared to the rest of Europe, calling them the core for the offer of digital services. It highlights the importance of 5G as a natural evolution of the network that will allow improvements in the field of education, health, industry, energy resource management, and sustainability. He mentioned the case of the R&D center in Malaga, in which they are developing 5G and IoT with the aim of producing solutions for global customers. Finally, he addressed the problem of investments in new technologies, in particular 5G, mentioning how the low-cost models, despite offering more affordable prices to consumers, make new investments difficult. In turn, he highlighted the importance of the 5G roadmap to increase investments in infrastructure and reduce the time for return of investments.

Telefónica stresses the importance of the digital pact presented in 2019 by its executive president José María Álvarez-Pallete. Mentioning that with the arrival of the pandemic there has been a 60% increase in mobile data, a 47% increase in fixed network of, and a 50% increase in voice traffic. On the other hand, companies see the need for a digital transformation plan to maintain their competitiveness, and in 2020 70% of them already had a plan to face digitalization. In this study, it is shown that the main barrier that companies see in the development of their plans is the difficulty of finding talent. That is why Telefónica has decided to promote human capital through its Programming Campus 42 program, in which the acquisition of digital skills is encouraged. Finally, he highlighted Telefónica's decision to become a Hub for Innovation and Talent.

Finally, Orange addressed the issue of commitment to society and the need for sustainable networks, showed how its current network is powered by renewable energy, and pointed out the importance of bringing digitalization to the most vulnerable groups and without access to technology. Finally, he highlighted the importance of Next Generation funds in accelerating the deployment of 5G networks in rural areas to reduce the digital divide.

Session 1. European Platform Regulation: Digital Services and Digital Markets.

The European regulatory landscape is adapting to the enormous changes that the digital transformation has brought, at a time when the economic recovery based on the digitalization of its economy is a priority for Europe, its citizens and small and large companies. It is therefore crucial to address how to design an effective DSA/DMA so that institutions and citizens have confidence in products and services, and we can all take advantage of the opportunities offered by the digital economy. In this context, companies need European regulatory

harmonisation and flexibility to innovate in a digital, competitive and balanced market, which ensures that EU individuals and businesses have access to the best products and services in the world.

Speakers:

- Pilar Bernat. Zonamovilidad.es (moderator)
- Rafael Pérez, Subdirector General para la Sociedad Digital. Ministerio de Asuntos Económicos y Transformación Digital.
- Javier Domínguez, Dirección General de Política Económica. Ministerio de Asuntos Económicos y Transformación Digital.
- Carlos Mateo, Asociación Española de Startups.
- Mónica Sánchez, Head of Competition Policy, Telefónica.
- Ana Abade, Analista Senior de Políticas Públicas, Google España.

Carlos Mateo commented on how the new rules negatively affect start-ups, in particular due to the prohibition of personalization for efficient marketing purposes and the analysis of personal data. In addition to having to comply with the different regulations of the member states in case of wanting to expand within Europe. On the other hand, he talked about the issue of claiming prices and how they prevent start-ups from having competitive prices. Finally, he highlighted how, when large platforms are subject to greater regulation, investment in the growth of SMEs is discouraged.

Mónica Sánchez commented on how Telefónica is one of the promoters of the legislative initiatives to close the digital divide related to large platforms and traditional players and thus ensure the level playing field avoiding that already established companies are subjected to more unfavorable conditions than large online platforms. Urging that the latter assume the same responsibilities and are treated equally by all member states to avoid fragmentation. Finally, she explained the four keys that Telefónica considers important for the implementation of the new policies:

- The European Commission must focus on platforms that lead to market failures
- Avoid the risk of Under-enforcement
- Ensuring fairness by removing market barriers
- The Commission should be responsible for ensuring compliance with the DMA.

Rafael Pérez explained how the DSA aims to adapt the new frame of reference of Internet intermediaries, updating the e-commerce directive of 2000, and developing a new horizontal standard that defines the basic responsibilities on which verticals of action are built. This new regulation will not remove the principles of the e-commerce directive (exemption of platforms, private monitoring, and country of origin principle) but will seek to improve the transparency of personalization services without prohibiting them, improve notification-action mechanisms, and ensure that illegal content removed from a platform does not reappear. Finally, he tells us how VLOPs³ are a risk for the whole Union, and that the exclusive controller is the European Commission.

Javier Domínguez addressed the issue of the DMA and how there are certain platform operators with the ability to control the access of smaller companies, while the competition

³ VLOPs : Very Large Online Platforms

mechanisms are too slow. The DMA seeks to achieve the objectives without distorting the market, analysing competition on a case-by-case basis, and introducing *ex-ante* mechanisms. Finally, Ana Abade commented how platforms have more and more responsibilities due to the increase in the number of internet users; and how a regulatory dialogue is necessary and to ensure cooperation between member states. She commented on how the principle of legal certainty⁴ should not hinder the agility of the internet, and how we should use an alternative dispute resolution mechanism to avoid saturation of the platform.

The DSA and the DMA:

The [Digital Services Act](#) is a regulation proposed by the European Commission in December 2020 with the aim of updating the regulatory framework regarding Internet intermediation services. It significantly improves mechanisms for the removal of illegal content and increases transparency obligations regarding how platforms treat user data (e.g. in recommendation algorithms)

The [Digital Markets Act](#) is a regulation proposed by the European Commission in December 2020 with the aim of regulating large platforms that act as gatekeepers and ensuring a level playing field within the single market. Gatekeepers are large platforms that have a dominant position with respect to other companies and that have an important impact within the market, being present in multiple member states. Thanks to the new regulation, competition processes will be faster and rules within the Union will be harmonised and clarified.

A video recording of the session can be seen in the following link:

https://youtu.be/Py0SuARKBr0?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f

Session 2. Environmental sustainability and climate change.

Environmental sustainability and climate change today are a key element in the decision-making of technology companies. In fact, we find this term within the Next Generation Funds of the European Union, where digital transformation and sustainability are based on these aids and whose objective lies in obtaining a more decarbonized and efficient economy. In addition, Goal 13 of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. On this session, the speakers describe the actions that are being carried out in relation to environmental sustainability and climate change.

Speakers:

- Fernando Cano. The Objective (moderator)
- Eva del Hoyo. Directora General de Sostenibilidad. Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Unión Europea y Cooperación.
- Pablo Barrionuevo. Políticas Públicas e Internet. Telefónica.
- Daniel Morales. Director de Responsabilidad Social Corporativa y de la Fundación Orange.

⁴ Principle of security legal that establishes the certainty of the law and therefore that the online rules must be the same as the offline rules.

A video recording of the session can be seen in the following link:

https://youtu.be/M6qC3W2ut7g?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f

Eva del Hoyo talked about the Spanish strategy for sustainable development, partly based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) described in the United Nations 2030 agenda; highlighting SDG 17 on cooperation, and stressing the importance of technology, data and transparency to achieve sustainable development. As main sources of financing we have the European Union (NextGen Funds) and its cooperation with developing countries (Global Europe Funds), and COP26, in which it was decided to increase funds by 25% by the public sector.

Pablo Barrionuevo explained how new technologies can help reduce energy consumption, through renewable energies. He stressed the "enabling effect" of telecoms towards other sectors, and how they form the fundamental networks for the maintenance of the economy. In addition, he highlighted the change that the SDGs have had in business perception, becoming a new business objective that drives the transformation of the sectors. Finally, he commented on the need for cooperation between competitors, giving as an example the green-digital coalition and the eco-ranking coalition.

Daniel Morales talked about the double green-digital challenge, how the pandemic has accelerated a disorderly digitalization that had its greatest impact on the most vulnerable families. He stressed again the importance of cooperation in reducing energy consumption, in this case giving as an example the Orange-Vodafone alliance for the deployment of networks or the Orange-Iberdrola alliance for the reduction of consumption.

Session 3. The digital ecosystem: What can be done to bridge the digital divide?

