

NEXT GENERATION INTERNET

SERVICE AND DATA PORTABILITY

Expert

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Webinar

<https://ecwacs.webex.com/join/lmartinez-lafuente>

NEXT
GENERATION
INTERNET

INTERNET FOR
HUMANS.

NEXT
GENERATION
INTERNET



NGI WEBINAR

Service and data portability

INFO SESSION ON ICT-24

Next Generation Internet - An Open Internet Initiative

November 21st, 2018 | 14:00 - 15:00 CET

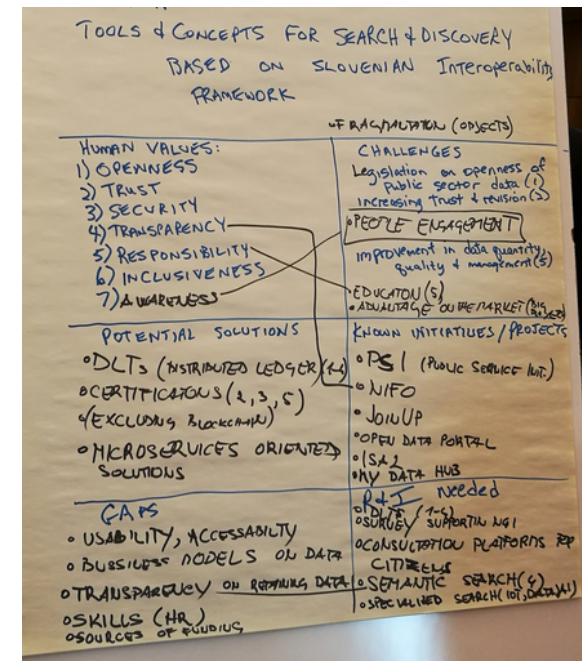


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whoami

- Aleš Černivec, ales.cernivec@xlab.si
- Member of SpeakNGI Champion board
- CISO, project manager, developer
 - Commercial (data interoperability, cloud-based app dev)
 - Non-commercial (H2020 funded research project – cloud computing, cybersecurity)



Service and data portability

- Functional and non-functional (technical and legal) requirements related to service and data portability
- These requirements arise in different domains (e.g. cloud computing, cybersecurity)
- Requirements for the data in transit – technical obstacles
 - Encryption of the data at rest, in transit

Service and data portability, cont.



- Regulation on the free flow of non-personal data
 - Proposed by EC in September 2017, proposed to EU Parliament in October 2018
 - Data porting and service provider switching, the proposed free flow of non-personal data regulation
 - New business opportunities for innovative services - data fostering competition between controllers
- Personal data regulation - General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
 - The right for data portability – one of the rights enforced by the EU's GDPR (currently more or less frictionless)

Data Portability

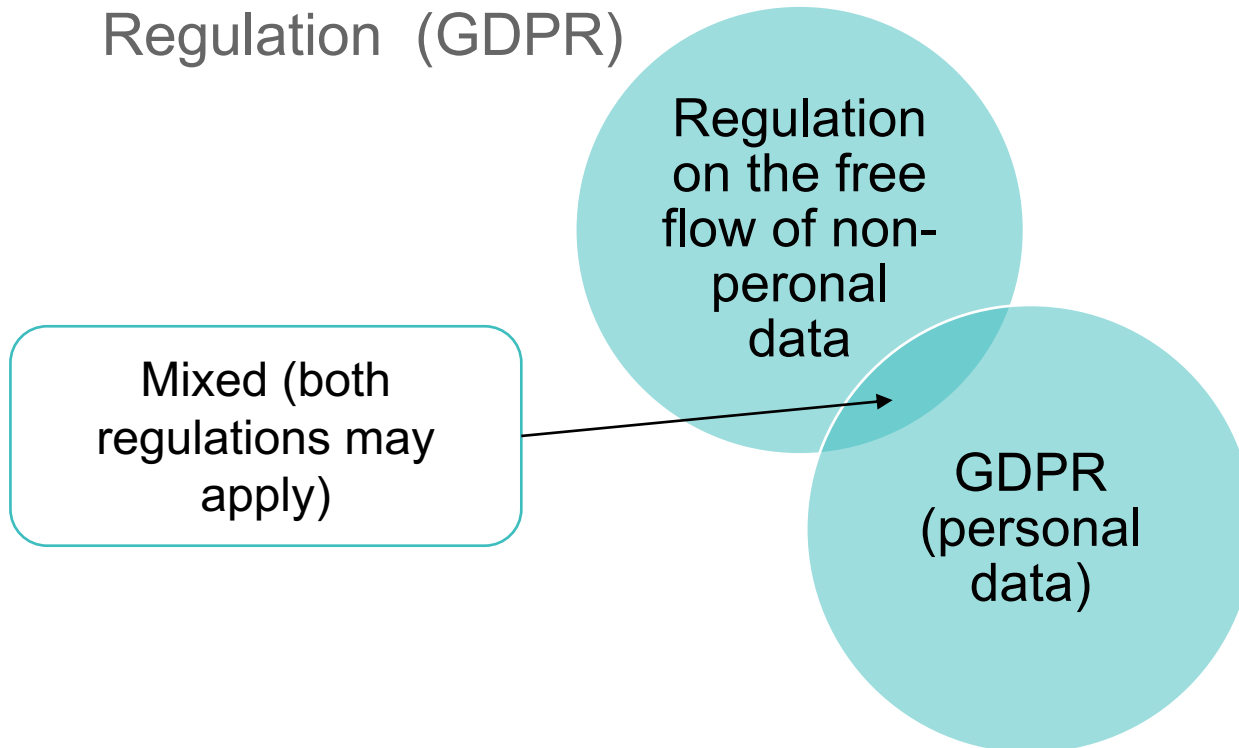
The Right to data portability (Art.20(2), GDPR)

...the data subject shall have the right to have the personal data transmitted directly from one controller to another, where technically feasible.

