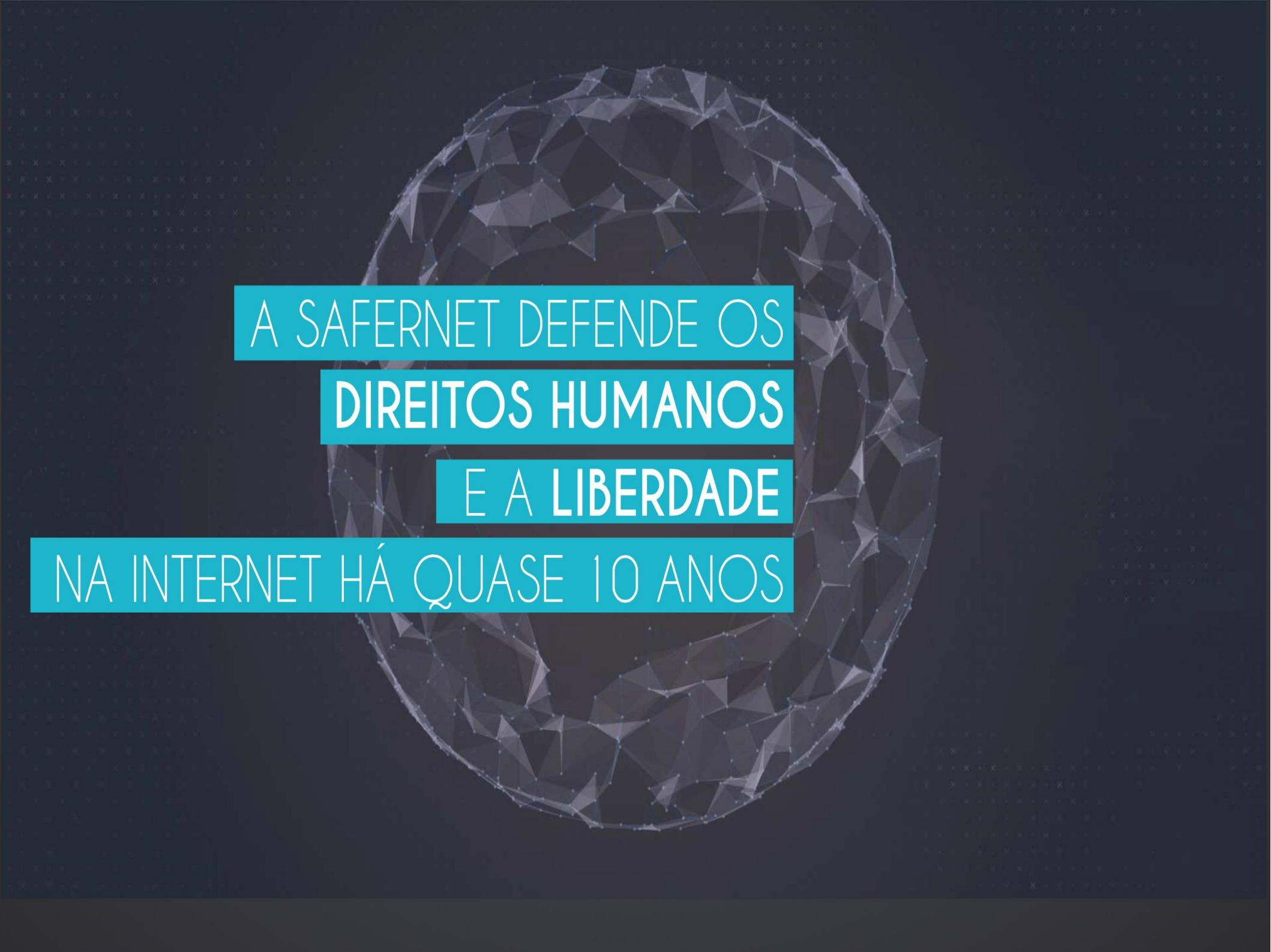
Thiago Tavares Nunes de Oliveira
Presidente da SaferNet Brasil

Brasília, 29 de setembro de 2015


A SAFERNET DEFENDE OS
DIREITOS HUMANOS
E A LIBERDADE
NA INTERNET HÁ QUASE 10 ANOS

helpline

DIA INTERNET SEGURA

15.162 CRIANÇAS E ADOLESCENTES

18.234 PAIS E EDUCADORES

865 AUTORIDADES

MAIS DE **115 MIL** PESSOAS EM MAIS DE **460** EVENTOS EM **63** CIDADES EM TODO O BRASIL!

Safer net

helpline

AJUDOU

9.577

PESSOAS

EM 24 ESTADOS

914

CRIANÇAS E ADOLESCENTES

1098

PAIS E EDUCADORES

7.326

OUTROS ADULTOS EM SEU CANAL DE AJUDA E ORIENTAÇÃO


www. safernet.org.br
The internet can't keep a secret
Keep your privacy offline
SaferNet
Brasil