In recent decades there has been an important migration to large urban centers, producing a significant depopulation in rural areas that suffer a considerable digital divide. Digitalization is an enabler that can contribute significantly to development in these areas by facilitating the provision of new services to their inhabitants and innovation in sectors such as agriculture or tourism. This would help reverse the current trend and for many people to choose these areas as their place of residence. The objective of this session is to analyze the current situation and the actions that would need to be carried out to favor digitalization.

Speakers:

- Cristina Armunia. diario.es (moderator)
- Jorge Luis Vega. Subdirector General de Análisis, Planificación y Coordinación en Ministerio de Transición Ecológica.
- Pedro Alonso. Secretaría de Estado de Telecomunicaciones e Infraestructuras Digitales.
- José Antonio López. CEO de Lyntia.
- Yolanda Rueda. Presidenta de la Fundación Cibervoluntarios.
- Secundino Caso. Presidente de Red Española de Desarrollo Rural (REDR).

A video recording of the session can be seen in the following link:

https://youtu.be/ODNBLQ-HAro?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f

Yolanda Rueda commented that the lack of basic and advanced skills is one of the main causes of the digital divide, which caused that with the arrival of the pandemic many businesses were prevented from continuing their activity due to not knowing how to incorporate electronic commerce into their activity. On the other hand, she stressed the importance of educating the elderly public, focusing on their needs (communication, medical appointments, leisure and banking).

Secundino Caso explained how while the personal connection is high, the territorial one is still very low. He stressed the importance of the internet in the fight against rural depopulation, in particular thanks to teleworking, however, a high-speed connectivity is necessary to promote repopulation. Finally, he commented on how the pandemic has produced a feeling of connection with the rural world.

Pedro Alonso commented how public entities such as RED.ES distribute aids for satellite connection, which allows low-speed Internet access anywhere in the national geography. He went on to explain how the European Union incorporated in its 2014-2021 objectives the coverage of all European households by fast broadband (30 Mbps) and encourages the deployment of fiber with programs such as the NGA whose objective is to close the digital divide by identifying areas without coverage and promoting deployment by giving economic aid. On the other hand, he talked the coverage objectives both at the Spanish level, with Digital Spain 2025 in which it is proposed to reach the entire population with broadband by that year; and at the European level, with the digital compass in which it is proposed to reach the gigabit society based on fiber and 5G networks. He explained how we have improved in Spain in recent years with respect to the number of households with a connection of less than 100 Mbps, going from 56% in 2014 to 87% in 2020, of which in 2014 only 10% were rural while in 2020 we had 63%. And finally, he highlighted the different economic aids carried out by the government of Spain to accelerate deployments with a total investment of 1600 million in programs such as PEBA and other aids to municipalities.

The Digital Compass:

Published in March 2021 by the European Commission, the [Digital Compass](#) marks the next digital challenges for 2030. It is developed around 4 pillars: Infrastructure, Skills, Businesses, and Government. In particular, we highlight those related to the digital divide: minimum of 80% of the population with basic digital skills and gigabit connectivity for all European citizens based on 5G. In addition, a framework of rights and principles will be developed to promote European values in the digital space. These will be created through social debate and included in an institutional declaration.

José Antonio López began by giving some relevant data from his thesis "The Impact of the Digital Agenda in Rural Spain", in which he analyzes in different rural areas the impact the deployment of connectivity of 100 Mbps and 30 Mbps during the period of the digital agenda. First, the deployment of 100 Mbps networks has a very significant impact on the per capita income of population entities, increasing by 1.4%, as well as a positive impact on the population, that grows by 1.9% and an increase in social security affiliations of 3.1%; while the

deployment of 30 Mbps has no relevant impact. Secondly, with regard to profitability for operators, in the 100 Mbps deployments the number of customers who contracted television increased by 131%, the number of customers increased by 28% and the ARPU rose to 78 euros; while 30 Mbps were insufficient to meet the needs derived from the confinement (tele-teaching, tele-work, etc.), and the number of complaints and calls to call-centers increased by 32%. He concluded by commenting on the opportunities derived from the European agenda, the need for all citizens to enjoy the gigabit society, the importance of teleworking for repopulation and the objective of achieving total coverage of 100 Mbps in Spain.

And finally, Jorge Luis Vega talked about the connectivity gap, the knowledge gap, and digital tools. He highlighted that although it is important to expand the network, it is necessary to evaluate each of the profiles to examine how you can get the most out of digital tools. He talked about some of the measures within axis two of the democratic challenge such as the single plan or the 5G deployment plan, the professional training and digital training program or innovative territorial connectivity. These 130 measures add up to more than 1 million euros, of which 16% is dedicated to digitalization. Finally, he described one of the new measures, the creation of territorial innovation centers, whose pilots will be deployed in the municipalities of Soria, Cuenca and Teruel and where Connect centers will be created that will promote cooperation and teleworking.

Session 4. Trust in the digital ecosystem: AI and Identity, the next goals.

The lack of trust in the digital ecosystem represents a clear inhibitor for digitalization and the adoption of new technologies by consumers, companies and public administrations. How can lack of trust be addressed? What regulatory initiatives are doing this? Are they enough? What other mechanisms can foster greater trust?

Speakers:

- José Manuel Rodríguez. Europa Press (moderator)
- Richard Benjamins. Chief AI & Data Strategist en Telefónica
- Idoia Salazar. Presidenta de OdiselA.
- Nacho Alamillo. Director General de Astrea La Infopista Jurídica.

A video recording of the session can be seen in the following link:

https://youtu.be/EN2uIVOp5YI?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f

Richard Benjamins described the New Proposal for an Artificial Intelligence Regulation from the European⁵ Commission. Additionally, he addressed the issue of biases in the data fed to algorithms and the ethical dilemmas derived from them. He commented on the issue of responsibility on algorithmic systems on the part of their owners and the need to give identity to those who have autonomous learning. And finally, he spoke about the automation of work and the need to add new taxes on robots that have replaced individuals and compensation to them.

⁵ For more information go to: [New rules on Artificial Intelligence](#)

Idoia Salazar explained the limitations of basing legislation on use cases, in particular due to the exponential increase in them as these technologies are incorporated into companies. That is why she proposed an open legislation, with a lot of flexibility to changes. On the other hand, she also proposed the generation of ethical codes based on public-private debate and the need for certifications and algorithmic auditing for better control of algorithms. In turn, she also addressed the issue of biases in data, commenting on new techniques now used in companies such as the use of Artificial Intelligence to detect biases in data that will be used by other algorithms. In addition, she addressed the dilemma of autonomous decisions, and how these algorithms do not have context to be able to make such decisions, so a database with a record of the different actions performed by high-risk algorithms is necessary to be able to perform a more detailed analysis of each case. She ended with the idea that if an algorithm is held accountable, it should also be given rights.

Finally, Nacho Alamillo explained the new EIDAS 2 Digital Identity regulation and systems based on cryptographic technologies. He dealt with topics such as new methods of user identification such as biometric verification of the face and how these can be used in a harmful way such as training algorithms for the recognition of people. He went on to see how the General Data Protection Regulation sets privacy limits within Europe and how it opposed the issuance of remote natural person certificates based on facial recognition technology. In addition, he commented on the issue of the misuse of technologies and user data, such as biometric information databases, and the problem of different regulations of countries. He ended with the need for legalization seals of automated action within the Union to promote confidence in algorithms and the correct use of them.

Session 5. European strategy for personal data

The European Union is working to define a new strategy for the management and exploitation of the personal data of its citizens. EUROPA wants to offer not only a new technical architecture and organisation for data management, but also regulatory trust frameworks and, as a result, alternative business models for the collection and processing of personal data, in a more respectful and user-centred way. A new approach in which all available data can be shared easily and securely and in which individuals are the "holders" of their own personal information. This panel address the issue from the perspective of the new regulation in the EU regulatory framework (Data Privacy Act), the new business models and the tools for their application (PIMS), the challenges and opportunities of the single European data space for companies and entrepreneurs (IAB Spain) and the role of Data Protection Agencies in this new context (EDPS).

