Workshop Proposals 2020

IGF 2020 WS #3 Artificial Intelligence and refugee's Rights and Protection

Session	

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
human rights
Minorities
Refugees

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: MOHAMED FARAHAT, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Berhan Taye Gemeda , Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Marianne Franklin, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Aicha Jeridi, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 5: Gunela Astbrink, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

Refugee issue has become globalized, Today It is estimated that today over "65 million people – the largest number since the Second World War – are refugees or internally displaced people" (United Nations High Commission for Refugees). A recent report from the UNHCR: "Connecting Refugees: How Internet and Mobile Connectivity Can Improve Refugee Well-being and Transform Humanitarian Action," found that Internet access has become "as vital to them as food, water, or shelter". Internet access and mobile phones play a pivotal role in providing vital information, helping families to stay connected and giving newcomers the necessary tools to being able to start a new life in another part of the world. However, large numbers of the refugee population lack digital networks and infrastructure, face unaffordable connectivity or imposed restrictions to their fully participation in the online environment. The "Refugee crisis" highlighted connectivity and accountability issues and over the last few years we have seen international organisations, civil society, private sector and members of the technical community working on refugee camps developing digital tools (blockchain technologies, biometric records, etc) that collect Refugees data to help respond to the daily needs of the growing community. as refugees lives in Era of Artificial Intelligence technology It's already profoundly affecting fields as diverse as health care, education, law enforcement, sales, and many others AI technologies that can perform portions of human activities have been advancing quickly especially big data and machine

learning. AI has the power to do profound good by saving lives and reducing the cost of essential services. In other hand AI generates challenges for human rights in general and for refuges in particular , it has the potential to negatively affect many aspects of our lives, and that does include refugee's rights. AI technologies have a deleterious impact on the right to privacy. In Africa and MENA region the countries use the legislations to control and prevent access to information and knowledge , in some cases refugees has been deported after he/she got access to information through the internet. Definitely AI application has a role on access to the data of the refugee and asylum seekers which in some times lead to abuse the refugees international protection but in other hand AI has an opportunities and positive impact on their life. All digital rights (access to information , freedom of expression , freedom of association etc.,), are basically human rights in the internet era that founded and protected under international human rights instrument particularly the human rights declaration , (ICCPR) international Convention for civil and political rights , (ICESCR) International Convention for Economic , Social and Culture Rights. as well as the regional human rights conventions such as African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, under the African Union. In spot of increasing conduct our lives online with governmental surveillance and massive deployment of surveillance technologies with using or AI software, against activities, journalists etc.., the right to privacy and freedom of expression are becoming subject to violation. Taking on consideration that the majority of refugees these days hosted in many authoritarian countries specially in Africa and MENA region . the rapid pace of technological development enables individuals all over the world to use new information and communication technologies and at the same time enhances the capacity of governments, companies and individuals to undertake surveillance, interception and data collection, which may violate or abuse human rights, in particular the right to privacy, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and is therefore an issue of increasing concern, the violations and abuses of the right to privacy in the digital age may affect all individuals, including with particular effects on women, as well as children and those who are vulnerable or marginalized, in particular refugees and asylum seekers. The digital rights and right to privacy effected by AI technology and application, But the situation become more sensitive in case of refugees and asylum seeker, especially if the impact of AI might lead to the detention or/ and deportation of refugees and asylum seekers back to their country of origin which might put their life at risk of torture and /or murder. Legal, Ethical and Social implications surrounding AI technologies are attracting attention internationally to discuss opportunities and concerns regarding AI technologies. Session agenda (subject to minimal changes) is designed to ensure the interactions between the panel and audience so the agenda will be as follow 1. Open remarkets by moderator with introduction to speakers. 2. Short Opening statement by speakers 3. Presentation and intervention by half of speakers 4. First round of questions, comments and discussion 5. Presentation and intervention by remain speakers 6. Second round of questions, comments and discussion 7. Open floor discussion 8. Short Closing statement and conclusion by moderator and short closing statement by speakers.

Issues:

The Main Idea for the workshop and issue that intend to address is ensure the ("Safe" Inclusion) of refugees in digital era , and AI technology In light of what mentioned above the proposed workshop seek to discuss in details and to achieve the following main goals : 1.To analyze relevance the current legal framework to ensure refugees (Safely) access to Internet 2.Examine AI impact on refugees rights to privacy 3.Explore ways in which existing technology (AI)can be further developed, harmonized, and more easily deployed to help refugees inclusion

Policy Question(s):

In light of what is mentioned above, the workshop is designed to by its end answer two main important questions: (1)What is the AI positive impact and promises on refugee and asylum seeker rights? (2)What is the negative impact and threats on refugees and asylum seekers protection? To answer these main question the discussion will address the following sub-questions Legal Questions : (3)What is impact of Artificial Intelligent on refugee international protection? (4)And what are the ways that AI could be abused to violate internationally recognized refugee rights? Livelihood questions (5)How AI can Improve Refugee Well-Being? (6)How AI could ensure refugees access to education? (7)How AI

ethics and policies could protect and accommodate refugee's right and mitigate the risks they might face? Cooperation and partnership in Governmental level (8)What measures are going to implemented in collaboration with governments to ensure that the rights and digital of refugees are protected?

Expected Outcomes:

The workshop will collect contributions from the panelists, audience, and the remote participation that will inform the report, as well as a list of policy recommendations that will be outcomes of the workshop.. We hope that the workshop will help make the IGF a more welcoming place for the marginalized in society. Organizers will use the information and output of discussion and information collected during the session to develop a research paper. The out come will be used as well on regional level and regional IGF and put the topic on the agenda of other platforms. As we mentioned the proposed workshop was based on the result of 2 workshops about refugees digital rights during IGF 2018 .the Outcome of workshop 2020 "in case of acceptance "

Relevance to Internet Governance: The proposed workshop is addressing a most debatable topics on context of public policy , academia and internet governance and bring globally attention of international and national actors and different stakeholders (international , national organization , civil society , academia and governments . it is refugee's crisis ,right and protection and, one of hot point in digital era, the artificial intelligence. During IGF 2018 there were couples of workshops addressing the digital rights of refugees one of them organized by me and one by IRPC. This proposed workshop is consider a follow up on discussion started last year in context of digital rights of refugees through both workshops. The workshop will highlight the risks that AI, algorithms, machine learning, and related technologies may pose to Refugee rights, also recognizing the opportunities these technologies present to enhance the enjoyment of the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ("UDHR") and 1951 convention. While AI has great potential to uphold and promote refugee's rights, conversely it can also suppress it. Facial recognition technology can be coupled with AI to find and target refugees who are challenging repressive asylum regime in host countries or challenging regime on his country of origin and predictive capabilities might fage the refugees and subjected them to arbitrary detention and deportation

Relevance to Theme: The proposed workshop on refugee's Digital Rights and Protection in light of Artificial intelligence and the theme of "Inclusion " is a cross-cutting topic specially with "trust Thematic Track . the the workshop is going to discuss through speaker and audience not only refugees inclusion in digital era but beyond that the "Safe inclusion" and safe engagement with internet with avoiding any impacts on their protection. and It links pressing IG challenges, such as inclusion,digital rights , accessibility and openness , security, big data, and legal issues, with a number of the UN's SDGs--including those on gender equality, poverty, health, education, and decent work. refugee rights poses a unique topic for IG discussion, as it has never before been addressed by the IG Forum and also encompasses the wide and interdisciplinary knowledge bases of the diverse stakeholders who will attend.

Discussion Facilitation:

The purpose of the session is to be very interactive yet informative. The duration of the session will be 90mins panel broken down in the following: the panel will devote 40 Min for panelist inputs 40 min for discussion and audience interventions 10 for opening and closing statements as follow : 5mins opening remarks/introduction for speakers 5 Min opening statements by speakers 20 min panel discussion and intervention with moderator probing 10 min first round of comments, questions and discussion from audience 20 min panel discussion and intervention with moderator probing 10 min Second round of comments, questions from audience 5 Min closing statements by speakers 15 min open floor discussion for audience with periodic intervals for remote participants There will be a dedicated answer and question period, where during this time, participants and panel speakers are free to talk about the content of the session in length. More time will be given to open floor.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The workshop will have online interventions one from Refugee to tell about the importance of the internet in his life in the country of asylum and how the internet impact on his life. Online attendees will be encouraged and able to participate in the roundtable discussion. They will have a separate queue and microphone, which will rotate equally with the mics in the room to ensure that online attendees will have equally opportunities to engage in the discussion. The workshop will take comments submitted via phone, chat and social media platforms. The session moderator the online moderator, who will have been IGF trained, will work closely together to make sure that the workshop is open and inclusive.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #11 The spread of fakes as a real security threat

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Content Blocking and Filtering
Fake News
Misinformation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Malkevich Alexander, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Youdina Irina, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Mamzorkina Natalia, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

The topic of fighting the spread of false information that can cause serious public upheaval is of great importance and has already shown its relevance around the world since the beginning of 2020. Laws on countering the spread of "fake news" have been adopted in many countries around the world. Despite the different focus, all of them, in one way or another, are aimed at countering the undermining of national, socio-political and economic interests of States. Discussion of international experience and legislation in the fight against the spread of fake information will allow the participants of the round table to learn from the positive experience by discussing measures to combat the spread of

false information and develop effective tools for self-regulation of information sources in the Network and making legislative public initiatives.

Issues:

We need to demand the management of large social networks and new media to publish the clear stop lists (WE WANT TO KNOW ALL THE WORDS FOR USING OF WHICH WE CAN BE BANNED!) and, in general, put an end to politically engaged censorship ontheworld'sleadingsocialmediaplatforms. It is necessary to adopt legal acts that will legislatively limit the use of censorship on social media. And do not forget about the importance of public controlandself-regulationinthenewmedia

Policy Question(s):

Trust, Media and DemocracyTopics: disinformation, misinformation, "fake news", terrorist violent and extremist content (TVEC), deep fakes, hate speech, freedom of expression, democracy, election interference, hacking, platformsExample: The proliferation of disinformation and misinformation (e.g. "fake news" and deep fakes) poses threats to the integrity of journalism and the decisions that people make based on that information. How can technology play a role in tackling them and restoring trust?

Expected Outcomes:

The need to create uniform rules for users of social networks around the world, violation of which entails censorship, deletion of accounts.
The development of uniform rules for social network users around the world will avoid the policy of "double standards". Modern practice shows that the attitude to blocking information in different countries has a different approach.
It is necessary to introduce mechanisms for self-regulation of social networks, so that they themselves filter prohibited information, since the complete blocking of pages and deleting posts in social networks is still considered an "unnecessarily harsh measure".
We are not talking about any prohibitions, we are talking about the need to introduce self-regulation mechanisms so that fake information can be filtered without any restrictions until it becomes dangerous

Relevance to Internet Governance: The need to create uniform rules for users of social networks around the world, violation of which entails censorship, deletion of accounts.
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Relevance to Theme: The need to create uniform rules for users of social networks around the world, violation of which entails censorship, deletion of accounts.
The development of uniform rules for social network users around the world will avoid the policy of "double standards". Modern practice shows that the attitude to blocking information in different countries has a different approach.
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Discussion Facilitation:

no need

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #20 Exploring the future of endangered languages in cyberspace

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
digital divide
Minorities
Multilingual

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Judith Hellerstein, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Subhashish Panigrahi, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Jaewon Son, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Naeem Uddin, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

As the Internet gains widespread adoption, there are thousands of languages being endangered, with some going to extinction. According to a study by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), around 50% of endangered languages will disappear by 2100. This exponential growth calls for a deviation from traditional approaches to language safeguarding because of emerging issues such as digital endangerment. In this internet age, cyberspace should be a virtual world where every community and ethnic group has equal rights of identity and presence. Therefore, there is a need to promote multilingualism and universal access to cyberspace.

The aim of this session is to bring this issue of language endangerment to the IGF and highlight how the Internet can be used to help preserve endangered languages. While at a high-level the workshop will consist of a panel discussion between speakers with academic interests in the topic, it is hoped that the panel also has practical utility as speakers share their methods of helping preserve

endangered languages. As youth can be active agents for language shift and victims of negative impacts of globalization, chiefly because of growing use of the internet, this session will strive to highlight the unique challenges faced by youth when considering endangered languages.