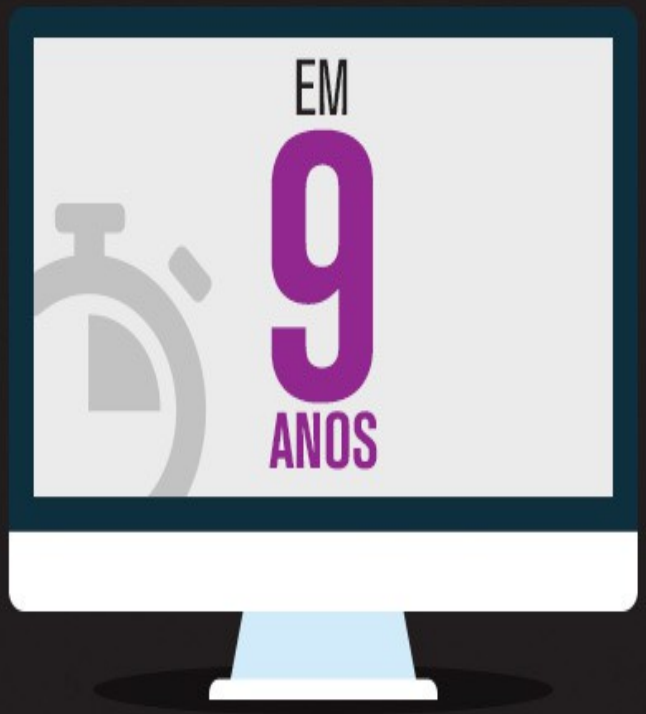
ALICIAMENTO - **CAMPANHAS**

hotline

3.606.419

DENÚNCIAS ANÔNIMAS

RECEBIDAS DO CANAL DE DENÚNCIA



585.778
PÁGINAS (URLS) DISTINTAS

9
IDIOMAS

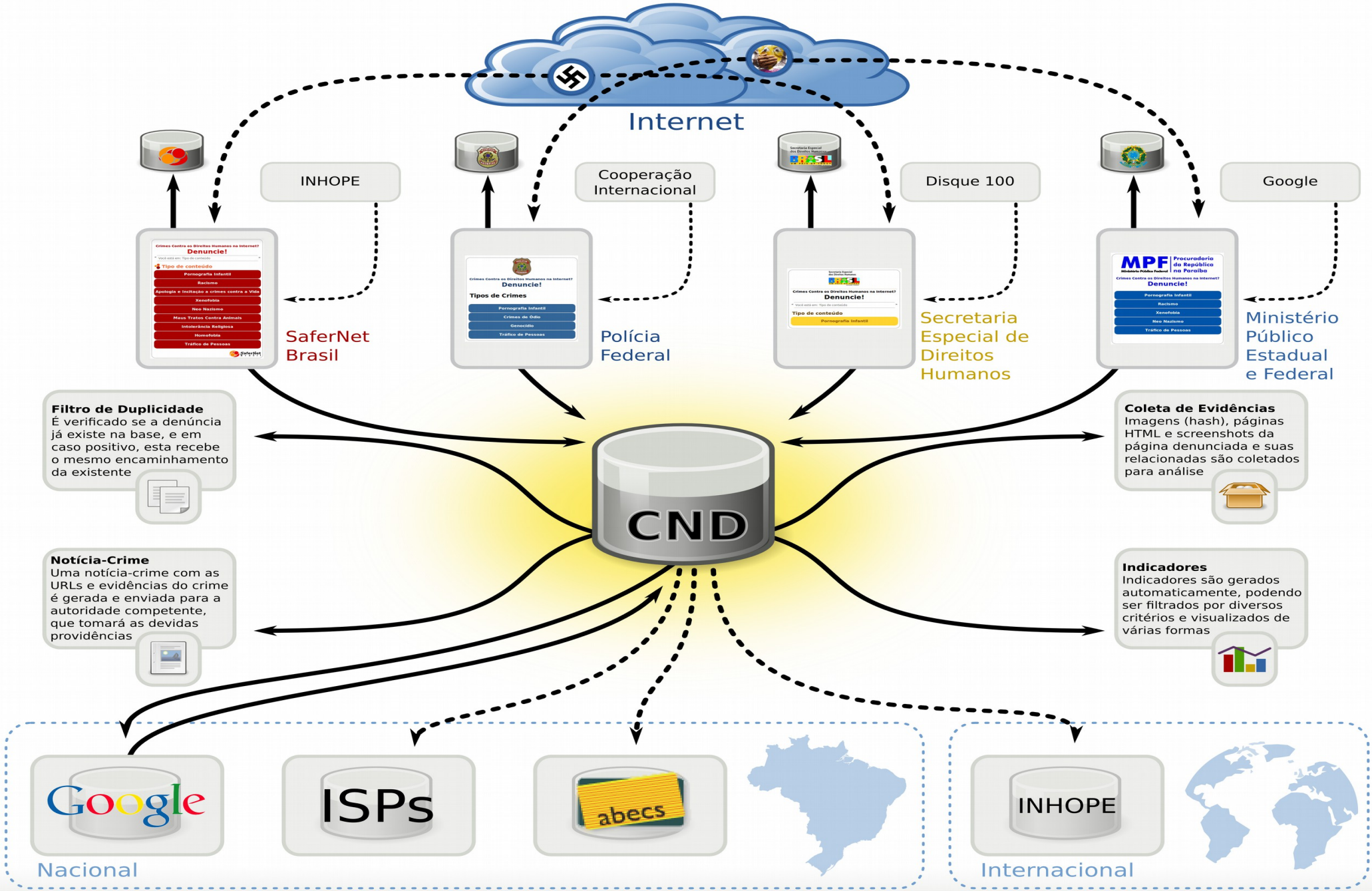
72.739
HOSTS DIFERENTES

41.354
NÚMEROS IPS DISTINTOS

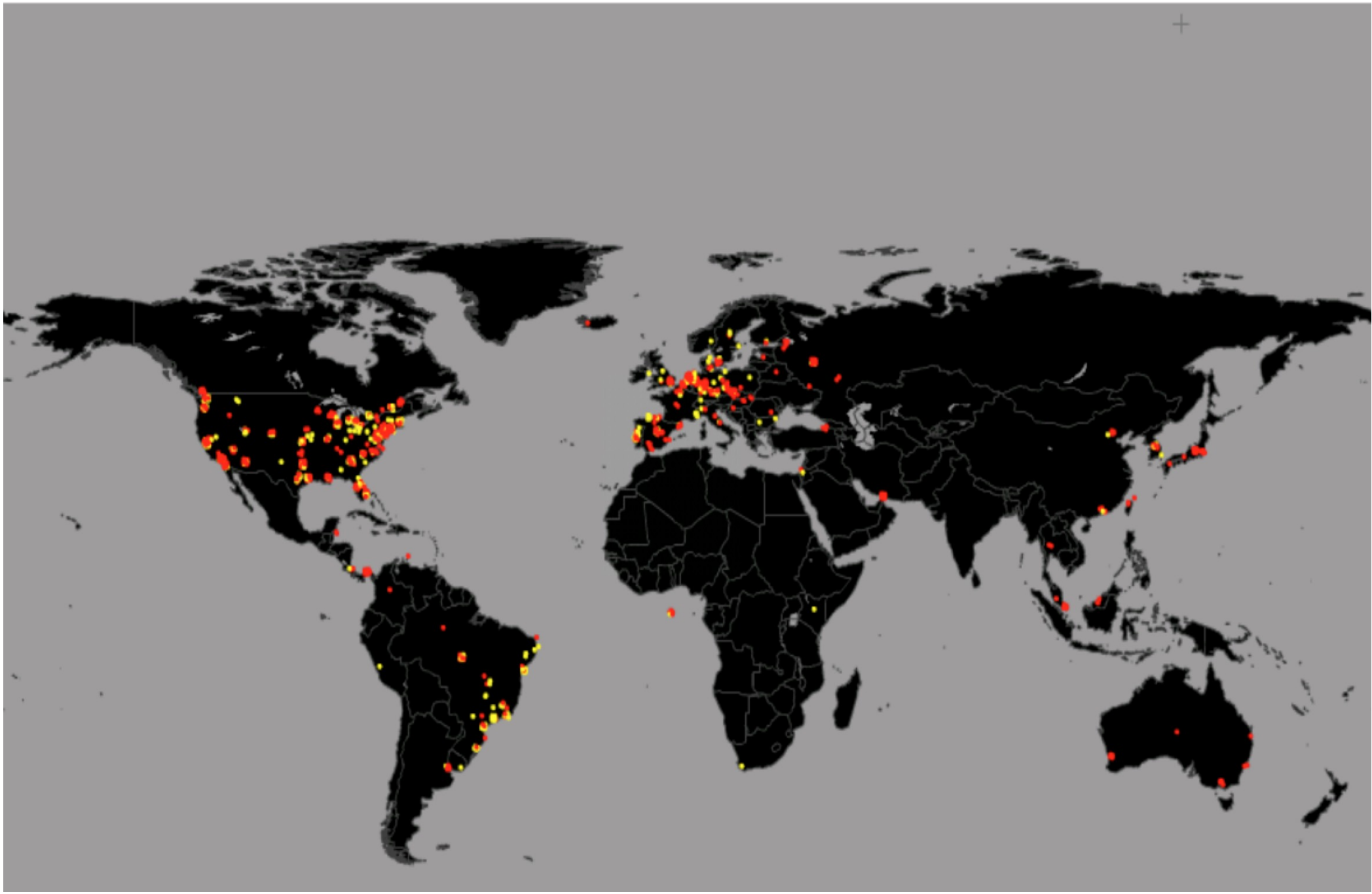
96
PAÍSES

5
CONTINENTES

Central Nacional de Denúncias de Crimes Cibernéticos



SaferNet Brasil - Reported Content Map



HOJE A SAFERNET FAZ PARTE DE 3 GRANDES REDES INTERNACIONAIS...

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERNET HOTLINES

INHOPE

ins@fe

Child Helpline International

Safer net

The current Board consists of six people

Amela Efendic (BiH)
President

Amela is the Manager of the Bosnian Hotline, the International Forum of Solidarity-EMMAUS. In 2011, Amela received from the hands of Ms. Hillary Clinton the prestigious Hero to Act Against Modern Slavery Award.

Thiago Tavares (BR)

Thiago is a Cyberlaw Professor and the SaferNet Brazil founder and President. Thiago has been coordinating the Brazilian National Cybercrime Reporting Center since 2005.
Thiago is a member of the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (CGI.br) and chairs the INHOPE Foundation.

John Shehan (US)
Vice-President

John is the Executive Director of the Exploited Child Division at the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC). John has been with NCMEC for almost 15 years and has dedicated his career towards protecting children from sexual abuse.

Nick Nicholls (ZA)

Nick is an independent director serving on the Board of the Film and Publication Board of South Africa (FPB). Nick specialises in governance, risk management and information technologies.

Gitte Jakobsen (DK)
Treasurer

Specialised in prevention from childhood neglect, violence and sexual abuse, Gitte is Senior Advisor on Child Protection at Save the Children Denmark. Gitte has been a content analyst with the Danish Hotline since 2012.

Tomislav Ramljak (HR)

Tomislav is the director of the Croatian Center for missing and exploited children (CNZD). Tomislav launched the phone line for missing children in Croatia – recognised as 116 000 across Europe.

INHOPE, a global network of Internet Hotlines responding to reports of illegal content on the web and fighting Child Sexual Abuse Material

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERNET HOTLINES
INHOPE

Reports received and processed by region for 2013

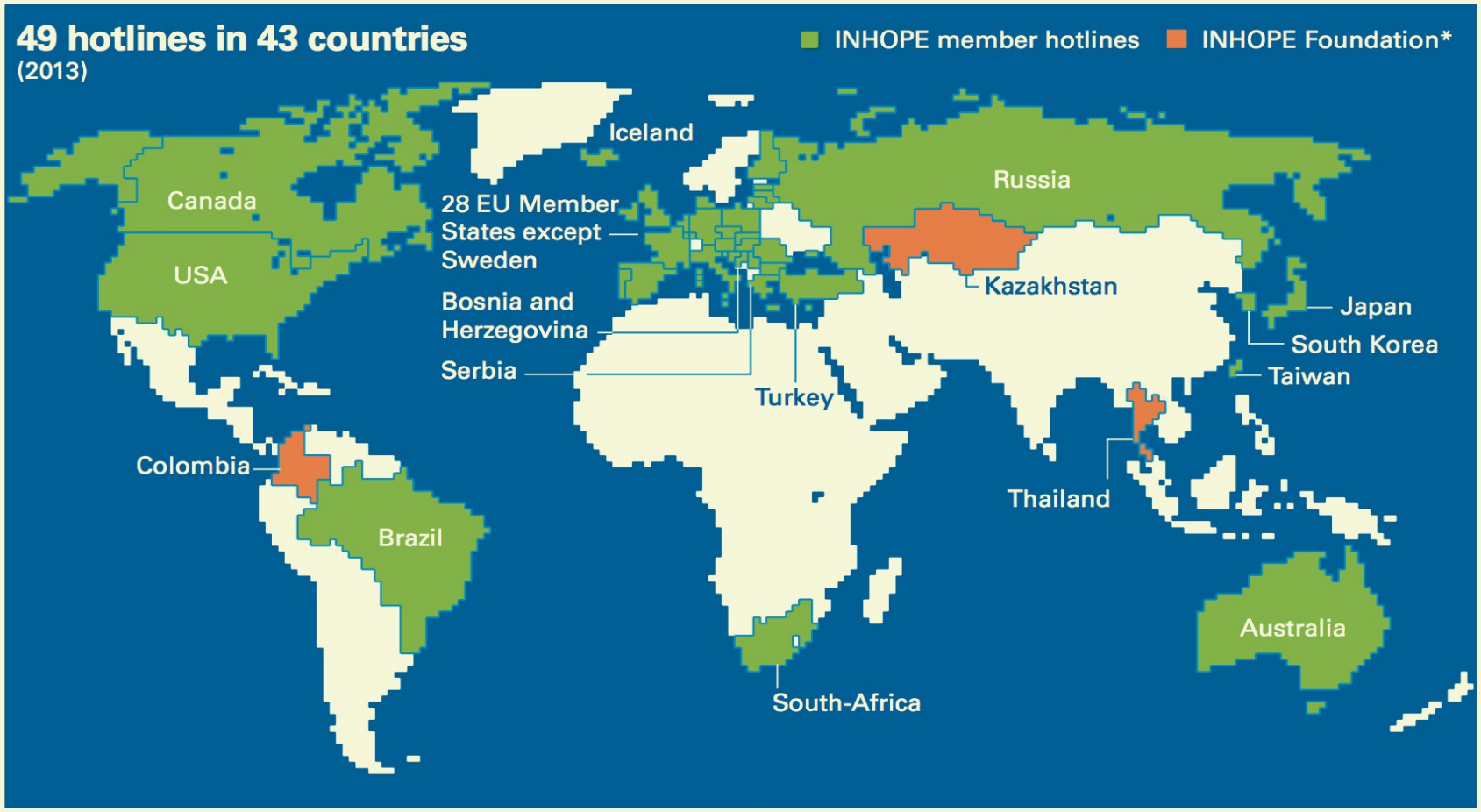
28 EU Member States (except Sweden) plus Iceland, Russia, Turkey, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina	North America	Rest of the world
499,482	**536,760**	**174,651**
41%	**44%**	**15%**

In 2013:

1,210,893
total reports processed

by **170** analysts worldwide

Serving
2.7 billion
Internet users worldwide



Co-funded by the European Union

* The INHOPE Foundation is a charity constituted in 2010 to help develop new hotlines worldwide. The Foundation has so far assisted in the development of 3 hotlines in Colombia, Kazakhstan and Thailand.