Speakers:

- Marimar Jiménez. Cinco Días (moderator)
- Ricard Martínez. Director de la Cátedra de Privacidad y Transformación Digital. Universidad Politécnica de Valencia.
- Miguel Pérez. Presidente de la Asociación de Usuarios de Internet (AUI). Investigador en el proyecto PIMCity-H2020.eu.

- Julián Isla. Consultor de datos e inteligencia artificial (IA) en Microsoft España. Presidente de www.Foundation29.org.
- Fanny Coudert. Supervision of AFSJ at EDPS

A video recording of the session can be seen in the following link:

https://youtu.be/f6Hv36wKGwk?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f

Fanny Coudert commented on the European approach to personal data and mentioned how the new European data strategy helps to enhance the data society in both public and business spheres giving special importance to privacy and security. She continued with the single market for data and how it is necessary a balance between individual rights and exploitation. She went on to comment on the new regulatory initiatives, the GDPR and the need to anonymize data, the DSA and DMA to regulate the digital single market, and the new artificial intelligence regulations, strengthening the legislative framework with an effective supervisory system and a series of specific transparency measures. On the other hand, she spoke of the challenges of decentralization and how Europe cannot have a completely decentralized system due to the regulatory challenges that this would entail. She ended with the need to speed up regulatory processes.

Ricard Martínez spoke about the Spanish constitution and how the law limits the uses of computer science, however from a vision of risks rather than opportunities. On the other hand, he spoke of the technical conditions of security and traceability and their operation in environments with legal control. Moreover, he dealt with the issue of regulatory asymmetries within the Union, the problems arising from the different legislations of the member states and the processing of data in local. He also talked about how the *Data Governance Act* goes beyond the GDPR, directly addressing intermediaries within the market, and how European data spaces will facilitate data analytics within Europe, benefiting areas such as health or industry. On the other hand, he commented how in Spain there was already regulation of pseudo-anonymized data environments, with legal guarantees of non-retractability. Finally, he spoke about the Data Sharing Agreement and the need to improve data sharing consent methods in particular with the medical sector.

The Data Governance Act:

The proposal for [a regulation on Data Governance](#) was published by the Commission on 25 November 2020 with the aim of boosting data exchange across all sectors and Member States of the European Union. The new legislation is expected to increase trust in data-sharing systems, increase data availability, and remove barriers to data reuse. In addition, it will promote the creation of European data spaces that will bring together the public and private sectors in different sectors such as manufacturing, industry or health, where it is expected that the latter alone will generate annual benefits of €120 billion.

Julián Isla spoke of the sharing of medical data, as well as how the health data of citizens is in the hands of other corporations and the difficulty of accessing it. He also spoke of the regulatory problems arising from decentralization, and how there is increasing competition

for the acquisition of user data. Finally, he addressed the issue of the donation of data and how this has a meaning of detachment rather than transfer.

Finally, Miguel Pérez spoke about the data collection model and user-centered systems, and how these have evolved from a system of applications and services in which data collection was maintained within the organization to a platform model in which through the offer of free services artificial intelligence techniques are used to make personalized advertising. And how the European Union wants to change this trend through the MyData movement that promotes the user to decide with whom they share the data and what use can be made of it. In addition, he commented how the change must arise from the user, but that they must have the necessary tools and legislation to carry it out. Finally, he talked about PinCity, it uses a series of tools so that those users who want to use the data can do so, in addition to giving the possibility of generating business models faster and ensuring that the management of the data is done in accordance with the principles established in the GDPR.

Session 6. Regulating Digital Markets: The Gatekeepers of Internet Access (DMA)

In this session, an approximation is made to the European Digital Markets Regulation (DMA) that is currently being processed in the European Parliament and, especially, to the new figure of the guardians of internet access: the requirements for their declaration and, above all, the consequences that it entails. We have the participation of two rapporteurs from the main parliamentary groups in the European Parliament, who are following this initiative very closely, as well as a representative of internet users and one of large companies, which will be directly affected by the new regulations.

Speakers:

- Naiara Beillo. Maldita Tecnología (moderator)
- Adriana Maldonado. Eurodiputada PSOE.
- Pablo Arias. Eurodiputado PP.
- Ofelia Tejerina. Presidenta de la Asociación de Internautas.
- Hendrik Bourgeois. Head of Government Affairs Europe and Russia at Apple.

A video recording of the session can be seen in the following link:

https://youtu.be/FEaLSnuEJWo?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f

First, Adriana Maldonado commented on how after the pandemic European consumers have incorporated e-commerce to their everyday lives, so it is necessary to improve the information provided to consumers and regulating the power of large online platforms through the new regulatory initiatives DSA and DMA; in particular the latter with requirements for transparency, interoperability, ending practices of abuse of power, and ensuring that the use of data is not a competitive advantage. She ended by commenting on how it is necessary to end self-reference services and promote the control of content especially towards minors.

On the other hand, Pablo Arias spoke about Gatekeepers and how it is necessary to identify those companies that fall within this group, carrying out a case-by-case evaluation with qualitative and quantitative criteria. He went on to comment on the impact on SMEs and how

it is necessary to reduce the regulatory load on them by ensuring the level playing field and the continued functioning of the single market. He also commented on how it is necessary to promote the growth of SMEs, avoiding scaring away investors by the regulatory ecosystem that they have to face if they grow, and providing tools so that they are not forced to sell to large companies. He concluded by commenting that all companies are accepted within the Union as long as they meet the transparency requirements and regulation.

The Level Playing Field:

The Level Playing Field refers to the need to create balanced rules so that in a competitive situation, no player has an advantage over the rest, ensuring that everyone has the same chance of success. So, regulators try to compensate for inequalities or highlight the advantages of certain agents when they carry out their activity in the market.

Hendrik Bourgeois explained Apple's position, commenting that the company supports the objectives of the DMA and that if successful the new regulation will encourage competition and innovation. However, he went on to say that the approach of the new regulation is erroneous since it is an inflexible preventive regulation that does not consider business models, treating a heterogeneous and dynamic sector such as the digital sector as homogeneous and static. He went on to comment on how Apple's model is the sale of products for subscription fees, focused on the privacy of users, and in cases that acts as a gatekeeper is for the protection and security of its customers, preventing illicit or illegal content from entering its system. On the other hand, he called for consistency between the DMA and DSA, ensuring that companies categorized as Gatekeepers in the former do not have regulatory inconsistencies to comply with the latter. He concluded by proposing an alternative to the flexibility problems of regulation, adding amendments to the Commission's draft, which authorise the platform to block certain downloads if they can be proved to be harmful to users.

Finally, Ofelia Tejerina commented on how the control of content affects people, she recriminated how companies control the content available for download by users, how regulation should be more flexible to correctly deal with the dynamics of the sector, and how regulation should avoid exceptions. She went on to comment on how privacy is already treated in the GDPR, and how to improve the user experience the data can be anonymized; and ended with a comment on the false security offered by the platforms, since in case of cyberattacks or internal problems the information of its users is unprotected.

Session 7. The regulation of Freedom of Expression and Information in social networks (DSA)

The Digital Services Act (DSA) proposed by the European Commission may have an impact on the fundamental rights of EU citizens. In its current wording, it opens the debate about whether or not freedom of expression is sufficiently guaranteed. This session will analyze this

problem and the aspects that in the opinion of the speakers should be considered and, if necessary, reviewed when applying the European standard to national legislation.

Speakers:

- Alfonso Muñoz. El Español (moderator)
- Ana Abade. YouTube.
- Joan Barata. Plataforma por la Libertad de Información (PLI).
- Juan Zafra. Club Abierto de Editores (CLABE).
- Antonio Fernández. Asociación para el desarrollo de la propiedad intelectual (Adepi).