Service and data portability, cont.

- Regulation on the free flow of non-personal data
- Personal data regulation - General Data Protection

Regulation (GDPR)



Main challenges

- Cross-section between the two
- Data formats, schema definitions, type of data
- Legal aspects, new rules (free flow of non-personal data complementing GDPR)
 - Non-personal data
 - Prohibiting requirements regarding data geo-location of processing within member states
 - Requirement for access for authorities to access data in order to issue audit or inspection
 - Mixed personal and non-personal
 - Applies only to non-personal data part
 - Personal data part, of course - GDPR
- Standardisation
 - Different context (e.g. Cyber security, Service providers)

Main challenges, cont.

- Challenge of personal data portability as foreseen under GDPR
 - values of openness, cooperation across borders, decentralisation, inclusiveness and protection of privacy
 - giving the control back to the users in order to increase trust – BUT TRUST TAKES TIME!
 - more transparent services, more intelligence, greater involvement and participation
 - What does that mean for developers of solutions?

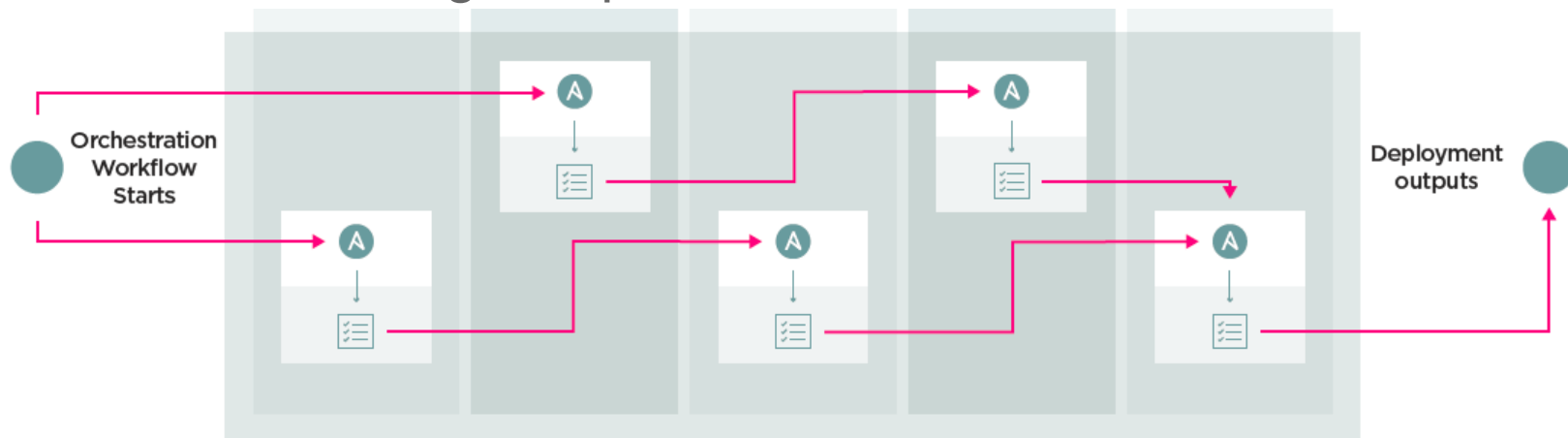
Technical solutions – ideas and opportunities



- Mecalfe's law (telecommunications network) - single points of failure in a domain is a huge risk
- Data Transfer Project (DTP) equivalent or tools providing support for the legislations
 - Apache License 2.0, driven by large corporations
 - Less contributions during the last year, not so active (peak around January 2018)
 - Does it already work? No. Still far from being operational.
- DTP like organization/project with more enhanced vision and plan, support and stimulate contributions, emphasis on community management
- Opportunity to address EU's competitive disadvantage
- Signatures for a service - data transfer dimension

Technical solutions – ideas and opportunities, cont.

- Support for standardized tools for infrastructure deployment
- Standards supporting local deployments exists (e.g. TOSCA)
 - Simple profiles for service orchestration can be extended
- Similar tools and standards could be developed to support data transfers, adding component of the data



Technical solutions – ideas and opportunities, cont.



The goal: establish suitable mature technology commons for popular end user services as open source tools/libraries. These should support new emerging competitive EU-based and regulations-adhering services.

Thank you!



Back-up slides



Main challenges, cont.

- Separation of data from the services should be incorporated with the solutions and provided to the end-users
- Empowering frictionless switching between service providers
- Development of standardisation of personal profiles
- Handling mixing personal and non-personal data
- operational and business models
- Techno-legal constraints and simplification of end-users' contracts and terms of use
- This initiative should influence Internet governance and related policies