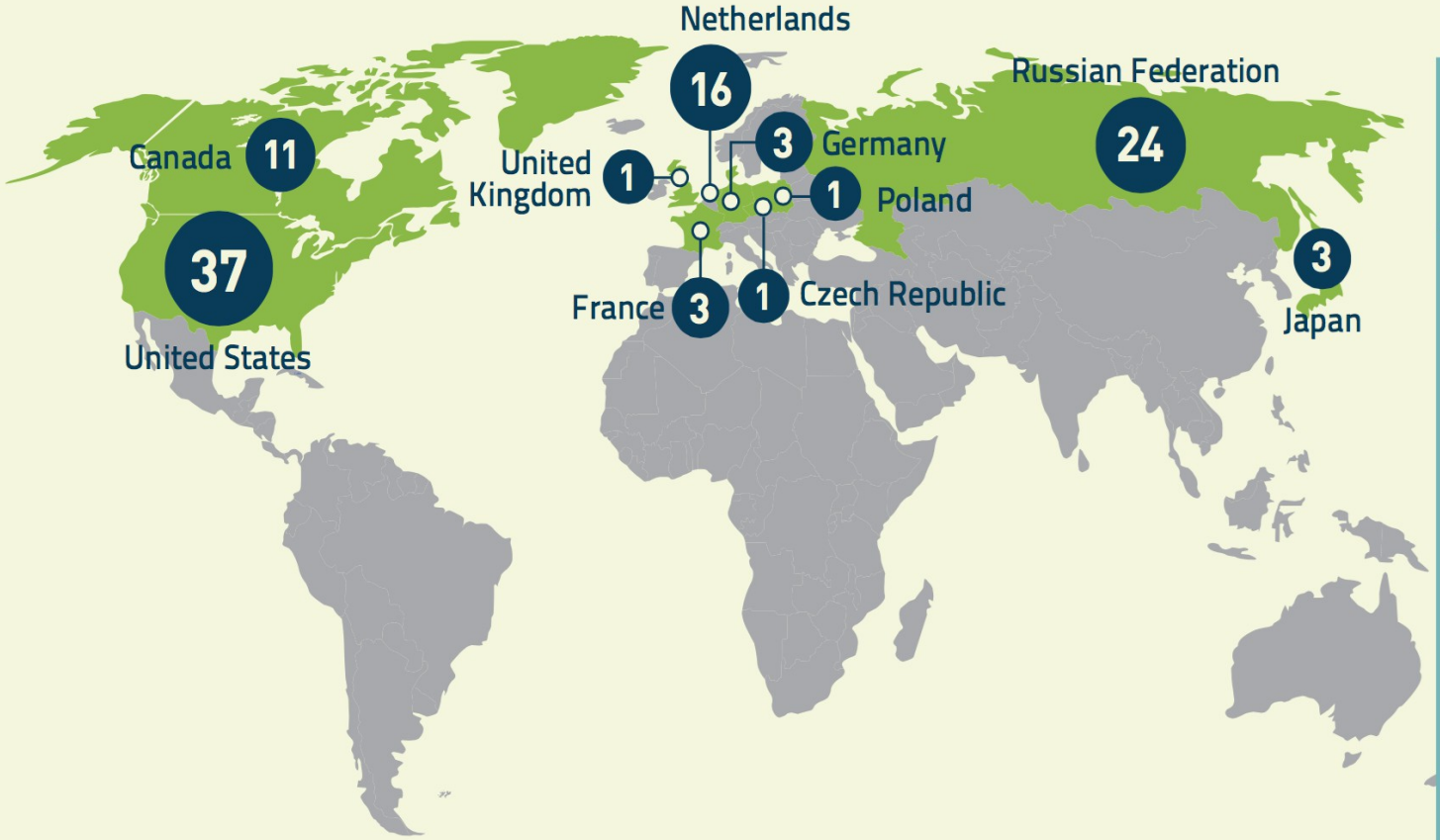
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERNET HOTLINES
INHOPE

Top 10 hosting countries in 2014

Worldwide %

89,758
All hosting

98% of identified child sexual abuse material was traced back to hosting services in countries covered by the INHOPE network.



Hosting outside the INHOPE network

1,513
All hosting

Ukraine

China, People's Republic of

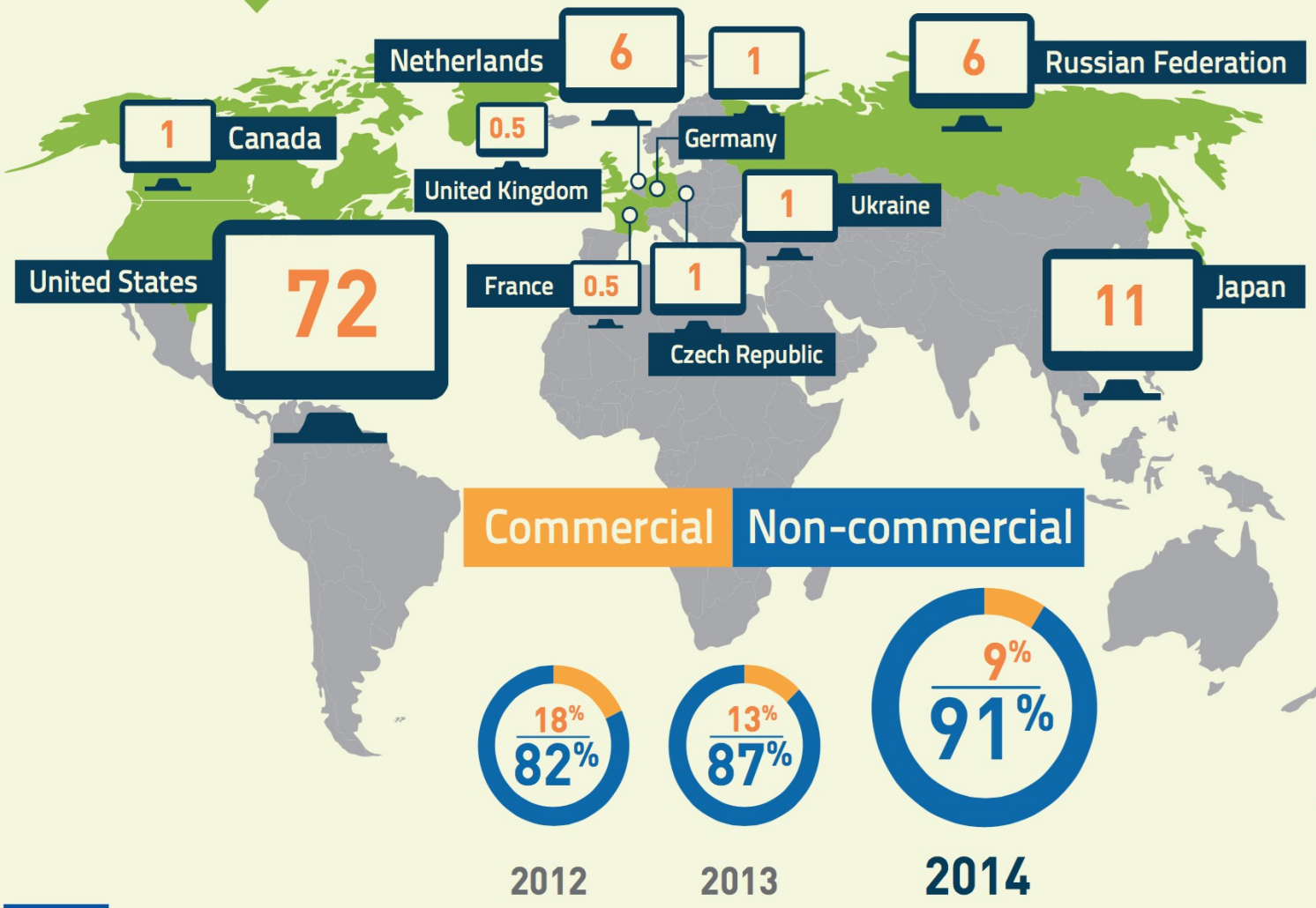
Switzerland

Co-funded by the European Union

Worldwide commercial hosting in 2014

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERNET HOTLINES
INHOPE

Global %



Top 3 hosting countries outside the INHOPE network

Ukraine

British Virgin Islands

Moldova

Co-funded by the European Union

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL COALITION
against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Online

Speeding up Notice-and-Takedown times

without jeopardising criminal investigations

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERNET HOTLINES
INHOPE

HOW ONE SINGLE REPORT TO A HOTLINE MAKES A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE

Hotline reports to law enforcement in 2014

IN EUROPE*

98% was reported to law enforcement within 24 hours.