With this in mind, while initially the session will consist of a panel discussion, most of the session will be dedicated to whole-of-session discussion and questions where attendees will be encouraged to share their thoughts and reflect on it.

This session specially aims to relate the two seemingly inevitable processes (exponential growth of the Internet and language endangerment) and to raise awareness on the digital divide and issues such as linguistic identity in cyberspace. It will reflect and find the relation between endangered languages and cultures and technology in cyberspace from the youth perspective. The intended agenda will be to highlight issues such as the impact of the internet on endangered and marginalized speech communities and linguistic and cultural diversity in cyberspace.

Agenda
1) Introduction: 10 mins
The moderator will start the session by introducing the issue of language endangerment and giving a broad overview as to how the internet can be used to reduce that risk.
2) Panel Discussion: 25 mins
The moderator will then invite speakers from different stakeholder groups, including the technical community, the private sector, government/ intergovernmental organization, and civil society, to share their opinions and views on the topic, and invite them to share what they see as the actual and future solutions to the issue. Sharing from each speaker will be set to 4-5 minutes.
3) Open Floor Discussion: 35 mins
To further expand and deepen the discussion, the floor will be opened for comments, questions, and suggestions for further actions of different communities and stakeholder groups. By setting up an open-floor discussion, it allows and empowers attendees to advocate their opinions and points of view of the communities they are representing. Particularly, the organizers would be interested in hearing from individuals coming from linguistically diverse communities. This session is expected to be dynamic and interactive, in which the moderator will queue up the audience and speakers for questions, responses or comments upon requests. The discussion will also be sought from remote participants, who will be welcome to engage and be involved in the open floor discussion.
4) Session Summary: 10 mins
Based on the collective experiences in the session, the moderator(s) will summarize the discussions in the previous section and move forward to explore any potential actions, activities or collaborations for regional initiatives and other stakeholder groups.

Issues:

In this workshop, we will highlight the issues such as digital language endangerment, the effects of the Internet and technology on endangered languages, and cultures and the catalytic boost in the process of extinction due to internet, digital presence of endangered languages, and the challenges i-e how to safeguard them digitally and ensuring multilingualism, universal access, and sustaining diversity in cyberspace.

We will also explore the opportunities that allow the use of technology as a tool to revitalize endangered languages, promoting awareness, sustaining and encouraging digital linguistic diversity, and adoption of new revitalization measures.

Policy Question(s):

The policy questions to be addressed are as followed:

1) How much does the Internet have to offer in endangered languages?
2) Is the Internet boosting the process of language extinction?
3) Can the Internet be used to revitalize endangered languages? If yes, How?

4) Are safe languages digitally endangered?
5) How to make the Internet more inclusive
for endangered languages?
6) What could be the youth-specific roles in safeguarding endangered languages?
7) What could be the respective roles of different stakeholder groups in digital language safeguarding?

Expected Outcomes:

1) The points raised during the discussion on this session can be published as workshop findings and conclusions and can also become inputs in the form of suggestions from participants to make necessary changes in the digital revitalization efforts for endangered languages in order to ensure an inclusive and diverse digital world.

2) Understanding stakeholder and youth specific roles in digital safeguarding of endangered languages.

3) Understanding the role of Cyberspace on "language endangerment" and "language safeguarding".

4) The session will devise methodologies to bridge language barriers that exist in Information societies as well as understanding the role of ICTs in language preservation.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The rapid growth of the Internet has presented consequences that need to be addressed. Some of the consequences include; limited digital presence of endangered and marginalized languages, indigenous and peripheral communities being underserved and underrepresented, limited diversity in cyberspace. Endangered language inclusion and in cyberspace is more an act of revival and digital rights than utility which requires awareness and efforts of all stakeholders to make substantive inclusive policies.

Relevance to Theme: The proposed session is related to the selected thematic track "Digital Inclusion." As the Internet has very little or nothing to offer in the marginalized and endangered languages, these language groups lack the digital presence as they are underserved and suppressed. Big tech companies don't pay attention to the inclusion of endangered, small and marginalized languages due to various reasons which include economic concerns. Considering ICTs and Cyberspace as a tool to resurrect endangered languages and giving them digital rights of presence, The session will encourage the inclusion of endangered and marginalized communities and the youth's voice in Internet Governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

To facilitate and encourage interaction and participation, the floor will be opened for open discussion among the participants and the speakers, In which the organizers will deliver the whole session concept and invite speaker to shed light on it based on their personal experiences/research and perspectives after which the participants will be asked to raise questions and comments and will be asked to relate the subject matter with their linguistic and ethnic backgrounds. The discussion will include online participants and there will also be a reserved time slot during Q&A for questions from online participants.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We will be using Zoom to interact and encourage online participation.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #37 Community Network, Electricity and Digital Inclusion

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Community Networks
Connecting the Unconnected
Design for Inclusion

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: ,
Organizer 4: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 5: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: Salanieta Tamanikaiwaimaro, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Zeina Bou Harb, ,
Speaker 3: Carlos Rey Moreno, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 4: Kwaku Antwi, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

The last 20 years has seen some measure of progress. The question remains how long it will take to connect the next billion, and when it will take the earth to fully include the remaining underserved communities. While many reports and studies note the benefit of connected communities to support development and meeting the UN SDGs; yet there remain significant gaps in national level governmental public policies, especially in regulatory and legislative frameworks that support last mile and rural connectivity. This is often compounded by inadequate core infrastructure such as rural power sources, tower infrastructure and back-haul, with a commercial operators' focus on the more lucrative urban rather than rural connectivity. Internet access is not feasible without affordable, reliable and sustainable energy sources. Energy and digital connectivity are enabling mechanisms for diverse industries, education, health care, trade which impacts communities globally. Whilst there has been substantive discussion in the past on bridging the divide, the reality remains that there is no simple answer to the remaining challenges of connecting those who are not connected, or who are under connected – e.g limited access, lack of digital skills, lack of useful content, lack of affordable power sources. Silo approaches, by regulators and Ministries in healthcare, agriculture, education, finance and economic development, need to be removed, and new technologies and innovation encouraged. There needs to be a multi-faceted approach of changing how electricity can be more broadly distributed, how community networks can augment and co-exist with existing communications and Internet Service Providers, and building skills through partnerships with NGOs and others to help to bring the rest of world into the digital age, regardless of whether they are in Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America, Asia-Pacific, MENA, SIDS or in indigenous communities tangible support to bridge the divide in the developing countries.

Issues:

The concept of community networks dates back to the start of wide spread use of the Internet in the US and Europe, when groups of people set up ways to share resources or Internet connections across local networks. At heart, community networks rely on the active participation of individuals and local communities, are owned by the community, and operated in a democratic fashion. Community networks are operationalised through a whole variety of local stakeholders, NGOs, private sector entities, and or public administrations, who are involved in the designing, developing, implementing, maintaining and governing community networks. While the world slowly closes the access gap with 50% of the world's population now connected, the challenge associated with connecting and enabling the remaining 50% has not diminished. The workshop seek to thoroughly discuss the issues of community network, electricity, digital skills and digital inclusion within the context of the developing countries and recommend possible solution in addressing the gaps that might exist.

Policy Question(s):

1. The growth and diversity of users requires development of relevant content and enabling users to benefit from being connected. Are new approaches, including public policies to encourage digital skills and digital literacy for inclusion in the increasingly digitized world? And are there similarities in priorities when it comes to access to, and the role of electricity as a basic building block for addressing digital inclusion in the under-serve communities? 2. Role of Spectrum: e.g. should regulators enable a pro-rural pro-poor Regulatory framework that proactively enables "special treatment" such as licensed exempt spectrum for Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) technologies – e.g. tv White spaces, community networks; dynamic spectrum re-allocation of un-used or under used spectrum to connect the unconnected and What recommendations would you make that would expedite the digital promise for connecting the locals. What changes are needed to ensure that language and disability are no longer barriers to access in developing countries? 3. Africa (Developing Countries) have gone through a mobile revolution, which has transformed this continent to some extent access to communication in the last 20 years. However, as demand for broadband grows, access penetration is slowing. There is a growing body of evidence that suggest current connectivity strategies will fail to connect everyone, poor rural communities in particular. Those of us with access to the Internet accept the increasing social and economic benefits of access as normal, often without considering how the unconnected are increasingly dis-empowered as a result. This need not be the case. A new wave of technological and organisational innovation offers an alternative vision of access that could empower everyone. Small-scale commercial and community network operators can address access gaps if they are empowered by effective regulation and investment. What is your opinion on this? 4. Affordable access to communication is of such value as a social and economic enabler that we need strategies that can embrace everyone. In order to have a meaningful conversation about options to reach the unconnected, we need better information on current telecommunications network infrastructure and development. Telecommunications has been overlooked as a sector to which transparency principles and Open Data policies might be applied. What should we do differently in order to have last mile data release to the public in an open format? 5. Within the evolving digital economy, how can we get the most contribution from the different actors of the internet ecosystem, particularly strong players, in order to tackle Internet affordability without closing opportunity for different business models and preserving Internet openness?

Expected Outcomes:

The workshop will start with discussions on creating a road map process to better understand what needs to be done in the short and long term. The following are the expected outcome: 1. An overarching map of regional policy initiatives that impact the Internet environment in relation to digital inclusion and accessibility in developing countries. 2. Identify opportunities and lessons learned that would support the developing countries alignment of clean energy sources that support both urban and rural communities. 3. Enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology,including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology 4.

Identify the most critical gaps hindering the adoption and deployment of community networks in the developing countries. 5. Identify opportunities for governments to align national broadband and connectivity priorities programs with key community network infrastructure and digital skills. 6. Identify key issues on funding, resources and capacity at the under service communities. 7. Identify key data gaps hindering the penetration of Internet to the undeserved communities in the developing countries. 8. Recommendations and conclusions which will show the way forward to outreach and networking to develop ideas generated during this session. 9. Identity and promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) 'Policy Options for Connecting and Enabling the Next Billions' process is a bottom-up, community-driven intersessional work process that seeks to produce a collaborative document to identify ways to connect the next billions. Since 2015, this process has identified key barriers to connecting the next billions, made policy suggestions at the international and regional and local levels, and identified tangible linkages between grassroots ICT projects and the sustainable development goals. The output document of the compilation of the fourth phase of the process focus on case studies that aid in the attainment of four Sustainable Development Goals namely SDG 7 (Clean and Affordable Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth),SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and SDG 17 (Partnerships to Achieve the Goals). This work workshop will access and try to access the impact levels of community network and inclusion at the community level of the developing world (Africa)

Relevance to Theme: These Policy Options and concrete examples are already serving as tangible and useful resources for policymakers and other stakeholders, but also symbolize the IGF community's conviction that the need for multistakeholder collaboration towards expanding meaningful Internet access is a shared goal that remains at the core of Internet governance. The objective for this workshop is to collect concrete stories showcasing how connecting the next billion(s) helps achieve broader Sustainable Development Goals such as: SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (particular linkage with Internet access), SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals

Discussion Facilitation:

This workshop will serve as a focal point for coordinated and constructive discussions about the different but interrelated aspects of Internet governance as described above. The workshop will benefit from the inclusion of all stakeholder groups, who shall be able to share in the knowledge and experience of key insight on the accessibility, digital inclusion and clean energy that is necessary for the Internet to entrench human rights for and well-being of all. The outline chosen to serve that purpose comprises the gathering of specialists to initiate a panel conversation as well as a traditional open mic in order to incorporate the broader views of the audience. The workshop will be structured around three core segments, with each segment organized around specific policy questions that examine the respective topic, plus a concluding 5 minute and a wrap-up session: ● Session introduction / Chair's remark- Host Country [10min] ● Presentation: Alliance for Affordable Internet (A4AI) Report [15min] ● Segment 1 [45min]: Digital Accessibility, Inclusion and Electricity ● Segment 2 [15min] Audience / Remote Contributions, observation, comments, Q&A ● Conclusion and wrap-up [5min]: The workshop introduction will include host country remarks and an explanation of the flow of the session by the moderator. The initial two segments will follow the same discussion structure. Speakers will be invited on a panel with 9 minutes each to response to relevant policy question, followed by 15 minutes of questions from online and in situ participants. To speed up the engagement with participants and remote participants, a unique approach will be used to gather questions in writing /text from both in the room and remote participants, to speed the ability to address the questions. The questions will be read out alongside Q&A for the speakers to respond to the questions. Organisers/Facilitators: 1. Wisdom Donkor (Former MAG Member), Africa Open Data and Internet Research Foundation 2. Salanieta Tamanikaiwaimaro (Former MAG Member), Credo Global UK 3. Zeina BOU HARB (Former MAG Member), Head of International Cooperation at OGERO Telecom, Lebanon