A video recording of the session can be seen in the following link:

https://youtu.be/n2Zf87oHL9Q?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f

Ana Abade spoke of the difficulties of large platforms such as Google in maintaining freedom of speech while avoiding illegal content. She commented on how Google's mission is to organize information in an accessible and useful way so that users have high-quality and relevant information. She also explained how algorithms try to increase quality information and relevant sources such as from public entities, while reducing unclear content in the freedom of speech zone, rewarding content creators who are unfairly removed. On the other hand, she described some of the mechanisms used on YouTube to identify copyright, such as adding a content id that is checked in a repository every time a user uploads a video, in such a way that it is immediately detected when a content violates copyright regulations. She concluded by saying that the DSA does not address the issue of illegal content and that a regulatory debate is necessary to clarify what content falls under harmful or illicit.

European copyright legislation:

The [European copyright law](#) is made of 11 directives and regulations that establish the fundamental rights of authors, producers, performers, and issuers. Within the framework, the two most recent directives we find are the DSM Directive on copyright and related rights in the Digital Single Market of 2019 and the Directive on the exercise of copyright related to online transmissions of 2019.

In addition to this framework, we find three additional instruments related to the topography of semiconductor-based products, the e-commerce directive and the conditional access directive.

Joan Barata commented on how we need a clear regulation that allows companies not to be judges of what is legal or illegal on their platforms since in this case they will always act with excess. In addition, he explained how it is necessary to improve the complaint mechanisms of users and the mechanisms of the platform to know which complaints are unfounded. On the other hand, he spoke of the internal mechanisms of the platforms to determine what content is illegal, and that these are affected by pressure from governments and legislators, in addition to the fact that sometimes non-illegal content is treated as harmful which poses a risk to freedom of speech, and that while users want to see the content treated and selected according to their preferences, transparency requirements need to be imposed. Finally, he explained his vision to improve the proposal, including the definition of illegal content,

reduction and mitigation of systematic risks, control mechanisms of autonomous algorithmic tools, and protection of traditional media ensuring the level playing field.

Juan Zafra explained the need to advance further in the regulation, and how it is necessary to define concretely what falls within illicit content by each of the member states. He also addressed the problems arising from updating the regulatory framework of each of the member states to incorporate the new regulations, and the need for a new verifier that provides greater transparency to the processes.

Finally, Antonio Fernández spoke about how to defend freedom of expression and the need for transparency, regulation, good practices and safeguards of the value chain. He explained how large platforms like Google have the resources to invest in more efficient content control algorithms.

Session 8. Digitalization and employment, digital disconnection as rights derived from teleworking.

This session aims to try to give a view about the role that digitalization plays in the labor market, paying special attention to the new forms of remote work (teleworking), its regulation and the humanistic vision of this new modality of work. On the other hand, it is very important to know the regulatory aspect related to the new law and the role of digitalization with the creator of new jobs.

Speakers

- Rocío Arviza. Capital Radio (moderator)
- Fernando Davara. Presidente de la Fundación España Digital.
- José Joaquín Flechoso. Presidente de Cibercotizante.
- Ana Moreno. ETSI Industriales, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid.
- Sebastián Reyna. CIRIEC España. Vicepresidente

A video recording of the session can be seen in the following link:

https://youtu.be/cGj-mwUtS9g?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f

First of all, Fernando Davara talked about cybersecurity at work and how despite the fact that remote work is moderated by the telework law, the law does not specify cybersecurity requirements but is limited to protecting company information. He went on to comment on the importance of having a security measure such as antivirus and the importance of communicating and collaborating with other workers. He gave special importance to the human factor within security, explaining how there are many companies without cybersecurity policies and awareness, pointing out that training, experience, and information are necessary. He ended with the importance of managing change within companies.

Ana Moreno explained the humanist vision of teleworking, she said how in teleworking group work was lost. And that, due to the pandemic, we have had to adapt too quickly to this model. She proposed to learn from experience, taking into account special circumstances such as home overcrowding. She stressed how each organization has its own recovery plan, based on

cost efficiency and a hybrid model, and ended with the importance of trust and the development of personal competencies

Sebastián Reyna began by explaining the legal framework that regulates remote work, and as due to the pandemic it is necessary to give an immediate response to the increase in teleworkers. He tells us the importance of the will on both sides, needing a written pact that regulates the requirements of both. He also spoke of the need to maintain the same rights as in the face-to-face mode while maintaining productivity, however he also talked about the problems derived from overtime and the fatigue derived technology. He ended by talking about the problems of current regulation, and how it guarantees rights through individual pacts.

The remote working act:

The [remote working act](#) was published in the BOE in July 2021 and refers to all work carried out outside the usual establishments and centers of the company, deriving teleworking as that remote work that is carried out through electronic means. It deals with issues such as the voluntary nature of teleworkers, the equal rights of teleworkers in relation to those who carry out their activity in business establishments, and the provision of equipment, safety and health as an agreement between company and worker.

Finally José Joaquín Flechoso talked about how with the arrival of new technologies more jobs are lost than are generated, and how these new jobs tend to specialization, highlighting three critical emerging jobs: data analyst, customer services (data processing in social networks), and specialists in artificial intelligence, machine learning, and robotics. He stressed the importance of local talent, labor costs and the concentration of industries, in addition to recovering senior talent. Moreover, he talked about the European plans, NextG EU, the plan to boost SMEs, and the national digital skills plan. He ended by commenting on how regulators try to provide solutions to the present with models of the past, and how society is ahead of regulation.

Closing ceremony

Speakers.

- Manuel Sierra. Director de ETSITM-UPM.
- Roberto Sánchez. Secretario de Estado de Telecomunicaciones e I.D. en Ministerio de Asuntos Económicos y Transformación Digital.
- Juan Carlos Dueñas. Vicerrector adjunto de Investigación de la Universidad Politécnica de Madrid.
- Jorge Pérez. Director del Foro de Gobernanza de Internet en España.



A video recording of the session can be seen in the following link:

https://youtu.be/ximSkKu_Wt4?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f

The Secretary of State explained how the 2025 agenda is a roadmap for Spain in digital matters, which deals with broadband connectivity and reducing the digital divide, the promotion of 5G and the improvement of the audiovisual sector. He also talked about the improvement of international infrastructures, in particular submarine cables and data centres, aid for R&D&I and the draft general telecommunications law.

The Digital Spain 2025 agenda:

[Digital Spain 2025](#) includes nearly 50 measures organized around 10 axes of action with which it is intended to promote the digital transformation of Spain during the next five years. The axes identified are:

1. Digital Connectivity
2. 5G
3. Digital Skills
4. Cybersecurity
5. Digitalization of public administrations
6. Digitalization of companies
7. Digitalization of strategic economic sectors
8. Improvement of the audiovisual sector
9. Data economics
10. Securing digital rights

The measures are expected to move a total amount of public and private investment of 70,000 million euros, of which 15,000 million will come from the NextGen EU program.

Summary of links to access the recorded sessions

The links for each session are listed below:

- Opening ceremony:
https://youtu.be/1Zg6LHCtQ6k?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f
https://youtu.be/zliy2WmNrsQ?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f
- Session 1. European Platform Regulation: Digital Services and Digital Markets:
https://youtu.be/Py0SuARKBr0?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f
- Session 2. Environmental sustainability and climate change:
https://youtu.be/M6qC3W2ut7g?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f
- Session 3. The digital ecosystem: What can be done to bridge the digital divide?:
https://youtu.be/ODNBLQ-HAro?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f
- Session 4. Trust in the digital ecosystem: AI and Identity, the next goals.:
https://youtu.be/EN2uIVOp5YI?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f
- Session 5. European strategy for personal data:
https://youtu.be/f6Hv36wKGwk?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f
- Session 6. Regulating Digital Markets: The Gatekeepers of Internet Access:
https://youtu.be/FEaLSnuEJWo?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f
- Session 7. The regulation of Freedom of Expression and Information in social networks:
https://youtu.be/n2Zf87oHL9Q?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f
- Session 8. Digitalization and employment, digital disconnection as rights derived from teleworking:
https://youtu.be/cGj-mwUtS9g?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f
- Closing ceremony:
https://youtu.be/ximSkKu_Wt4?list=PLPF_vM881AysDhLm95OFuyQ0YwNedR-5f

Summary of participation in the annual meeting

The 2021 Spain annual meeting has chosen a hybrid format. It has reached 422 registered participants for face-to-face or online participation. 196 of them attended to some of the face-to-face sessions and more than 120 attended online to the event.