11

WORLDWIDE

95% was reported to law enforcement within a day.

2 3

1 day 2 days 2+ days

Removal of CSAM from public access in 2014

IN EUROPE*

93%

was removed from the Internet in less than 72 hours.

WORLDWIDE

91%

was removed from the Internet in less than three days.

*Europe is defined as all 28 EU Member States with the addition of Iceland, Bosnia-and-Herzegovina, Serbia, Russia and Turkey.

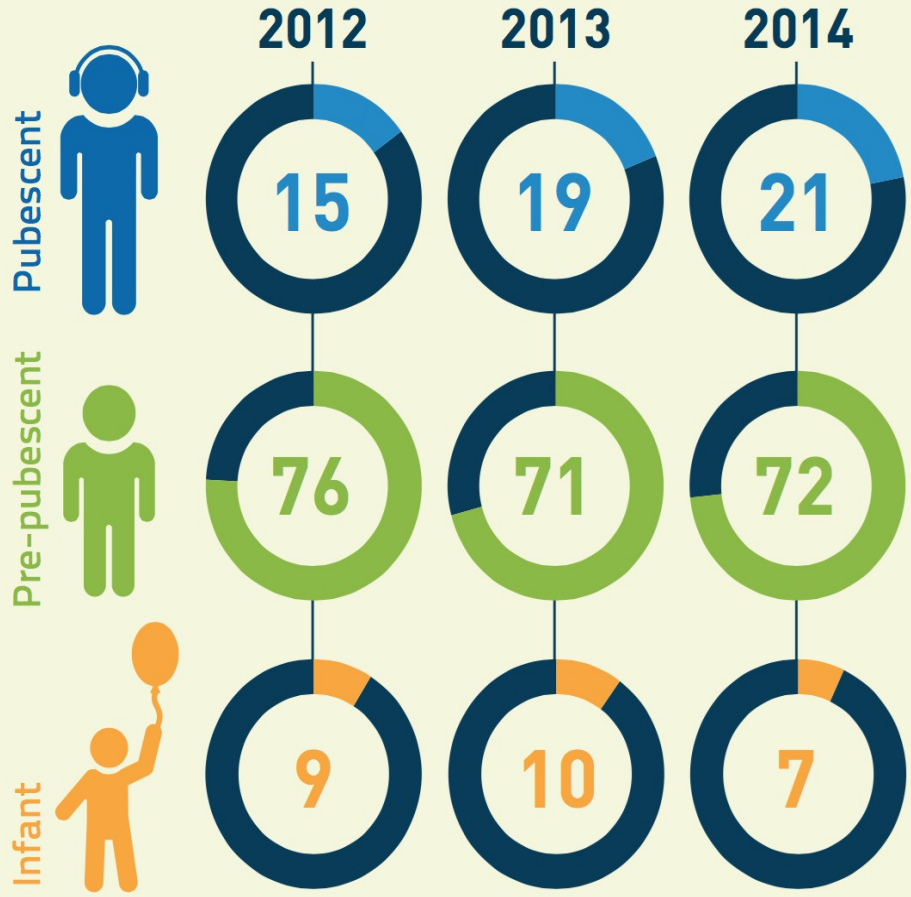
Co-funded by the European Union

Victim profiles

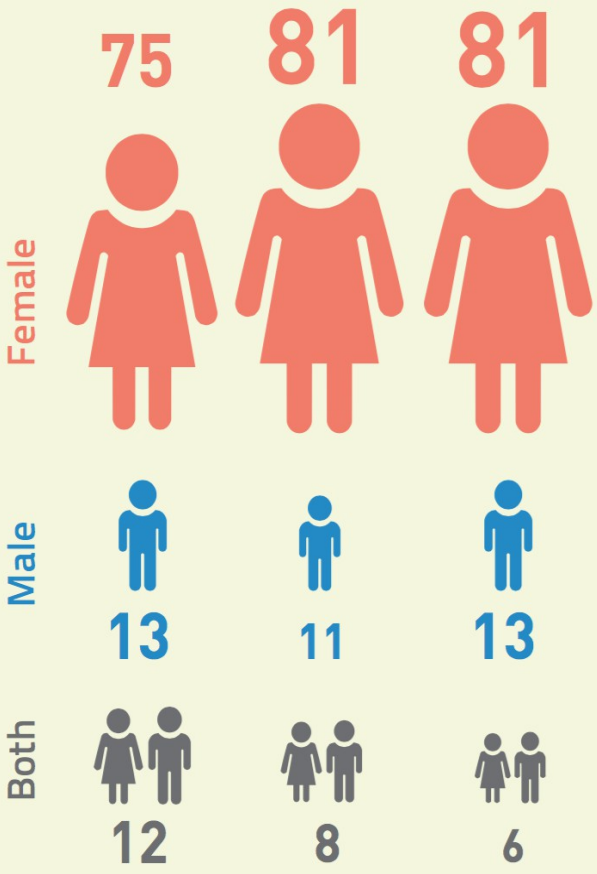
Removing Child Sexual Abuse Material from the Internet helps protect abused children from further victimisation.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERNET HOTLINES
INHOPE

Age Group %



Gender %



Co-funded by the European Union

Mandatory Reporting in the United States

18 U.S.C. § 2258A

- Stipulates U.S. based companies ***shall*** report instances of "apparent child pornography" to the CyberTipline
- Treats receipt of CyberTipline report as "preservation" request for 90 days
- Provides ESPs immunity for transfer of apparent child pornography images to the CyberTipline
- Specifies what the company ***may*** provide in each report
  - Suspect/uploader information
  - Historical information
  - Jurisdictional information

VPN Access to CyberTipline: International

BRAZIL
- BOLIVIA

CAMBODIA

CARIBBEAN
- ANGUILLA
- ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
- ARUBA
- BARBADOS
- BERMUDA
- BONAIRE
- BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
- CAYMAN ISLANDS
- CUBA
- CURACAO
- DOMINICA
- GRENADA
- GUADELOUPE
- MARTINIQUE
- MONTSERRAT
- ST. BARTELEMEY
- ST. KITTS & NEVIS
- ST. LUCIA
- ST. MARTIN
- ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES
- TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
- TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS

COLOMBIA
- VENEZUELA

COSTA RICA

ECUADOR
- PERU

EL SALVADOR

EUROPOL
- BELGIUM
- BULGARIA
- CROATIA
- CYPRUS
- CZECH REPUBLIC
- DENMARK
- ESTONIA
- FINLAND
- LATVIA
- HUNGARY
- LITHUANIA
- LUXEMBOURG
- MALTA
- NORWAY
- POLAND
- ROMANIA
- SWEDEN
- SLOVAKIA
- SLOVENIA

FRANCE
- MONACO

GERMANY*
- ARMENIA
- AZERBAIJAN
- BELARUS

GUATEMALA
- BELIZE

HONG KONG
- MACAU
- TAIWAN

INDONESIA

MEXICO

SINGAPORE
- BRUNEI
- FIJI
- MALAYSIA
- NEW CALEDONIA
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA
- SOLOMON ISLANDS
- TIMOR-LESTE
- VANUATU

SAUDI ARABIA

SOUTH KOREA

SPAIN
- PORTUGAL

THAILAND
- BURMA
- LAOS
- VIETNAM

** ICE Attaché (Germany) accepts reports for the countries listed .*

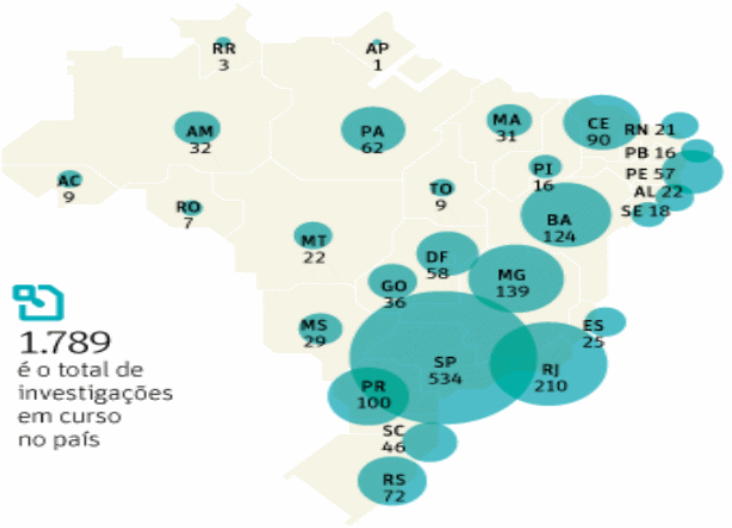
MAPA DAS AÇÕES CONTRA A PORNOGRAFIA INFANTIL