Onsite Moderators: Salanieta Tamanikaiwaimaro (Former MAG Member), Credo Global UK Kwaku Antwi, Africa Open Data and Internet Research Foundation Remote Moderator: Wisdom Donkor, Africa Open Data and Internet Research Foundation Rapporteur: Edinam Lily Botsyoe, Ghana Community Network (GCNet) Panel Speakers: 1. Presentation: Onica N. Makwakwa:- Head of Africa Region, Alliance for Affordable Internet (A4AI) 2. Hon.Samuel Nartey George:- Minister of Parliament / Parliament Select Committee on Communications, Ghana 3. Fuatai Gisa Purcell: - Acting Secretary General, Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation. 4. Andre Laperriere:- Executive Director, Global Open Data for Agriculture and Nutrition (GODAN) 5. Dr. Carlos Rey-Moreno:- Community Networks Project Coordinator (GCNet), Association for Progressive Communication (APC) 6. Mr. Adil Sulieman: - Senior Policy Officer, Infrastructure and Energy Department, African Union

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We plan to use other social media platform: Facebook, tweeter, Instagram etc.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #38 Building Economies of Scale for the Underprivileged

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Capacity Building
Connecting the Unconnected
Economic Development

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Mevish Vaishnav, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Monika Lukasiewicz, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Siya Tayal, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description:

Digital Technologies can be a great platform and an equalizer for letting the people move from the lower-income (underprivileged) to middle-income group, especially for lower-middle-income countries like India which need to support a billion-plus population. This session will discuss and ideate the existing opportunities and solutions and future ideas of how we can lift the people out of poverty and given them sustained livelihoods

Issues:

The people at the bottom of the pyramid need handholding and training to push people above the poverty line and we need to create low-value jobs and then upskill them on a regular basis to move them up the value chain. In this session, we will discuss the success stories, pain points, and roadmaps of how to expand and scale to provide opportunities to people at the bottom of the pyramid to enhance their earning capacity through digital inclusion.

Policy Question(s):

1) Sustainability: What kind of policies are needed to create an ecosystem for pushing digital tools in semi-urban and rural areas
2) Digital literacy: What kind of human resource policies are needed supporting people who are not having any income or less enough to pay for their upskilling needs
3) Social inclusion business models: Role of private players and Civil Society organizations to move this forward and what kind of motivation is needed from the government to support such programs
4) Accessibility: Local skills and how do we connect them to the national and international market

Expected Outcomes:

1. How internet for people in semi-urban and rural areas can become active driver for change and economic inclusion
2) What kind of support is needed from the local, regional and national governments to support such mega innovative initiatives
3) How much digital inclusion can lead to boosting the local, regional and national economies
4) Which sectors we must focus on to make this happen
5) How fast can we implement – timelines

Relevance to Internet Governance: The entire model of digital inclusion for semi-urban and rural areas depends on using the internet for development to upskill people and connect them to newer possibilities for economic progress. So, it is important from three standpoints a) It is about rural and semi-urban areas, which are often neglected as the technology is normally associated with metro and big towns 2) It is focused on people who have been left behind in tech adoption due to their economic and social status 3) This will call for close working with CSOs working in such areas, local government and technology platforms. 4) One key focus area is exclusive jobs for women entrepreneurs

Relevance to Theme: It is about touching and impacting the lives of those left behind in the tech area more so, in the far-flung areas and underprivileged class. So it addresses economic, social and gender inequality and inequity. Inclusion is when it does not leave any section, demography, and geography behind and this session is about practical issues, opportunities, and solutions to bridge the divide between the haves and have nots.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will keep enough time for questions with the audience in the room and also, take online questions through a live audience. We intend to promote our session through professional and social networks across the world 8 weeks before the IGF

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We will use social media tools and professional networks to promote and air our session as applicable and feasible

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #42 Secured Organization

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cybersecurity Awareness
Cybersecurity Best Practices
Digital Safety

Organizer 1: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 3: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 4: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 5: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: Timothy Asiedu, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 2: Esther Asiedu, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 3: Emmanuel Kumah, Technical Community, African Group

Format:
Other - 60 Min
Format description: Please this should be tutorial / presentation for the period.

Description:

The outline of the session is as follows:

1. Role of Information / Cyber Security Manager.
2. Information / Cyber Security Policy.

3. Awareness Creation / Education in Information Security.
4. Information Security Audit.

1) In today's world of abundance of information, it is always appropriate to appoint a suitable Manager to look after the function of Information / Cyber Security in the organization. That manager should have received the appropriate education / training in Information Security and possibly be a member of the relevant professional association (e.g. CISSP, CISA, CISM,…). Such a manager should receive full support from the management of the organization and on a continuous basis, say weekly submit security report to the CEO of the organization.

Some of the functions of the Information / Cyber Security Manager are as follows:

i.The primary responsibility of the manager should be the implementation of an adequate level of security and compliance of the organization's standards.
ii.Some specifics will be implementing the Information Security Policy, Virus Controls, Data Protection / Audit, Business Continuity Planning process, Reporting of Security incidents, IT Contingency Planning, Security education and training.
iii.Promotion of the general awareness of Information Security within the organization will be encouraged.

2) Information / Cyber Security Policy manual consisting of the function of Information Security and appropriate standards will have to be developed for each member of the organization. Such a handy manual with a photograph of the CEO at the beginning of the manual and also containing responsibilities of each member of the organization will have to be developed for all staff.

3) Awareness Creation / Education in Information Security:

Relevant training / education should be organized by the manager for all staff of the organization. Since Personal Computers (i.e. PCs) and other Information Technology Equipment are used in the various organizations, it will be appropriate that general awareness / education of Information Security is promoted in the organization.

4) Information Security Audit:

Since the level of performance of Information / Cyber Security will have to be improved upon, it will be appropriate that on a continuous basis say quarterly, an information security audit will have to be carried out. Normal departmental audit by Internal Audit Unit or Self-Assessment audit questionnaire can be developed for the audit of the organizational controlled environment. The following are the areas where the Audit will be focused on:

i. Security Policy
ii. Security Organization
iii. Asset Classification and Control
iv. Personnel Security
v. Physical and Environmental Security
vi. Computer and Network Management
vii. System Access Control
viii. System Development & Maintenance
ix. Business Continuity Planning
x. Compliance

Methodology: Created slides of our proposal will be delivered to our audience through using LCD Projector.

Issues:

Well our focus is going to be on Security of the Organization. Our digital environment is key for the growth of the organization and it is important that it is secured properly.

Policy Question(s):

What is the role of cybersecurity audit in our digital environment, how do we ensure it is well implemented?

Expected Outcomes:

Our presentation will go a long way to improve upon the education / training of our audiences on Information / Cyber Security.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Yes our program on Information / Cyber Security is relevant to Internet Government.

It is our fervent hope that by the close of the program, it will help shape the evolution and use of the Internet.

Relevance to Theme: Yes, our proposed session is relevant to the Thematic Track – Trust.

Discussion Facilitation:

I intend to use some of the available online tools to facilitate and encourage interaction and participation during the session.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Suitable Online will be used to increase participation and interaction during the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #43 Trusted Digital Space via PRIDA–Informed Transformed Africa

Session

Thematic Track:
 Trust

Topic(s):
 Capacity Development
 Confidence-Building Measures
 Digital Sovereignty

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, African Group
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, African Group
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, African Group
Organizer 4: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 5: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Moctar Yedaly, Intergovernmental Organization, African Group
Speaker 2: Abdul-Hakeem Ajijola , Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 3: NNENNA IFEANYI-AJUFO, ,

Format:
  Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

The session will be a policy dialogue discussion among IG experts from Africa under the coordination of the African Union Commission (AUC). This will be a 90 minutes' panel discussion. There will be five panelists and a moderator. The moderator will have 5 minutes to introduce the session. After which each panelist will be given 5 minutes to make introductory remarks that will be focused towards broad issues highlighted. The moderator will then ask specific questions to the panelists that will take 15 minutes. The floor will be opened to the public for a discussion session that will take 35 minutes. The panelists will then have a total of 10 minutes to make closing remarks. It is approximated that the session will have close to 100 participants that would include diplomats, parliamentarians and senior policy makers across Africa.

The methodology adopted will support practical outcomes. The panelist for the session are expert in the area related to trust and having worked on continental projects, they understand the issues from a technical/ practical point of view as well as from a policy perspective. African Union Commission is keen to promote a safe digital space for the continent and this workshop will be a good platform to receive views from stakeholders.

Issues:

The session will focus on trust and Confidence Building Measures (CBM) in cyberspace in the context of Africa. This workshop will be a forum to discuss issues of trust that hinders the use and utilization by the AUC member states of the advanced data centric digital services, available globally such as Internet of Things (IOT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) The workshop will highlight the challenges and opportunities presented by the digital space and the role that the public, private sector, media, academia and the civil society can play, ultimately creating a safe and trusted online space for all to flourish. The workshop shall highlight the relationship between country's commitment and engagement in internet governance processes with status in relation to progressive policies and strategies that propels digital development.

The Malabo convention shall be discussed and opportunities presented to member states by ratifying highlighted. This is premised on the fact that the nature of the Internet and how it is organized affects its security and influences peoples' perceptions, interactions and how freely data flows. To fully embrace the Industrial revolution, Africa must devise an integrated and comprehensive strategy, involving all stakeholders of the global institutions, from the public, private sectors, academia and the civil society. A prerequisite to the success of this effort is building trust and confidence in the digital space. Without a reliable and secure Internet, there will be no online/digital trust, considering that digital devices are easily used for surveillance and espionage. Trust is undermined by various incidences in the digital space value chain (which includes receiving unsolicited but very customized information through mobile phones, a clear evidence that there is a breach in access to personal data). With the current COVID-19 pandemic, surveillance has increased, where governments are tracking movement of people and their contacts, mobile network operators are sharing geo-location data and

the global tech companies are sharing location maps. E-health and telemedicine applications including Artificial Intelligence powered diagnostics are on the rise. Users who range from individuals in businesses or in their own capacity, academia, civil society, private and the public sector will need to trust the digital space and have confidence that their data and information will be used for the common good.

The session will focus on the following issues, challenges and opportunities
1) With the exponential growth of the digital technologies globally, are African states reaping maximum benefits? What more can be done to build the necessary trust which is a prerequisite to reap the benefits of the digital space? How do you strike the right balance between freedoms and national security concerns?
2) Use of digital money services ranging from mobile money to credit cards have been a lifeline during COVID-19 pandemic, what structures should African States put in place, including policies and strategies for continuity in a trusted digital space.
3) African active presence and participation in the global digital space and related process is relatively low. Notwithstanding, Africa has a pool of knowledgeable and educated human capacity that can play a critical role in the development of Internet public policy and technical standards. Why the disconnect? What role can AUC play?
4)Could ratification of Malabo Convention be the panacea for a united continent with shared norms, standards and principles, providing a common voice and a base for trust building across the continent?

Policy Question(s):

This proposal addresses the following policy questions
1.What is digital sovereignty, is it positive or negative, and how are national and international laws applied in cyberspace? With the current digitization efforts and exponential broadband access across Africa, is there adequate preparation to address the potential and emerging challenges?
2.What is the role of continental organizations such as the African Union Commission in building trust in the Cyberspace for members to confidently engage? What is the role of the member states? How can African Member States be cyber resilient and develop cyber defense policies, strategies and capabilities? How can we build and improve trust among the African stakeholders in the digital space?
3.What Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) should stakeholders in cyberspace advance to reduce and eliminate causes of mistrust, fear, misunderstanding, misinformation and miscalculation that may stem from the use of Digital technologies. What are the responsibilities of public authorities in regulating or policing content, and where and how should the balance be struck between freedom of expression and public safety?
4.Children are at more risk when exposed to the digital space without adequate and comprehensive policies and strategies to safeguard their interests. The risks include sexual exploitation, radicalization and distribution of extremism materials. What possible measures can mitigate their plight?
5.How do we draw the line between freedom of expression, privacy and security? What should be the norms, standards and principles of responsible behavior in the cyberspace? Is there a need for oversight on the application of the rules to ensure conformation across the Continent? Should these norms, standards and principles be contextualized to address the local environment?