The total number of speakers were 52. These speakers represent well all the sectors of the Internet stakeholders in Spain. The participation of high-level representatives from the Spanish government has been also very high including the following five people:

- Carme Artigas. Secretary of State for Digitization and Artificial Intelligence. Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation
- Roberto Sanchez. Secretary of State for Telecommunications and I.D. in the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation
- Rafael Pérez, Subdirector General para la Sociedad Digital. Ministerio de Asuntos Económicos y Transformación Digital.
- Eva del Hoyo. Directora General de Sostenibilidad. Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Unión Europea y Cooperación.
- Jorge Luis Vega. Subdirector General de Análisis, Planificación y Coordinación en Ministerio de Transición Ecológica.

There was also an important participation of the young people. More than 50% of the participant were students from universities in Spain.

Top headlines in the media

The 2021 annual meeting of the IGF had a high impact on the Spain media. There is below a summary of the main top headlines in the media.

EUROPA PRESS

<https://www.europapress.es/economia/noticia-regulacion-brecha-digital-centran-foro-gobernanza-internet-20211118170252.html>

Economía | europa press

europa press / economía finanzas Publicado 18/11/2021 17:02 CET

La regulación y la brecha digital centran el Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet



Mesa inaugural del Foro de la Gobernanza en Internet. - FORO DE LA GOBERNANZA EN INTERNET MADRID, 18 Nov. (EUROPA PRESS) -

La regulación del ecosistema digital y la brecha existente en este ámbito han sido algunos de los temas que han centrado las jornadas del Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet, que se han celebrado esta semana en Madrid.

El encuentro sirve para fijar la posición de España y preparar la Reunión Anual del Foro para la Gobernanza de Internet (IGF Global) que se celebrará entre los días 6 y 10 de diciembre en Polonia.

Entre las personas que han intervenido se encuentran la secretaria de Estado de Inteligencia Artificial y Digitalización, Carme Artigas, y el secretario de Estado de Telecomunicaciones e Infraestructuras Digitales, Roberto Sánchez.

La primera ha destacado la importancia de la carta de derechos internacionales y la necesidad de "acercar la tecnología a las personas".

Por su parte, Sánchez ha recalcado la importancia de dar una "urgente resolución" a las brechas digitales y mejorar el "entorno digital europeo".

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<https://www.europapress.es/economia/noticia-carne-artigas-roberto-sanchez-participaran-jornadas-foro-gobernanza-internet-20211104175305.html>

Economía | europa press

europapress / economía finanzas Publicado 04/11/2021 17:53 C

Carme Artigas y Roberto Sánchez participarán en las jornadas del Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet

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Carme Artigas y Roberto Sánchez participarán en las jornadas del Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet - IGF
MADRID, 4 Nov. (EUROPA PRESS) -

La secretaria de Estado de Inteligencia Artificial y Digitalización, Carme Artigas, y el secretario de Estado de Telecomunicaciones e Infraestructuras Inteligentes, Roberto Sánchez, estarán presentes en el Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet en España (IGF) que se celebrará en Madrid el 16 y 17 de noviembre.

Artigas inaugurará el evento que lleva por título 'Internet nos une. La red como motor de transformación, recuperación y sostenibilidad', junto a su director, Jorge Pérez Martínez, el rector de la Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM), Guillermo Cisneros y el directora de la Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros de Telecomunicación de la UPM, Manuel Sierra.

Por su parte, Sánchez clausurará las jornadas junto a Pérez el día siguiente. El foro abordará cuestiones como la sostenibilidad, la brecha digital, la confianza en la tecnología o la estrategia europea de datos personales.

En un comunicado, la organización señala que el encuentro servirá para preparar la decimosexta Reunión Anual del Foro para la Gobernanza de Internet (IGF) que será organizada por las Naciones Unidas ('online') del 6 al 10 de diciembre.

ELDIARIO.ES

https://www.eldiario.es/sociedad/secundino-caso-retratado-pueblos-imagen-casposaruin_128_8520515.html

OelDiario.es

Política Economía Sanidad Educación Igualdad Clima Internacional Decalambre

ENTREVISTA — Presidente de REDR

Secundino Caso: "Se ha retratado a los pueblos con una imagen casposa y ruin"

Sanidad, educación, digitalización, eliminar burocracia o subsanar los problemas de la vivienda son algunos de los problemas que arrastran los pueblos y que hay que solucionar cuanto antes, según el presidente de la Red Española de Desarrollo Rural (REDR), Secundino Caso

— El éxodo de la España vaciada es femenino

REDR @redspanola

@CundoCaso, presidente de REDR, propone en #IGFSpain2021 transformar los territorios rurales en #sandboxes, laboratorios de ideas para poner en marcha iniciativas innovadoras, tecnologías disruptivas, legislación...

¿Sabes en qué consiste un #sandbox? Te lo contamos ↓↓



Secundino Caso
Presidente de Red Española de Desarrollo Rural (REDR)

Hace una semana, durante las jornadas del foro para la gobernanza en Internet (IGF Spain), Caso comentó que la pandemia de coronavirus había hecho más por los pueblos que la propia PAC. Al preguntarle por esto, reconoce que es una afirmación polémica y no lo dice por denostar "tantas ayudas de PAC", pero considera firmemente que la crisis sanitaria ha hecho "más que todas las ayudas" porque ha propiciado "que la gente se dé cuenta de lo verdaderamente importante que es la vida rural y la calidad de vida que puede haber". "La pandemia ha reconectado a la gente con el mundo rural. La pandemia y la crisis médica. Es así", insiste. "Es duro que haya tenido que llegar una pandemia para que nos demos cuenta de esto", agrega.

La gente viene con el trabajo puesto ya. Lo único que necesita es la fibra"

Aparte del retorno a la vida rural que ha podido provocar la experiencia del confinamiento, hay otro elemento que está llamado a tener un papel semejante al que tuvo en su día la puesta en marcha del turismo rural. Ese elemento es la digitalización, que Internet llegue a todos los pueblos de España: "La gente viene con el trabajo puesto ya. Lo único que necesita es la fibra. Creo que Internet va a ser una auténtica revolución". Caso asegura que, en algunos lugares, el mero hecho de instalar fibra ha hecho que muchas personas se interesen en vivir ahí. No cree que sea la solución definitiva, pero sí otra manera de fijar población y, más aún, población joven. Los territorios a los que no llegue Internet no tendrán futuro, asegura.

Además de la digitalización, los pueblos se siguen enfrentando a problemas bien conocidos para los que todavía no se ha encontrado una solución. Sanidad, educación, exceso burocrático o la escasez de vivienda son algunos de ellos.

"¿Qué hacemos con esas viviendas en ruinas que eran de herederos de herederos que ya murieron? ¿No se puede convertir en vivienda pública o dársela a la gente que la quiere?", se pregunta el presidente de REDR. Propone también que se empiecen a poner en marcha medidas específicas hacia el mundo rural: "Llevamos legislando en contra del mundo rural 50 años. Hay que volver a hacer leyes que estén pensadas en la gente que vive en los pueblos".

"Estamos en un momento clave"

Este es un momento clave para la España rural. La vuelta a los pueblos, los fondos de recuperación y los movimientos ciudadanos que están a punto de concurrir a elecciones marcarán el compás de los próximos años.