Prisões em flagrante na última década

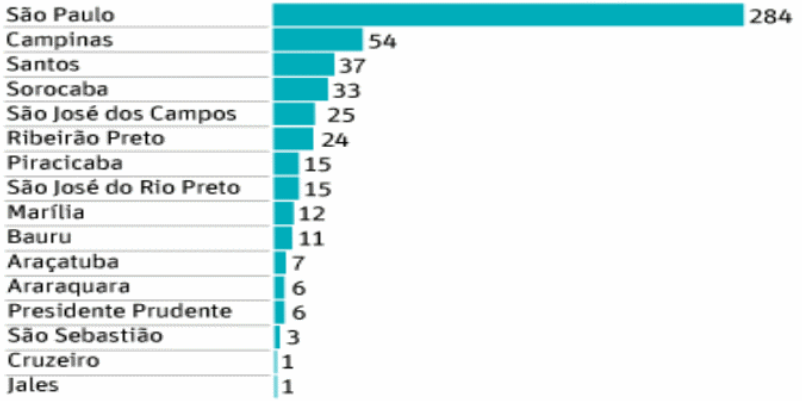
333
é o total de prisões no período

Ranking nacional de investigações em curso

1.789
é o total de investigações em curso no país

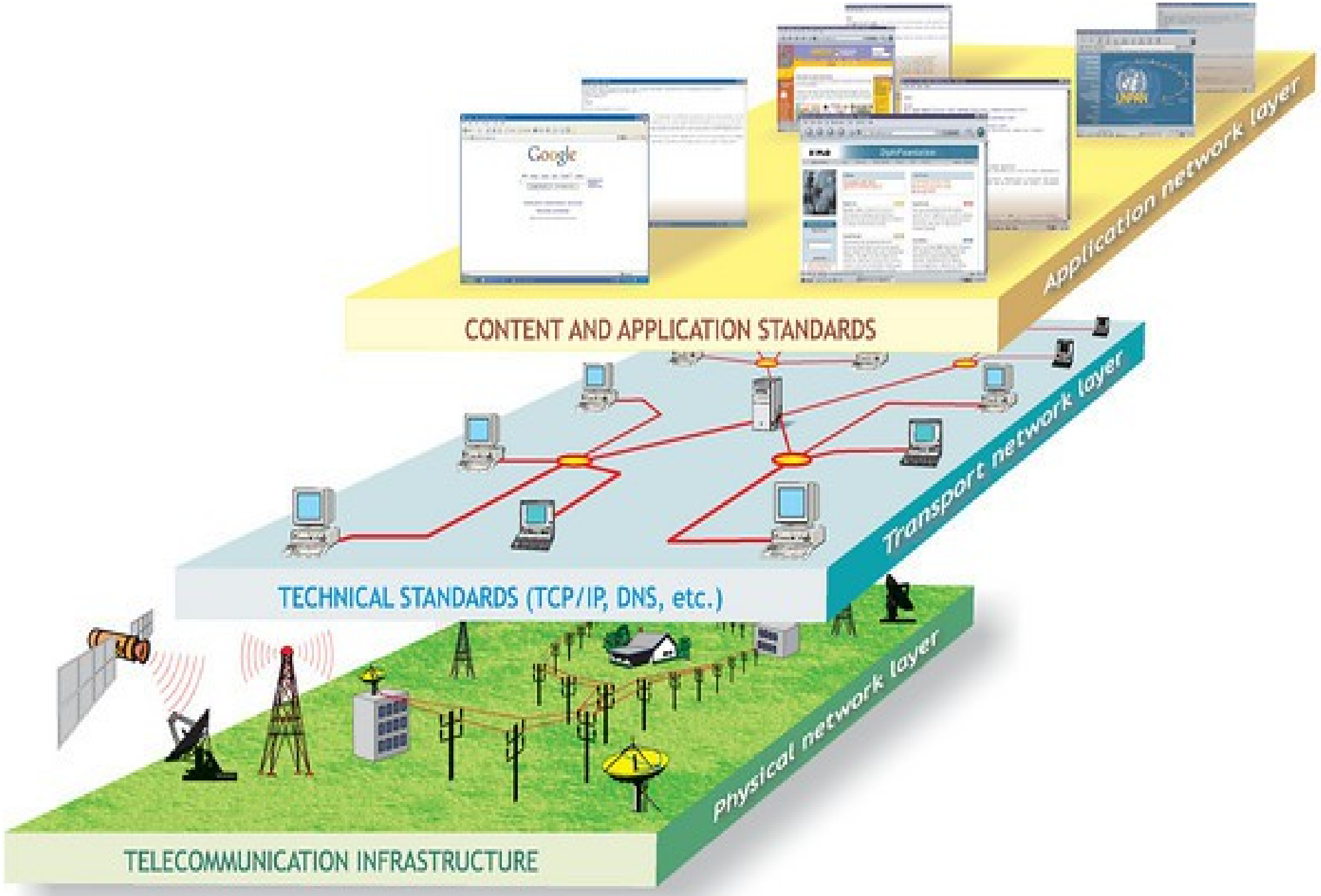


Unidades da PG com maior número de investigações em SP



Fonte: Polícia Federal

Alguns temas técnicos em debate na CPI


Google
CONTENT AND APPLICATION STANDARDS
Application network layer
TECHNICAL STANDARDS (TCP/IP, DNS, etc.)
Transport network layer
TELECOMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE
Physical network layer

DRAFT

THE THREE LAYERS OF DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

No one person, government, organization, or company governs the digital infrastructure, economy, or society. Digital governance is achieved through the collaborations of Multistakeholder experts acting through polycentric communities, institutions, and platforms across national, regional, and global spheres. Such Digital Governance is stratified into three layers to address infrastructure, economic, and societal issues with solutions. For a map of Digital Governance Issues and Solutions across all three layers, visit *https://map.netmundial.org*

MULTISTAKEHOLDER COLLABORATIONS

Solutions to issues in each layer include policies, best practices, standards, and specifications developed by the collaborations of expert stakeholders from actors in business, government, academia, technical, and civil society.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIETAL LAYER

LAWS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

Governing bodies in local, national, regional, and international spheres are engaged with their citizens and with other bodies to develop and apply laws, policies, and/or regulations. The transnational nature of the Internet must be synchronized with the established International system of governance and laws.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

Manufacturing, retail, supply chain/logistics, healthcare, finance, etc.

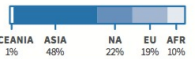
Such as Amazon, eBay, Alibaba, Rakutan, Sony, Toyota, Coca-Cola, Boeing, Alcatel-Lucent

NEWS AND INFORMATION

Newspapers, broadcast, personal & professional blogs, social media.

USERS

There are over 3 billion users worldwide. Most users connect to the Internet through their mobile phone.



www.internetlivestats.com/internet-users/#byregion

EDUCATION

Online universities, research, tutorials, classroom engagement.

APPLICATIONS

World wide web, email, cloud, VoIP, mobile apps.

ENTERTAINMENT

Music, movies, television, games.

Such as iTunes, Spotify, YouTube, Amazon, Netflix

CIVIC AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Privacy, identity, access to content, freedom of expression, cybercrime, consumer protection, cultural diversity, and many more.

SOCIAL MEDIA

Sharing photos, videos, ideas and information.

Such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Tencent QQ, Whatsapp

SECURITY

Cybersecurity, cyber warfare, cyber espionage, cyber terrorism, and many more.

MOBILE

Smart phones, tablets, cars. There are now more mobile devices on the planet than people.

KEY ACTORS

- IGF
- Technical Organizations (ISOC, W3C,...)
- NETmundial
- World Econommic Forum
- National Governments
- Civil Society
- International Governmental Organizations (OECD, UNESCO,...)
- Law Enforcement Agencies

LOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE LAYER

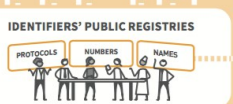
DOMAIN NAMES

~300 Country Code Top-Level Domains (ccTLDs) such as .fr, .br, .us, ...

~600+ Generic Top-Level Domains (gTLDs) such as .com, .biz, .realtor, ...

~1500+ Domain Name Registrars such as GoDaddy, Network Solutions, Register, ...

NAMES + NUMBERS + PROTOCOLS = IDENTIFIERS' PUBLIC REGISTRIES



THE ROOT ZONE

IP ADDRESSES

IPv4: 4.2 billion addresses. IPv6: 340 undecillion (trillion, trillion, trillion) addresses. 5 Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) who oversee the global number resources.

PROTOCOL PARAMETERS

Protocol parameters are the commands and identifiers that are used inside protocols, the structured communications used for the web, email, etc., to transfer the information.

Such as HTTP, TCP/IP, VoIP

ROOT SERVICES

13 Root Servers run by 12 organizations in 4 countries.
~500 Anycast copies worldwide.

KEY ACTORS

- ICANN / IANA
- IETF
- ISO
- NRO
- TLD Operators
- W3C

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE LAYER

THE INTERNET BACKBONE (IP NETWORKS)
90% is privately owned by global companies like:
Level 3 Communications, TeliaSonera International Carrier, CenturyLink, Vodafone, Verizon, Sprint, AT&T

INTERNET EXCHANGE POINTS (IXP)
~550 points worldwide.

UNDERSEA CABLES
~300 cables that transmit 99% of all international Internet data.

SATELLITES
~2000 communications satellites in use, many used now for Internet data.