Expected Outcomes:

1.The workshop will produce a report/publication to be posted among others in IGF, African IGF and PRIDA website and other appropriate websites
2.The workshop deliberations shall inform African 2021 national, regional and continental IGFs and PRIDA capacity building initiatives across the continent.
3.Through the workshop, awareness will be created on the Malabo convention and opportunities and challenges explored.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The workshop will contribute towards strengthening the African voice in the global debate on Internet governance, making African issues a priority which in turn has the potential to make global Internet policies and standards more appropriate to the African context.

This would create a more viable and conducive environment for digital innovations and mainstreaming digital technologies in all development sectors.

Relevance to Theme: Africa has made major headway in developing its digital ecosystem in the past decade. Nonetheless, there is still an evident gap among AU Member States in terms of awareness, understanding, knowledge and capacity to deploy and adopt the proper strategies, capabilities and programs to mitigate cyber-threats. The ongoing digital transformation in Africa will not provide the desired social and economic benefits unless Africans have access to a secure and trusted Internet. Successful implementation of Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and AU Agenda 2063 aspirations calls for sufficient trust in the online space. In particular, goal 9 focuses on building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation while goal 17 focuses on strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development. Innovation and global partnership in the digital age can only flourish in a space where stakeholders are confident with the security of infrastructure and integrity of the processes to ensure that data and information derived is trustworthy.

Discussion Facilitation:

1.Five panelist will each strictly have five minutes to set the background.
2. The moderator will ensure that the audience have 35 minutes of discussion. Further discussions will be encouraged offline.
3. Online discussions will be held both before and after the main meeting

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Before the Global IGF, we will start online discussions focused on Continental common position on Global IG issues in order to build the momentum. We will also publicise the workshop on the African Union Commission website and in communication with the member states. During the Regional and Continental African IGF, participants will be notified of the meeting and recruited to either participate online or face to face

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #49 OTT Applications and the Internet Value Chain

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Fairness
OTT Taxation

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Malgorzata Ignatowicz, Government, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Fargani Tambeayuk, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 3: Martin Koyabe, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 4: Gisa Fuatai Purcell, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Format:
    Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 60 Min

Description:

The Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation will be publishing a second OTT report end of April 2020. The report addresses several of the key allegations against OTT applications within the context of the Internet Value Chain. which results from premature OTT interventions (tax or regulatory). Intervening in any way with OTTs requires a clear acknowledgement and fundamental understanding of the reality of the encroached Internet value chain into telecoms and a detailed assessment of the potential impacts and unintended consequences that an intervention may have.
The CTO intends to present the report and generate discussions and gather feedback for informed policy decisions.

Issues:

OTT interventions by Governments such as taxation, regulatory among others.

Policy Question(s):

How can we get the best value out of data-driven business models for individual and collective well being and economic sustainable development?

Expected Outcomes:

Develop a best practice framework for OTT for consultations between the key stakeholder groups. The stakeholder include: OTT players, content providers, telecom operators, regulatory arms of Governments, consumers among others.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The objective of the OTT study is to provide a basis for multistakeholder consultations in a number of jurisdictions, a best practice operational framework for OTT platers, including policymakers and regulators around the globe. It is expected that this framework will enable all stakeholders including ICT policymakers, ICT regulators, network operators, OTT service providers and the consumers facilitate the deployment of OTT services in a manner that addresses all their concerns.

Relevance to Theme: The session will contribute to the Data track by identifying best approaches for OTT intervention frameworks by policy makers at national, regional and international levels. It will assist in avoidance of the potential impacts and unintended consequences that an OTT intervention may have.

Discussion Facilitation:

There will be a power point presentation of the OTT Applications and the Internet Value Chain followed by discussion and reactions to the report to gather feedback that will go into developing best practices.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** On top of the IGF Official Online platform we will use social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter and Linkedin.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #50 When Tech Meets Sustainability: What we need to know and do

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
Clean and Renewable Energy
Emerging Technologies and Environment
Technology Development for Climate Action

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Mina Hanna, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Maike Luiken, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Sasha Rubel, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 4: Justin Caso, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

Technology is an essential tool for sustainable development and the wellbeing of people and the planet. It holds great promise to help overcome existing challenges, ranging from attaining climate sustainability to combating diseases and hunger. Technology is instrumental to ensure all people:

Have access to energy that is clean, affordable and sustainable through energy efficient technologies and technologies that use alternative energy sources
Have access to clean water through water purification, efficiency, delivery and sanitation technologies
Live in less toxic environments by putting in place alternative agriculture and industrial technologies
Live in more sustainable environments by mitigating the effects of climate change through energy efficient processes
Live in sustainable cities and communities

2020 has brought the world even more challenges as it battles the global health pandemic and its effects on global health and safety, research, infrastructure, communications and more. Debates are taking place about how and in what kind of world we will emerge, and how this new world should be reshaped. Sustainability of the planet and the well-being of humanity are becoming even more imperative.

Achieving a sustainable environment and protecting the well-being of people will require new development strategies and innovative resource mobilization, as well as the innovative use of existing and emerging technologies. Fast growing technologies can have a significant impact on society, the economy and the environment. There is excitement around the many technological breakthroughs as they offer us hope for a sustainable future. The scaling and use of these technologies IGF represent a genuine opportunity across the globe to provide individuals and communities with the means to meet their needs and develop their full potential. However, although these transformative technologies create opportunities they also create challenges for society and the environment. They present new and unique ethical and equity-related challenges, which can undermine trust, thereby hindering advances in sustainable development. They may also contribute to increased levels of emissions in terms of their production, energy consumption and recycling of electronic waste. And we need to address how to ensure reliable, safe and sustainable solutions for the future, and for these solutions to be in the context of local and regional, as well as global conditions and circumstances--and recognize end users' values.

This interactive workshop will be a moderated dynamic roundtable of experts with diverse backgrounds, experiences and perspectives. It will:
-Explore various dimensions of the challenges and opportunities in identifying innovative approaches to developing and using technologies for environmental sustainability
-Address how the shared goal of sustainable development can be realized by harnessing technologies, while at the same time minimizing their disruptive and adverse effects
-Provide guidelines and practical solutions that can be used to address the challenges at the nexus of environment sustainability, technology and human well-being

Issues:

- What are the new disruptive and transformational technologies that could change the paradigm for a sustainable environment and transform the way to reach the SDGs as a whole?
- What more can be done in terms of sharing best practices, practical and pragmatic solutions and stakeholder cooperation to address the appropriate use of new and emerging technologies to advance environmental sustainability?
- What considerations need to be addressed in the use of existing technology and transformative technologies for a sustainable environment?
- How do we balance or reconcile technology solutions, human well-being and trust and a sustainable environment?
- What frameworks and practical solutions exist today to better inform all stakeholders and that reinforce responsible technology development in their work for a sustainable environment?

Policy Question(s):

- What role can technological breakthroughs and emerging technologies, such as AI, augmented and virtual reality and blockchain, have on ensuring a sustainable environment that is safe, secure and protects human well-being?
- How can technology contribute to limiting environmental impact and waste of resources, as well as increase efficiency at all stages of the product economy?
- As we enter a new decade with seemingly increasing global challenges, what changes might be needed in policy-making to ensure the sustainability of the planet and the well-being of humanity?

Expected Outcomes:

- Generation of new knowledge and deeper understanding of the issues, challenges and opportunities, as well as practical frameworks, practices and approaches to address them.
- The open sharing and use of ideas, perspectives and solutions shared by all stakeholders.
- To build upon the discussion and questions asked and perspectives and information shared by workshop attendees and participants in other relevant fora, such as UNSTI, WSIS, IGF meetings and other conferences and workshops hosted by various stakeholder communities and bodies, etc.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Most, if not all, technology developed and used for achieving the SDGs and environmental sustainability interface, are accessed or used via the Internet. This includes an entry point for information capture, transfer, access and use. As new emerging technologies, such as AI, virtual and augmented reality, 5G+, blockchain and more, are developed, innovated upon, scaled and deployed as part of solutions and approaches to addressing environmental sustainability, governments, private sector and civil society, in their respective roles and working within their paradigms and processes, as well as end users, benefit from an informed holistic and well-rounded view on of the impact dimensions of these technologies as they address and shape the next generation of the Internet.

Relevance to Theme: Supporting and creating a sustainable environment is essential for the future, and is essential for human health and well-being. Environmental sustainability and climate action is a fundamental component of the UN 2030 Agenda. With under ten years to achieve the SDGs, many internet and information communications technologies, notably emerging and transformative technologies, are being developed, deployed and used--as they hold great promise to connect people, initiatives and resources for information sharing and access and in the development or scaling of alternative resources. Their use can have significant impact of providing affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), enabling climate action (SDG 13), building sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), ensuring responsible production and consumption (SDG 12) and ensuring good health and wellbeing (SDG 3). Yet we need to be aware and informed so how these technologies are developed and used does not have adverse effects on human values and wellbeing, work counter to the achievement of the SDGs or hinder their use and potential benefit due to a lack of trust in them or their providers. This proposed session, through the open dialogue and real-world examples of best practices, tools or instruments and approaches, will provide an interesting, fresh and practical perspective to the narrative on sustainable environment that can be used today--when time is of the essence.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will ensure an interactive and open dialogue with all workshop participants (both remote and in person) to ensure diverse voices are heard. This will be done via asking questions to the audience, and encouraging attendees to share their experiences, perspectives, ideas and information to prompt engagement and interaction. The lead discussants will continually look to prompt attendees to join the conversation.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action

IGF 2020 WS #53 Right to Play?---Online Gaming and Child Rights

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):

Business Models
Child Online Safety
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Daniel Kardefelt Winther, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Manisha Shelat, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: AMANDA THIRD, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Matt Mao, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 5: Jing Sun, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 6: Yufan Bai, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
            Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

In order to examine what is the impact of online gaming in the exercises of rights of the child and how to facilitate a holistic response to mitigate the risks posed by online games while assuring the best interest of the child, the workshop will first of all analyze what are positive and negative impacts of online games on children with reference to child rights defined in the UNCRC. Then, aiming at striking a careful balance between risks and opportunities presented by online gaming, what roles can be played by different stakeholders including governments, businesses, schools, parents and children and how can they cooperate to create a safe, inclusive and empowering online gaming world will be discussed. A detailed schedule is designed as follow:

1.【5 mins】Welcome: Introduction to the workshop by the moderator, explain the development of online gaming and its impacts on children.

2.【5 mins】Story Telling: Invite a child to share her or her peers' experience from children's perspective

3.【20 mins】First Round Question and Discussion: What is the impact of online gaming in the exercises of rights of the child? Whether online games have a positive or negative influence on children and their development?; Are there any ethical implications/concerns/questions of business/monetization models/strategies targeted at children deployed by online gaming companies? (e.g.'data for access' model; F2P) If any, what could be done to offer a more ethical solution?
1) Open Q&A: The moderator will raise some questions for open answer and discussion from all participants, and then show the results of survey.
2) Speaker 1: Invite a research specialist to give a situation analysis.
3) Speaker 2: Invite an expert to explain the concerns from the academia.

4.【40 mins】Second Round Question and Discussion: What are the roles of the industry, public authorities, parents, caregivers and children themselves in regulating access, behaviors and contents for healthy play in online games? How can they cooperate with each other?; To what extent can online gaming industry mitigate the risks posed by online games while assuring the best interest of the child/without (disproportionately) restricting children's rights? What are the good practices? How could we facilitate communications within the industry?; How to empower children as active right holders in online gaming? Why is it essential to involve the perspective of children and their rights in online gaming?
1) Open Q&A: The moderator will raise some questions for open answer and discussion from all participants, and then show the results of survey.

2) Speakers: Invite a representative from each stakeholder group to share their views on the questions above.