"Lo que hemos vivido ahora mismo es como una tormenta perfecta hacia el mundo rural, que incluso a algunos nos parecía que podía quedarse en una moda y yo creo que no", confirma Caso. "Esto no va a ser una moda. Y nos la jugamos porque estamos en un momento clave en el cual España va a decidir si somos rurales o no somos rurales. Hay que echar toda la carne en el asador", indica.

Hay plataformas que dicen yo quiero el AVE y dices bueno, ¿y el AVE te va a solucionar el problema del mundo rural?"

TECNEWS

<https://www.tecnews.info/noticias/el foro de la gobernanza de internet celebra sus jornadas anuales>

El Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet celebra sus jornadas anuales

Escrito por *Agencias Externas* el 08/11/2021 a las 17:13:49

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"Este año el debate estará marcado por las consecuencias de la nueva regulación sobre el ecosistema digital propuesta por la Comisión Europea para garantizar la soberanía digital europea y los derechos de sus ciudadanos en un entorno de cambios tecnológicos profundos" afirma Jorge Pérez, coordinador del Foro de Gobernanza de Internet (IGF-SPAIN), un organismo promovido por Naciones Unidas en el que participan entidades públicas y privadas, técnicos expertos, académicos y medios de comunicación.

El Foro de Gobernanza de Internet celebrará los próximos 16 y 17 de noviembre, la undécima edición de sus jornadas anuales, en formato presencial y en directo a través de Internet. En línea con las directrices de IGF Global, las jornadas están abiertas a la participación de todos agentes sociales.

El encuentro contará en su inauguración con la presencia de Carmen Artigas, secretaria de Estado de Digitalización e Inteligencia Artificial.

También participa en esta edición el secretario de Estado de Telecomunicaciones e Infraestructuras digitales del Ministerio de Asuntos Económicos y Transformación Digital, Roberto Sánchez.

La XI edición del Foro de Gobernanza de Internet en España reunirá, como cada año, a representantes del gobierno, del sector privado y de la sociedad civil con una amplia presencia de directivos y técnicos del sector de las tecnologías de la información, de la comunicación y de las telecomunicaciones; académicos, profesionales de la comunicación y de asociaciones y organizaciones dedicadas a impulsar la sociedad digital.

Las sesiones programadas tratarán el escenario regulatorio europeo; la aportación de las tecnologías a la sostenibilidad y frente al cambio climático; las medidas para combatir la brecha digital; el tratamiento de los datos; el impacto de los reglamentos europeos de Mercados Digitales (DMA) y de Servicios Digitales (DSA) y digitalización en el mercado laboral.

El programa completo de las jornadas es accesible en este enlace: <https://jornadasigfspain.es/programa-igf-spain-2021/>

Reunión Anual del Foro para la Gobernanza de Internet Global

El XI Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet IGF-Spain servirá para preparar la decimosexta Reunión Anual del Foro para la Gobernanza de Internet (IGF) que será organizada por las Naciones Unidas (online) del 6 y 10 de diciembre.

El Foro de Gobernanza de Internet en España (#igfspain2021), realiza una función de la dinamización del debate, concienciación de la sociedad y reunión de todos los agentes involucrados en cada uno de los temas abordados, todos ellos de plena actualidad y que en esta edición se aglutinan en torno a la transformación, recuperación y sostenibilidad.

El objetivo del Foro de Gobernanza de Internet en España es proporcionar un lugar abierto y descentralizado para el debate sobre políticas que favorezcan la sostenibilidad y solidez de Internet. El Foro está abierto a todos los interesados en el futuro de Internet que podrán participar en los debates abiertos.

La jornada cuenta con el apoyo de Fundación Telefónica, Fundación Vodafone España, Google, Orange y el Ministerio de Asuntos Económicos y Transformación Digital. Además, colaboran las principales asociaciones de usuarios y empresariales y entidades activas en el sector de Internet en España como Asociación de Internautas, AMETIC, Asociación de Usuarios de Internet, ANEI y Digitales.

COMPUTING

<https://www.computing.es/mundo-digital/noticias/1129691046601/internet-nexo-de-union-y-motor-de-recuperacion.1.html>



El Foro de Gobernanza de Internet (IGF-Spain) celebrado los días 16 y 17 de noviembre, llevará ante la cumbre del Foro de Gobernanza de Internet (IGF Global) las principales conclusiones de la undécima edición de sus jornadas anuales, celebradas este año en formato híbrido.

"Ha sido un foro donde los temas principales han sido la regulación, las brechas digitales y la sostenibilidad, me llevo buenas sensaciones porque ha habido elementos diferenciales de la situación de España para compartir en Foro Global" ha señalado **Jorge Pérez, coordinador del Foro de Gobernanza de Internet (IGF-SPAIN)**.

"Este es el año del impulso de la transformación digital sobre el que pivota el plan de recuperación, por eso hemos querido anticiparnos para que España tuviera la Carta de Derechos Digitales para trabajar con un marco de referencia" ha destacado en la inauguración del encuentro **Carme Artigas, secretaria de Estado de Digitalización e Inteligencia Artificial**, que ha subrayado que hay que *"acercar la tecnología a todas las personas en un entorno seguro con un marco regulatorio favorable que no deje a nadie atrás"*.

Artigas ha puntualizado que la Recuperación humanista centrada en las personas con la carta de los derechos digitales que espera que la sociedad se una. Además, la inauguración ha contado con la participación de los representantes de Google, Vodafone, Fundación Telefónica y Orange, organizaciones que apoyan el IGF-Spain, y que han explicado los diferentes proyectos de formación y centros tecnológicos que están realizando por toda España.

Miguel Escassi, director de Políticas Públicas y Relaciones Institucionales en Google España, ha explicado como desde su compañía se está trabajando una dimensión global porque *"es necesaria la cooperación internacional para encontrar el equilibrio entre la regulación y la innovación"*, pero también trabajan desde una dimensión local, *"porque no podemos hacer la transformación digital solo desde Madrid"*. **David Sola, director Public Policy, Regulation & EU Funds de Vodafone España** ha destacado que *"el gran reto es el 5G que ha nacido con el potencial de poder cambiar cualquier actividad humana en un país donde somos líderes en infraestructuras y con la oportunidad de los Fondos Europeos"*.

Pablo Gonzalo, responsable del área de Conocimiento y Cultura de Fundación Telefónica ha remarcado la importancia *"de poner a las personas en el centro de la transformación digital"* y también *"la dificultad de las empresas de encontrar talento"*. **Nani Fernández, directora de Relaciones Institucionales de Orange**, ha hablado de las iniciativas de RSC en las que trabajan *"que buscan reducir la brecha digital, social y territorial centradas en los colectivos vulnerables"*.

EL CONFIDENCIAL DIGITAL

<https://www.elconfidencialdigital.com/articulo/ultima-hora/regulacion-brecha-digitalcentran-foro-gobernanza-internet/20211118171222307703.html>

IGF
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FORO DE LA GOBERNANZA DE INTERNET DE ESPAÑA

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La regulación y la brecha digital centran el Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet

FECHA: 18/12/21 17:12

AGENCIA: MADRID, 18 (EUROPA PRESS)

COMPARTIR: La regulación del ecosistema digital y la brecha existente en este ámbito

DIARIO SIGLO XXI

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<https://www.diariosigloxxi.com/texto-ep/mostran/20211118170237/regulacion-brecha-digital-centran-foro-gobernanza-internet>
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La regulación y la brecha digital centran el Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet

MADRID, 18 (EUROPA PRESS) La regulación del ecosistema digital y la brecha existente en este ámbito han sido algunos de los temas que han centrado las jornadas del Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet, que se han celebrado esta semana en Madrid. El encuentro sirve para fijar la posición de España y preparar la Reunión Anual del Foro para la Gobernanza de Internet (IGF Global) que se celebrará entre los días 6 y 10 de diciembre en Polonia. Entre las personas que han intervenido se encuentran la secretaria de Estado de Inteligencia Artificial y Digitalización, Carme Artigas, y el secretario de Estado de Telecomunicaciones e Infraestructuras Digitales, Roberto Sánchez. La primera ha destacado la importancia de la carta de derechos internacionales y la necesidad de "acercar la tecnología a las personas". Por su parte, Sánchez ha recalcado la importancia de dar una "urgente resolución" a las brechas digitales y mejorar el "entorno digital europeo".