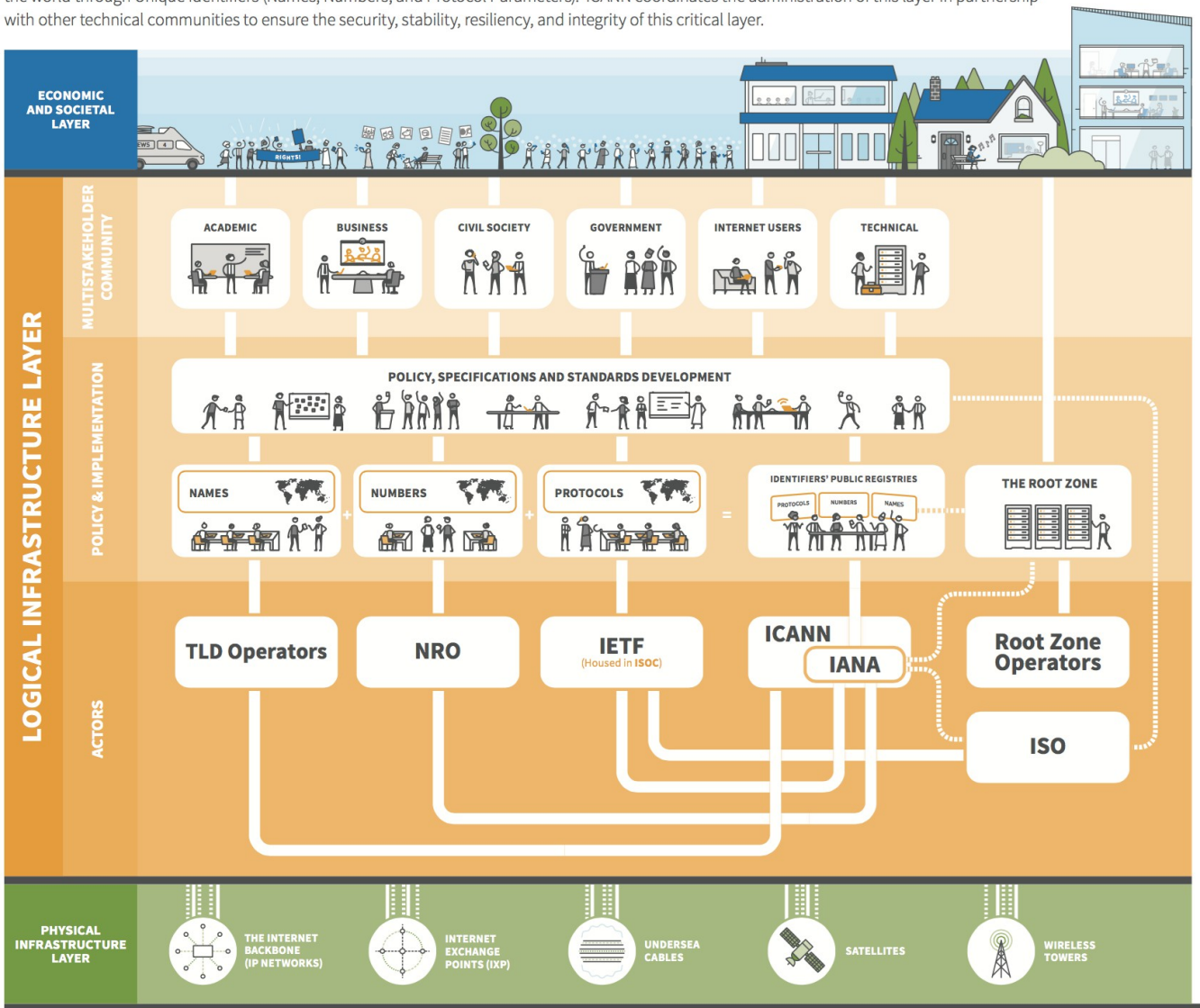
WIRELESS TOWERS
~824,000 wireless towers worldwide.

KEY ACTORS

- GSMA
- IEEE
- IETF
- ITU
- National ICT Ministries
- Network Operator Groups

WHO GOVERNS THE INTERNET'S LOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE?

Layered on top of the Physical Infrastructure's thousands of networks and satellites, the Internet's Logical Infrastructure is what delivers One Internet for the world through Unique Identifiers (Names, Numbers, and Protocol Parameters). ICANN coordinates the administration of this layer in partnership with other technical communities to ensure the security, stability, resiliency, and integrity of this critical layer.



DRAFT

TECHNICAL OPERATIONS

The technical Operating Community comprises multiple independent actors bound by common principles and mutual commitments that ensure its security and stability of the Logical Infrastructure of the Internet. Each actor's community develops policies and standards in an open, inclusive, and consensus-based approach.

ACTORS

ICANN *Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers*

Helps coordinate the Internet's systems of unique identifiers including domain names and IP addresses, as well as manages the IETF's protocol parameters.
IANA, the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority, is a function housed and operated within ICANN. It acts as the top-level allocator for blocks of IP addresses and AS numbers, proposes creation of and changes to DNS top-level domains, and manages lists of unique identifiers used in Internet protocols.
www.icann.org
www.iana.org

IETF *Internet Engineering Task Force*

Develops and promotes a wide range of Internet standards dealing in particular with standards of the Internet protocol suite. Their technical documents influence the way people design, use, and manage the Internet. The IETF operates under the Internet Society (ISOC) with architectural oversight provided by the Internet Architecture Board (IAB).
www.ietf.org

ISO *International Organization for Standardization*

Standardizes, among many other things, the official names and postal codes of countries, dependent territories, special areas of geographic significance.
www.iso.org

NRO *Number Resource Organization*

A coordinating body for the five Regional Internet Registries (RIRs). The RIRs manage the distribution of IP addresses and Autonomous System Numbers in their regions of the world.
www.nro.net

AFRINIC	*www.afrinic.net*
APNIC	*www.apnic.net*
ARIN	*www.arin.net*
LACNIC	*www.lacnic.net*
RIPE NCC	*www.ripe.net*

TLD Operators *Top Level Domain Operators*

Organizations responsible for the management of the Top Level Domains such as: Generic TLDs (.com, .biz, .edu), Country Code TLDs (.fr, .us, .cn) operators, and Internationalized Country Code for non-latin alphabet systems (Chinese, Arabic)—among others.
www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Top-level_domain

Root Zone Operators

12 independent organisations operate the 13 authoritative name servers (A through M) that serve the Domain Name System (DNS) root zone. The name servers are a network of hundreds of physical servers located in many countries around the world.
www.root-servers.org

MULTISTAKEHOLDER COMMUNITY

Academic
- Institutions of higher learning
- Academic thought leaders
- Professors & students

Business
- Private-sector companies from across industries
- Industry and trade associations

Civil Society
- International organizations
- Non-governmental organizations
- Non-profit organizations
- Think Tanks

Government
- National governments
- Distinct economies recognized in international fora
- Multinational governmental and treaty organizations
- Public authorities (with a direct interest in global Internet Governance)

Internet Users
- Private citizens interested in regional or global Internet Governance

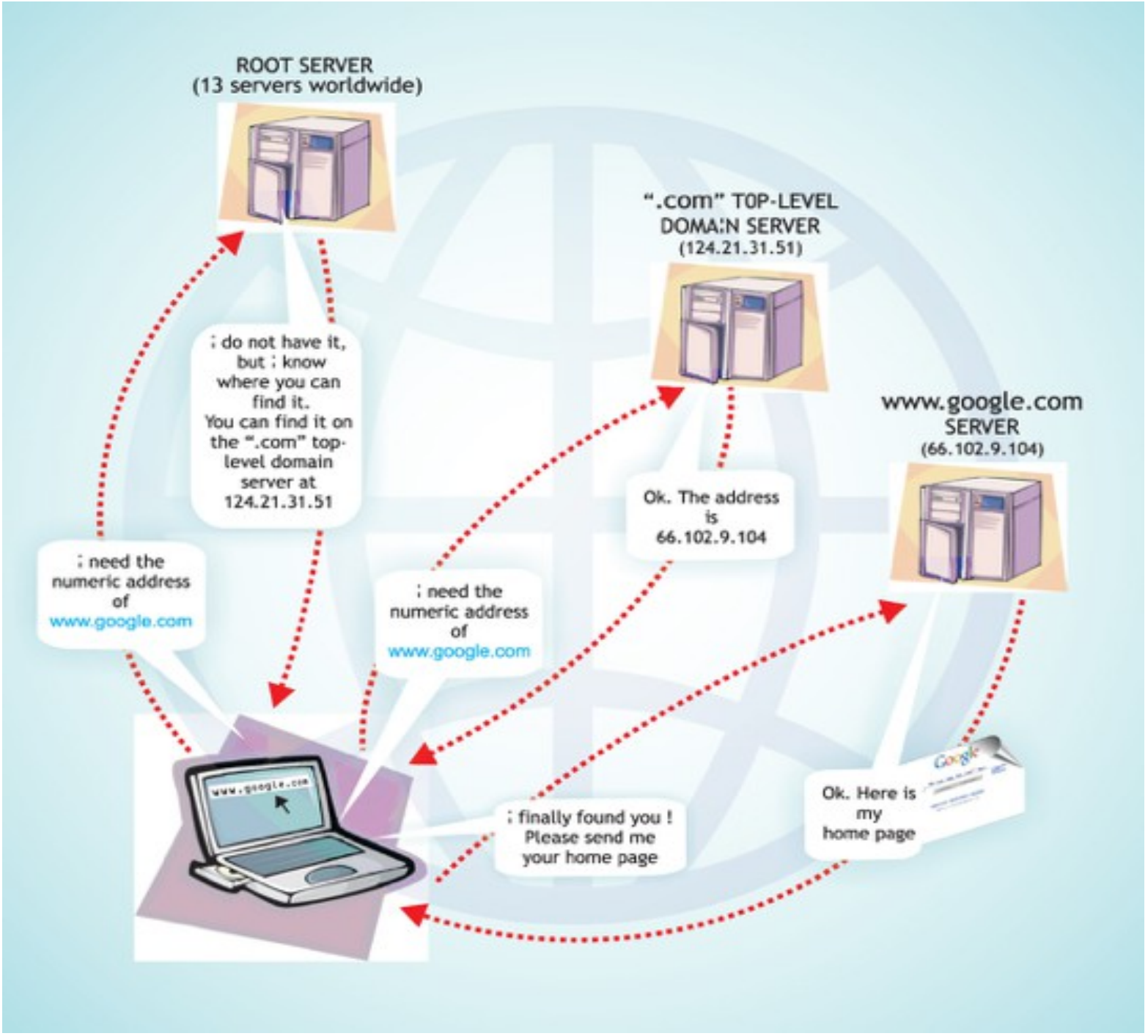
Technical
- Internet engineers
- Computer engineers
- Software developers
- Network operators