5. 【15 mins】Open discussion and Q&A: all participants will have a chance to ask questions and speak about their views and speakers will answer these questions.

6. 【5 mins】Summary and Closing: Closing remarks by the moderator.

Issues:

Emerging and flourishing in the digital era, online gaming is characterized as the most profitable business in the information, communication and technology (ICT) industry, with a revenue of $120.1B worldwide (Superdata) and $32.6B in China (GPC) in 2019. Children and young adults are considered to be key consumers and participants in online games, with a reference to the fact that more than 90% children use digital equipment for games weekly and average accumulative time for play per day is reported more than one hour in China (CCA). The advancement of online gaming ecosystem has created unprecedented new opportunities to learn and play for digital natives, and meanwhile posed potential harm and risks in a more sophisticated and connected way that challenges children's sustainable development. To best leverage the opportunities and mitigate the risks calls for the joint efforts from public and private sectors, parents, caregivers and children themselves. It's essential to understand how to engage evidence-based practices from different stakeholders and adopt a holistic approach to achieve international governance for online gaming. Three dimensions of challenging issues are to be illustrated as following.

Fragmented Policy and Regulation

Firstly, in the context of policy and regulation, legislation from public sectors and self-regulative measures from the industry have presented a piecemeal and disconnected picture. Policymakers have attempted to draw out legislation in relation with online gaming from different perspectives and methodologies, which results in the difficulty in global compliance and coordination. For example, compulsory restriction of play time, real-name registration, or mandated in-game warnings, are rejected by some countries for the sake of violating human rights and democracy, while countries such as China has enforced real-name registration and identification policy in all domestically published online games in November 2019. Age rating system in online games is an area mostly relied on industry standards and good practices, without being legally binding. Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB) is not legally enforced by federal law, but widely applied in retailers market in US. Pan European Game Information (PEGI) system is used by more than 30 countries but also with no legal force. UK has incorporated PEGI into legislation to make it enforceable. While no official age rating system has been issued in China yet.

With regards to the online gaming industry, voluntary technical efforts and self-regulative measures have been witnessed while consistency and effectiveness remains a headache. On the one hand, individual service provider has established codes of conduct, terms of service or age verification methods, these may differ. For example, age ratings of one game developer could differ from Google Play or Apple App stores, or from independent review bodies. On the other hand, it's difficult for providers themselves to monitor compliance through the existing technical tools like flagging mechanism due to the anonymity, complexity and diversity of languages, vast amounts of communication, and even misuse of reporting as a tool of bullying or harassment. In addition, smaller and less competitive gaming companies may struggle for the costs of inserting a protective system as required by regulators, or attract relatively less consumers with stricter entry rules, thus rendering them less likely to survive in this fiercely competitive market.

Academic Divergence

Secondly, an academic divide exists on whether online games have a positive or negative, or even no influence on children. Despite high volume of research in place, no conclusive results could be reached, and few high-quality studies suggest that online gaming has a very marginal impact on children's well-

being irrespective of positive or negative. Moreover, World Health Organization's inclusion of "Internet Gaming Disorder" in the latest International Classification of Disease also ignited discussions and debates among researchers for the potential risk of over-diagnosis and children being stigmatized by parents and schools. Thus, we may infer that the existing research evidence in this field lacks conclusiveness to contribute to a decisive policy making.

Biased Media Coverage

Thirdly, media coverage is perceived to over-emphasize the dark side of online games. Headlines of video games in association with violence, addiction and health problems are often easier to spur wider attention and worries among caregivers, and moreover to increase the possibility to be seriously viewed as a public "warning" to policy makers. Clickbait news reports as 'teen's death at Chinese internet addiction camp" and "a Chinese girl kills her mother after being sent to internet boot camp where she was abused" arose fierce public debates and prompted reflection especially among young people. The biased interplay of media tends to obstruct a balanced understanding and honest public discussions among all stakeholders, which is not conducive to formulate a functioning governance ecosystem of online gaming.

Child Rights Perspective, A New Opportunity

Examining online gaming from child rights perspective is perceived to be an opportunity to generate a holistic approach in international governance. First of all, it contributes to the global compliance and coordination among all stakeholders in online gaming. United Nations Convention of Rights of the Child (UNCRC), as the most ratified human rights treaty in the world, is a normative instrument for individual nations and cooperation between countries. To tackle online gaming issues from a child rights angle would encourage public bodies to realize their statutory duties and foster international cooperation. Secondly, as a fundamental baseline for all engagement with children, UNCRC assures child participation for better decision makings. Children have their valuable knowledge and experience about gaming and should be heard and involved in consultations in various forms. Moreover, agency and self-empowerment is considered to be the key for children in protecting themselves from online gaming risks and should always be highlighted. Last but not least, exploring online gaming vis-a-vis child rights creates a clearer reference to measure positive and negative impacts, which promotes a balanced consideration in risks and opportunities of online games. As when we consider which rights may be enhanced or undermined by a certain issue like gaming time, we have an objective measurement with reference on the list of rights, which guides us to best leverage our potential to amplify opportunities and mitigate risks for the best interests of children. In all, child right perspective could not only be served as a useful tool to prompt discussion on child protection concerns in online gaming, and also a valuable breakthrough point to further build a healthy and empowering internet environment for children.

Policy Question(s):

(1)What is the impact of online gaming in the exercises of rights of the child? Whether online games have a positive or negative influence on children and their development?

(2)What are the roles of the industry, public authorities, parents, caregivers and children themselves in regulating access, behaviors and contents for healthy play in online games? How can they cooperate with each other?

(3)To what extent can online gaming industry mitigate the risks posed by online games while assuring the best interest of the child/ without (disproportionately) restricting children's rights? What are the good practices? How could we facilitate communications within the industry?

(4)How to empower children as active right holders in online gaming? Why is it essential to involve the perspective of children and their rights in online gaming?

(5)Are there any ethical implications/concerns/questions of business/monetization models/strategies targeted at children deployed by online gaming companies? (e.g.'data for access'model; F2P) If any, what could be done to offer a more ethical solution?

Expected Outcomes:

First and foremost, this workshop aims to strike a careful balance between risks and opportunities presented by online gaming vis-a-vis children's rights.

Secondly, the workshop intends to enhance the awareness of all stakeholders in the international society, including governments, industry and other private sectors, parents and caregivers, and children to consider a holistic response to children's safety and protection in online gaming.

Thirdly, the workshop seeks to explore the power and reach of each stakeholder and further clarify their responsibilities to prompt coordinated and consistent cooperation.

Moreover, this workshop will also look into good practices on an evidence and result basis in order to offer valuable recommendations for gaming businesses.

Further, promotion of educational games as an encouraging development in online gaming shall be highlighted.

Last but not least, from child rights perspective, we wish to facilitate children's participation in the internet governance and expect more children's voices to be heard in future discussions about online gaming.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The governance in child online gaming could be characterized with muti-faceted policy measures, multi-stakeholders' participation and multi-level operation.

Multi-faceted

Public authorities implement direct and indirect policy tools with a great variety from legislative, self or co-regulative, technical measures to awareness raising, education, and positive content provision; Legislation measures have been taken in different levels of law enforcement. Such as China has made compulsory real-name legislation in all gaming platforms while some countries have rejected to apply this mechanism for the consideration of personal freedom. Self and co-regulation are industry's efforts from businesses themselves and joint associations, with their voluntary initiatives. Pan European Game Information (PEGI) system, a well-known self-regulatory initiative is a good example. Technical measures such as parental control option, curb playtime, or collection of children's personal data have been taken by service providers on a voluntary basis or instructed by governmental guidance according to domestic contexts. The comprehensive toolkit also includes behavioral change and awareness raising through educational methods, to empower children with digital literacy in order to better tackle the risks in online games, such as LEGO Life App, a child safe social network designed by LEGO Group, where children can play, share and get educated in building bricks in a creative and friendly environment.

Multi- stakeholder

Child protection in online gaming is an emerging common concern that involves different stakeholders from public authorities, private sectors, parents and caregivers and children themselves. With government and private actors playing different roles, countries have varied models in regulating online gaming. Countries like the United States has a self-regulatory organization called Entertainment Software Rating Board (ESRB), whose ratings are commonly used in American retailers' market, without legally enforced under federal law. Guardians and caregivers take essential roles in parental consent and control over time of use, payments, data collection, etc. These are their rights and responsibilities. Children themselves also have a say, evidence have shown that some EU countries have already recognized the active participation of children in policy formulation and implementation.

Educational institutions, teachers are engaged in terms of empowering children with technical skills and enhancing children's digital literacy to better cope with risks posed by online games.

Multi-level

National and international policies and regulation for child online protection have been operated at stage. Progressive initiatives have been put forward by internet intergovernmental organizations at international and regional level (APEC, CoE, ITU, OECD, IGF, etc.), and in particular the European Union. International efforts in this area are relatively recent and thus relatively uncoordinated. For example, the pan-European rating is used through the Pan European Game Information (PEGI) system, while national endorsement among EU member states varies as it's not a legal requirement. The United Kingdom has incorporated PEGI into legislation making it enforceable in the retail industry, while in Switzerland, Netherlands, France and Italy PEGI is either integrated into law or has been endorsed by the relevant ministry. Germany has established its own legislation on ratings. Content ranking and classification is considered more as a national operation, not yet in line with international law, which leaves much consistency in practice in global internet market.

Governance in child online gaming is not only an emerging and rapidly developing policy area, but also an indispensable part of global internet governance. Based on the characteristics of the existing practices, it could be agreed on that the protection of children in online gaming requires a careful balance between managing the risks and maximizing the opportunities. As the connecting nature of the internet and the profiting nature of businesses challenge the current governance framework, all stakeholders shouldering responsibility for protecting children in online games should strengthen coordination to more effectively carry out their roles. In conclusion, a systematic approach to achieve evidence-based governance of online gaming calls for a combination of public, private, legal and voluntary measures at national and international levels.

Relevance to Theme: We are going to explore the Thematic Track in Trust with topics in human rights,child online safety,and business models.

Human Rights

United Nations Convention on Rights of the Child, the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world, lays a global value basis on human rights of the child. All UN member states governments except the United States have legal obligations to comply with the Convention, and gaming companies also have roles to play, as recommended by the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Equally important, children are at the heart of the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals, empowering children in the online gaming environment contributes to our progress towards sustainability. The relevant child rights affected by online gaming include: (1)Art.3 best interests of the child; (2)Art. 5&18 Parental guidance; (3)Art.31 Right to leisure, play and culture; (4)Art. 24 Health (implications of excessive use or over-training in competitive scenarios); (5)Art. 15 Right to freedom of association; (6)Art. 2 Right to non-discrimination; (7)Art. 34 Protection from sexual abuse; (8)Art.12 Respect for views of the child; (9)Art. 13 Freedom of expression; (10)Art. 16 Protection of the privacy and personal information; (11)Art. 36 Protection from all types of exploitation; (12)Art. 28 & 29 Right to Education.

Child Online Safety

Trust and safety online is the prerequisite to safeguard children's rights in the digital age, while toxic environment embedded with harmful elements like gender discrimination, sexual abuse, and data over-commercialization are threatening the well-being of children in the gaming world. Gender inequalities in online gaming world could be basically revealed in accessibility, gaming topics and gaming characters. Female players may less welcoming and in some countries girls participation could be restrained due to the less accessibility to the internet equipment. Besides,traditional combating, shooting, sporting types of video games are considered to suit more masculine preferences, and probably by the same token, some male characters are over muscular while female characters have

enhanced curves. Thus gender stereotypes could be intensified to some extent and may further result in biased body images of children.

Same to other social media platforms, online gaming community poses risks like sexual abuse, harassment, grooming, hate speech to people online, especially vulnerable children and less empowered groups. Though most game communities establish codes of conduct or terms of service and employ some technical supervision on users' operation, it's perceived to still be difficult to monitor compliance due to the anonymity, complexity of languages, vast amounts of communication, even in some cases reporting mechanism as "flagging" may be misused as a tool for harassment or bullying.

Data safety is another major concern. Game providers may collect data on user behaviour patterns, interactions with other users, and all behaviour in other devices and platforms linked to the account and gaming device. Though companies' collection of personal and behavioral data are usually based on the consent of children or under supervision of parents, however, the monetization and commercialization of the data privacy may economically exploit children in a unconscious way owing to their limited understanding of the potential implications of giving that consent.