<http://www.norbolsa.es/NASApp/norline/DesionServlet?PNBORG=E&PNBFMT=html&PNBNOT=20211118170252&PNBVIEW=2&PNBIDI=es &PNBIND=9573&PNBOT>

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La regulación y la brecha digital centran el Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet

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18/11/2021 17:02:52 - Europa Press

La regulación y la brecha digital centran el Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet

MADRID, 18 (EUROPA PRESS)

La regulación del ecosistema digital y la brecha existente en este ámbito han sido algunos de los temas que han centrado las jornadas del Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet, que se han celebrado esta semana en Madrid.

El encuentro sirve para fijar la posición de España y preparar la Reunión Anual del Foro para la Gobernanza de Internet (IGF Global) que se celebrará entre los días 8 y 10 de diciembre en Polonia.

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Etiquetas:

Economía.- La regulación y la brecha digital centran el Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet - Bolsamanía.com

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ASOCIACIÓN DE INTERNAUTAS

EL FORO DE LA GOBERNANZA DE INTERNET (IGF-SPAIN) CELEBRA SUS JORNADAS ANUALES LOS DÍAS 16 Y 17 DE NOVIEMBRE

INTERNET NOS UNE. LA RED COMO MOTOR DE TRANSFORMACIÓN, RECUPERACIÓN Y SOSTENIBILIDAD



El encuentro servirá un año más para fijar la posición de España y preparar la Reunión Anual del Foro para la Gobernanza de Internet (IGF Global) que se celebrará entre los días 6 y 10 de diciembre en Polonia. Las jornadas del IGF-Spain, un organismo promovido por Naciones Unidas, reunirán una edición más a expertos nacionales e internacionales que compartirán experiencias en el uso de las TIC.

LEY HOMÓFOBA EN GHANA
FIRMAR

08 NOV 2021

“Este año el debate estará marcado por las consecuencias de la nueva regulación sobre el ecosistema digital propuesta por la Comisión Europea para garantizar la soberanía digital europea y los derechos de sus ciudadanos en un entorno de cambios tecnológicos profundos” afirma Jorge Pérez, coordinador del Foro de Gobernanza de Internet (IGF-SPAIN), un organismo promovido por Naciones Unidas en el que participan entidades públicas y privadas, técnicos expertos, académicos y medios de comunicación.

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Más información sobre IGF Spain
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Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet en España 2021: la red que nos une

El Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet en España, promovido por Naciones Unidas, reúne a expertos internacionales de empresas, Administración Pública y sociedad civil para analizar las claves de la regulación del ecosistema digital.



#Políticas Públicas #Gobernanza de In... #regulación digital

18/11/2021

Raquel Carretero Juárez, Políticas Públicas e Internet (Telefónica) @raquelcaj

La segunda quincena de noviembre se ha estrenado con la celebración del **Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet en España** (IGF Spain) bajo el lema "Internet nos une". **Jorge Pérez**, director y organizador del evento, inauguraba la undécima edición del Foro resumiendo el tema vertebrador de las jornadas: el debate regulatorio en el ámbito

MÁS LEÍDO

1. Sobre el "efectismo" de Benjamin Burton
2. Violencia de género: conoce sus características, los riesgos y su prevención
3. Génesis: qué es, qué riesgos tiene y cómo pueden prevenirse los ataques

MULTIMEDIA

- Telefónica lanza Fondo Digital Pymes, el catálogo más potente del mercado en soluciones IT
- El futuro ya es presente: así será nuestro viaje de innovación y talento
- Telefónica refuerza la transformación de Verizon Group hacia industria 4.0 con un 40% de inversión

Carne Artigas, Secretaria de Estado de Digitalización e Inteligencia Artificial, inauguró la ronda de ponencias enfocándose en la importancia de "lo digital como un elemento transformador en la sociedad". A su juicio, la digitalización nos ofrece un gran potencial para avanzar hacia "un modelo más igualitario, inclusivo y sostenible que entienda el progreso tecnológico como un dique de contención contra la exclusión social y capaz de reducir las desigualdades".



Sesión inaugural. De izquierda a derecha: Jorge Pérez, Francisco Javier Jiménez, Manuel Sierra y Carne Artigas

Este planteamiento también ha estado presente en la mesa redonda de los patrocinadores del Foro, con **Miguel Escassi** (director de Políticas Públicas y Relaciones Institucionales en Google España), **David Sola** (director de Public Policy, Regulation and EU Funds en Vodafone España), **Nani Fernández** (directora de Relaciones Institucionales de Orange) y **Pablo González** (responsable del área de Conocimiento y Cultura de Fundación Telefónica). El panel destacó que los operadores de telecomunicaciones son aliados estratégicos especialmente útiles para cerrar las brechas digitales relacionadas con el acceso a Internet (conectividad) y con la formación en habilidades digitales (capacitación). Telefónica destaca en ambos campos con iniciativas pioneras en el sector, como **Internet para Todos** para el favorecer el acceso a la red o los **campus 42** para impulsar el talento digital.

La regulación europea de las plataformas: servicios digitales y mercados digitales

La Unión Europea se ha propuesto regular la tecnología y los servicios digitales para conseguir un ecosistema seguro y confiable para usuarios y empresas. Con esta premisa, ha lanzado varias propuestas legislativas destinadas a establecer un marco horizontal de actuación de las que forman parte la Digital Services Act (DSA) y la Digital Markets Act

La **Digital Services Act** es la iniciativa orientada a actualizar la Directiva de Comercio Electrónico del año 2000 para garantizar un espacio online seguro en el que no tengan cabida contenidos, productos o servicios ilegales. Con este fin, el panel coincidió en la necesidad de adaptar el marco regulatorio resultante a la profunda evolución que ha experimentado el ecosistema digital en los dos últimos decadas.



Sesión sobre "La regulación europea de plataformas, servicios digitales y mercados digitales". De izquierda a derecha: Carlos Mateo, Mónica Sánchez, Rafael Pérez, Javier Domínguez y Ana Abada.

Sin embargo, **Rafael Pérez** (subdirector General para la Sociedad Digital del Ministerio de Asuntos Económicos y Transformación Digital) advirtió que es necesario mantener tres principios capitales de la directiva original: el mantenimiento del principio de país de origen, la no monitorización de la red y la exención de responsabilidad para intermediarios que no tengan conocimiento real sobre lo que ocurre en sus servicios. **Mónica Sánchez** (head of Competition Policy, Telefónica) apoyaba esta declaración y añadió que es esencial acompañar estos principios con obligaciones asimétricas y proporcionales a la capacidad, tamaño e impacto de los intermediarios en la economía y en la sociedad europea. En esta línea, la representante de Telefónica resaltaba la necesidad de conseguir una cooperación más eficaz y estable para la aplicación nacional del Reglamento, a través de la labor de los denominados "Coordinadores de Servicios Digitales" y la Comisión Europea.

Otro punto de debate relevante fue el rechazo a la prohibición de la publicidad personalizada. **Carlos Mateo** (portavoz de la Asociación Española de Startups) confirmó que este movimiento pondría en peligro la supervivencia de las empresas startup que consiguen mantenerse a flote gracias a estrategias de marketing basadas en este tipo de publicidad.