Exemplo 1: Delegação de blocos IPv4 e transição para o IPv6

Rank	País	População	% p. LATAM	Num. IPv4	% dos Ips
1	Brazil	204519000	33,13	81620480	44,47
2	México	121006000	19,6	28794368	15,69
3	Colombia	48218000	7,81	17268736	9,41
4	Argentina	43132000	6,99	18884608	10,29
5	Peru	31153000	5,05	3149312	1,72
6	Venezuela	30620000	4,96	6786560	3,7
7	Chile	18006000	2,92	10131968	5,52
8	Ecuador	16279000	2,64	2569984	1,4
9	Guatemala	16176000	2,62	600064	0,33
10	Cuba	11252000	1,82	257024	0,14
	TOTAL	**540361000**	**87,54**	**170063104**	**92,67**

Fonte: LACNIC – set/2015

Exemplo 2: DNS e *WHOIS*



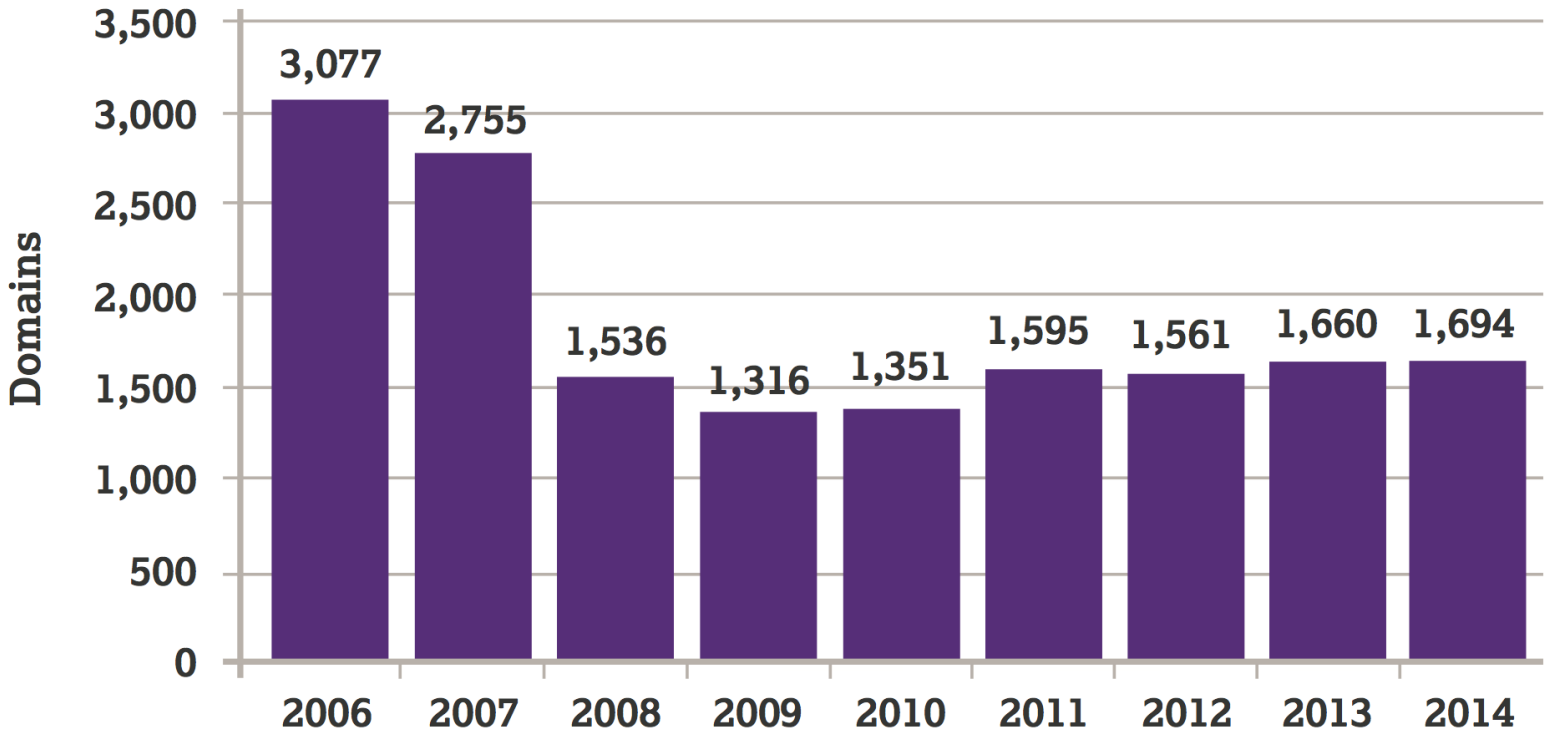


Figure 2: The number of domains hosting child sexual abuse content over time.

For domain analysis purposes, the webpages of www.iwf.org.uk, www.iwf.org.uk/report, www.mobile.iwf.org.uk/report, and www.iwf.org.uk/about-iwf/news are counted as one domain i.e., iwf.org.uk.

In 2014, **31,266** URLs contained child sexual abuse imagery and these were hosted on **1,694** domains worldwide. (This excludes newsgroup content).

The **31,266** URLs hosting child sexual abuse content were traced to **45** countries (43 in 2013).

Five top level domains (.com .net .ru .org and .info) accounted for **77%** of all webpages identified as containing child sexual abuse images and videos.

Fonte: Internet Watch Foundation – www.iwf.org.uk – set/2015

DRAFT

POLYCENTRIC DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

Digital governance must resemble the Internet itself: highly distributed, open, agile, and innovative. These are the tenets of **Polycentric Digital Governance.** Based on the successful multistakeholder collaborations of the technical communities who built the Internet, this 21st century Polycentric approach to governance is necessary to address the complex issues and opportunities arising from the transnational digital space.

Polycentric Governance enables all stakeholders to collaboratively formulate solutions for digital governance issues in a distributed, innovative, and dynamic ecosystem of actors (institutions, platforms, partnerships, and expert communities). Solutions may then be adopted voluntarily by stakeholders or implemented through applicable legal processes.

Polycentric Digital Governance calls on all actors and stakeholders to embrace the NETmundial Principles (listed on reverse side). The success of Polycentric Governance also requires Enablers for Multistakeholder Collaborations and the Solutions Architecture described here.

MULTISTAKEHOLDER COLLABORATIONS ENABLERS

DIALOGUES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Forums to catalyze the multi-stakeholder exchange of ideas and experiences, build Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), and advance the collective learning and mutual understanding across the full range of digital governance Issues in an open, transparent and inclusive manner.

Examples:	• Internet Governance Forum (IGF)	www.intgovforum.org
	• World Economic Forum	www.weforum.org
	• World Internet Conference at Wuzhen	www.wicwuzhen.cn

EXPERT COMMUNITIES AND PLATFORMS

Online platforms, communities, institutions, or dynamic groups of actors enabling collaborations between experts from relevant sectors to analyze issues, identify governance gaps, and formulate Digital Governance Solutions.

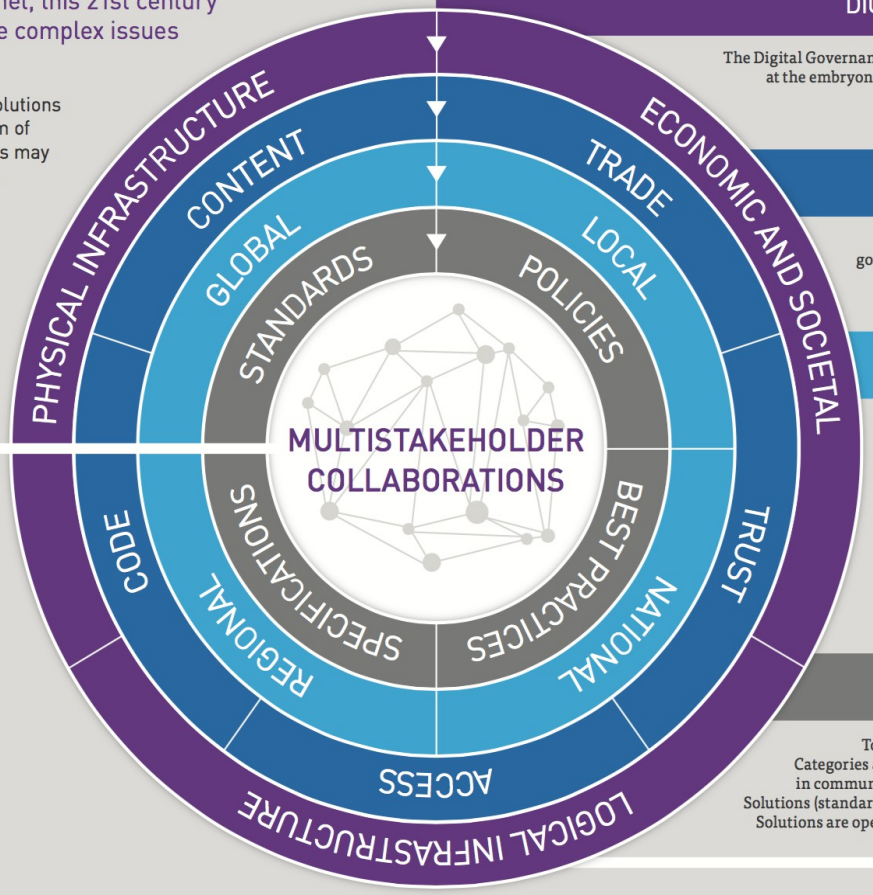
Examples:	• IETF	www.ietf.org
	• ICANN	www.icann.org
	• NETmundial (Collaborations Platform)	www.netmundial.org
	• Experts in Technology and Policy (ETAP)	www.etap.ieee.org
	• Global Internet Policy Observatory (GIPO)	www.giponet.org

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND BEST PRACTICES

Resources, programs, and tools to empower stakeholders and actors across all sectors with knowledge and skills, enabling broad and effective participation in Polycentric Digital Governance processes and Multistakeholder Collaborations.