Business Models

Data-for-Access and Free-to-Play (F2P) are two important business models of online gaming companies. Digital marketing methods entailed with these models merit our concerns from the perspective of child rights. In data-for-access model, children seems to be forced to accept terms and provide their information and consent in order to access the game. Taking into consideration of the legalistic and not child friendly language of privacy policies and terms of service, together with the underdeveloped children's capacity to understand the potential risks of permitting the collection of personal privacy, we may think of how to ascertain the normative operation of the model to safeguard children's privacy. Legislation in children's personal data has been enforced in many countries as the United States, EU and China to ban unlawful data collection, while widely practiced marketing like target advertisement based on the collection and analysis of data increasingly draws ethnic concerns.

As for F2P model, access is granted free of charge and profits to a large extent rely on in-game purchases. This model, on the one hand gives more opportunities to children to try quality games and participate in the communities; on the other hand attracts children to spend more money to get a privileged experience through its promoting strategies. Certainly there is no ground to blame the monetization of commercial actors and purchases themselves are not problematic, whether the minor player has a solid mind and mature value of money spending online remains unclear. Moreover, some products like the loot box even have a gambling intention. Parental control over payments and payment method is crucial in discouraging excessive spending, while in practice, some children may save part of their living expenses, turn to grandparents with other excuses or even steal parents' bank account, as reported by China Consumers Association.

In both models, advertisement is an indispensable source of profit. Advertisements in disguise with obscure commercial intentions are embedded in gaming ecosystem, which gradually generate a direct influence on children's consumption preferences. The potential economic exploitation on children resulted from the marketing strategies and business models is noteworthy to all stakeholders.

Evidence has indicated that children's rights have been impacted by online gaming and business models of gaming companies, however, policy measures on online games with the motivation to safeguard children's well-being, whether in terms of legislative measures by governments or initiatives taken by the industry, may disproportionately paralyze children's rights and freedom to participate and play. It's highly valuable to engage all stakeholders to work on the topic to formulate a holistic and evidence-based strategy to uphold the common goal of a safe, inclusive and empowering gaming environment for children

Discussion Facilitation:

This workshop is planned to be an interactive session with meaningful discussion, and the discussion will be facilitated in the following ways.The diversity of speakers as we list above will enable diversified perspectives and views to be shared,highlighting children's voices.

The moderator is well informed and experienced in presiding multi-stakeholder discussions, and able to have a good control over the meeting progress. Questions and input for speakers will be prepared in advance to help stimulate interactive, dynamic dialogue. The moderator of the workshop will at the beginning take a roll call of all the participants and their affiliations, so that the moderator can call on individuals to comment on subject pertaining to their interest. Moderator will prep all speakers ahead of time and ask meaningful questions to encourage active participation.

Site design:
The workshop room will be arranged as a concentric circles pattern. The invited speakers will sit in the inner circle and each of them will have a name tag in front, on which the stakeholder the speaker belongs to will be highlighted. Other participants are welcome to site from the inside to out with name tags and microphones as well.

Tools:
1) Preliminary survey: Before the workshop, we will do a survey with a series of questions about online gaming and child rights designed for discussion during the workshop in order to provide first hand data to stimulate workshop discussion.

2) Warm up discussion forum: we will hold a seminar in July or August on this topic joined by relevant experts and industry representative, as well as parents and children, to kick off the discussion.

3) Story Telling Session: This special session is designed to give an opportunity to children to have a voice in this issue and to take their perspective into consideration.

4) Question and Open discussion: During the workshop, two rounds of question and open discussion are designed to encourage every participant to share their views and make contribution to the topic.

5) Audio visual material: Organizers will explore the use of visuals (i.e. videos,PowerPoint slides, images, infographics) not only for presentation , but also throughout the workshop to animate the session and aid those whose native language may not be English.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Tencent Conference and Zoom

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #55 Fighting COVID-19: The Power of Internet and best practices

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s): Capacity Building
Digital Cooperation

Organizer 1: ,
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: NADIRA AL-ARAJ, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Xingdong Fang, ,
Speaker 3: Louis POUZIN, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description:

The global outbreak of the epidemic has become an unprecedented public security incident, resulting in a global humanitarian disaster, and the Internet has become not only the most important social support and lifestyle during the epidemic period but also the most important tool and means to fight the epidemic. How to properly use the power of the Internet has become the key to the success of fighting the epidemic. Different countries, regions, groups with different fighting stages, have accumulated some experiences and began to share with each other through the Internet. We hope to use the platform of IGF to share these global experiences more deeply, systematized and representative. At the same time, we also pay special attention to the problem of the overall digital divide exposed in this epidemic, between countries, groups, even within a family. It is essential to jointly examine and explore these issues at a critical juncture.
Intended agenda: we plan to first have speakers share best practices in their countries, and then have participants on-site and online share their experiences and discuss what should be done and what shouldn`t. Hopefully, we can conclude some common activities that can be adopted to improve the livelihood during the epidemic.

Issues:

2020 began with a huge strike to human kind, COVID-19 got the whole world not so well prepared. Each country showed their own ways to fight the virus. And Internet industry played an important role on this fight, some are good, some are not so well. It is important to share best practices and learn from each other to better prepare for other public security issues.

Policy Question(s):

During public security situations, how to protect the rights of the vulnerable group via the Internet.

Expected Outcomes:

We expect that we can learn from each other how they cope with unexpected public issues, how to protect the rights of the vulnerable group via the Internet and how to help underdeveloped countries under public security issues, and to conclude some activities that can be adopted commonly to improve the livelihood during the epidemic.

Relevance to Internet Governance: How to apply Internet governance principles in special period, how to avoid goverments expand their powers on Internet

Relevance to Theme: In the face of the epidemic, the digital divide is a matter of life and death, not only gaps between developed and developing countries, but also gaps between people who know how to take advantages from Internet and vulnerable people like the senior and the disabled who don`t know

how to use it properly. Therefore it is important to include everyone in and improve accessibility under special circumstances.

Discussion Facilitation:

organizers will motivate and encourage participants to share practices and experiences of their countries and regions, if necessary, could break down into groups for a short discussion and more importantly learn from each other

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** plan to use Official Online Participation Platform

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being

IGF 2020 WS #57 E-Human Trafficking: Understanding,Challenges,Opportunities

Session	

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cybercrime
Digital Safety

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Government, African Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: MOHAMED FARAHAT, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: lucia bird, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Elizabeth Orembo, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 4: Laine Munir, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 5: Irene Routté , Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

"E-Human Trafficking: Understanding Challenges, Opportunities, and Best Practices to Ensure Trust and Safety Online" The proposed workshop designed to discuss the double role of Internet and technology in spreading and Combating E-human trafficking and the role of big in combat. The contrasting and complementary perspectives of IGF attendants will be vital to our problem-solution format, in which participants are encouraged to collaboratively construct possible technological, socioeconomic, and legal initiatives and policies to help end global sex trafficking online. The proposed 90-minute workshop will initially explore the problem of online human trafficking with didactic presentations from five expert panelists, and then open up the solutions-oriented segment to a

collective discussion on the the paradoxical role of Internet as both the mechanism behind e-human trafficking while also presenting tools, including big data, to combat this exploitation. The Problem: Global technology and Human Trafficking in the 21st century Human trafficking has become one of the most pressing humanitarian issues of our time. It is a $100 billion a year industry that sexually exploits 4.8 million individuals worldwide. According to the International Labor Organization, 21% of these victims are children. The use of technology in human trafficking increases the complexity of this crime as traffickers use the Internet to identify and deceive victims from afar. To profit themselves, cyber criminals use violence, threats, lies, money, false promises, and other forms of coercion to compel their victims to sell sex. Victims may be romantically involved, family members, or future "employees" of those who prey upon them. Women comprise 96% of victims to this industry, suffering violations of their basic rights to bodily integrity, equality, dignity, health, security, and freedom from violence and torture. Cyber predators use technology to identify, recruit, and conduct surveillance on their victims and a key point our workshop will discuss is the role of both social media and the Deep Web in this industry. They search social media sites such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, Tinder, and other sites and apps for posts which might indicate vulnerability in their geographic region. These vulnerabilities include poverty, substance abuse, runaway activity, and destabilized family relationships. Thereafter, traffickers use different techniques to attract victims such as expressing, love, admiration and online employment etc. to manipulate them further. The UK's National Crime Agency (2014a) highlights the use of "online dating", "social media sites", and "advertising of jobs" as some of the manipulative ways the internet is used to recruit victims ignorant of trafficking–technology interface. Once they have contact, they can also manipulate their victims into non-consensual acts by using surveillance and recordings as a threat. Particular exploitative tactics to coerce victims include video recordings taken with mobile phones or video cameras which traffickers threaten to send to their families and friends. Perpetrators use the internet to advertise their victims on websites and then these website owners become third party profiteers of commercial sexual exploitation. The Internet has several segments, including Deep Web—the content that is not indexed and cannot be accessed through traditional search engines--and its subsegment, the Dark Web. Actors within Dark Web websites are anonymous and hidden so traffickers find it a safe place for their illicit activities, as they are only accessible through special software that allow anonymity. Child pornography and e-human trafficking can only occur with the help of the Dark Web, so this will be a pressing issue for our workshop. In these ways, the internet is increasingly used as a tool and medium for transnational organised crimes such as sexual exploitation. Human trafficking has been propelled by the global revolution in ICT and internet platforms, social media, and the dark web have become the new illigal markets for human trafficking. This phenomenon is an unintended and lamentable effect of international emphasis on increased accessibility to technology, and it presents cutting-edge questions of e-governance, international law, and even national sovereignty. However, stakeholders at the IGF 2020 have the potential to provide vital insights into how to improve current policy and present innovative ideas on batting e-human trafficking. Possible Solutions: Prevention and Prosecution through Technology The technology used by traffickers could also be part of the solution. Harnessing ICT as an anti-trafficking tool is the most promising approach to cut down on three stages of trafficking; acquisition, transportation and forcing of labor. In this way, technology provides primary, secondary and tertiary prevention interventions. Various technologies create greater transparency in order to prevent trafficking from happening. The ability for those who are the most vulnerable to be able to connect directly to employment, rather than through middle men, is also useful as a primary preventative measure. As a secondary measure, technology can also be used to identify, trace, and pursue traffickers through the tracing of their websites and applications. In addition, technology such as GIS offers ways to track movements of those believed to be trafficking victims and or traffickers in real time. Mapping and data that captures this information provides evidence to facilitate the prosecution of traffickers. We have seen technology utilized as evidence in other criminal acts and trafficking during investigations. Additionally, increased use of technology in combating trafficking allows for greater collection of quantitative data. This data can then be analyzed and distributed allowing for greater transparency and information around transnational supply chains and movement of people illegally. More data also speaks volumes in terms of mobilizing support, not only from governments and institutions, but also from consumers. With more public awareness around what goods may be connected to forced labor, pressure can be placed on companies and governments to intervene in regards to human trafficking. Finally, as a tertiary

prevention step, access to technology can also be galvanized to identify and then rescue current victims, as well as proactively protect future victims from harm. Victims who do find themselves in positions of exploitation, and do have access to technology, are able to access avenues to escape. As we have seen with under the cuurent COVID-19 pandemic, greater numbers of individuals are accessing mental health care through online apps and services. It is worthwhile to think through how different technologies can offer trafficking victims access to therapeutic care. This could occur while in a trafficking situation or after they are able to move to a safe situation. Returning to the importance of locating and prosecuting perpetrators of trafficking, victims who are able to access continuous mental health services post-traumatic experience, are more likely to be able to provide testimony in cases brought against their abusers Workshop Focus: This workshop aims to clarify how traffickers use technology and how the same (or even more advanced) technology can be utilised to fight online human trafficking. In this digital revolution era, we see Big data playing a significant role in prediction, identification, and prevention of crime across the globe. Analysis of big data specifically human trafficking, its possible to collect data from mobile phones, extract information form various socail media pages including face book, twitter, instagram and other social media apps. Analysis of big data enables early detection and sends early alerts to the tracing of traffickers and gangs as well as tracing of victims; their geographical location, identities, connections etc. Data tracing requires a multifaceted approach and cooperation from a wide range of stakeholders, across borders and overseas. To combat e-human trafficking, policy makers and leaders need to set policies that tacle cyber crimes, convict cybre criminals and establish cyber security prevention mechanisms across nations, given that e-human trafficking is a transnational issue. Similarly, its necessary to put in place enforcement measures including sensitisation on laws, policies and strategies domestically, regionally and internationally. This could include enhancement and use advanced technologies for immigration such as setting up electronic readers or monitoring applications to identify and trace cross border victims.