En cambio, la **Digital Markets Act** establece una serie de criterios para las grandes

En cambio, la **Digital Markets Act** establece una serie de criterios para las grandes plataformas online sistémicas que actúan a modo de guardianes de acceso (gatekeepers). En palabras de **Javier Domínguez** (vocal asesor en la Subdirección General de Mejora de la Regulación, Apoyo a la Empresa y Competencia), el DMA es un "hecho necesario y estado en una aproximación en frío" que surge a consecuencia de "la lentitud de los instrumentos clásicos de competencia". **Adriana Maldonado** (eurodiputada PSOE) amplió esta idea al afirmar que la regulación sobre las plataformas tecnológicas hasta el momento "no es suficiente" y nos estamos jugando tanto la competitividad de las PYMEs y startups europeas como "la imagen de la UE" con esta iniciativa que nos convertirá en "pioneros en el mundo". Esta visión más geopolítica también se percibió en las intervenciones de **Pablo Arias** (eurodiputado PP): "Se nos ha acusado de ser antiempresarios, pero nada más lejos de la realidad. Toda empresa es bienvenida siempre que cumpla con nuestras normas, valores y estilo de vida".

Pasamos a la Sesión 6: La regulación de los mercados digitales. Los guardianes de acceso a internet (DMA).
Modera Naara Bello (@naabello), coordinadora de @MeistaTech en @meista #IGFSpain2021 twitter.com/SocU5GMMSP

— Foro de Gobernanza de Internet | IGF Spain (@IGFSpain) November 17, 2021

Además del alcance de la norma, una de las cuestiones más debatidas en estos momentos sobre el DMA es cómo garantizar un buen cumplimiento de la misma. A este respecto, **Mónica Sánchez** aportaba algunas soluciones. La primera de ellas consistió en centrar el foco exclusivamente en aquellas plataformas digitales que realmente están creando problemas estructurales de mercado y, la segunda, en reforzar la estructura de gobernanza del DMA con una colaboración más estrecha entre autoridades regulatorias nacionales y la Comisión.

Por su parte, **Ana Abada** (asesora Senior de Políticas Públicas, Google España) indicó que serán necesarias guías y más orientación para que las plataformas puedan cumplir con las obligaciones que se sobrevienen de manera que se cree un marco legislativo que garantice la seguridad jurídica. Otros participantes, como **Hendrik Bourgeois** (head of Government Affairs Europe and Russia at Apple) y **Orelia Tejerina** (presidenta de la Asociación de Internautas), solicitaron más flexibilidad en la propuesta normativa.

Confianza digital y sostenibilidad

En lo relacionado con la confianza digital, es especialmente destacable el panel sobre Inteligencia Artificial e identidad digital. **Richard Benjamins** (chief AI & Data Strategist en Telefónica) analizó la nueva propuesta para regular la Inteligencia Artificial de la Comisión Europea que realiza una aproximación basada en el riesgo. En su materialización en una legislación que impone distintas obligaciones en función del impacto de cada caso de uso concreto de la IA, **Idoia Salazar** (presidenta de Odisea) destacó que este modelo de regulación no es estático, sino que tendrá que ir actualizándose a medida que se multipliquen los nuevos casos de uso y deberá complementarse con propuestas de

Regulación basada en riesgo, propuesta por la CE



Sesión sobre "Confianza en el ecosistema digital. IA e identidad, los próximos objetivos". Esquema

Esta tracción y apuesta por regular el impulso digital tiene sentido cuando se imbrica con otra tendencia: la transición verde. Según explica Eva del Hoyo (Directora General de Sostenibilidad del Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Unión Europea y Cooperación) la transición digital es el vehículo para alcanzar los objetivos medioambientales y, en este punto, cobra especial importancia el papel de los operadores de telecomunicaciones. Pablo Barriola (Jefe de Políticas Públicas e Internet, Telefónica) confirmaba esta visión y añadió que "el sector tecnológico no es parte del problema, pero sí de la solución y con esto hablamos de la digitalización".

Un avance importante en esa dirección es la consideración de los objetivos medioambientales como parte de los propios objetivos de negocio, profundizó el representante de Telefónica. No obstante, el esfuerzo no puede ser unilateral y se requieren soluciones colaborativas entre los sectores público y privado. Este mantra también se repitió en otras sesiones del Foro dedicadas a la brecha digital, la gobernanza de datos o los derechos digitales.



Sesión sobre "Sostenibilidad y medioambiente". En la pantalla: Pablo Barriola. En la mesa, de izquierda a derecha: Daniel Morales, Eva del Hoyo y Fernando Cano.

La undécima edición del Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet en España ha sido un espacio de reflexión y debate muy útil para contribuir al diseño de las normas con las que vamos a gobernar la Internet del futuro. Las conclusiones de las conversaciones traspasarán las fronteras nacionales y se llevarán al próximo [Foro mundial de la Gobernanza de Internet \(IGF\)](#), auspiciado por Naciones Unidas, que reunirá a representantes de distintos países e instituciones entre el 6 y 10 de diciembre, en Katowice, Polonia.

CLUB ABIERTO DE EDITORES

<https://clabe.org/2021/10/01/juan-zafra-director-general-de-clabe-participa-en-el-foro-de-la-gobernanza-de-internet-en-espana-2021/>



Pulsa **F11** para salir del modo de pantalla completa

ACTIVIDADES, NOTICIAS CLABE, SIN CATEGORÍA

CLABE PARTICIPA EN EL FORO DE LA GOBERNANZA DE INTERNET EN ESPAÑA 2021



16/11/2021 10:10 am
PRESENCIAL Y VIRTUAL



El director general de Club Abierto de Editores (CLABE), Juan Zafrá, participará el 17 de noviembre, en las jornadas anuales del Foro de la Gobernanza de Internet en España 2021, que tendrán lugar los próximos 16 y 17 de noviembre en la Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros de Telecomunicación de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

El miércoles 17, a partir de las 10:00 horas, Juan Zafrá intervendrá en representación de CLABE, en la mesa redonda que tratará sobre los derechos digitales y libertad de expresión, junto a otros representantes de distintas asociaciones y empresas del sector de las telecomunicaciones.

El Foro de Gobernanza de Internet celebrará la undécima edición de sus jornadas anuales, en formato semipresencial. Todas las ponencias se podrán seguir en directo a través de Internet, abiertas a la participación de todos los asistentes, en línea con las directrices de IGF Global en cuanto a participación y colaboración de todos los ámbitos sociales. El objetivo del Foro de Gobernanza de Internet en España es proporcionar un lugar abierto y descentralizado para el debate sobre políticas que favorezcan la sostenibilidad y solidez de Internet.

Más información: <https://jornadasigfspain.es/>

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NOTICIAS CLABE

TRANSPARENCIA Y DIÁLOGO ANTE EL NUEVO MARCO REGULATORIO PARA LA DIGITALIZACIÓN DE LOS MEDIOS DE COMUNICACIÓN



El director general de CLABE, Juan Zafra, ha participado en la mesa redonda La regulación de la Libertad de Expresión y de Información en redes sociales (DSA), en el Foro de Gobernanza de Internet (IGF-Spain) celebrado los días 16 y 17 de noviembre.

En la mesa se ha debatido sobre cómo la Ley de Servicios Digitales (DSA, Digital Services Act) propuesta por la Comisión Europea, puede llegar a tener impacto en los derechos fundamentales de la ciudadanía de la UE. "Los agentes involucrados, desde los medios de comunicación, reguladores, plataformas y usuarios tienen que encontrarse ante una nueva realidad que requiere renuncias, compromiso y unidad" indicó el director general de CLABE en la sesión moderada por Alfonso Muñoz redactor jefe de D+I (Disruptores e Innovadores) de El Español, medio asociado a CLABE.

El encuentro ha sido inaugurado por Carmen Artigas, secretaria de Estado de Digitalización e Inteligencia Artificial. También ha participado en la clausura en esta edición el secretario de Estado de Telecomunicaciones e Infraestructuras digitales del Ministerio de Asuntos Económicos y Transformación Digital, Roberto Sánchez.



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