Examples:	• Global Comission on Internet Governance	www.ourinternet.org
	• NETmundial (Local IG Best Practices)	www.netmundial.org

DIGITAL GOVERNANCE SOLUTIONS ARCHITECTURE



DIGITAL GOVERNANCE LAYERS

The Digital Governance of the Economic and Societal Layer is still at the embryonic stage, requiring innovative collaborations by experts across sectors.

ISSUE CATEGORIES

Across all Layers, experts identified 75+ governance Issues in five Categories. For a map of Issues (and Solutions if available) see map.netmundial.org

GEO SPHERES

While issues in the Infrastructure Layers are largely solved in the Global Sphere to maintain the open and global integrity of one Internet, the issues in the Economic and Societal Layer often require solutions at the Local, National, or Regional Spheres. However, due to the transnational nature of the digital space, localized solutions often must be coordinated/synchronized at the higher Global Sphere in order to be effective.

SOLUTION TYPES

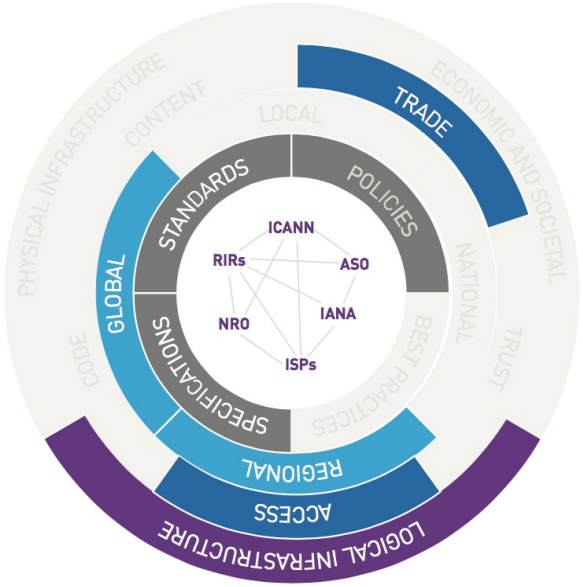
To address Digital Governance across all Issue Categories and Geographic Spheres, experts collaborate in communities or through online platforms to develop Solutions (standards, specifications, policies, or best practices). Solutions are open and available for any actor to freely adopt.

*Samples of **Multistakeholder Collaborations and their Solutions** are on reverse side.*

DRAFT

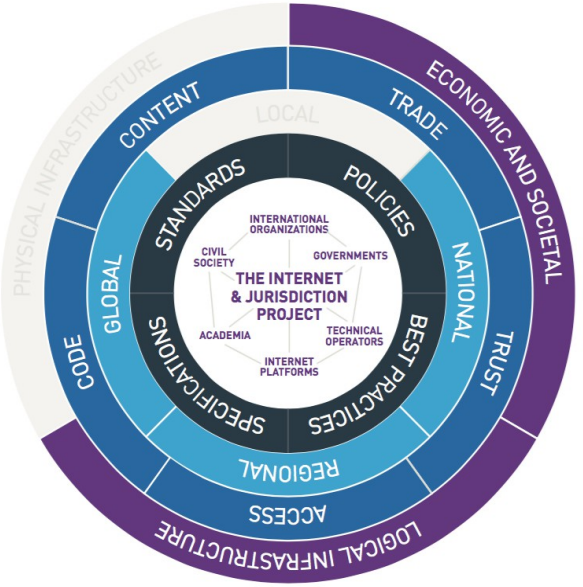
POLYCENTRIC DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

SAMPLE MULTISTAKEHOLDER COLLABORATIONS



Example 1: Public Internet Protocol (IP) Numbers

Example 2: Conficker Virus



Example 3: Domain Seizures & Content Takedowns

GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

Polycentric Governance requires common principles embraced by cooperating actors, whether individuals or institutions. The NETmundial Principles - developed by the broad consensus of the global community in São Paulo in April 2014 - should guide Internet Governance activities.

FULL DETAILS OF THE PRINCIPLES AVAILABLE
WWW.NETMUNDIAL.ORG

- UNIFIED AND UNFRAGMENTED LOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
- HUMAN RIGHTS AND SHARED VALUES
- SECURITY, STABILITY AND RESILIENCE OF THE INTERNET
- ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY
- CULTURE AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY
- PROCESS PRINCIPLES
- PROTECTION OF INTERMEDIARIES
- OPEN AND DISTRIBUTED ARCHITECTURE
- OPEN STANDARDS

cgi.br

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — GOVERNO e SOCIEDADE CIVIL — 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

Representantes do Governo:

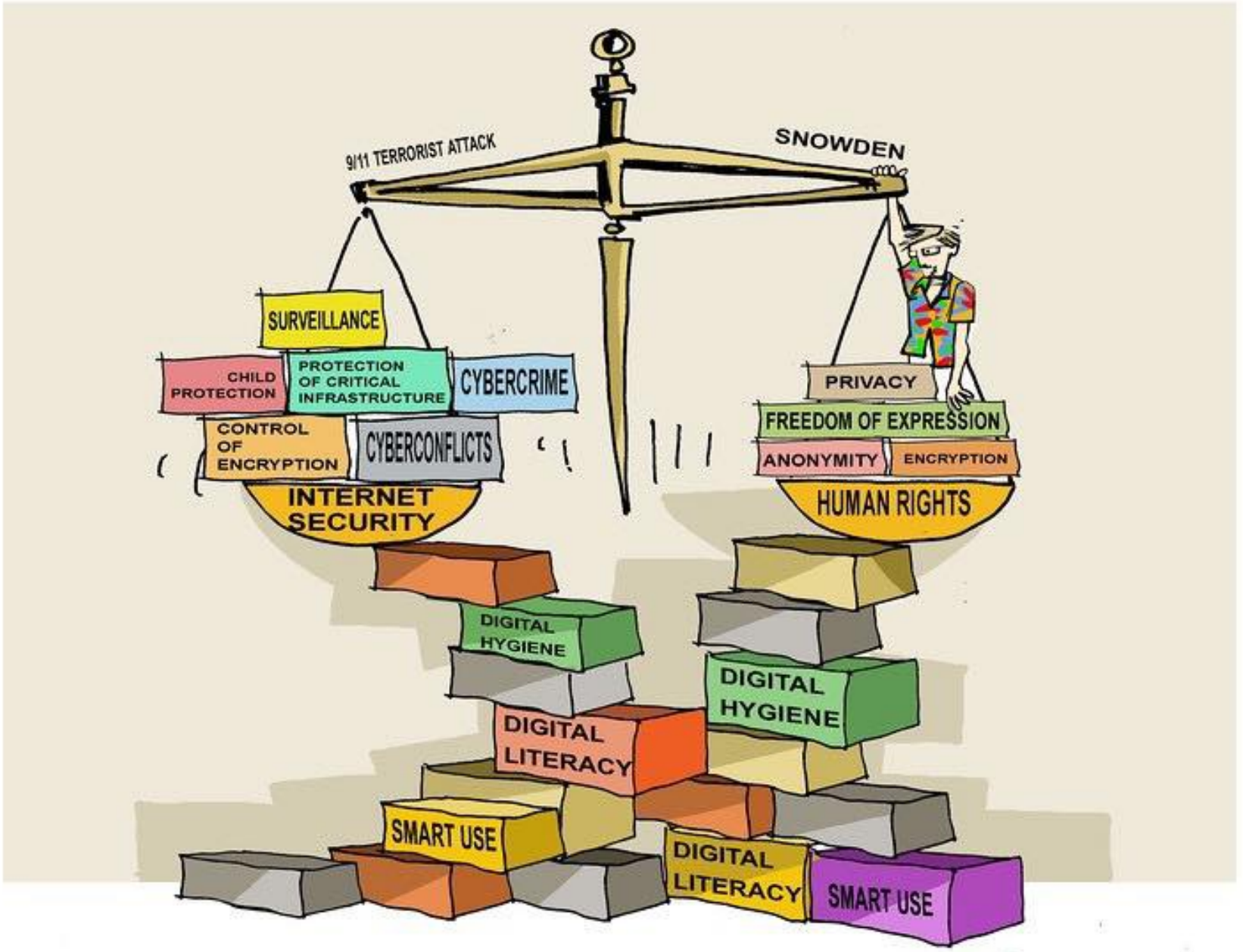
1 Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação (coordenador)
2 Casa Civil da Presidência da República
3 Ministério das Comunicações
4 Ministério da Defesa
5 Ministério do Desenvolvimento, Indústria e Comércio Exterior
6 Ministério do Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão
7 Agência Nacional de Telecomunicações
8 Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico
9 Conselho Nacional de Secretários Estaduais para Assuntos de Ciência e Tecnologia

Representantes da Sociedade Civil:

10 Notório saber em assunto da Internet
11 a 14 Representantes do setor empresarial
- provedores de acesso e conteúdo da Internet
- provedores de infra-estrutura de telecomunicações
- indústria de bens de informática, de bens de telecomunicações e de software
- setor empresarial usuário

15 a 18 Representantes do terceiro setor
19 a 21 Representantes da comunidade científica e tecnológica

Conclusão



Concept: Vladimir Radunović Illustration: Vladimir Veljašević

DiPLO www.diplomacy.edu

OBRIGADO!

thiagotavares@safernet.org.br

Educação: o nosso maior desafio

"É melhor prevenir os crimes do que ter de puní-los. O meio mais seguro, mas ao mesmo tempo mais difícil, de tornar os homens menos inclinados a praticar o mal é aperfeiçoar a educação"

In: **BECCARIA, Cesare Bonesana.** ***Dei delitti e delle pene*****: Milão, 1764.**