Issues:

In light of what mentioned above the proposed workshop seek to discuss in details and to achieve the following main goals : (1) Increase stakeholder understanding and knowledge, with experts and activists from across the globe, of ways that technology is misused to facilitate trafficking so that better responses can be built; (2) Analyze the existing research, legislation, and regulatory frameworks in place in order to explore the avenues through which trafficking crimes are perpetuated, e.g. immigration inefficiencies that are aiding cross-border organized crime. (3) Explore ways in which existing technology can be further developed, harmonized, and more easily deployed to help combat e-trafficking, with focus on big data analysis; explore potential new technologies that can be developed with further research; (4) Examine technology's future potential to leverage sociopolitical and technological support for the protection of victims and break the vicious cycle of human trafficking in the coming decade, in line with gender goals outlined in The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Policy Question(s):

Our workshop presents the following policy questions for consideration: How can technology be developed, harmonized, and deployed to help combat all forms of human trafficking? What economic, political, social conditions would need to be met for this to occur? In particular, how can big data assist in stopping traffickers and hold them accountable? What are the challenges and concerns big data present in this realm? How can both national and international legal and institutional frameworks be improved to allow scalable replications of good practices?

Expected Outcomes:

The workshop will collect contributions from the panelists, audience, and the remote participation that will inform the report, as well as a list of policy recommendations that will be outcomes of the workshop. We hope that the workshop will help make the IGF a more welcoming place for the marginalized in society. Organizers will use the information and output of discussion and information collected during the session to develop a research paper. Discussion and comments will be part of

research work The notes recorded by TSI during this discussion segment will be the later basis of our white paper report, "Problems and Solutions to Human Trafficking Online in the Coming Decade", that TSI plans to publish in early 2021. It endeavors to outline, details, and implement the outcomes of our workshop. It will include a list of clear policy recommendations that are feasible based on technological advancement, budgeting, and sociopolitical realities. This report also represents our collective ideas from a diverse set of stakeholders, ensuring our workshop helps make the IGF a welcoming place for the most marginalized in society. In tandem, the virtual youth participants from Rwanda and the United States plan on spearheading a public education event in their school and an additional community location in early 2021 that addresses the issue of online human trafficking. Both groups are eager to hold local panel sessions modeled on ours, publish accessible literature on the problem for other young people, and use this experience to undergird their increased online activism. In sum, our workshop presents the opportunity to bring together experts, activists, and other IG stakeholders to create a collaborative and engaging discussion that will expand knowledge and understanding, help develop technological tools, compare top-down and bottom-up IG policy frameworks, and interrogate the role of law and individual states in keeping the internet safe for vulnerable populations. It endeavors to increase the quantity of research, public awareness, meaningful laws, and online tools to end e-human trafficking in the coming decade.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The proposed workshop is addressing one of most debatable topics on context of public policy , academia and internet governance and bring globally attention of international and national actors and different stakeholders (international , national organization , civil society , academia and governments . The misusing of internet and its technologies lead to increase and spread the victim of human trafficking (VOTs) in the world. The internet has transformed human trafficking, creating entirely new models and means of global exploitation. Technology allows cyber predators to induce commercial sex acts by means of force, fraud, or coercion through e-recruitment, advertising, and webcam voyerism. , women and children in developing countries remain the most vulnerable to this industry. There has never before has been greater supply and demand for online sex trafficking due to border closures, world economic depressions, and increased unstructured internet use during the COVID-19 pandemic. The impacts of social distancing measures and sex trafficking practices will continue to reveal themselves in the coming years. The E-trafficking in persons is consider unique topic for IG discussion since 2006 until IGF2019 the topic of E- Human trafficking never been addressed.2020meeting could be an excellent opportunity to highlighted the problem and share views with multi-stakeholders as it encompasses the wide and interdisciplinary knowledge bases of the diverse stakeholders who will attend.

Relevance to Theme: The proposed workshop on e-human trafficking and the theme of "trust" is a cross-cutting topic. It links pressing IG challenges, such as cybercrimes and security, big data, digital rights and legal issues, with a number of the UN's SDGs--including those on gender equality, poverty, health, education, and decent work. E-trafficking poses a unique topic for IG discussion, as it has never before been addressed by the IG Forum and also encompasses the wide and interdisciplinary knowledge bases of the diverse stakeholders who will attend.

Discussion Facilitation:

Facilitation of Discussion for In-Person and Virtual Participants: The purpose of the session is to be very interactive yet informative. The duration of the session will be 90mins panel broken down in the following: After the expert panel presentations, the open discussion with questions, answers, comments, and suggestions will elaborate on the content presented and aim to formulate concrete suggestions for ending online human trafficking. The moderator will channel the discussion into three themes--technological, legal, and political initiatives--and record notes on the dialogue. Importantly, both in-person audience members and those participating via live feed and Twitter will have their comments combined on our large screen, so as to compare and contrast their relative while also unifying their ideas. The moderator will alternate between in-person and virtual participants so as to give equal weight to their voices. Session Agenda The 90-minute session agenda is designed to ensure optimal interactions among panelists, audience members, and online participants from afar. To achieve this end, the agenda will be as follows: Opening remarks by the moderator (3 minutes) An originally-

produced video presentation featuring anti-trafficking activists (10 minutes) Introduction of panelists by the moderator (2 minutes) Presentations by 5 expert panelists (50 minutes) Q + A/comments session with the in-person audience and online virtual participants (20 minutes) Summary of proposed solutions/recommendations by panelists (3 minutes) Closing remarks and comments on ways forward (2 minutes) There will be a dedicated answer and question period, where during this time, participants and panel speakers are free to talk about the content of the session in length. More time will be given to open floor.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Online attendees will be encouraged and able to participate in the discussion. They will have a separate queue and microphone, which will rotate equally with the mics in the room to ensure that online attendees will have equally opportunities to engage in the discussion. The workshop will take comments submitted via phone, chat and social media platforms. The session moderator the online moderator, who will have been IGF trained, will work closely together to make sure that the workshop is open and inclusive. Twitter will be used and the online modrator will pose the twits with question and comments.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #59 Everything you wanted to ask about Hate Speech but didn't

Session	

Thematic Track:
> Trust

Topic(s):
> Freedom of Expression
> Hate Speech
> Human Rights

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 4: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Nadejda Hriptievschi , Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Sejal Parmar, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Alexandra LAFFITTE, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Alexander Schaefer, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format: Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description:

A wide range of policy and practice initiatives have been launched in past years at international and national levels to address the risks hate speech online poses to human rights and societies,. The responses launched by governments, industry and CSO's range from preventive measures (eg. education and awareness raising), protection (eg, content moderation, self-regulation, victim support), and prosecution (eg. reviews of criminal, civil and administrative codes, and mechanisms for their application).

Responses should be mutually reinforcing and uphold the human rights of internet users, as outlined for example in the Council of Europe Guide to Human Rights for Internet Users. The implementation of existing policies has, however, proven challenging. 'Hate speech' means different things in different societies and the cross-border operationalisation of content restriction policies amid the diversity of local contexts remains problematic. This is all the more so, as the right to freedom of expression and opinion must be upheld in all democratic societies. Governments, industry and CSO's in determining their strategies to address hate speech need to balance different considerations. For example importance of judicial oversight of content moderation decision, but also the need to manage fast amount of online content on multitude of platforms. Long term gains of education to address hate speech will not address the need of victims to push back against discrimination and protect their human rights today.

The Council of Europe is hosting this session to gather reflections from participants based on their own experiences with the ongoing initiatives of governments, industry and CSO's. What works? Who must be involved? How can be democratically legitimised oversight over speech be ensured?

These reflections will provide valuable input into the deliberations of a newly established inter-disciplinary Committee of Experts. The "Council of Europe Expert Committee on Combating Hate Speech" is tasked to prepare a draft Committee of Ministers' recommendation on 'a comprehensive approach to addressing hate speech within a human rights framework'.

This 90 minutes break out session will consist of three phases.
1. An introduction to the concept of a comprehensive approach to combating hate speech within a human rights framework by two expert speakers. They will reflect on the opportunities and challenges of such an approach building on 1. Council of Europe standards and case law of the European Court of Human Rights, and 2. Experiences with practical tools and approaches developed by the Council of Europe and its partners (CSO, industry).

2. Break-out groups to reflect on the challenges and opportunities to realise a human rights-based approach towards hate speech within the three main areas of intervention: prevention, protection and prosecution (see under issues). Each breakout group will be facilitated by a content expert. Following a brief introduction into key human rights considerations applicable to their theme, groups will be asked to: identify and review their own experiences and existing practices; reflect on a multi-stakeholder approach identifying roles and responsibilities; reflect on interaction between the three areas of intervention.

3. The closing plenary will collect the feedback from the breakout groups and facilitate closing discussion with the content experts. Participants will also receive information on the work of the Council of Europe Committee of Expert on Combatting hate speech and how they can engage.

The session will be facilitated by the Council of Europe, with support from content experts who will facilitate the break-out sessions.

Issues:

The strength of a comprehensive approach towards hate speech and its possible application is exemplified in General Policy Recommendation No. 15 on combating hate speech of the European Committee against Racism and Intolerance. This calls for a multi-stakeholder approach, where authorities and industry understand and play their part, as outlined for example in CM/Rec(2018)2 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the roles and responsibilities of internet intermediaries.

The break-out groups will be invited to give inputs to three main areas of concern addressed by the Committee of Experts in its deliberations.

a. Preventive measures: Challenges and opportunities of non-regulatory initiatives, in particular awareness-raising, education
Media literacy, general awareness, victim support and use of counter and alternative narratives are just a few of the range of tools that can build the resilience against hate narratives and empower victims and bystanders to act in solidarity with persons and groups targeted. What roles and responsibilities do different stakeholder have to address hate speech that is not illegal, yet undermines trust in the internet and has a chilling effect on expression of targeted groups and public debate in a democratic society in general.

b. Protective measures: challenges and opportunities of content moderation and related (self-) regulatory tools.
Various approaches to the governance of online hate speech have evolved across Europe, and new self-regulatory approaches are adopted by companies. What can we learn from the experiences thus far? What do they tell us about the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders to deliver content moderation within a human rights framework? How can judicial oversight be ensured? Does regulation deliver effective redress for both persons targeted by hate speech and persons who's right to freedom of expression are infringed?

c. Prosecution measures: Challenges and opportunities around implementation of national criminal and administrative legislation covering hate speech in the online environment persist. Where adequate national legislation covering hate speech is in place, national authorities seem to struggle to implement these in the online environment for a range of reasons. Equally, internet platforms seem to struggle to align their global user guidelines with relevant national legislation and questions remain regarding respective roles and responsibilities. How to identify, document and take action on hate speech that violates national administrative, civil and criminal law.

The discussions between different stakeholders at this session provides an opportunity to exchange views on challenges, opportunities and practical experiences gained in the different sectors and stakeholder groups. By identifying and discussing the diversity of concerns, including importantly, of representatives of groups who are targets of hate speech, those concerned about free expression, those providing internet services, those that seek to uphold the law in the online space, a better understanding of the complementarity of approaches and respective roles can emerge.

This multi-stakeholder dialogue helps identify complementarity, gaps and conflicts regarding the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in delivering a comprehensive response to address hate speech.

Policy Question(s):

Policy questions related to Trust, Media and Democracy:
- Have the wide range of policy and practice initiatives launched by Governments, Industry and CSO's in past years at international and national levels been able to address the risks hate speech online poses to societies within a human rights framework?
- How can preventive measures (eg. education and awareness raising), protection (eg, content moderation, self-regulation, victim support), and prosecution (eg. reviews of criminal, civil and administrative codes, and mechanisms for their application) measures become further mutually

reinforcing to uphold human rights of all internet users.
- How can a multi-stakeholder dialogue be strengthened to help identify complementarity, gaps and conflicts regarding the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in delivering a comprehensive response to address hate speech.

Expected Outcomes:

The session will produce a summary report of discussions, which will provide valuable input to the deliberations of the Council of Europe Expert Committee on combatting hate speech.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The multi-stakeholder, multi-faceted approach to addressing hate speech is fully in line with the principles of internet governance processes, in line with the Council of Europe approach as outlined in the organisations successive Internet Governance strategy, as well as CM/Rec(2018)2 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the roles and responsibilities of internet intermediaries for example.
The need for such a comprehensive approach is even more clear in regards to addressing hate speech, as outlined in for example in General Policy Recommendation No. 15 on combatting hate speech of the European Committee against Racism and Intolerance.

Relevance to Theme: Most forms of hate speech and their underlying hate narratives seek to justify and/or promote inequality and discrimination that undermines the opportunity of individuals or groups to fully participate and express themselves, including online. It tends to typically target those in society who already are in a situation of minority or exclusion.

Hate Speech pulls up additional barriers for individuals and groups towards inclusion, and for them to fully enjoy the opportunities provided by the Internet. It can undermine their right to freedom of expression and non-discrimination, it can limit their full and equal participation in a (digital) society or community.

Discussion Facilitation:

The breakout groups will be facilitated by content experts, who will be instructed to provide 2 minute intro and facilitate a genuine exchange of experiences and questions between the break-out group participants.
Participation will be encouraged by reference questions helping to frame breakout group discussions.

The plenary summary will ensure that all participants gain understanding of the findings d from the different breakout group discussions.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

IGF 2020 WS #65 Education Under Surveillance: AI and data protection

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Artificial Intelligence
Data Protection
Surveillance Economy

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Schallier Wouter, Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Velislava Hillman, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Elena Ortiz, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Frederick Questier, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Flávia Lefèvre Guimarães, ,

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

From "Education Under Surveillance: National mapping shows states and institutions exposed to surveillance capitalism" we will encourage debate on how governments and educational institutions can better address data protection and privacy for students and teachers. Artificial Intelligence can be highly beneficial for improving teaching and learning process, but specific regulations for the use of platforms that mine metadata are essential.

Issues:

The Educação Vigiada (Education Under Surveillance) project shows that 65% of public universities and state education offices in Brazil are exposed to "surveillance capitalism". The project calls attention to the lack of transparency and regulation in public-private relations in technological platforms and services, compromising users' rights such as privacy and the protection of personal data

Policy Question(s):

1) Governance dimensions for data-driven technologies
Topics: Human Rights, ethics, and other regulatory or non regulatory models for data governance, data protection, sand boxes, self-regulation, Fairness, Accountability and Transparency (FAT) models.
Example: What is the role of ethics, Human Rights and other regulatory or non regulatory models in data governance, do they need to be addressed jointly or separately?
3) Data-driven emerging technologies
Topics: artificial intelligence, IoT, algorithms, facial recognition, blockchain, automated decision making, machine learning, data for good.
Example: What is the impact of AI and other data-driven technologies in the exercise of rights of most vulnerable groups? How to implement them to further advance their inclusion and avoid further harm?

Expected Outcomes:

This mapping initiative aims to draw attention to the lack of regulation of partnerships established by public education with commercial organizations, which compromise the right to privacy and personal data protection of citizens, particularly children and adolescents. These partnerships do not involve the expenditure of financial resources by the public administration. However, there is a hidden value extracted from the collection of our data and metadata. As universities and school systems suspended classes, in a collective effort to contribute to reduce the transmission of COVID-19, a large number of tech companies and platforms begin offering tools for distance education as a way to maintain educational activities. Many of them provided 'free' services to encourage use of their systems and services.

Relevance to Internet Governance: It is crucial to Internet Governance to deal with data protection, specially related to children and teenagers. AI is prominent resource and it can certainly promote improvements in the teaching and learning processes, but it is essential to protect rights and also to promote people's citizens awareness regarding the evolution of technology. In the case of basic education, the problem is even greater because it involves children and adolescents. Data Protection Laws are emerging or come into force in different countries, which bring a specific article on data protection for this group, so schools and educational systems need to rethink their role in relation to the choices they make, as well as promoting professional development for teachers and teaching students on the importance of this issue. Once public-private partnerships are established and service migrations are made, such as institutional e-mails, it is very difficult for institutions and networks to reverse their dependency on these new systems.

Relevance to Theme: With COVID-19, a large number of tech companies and platforms begin offering tools for distance education as a way to maintain educational activities. Many of them provided 'free' services to encourage use of their systems and services. "Surveillance capitalism," a term used to designate business models based on the extensive extraction of personal data by algorithms and artificial intelligence techniques in order to obtain predictions about user behavior, using this information to offer and sell products and services. There is a lack of regulation of partnerships established by public education with commercial organizations, which compromise the right to privacy and personal data protection of citizens, particularly children and adolescents. These partnerships do not involve the expenditure of financial resources by the public administration. However, there is a hidden value extracted from the collection of our data and metadata.

Discussion Facilitation:

Organizers will presente the session purpose and show to the audience the unprecedented mapping shows how public education institutions in Brazil are exposed to "surveillance capitalism". The idea of the session is to discuss the lack of transparency and regulation in public-private relations in technological platforms and services around the world, compromising users' rights such as privacy and the protection of personal data. Each panelist will make a brief explanation on the topic, according to their specialty (Human Rights, Education, AI, Data Protection etc) and, in sequence, we will open the debate to the online and onside audience. We wil organize our community on-line from Brazil and some partners from Latin America countries to join us during the session and using social networks to spread the discussion. We would like to encourage our audience and panelists to cocreate a recommendation draft or proposal draft focused on orientation for governments, schools, and education systems when they have to choose between alternative tools based in open source and free software or negotiate with owner companies.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #67 trust issues in IPv6 Internet Infrastructure

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
IPv6 based Distributed DNS systems
IPv6 DNS Root Servers
IPv6 infrastructure Trust Issues

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 5: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 6: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 7: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Satya Gupta, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: MOHAMED ELNOUR ABDELHAFEZ FADUL, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 3: Latif Ladid, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Shuai Liu, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 5: Desire KARYABWITE, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description:

The main content of this workshop will focus on trust issues related to IPv6 Infrastructure. This is very important today, given that IPv4 addresses have run out and the uptake of IPv6 on the Internet is on an exponential rise. A simple indicator is as follows: In January 2016, about 9% of google users used IPv6 to access google. In January 2020, the number of google users using IPv6 was almost 30%. This is an exponential increase of almost 21% in 4 years, given that it took almost 16 years to get it to 9%, with the assumption IPv6 rollout started in the year 2000. Given this growth factor, IPv6 will overtake IPv4 traffic by 2024. The Agenda for this workshop will be as follows: 1. Is IPv6 infrastructure more Trusted than IPv4 based Infrastructure? 2. Will creating more IPv6 based Distributed DNS systems and increasing IPv6 DNS Root Servers help the Internet Community and build more Trust in Internet Infrastructure. 3. How can Capacity building and Research play a role in enhancing trust in IPv6 Infrastructure systems The Methodology used will be Breakout Groups style with slight modifications. There will be three segments. First Segment. 15 mins. Chairman will introduce the general topic and then introduce each Moderator and the area the Moderator will cover. Second Segment. 45 mins. Each Moderator will cover the associated topic and discuss this with the members of his/her Interest SubGroup. The moderators together with their subgroups will then formulate their presentation. Third Segment. 30 mins. Each Moderator will present his findings to the entire Workshop members. Questions and Answered will be allowed from the general public, and the moderator and his/her team will have to respond accordingly. The final findings of each group will then be minuted and presented as the final outcome of the Workshop.

Issues:

Issue 1: Does the general Public and Governments consider the new IPv6 Infrastructure to be more transparent and trusted as compared to the current IPv4 Infrastructure (Domain name management Systems and IP Address Management Systems). Issue 2: Will creating more IPv6 based Distributed DNS systems and increasing IPv6 DNS Root Servers help the Internet Community and build more Trust in Internet Infrastructure. Opportunity 1: How Capacity Building can play a role in enhancing trust in IPv6 Infrastructure systems Opportunity 2: To identify areas of Research that can play a role in enhancing trust in IPv6 Infrastructure systems

Policy Question(s):

Subthemes and Topics: 1. Internet (Ipv4 and IPv6) Infrastructure's Global Trust 2. Distributed IPv6 DNS as a trusted Infrastructure 3. Will More IPv6 DNS Root Servers increase the trust level 4. How can Capacity Building help build more trust for IPv6 Internet Infrastructure 5. How can Research help build more trust for IPv6 Internet Infrastructure Policy Questions: This workshop addresses the following policy questions: 1. What policies need to be put in place/added to existing policies to make IPv6 Infrastructure more relevant to Trust? 2. What policies need to be put in place to increase the trust of Distributed IPv6 DNS servers 3. Would increasing the number of IPv6 Root DNS servers increase trust? What policies need to be put in place to manage this? 4. How to encourage these policies to be globally adopted and practiced.

Expected Outcomes:

The expected outcome of this workshop is to request the ITU-MUST Center to manage the following tasks: 1. Create a policy document outlining what needs to be addressed in order to make IPv6 Infrastructure more trusted. 2. Formulate capacity building programs that will address the trust challenges regarding IPv6 based infrastructure. 3. Propose Research Projects that can enhance the trust challenges regarding IPv6 based infrastructure.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This Roundtable will formulate ways (methods) to address the trust issues related to IPv6 Infrastructure These proposed methods can then be further refined and formulated into policies and governance for use by the Internet Governing Bodies and Regulators. The ITU-MUST Center can coordinate to formulate such a policy document for global use. Internet Trust is a key area in Internet Governance today. Almost all organizations and governments are reviewing and formulating policies based on trust. Thus providing accurate and relevant information regarding trust in IPv6 Infrastructure to the IGF participants is important

Relevance to Theme: This proposal submission is related to the (TRUST) theme, as it is already well known that Internet infrastructure systems are now considered a crucial component which affect our daily life. Most of these infrastructure systems have started or are already supporting IPv6. (IPv6 is the Internet protocol that was developed to replace IPv4). To continue to maintain the Trust of the internet, some of the current IPv6 Internet infrastructure systems will need to be restudied, taking into consideration current and future Trust related issues. Research and capacity building projects, as well as policies should be formulated to address these issues.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interaction with Workshop participants will be conducted during the second stage and the third stage. Second Segment. 45 mins. Each Moderator will cover the associated topic and discuss this with the members of his/her Interest SubGroup. The moderators together with their subgroups will then formulate their presentation. Third Segment. 30 mins. Each Moderator will present his findings to the entire Workshop members. Questions and Answered will be allowed from the general public, and the moderator and his/her team will have to respond accordingly. The final findings of each group will then be minuted and presented as the final outcome of the Workshop. We expect participation from the global Internet community. Technical, Regulatory as well as the user community.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Yes, Online video conferencing called CliteHD.com (see www.clitehd.com)

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

IGF 2020 WS #71 Building trust through responsible response to global crises

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Capacity Development
Confidence-Building Measures
Cybersecurity Best Practices

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Kathryn Condello, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Toshiya Jitsuzumi, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Doreen Bogdan-Martin, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: , ,

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

COVID-19 has driven increased global demand by citizens for a secure and reliable Internet. Governments, businesses, and consumers need reliable connectivity with sufficient bandwidth to support pandemic mitigation response plans as well as provide a credible source of information about the virus and foster a sense of community during especially challenging times. The challenges of dynamic and shifting patterns of global internet traffic made it necessary for governments and providers of communications infrastructure, systems, platforms, and devices to work together to address this global threat.

This panel will explore the policy question of the appropriate role of government and the private sector to ensure reliable and secure connectivity for citizens during times of global crises and in so doing create a framework of trust. It will examine how business, government, and civil society found ways to leverage the evolution of large-scale response strategies to ensure the stability, resilience and ongoing security of these networks; how resources such as the ITU Global Network Resiliency Platform

endeavored to assist governments and the private sector in achieving this goal; lessons learned through the COVID-19 event; and best practices for evolving this framework of trust to prepare for other large-scale response events.

Agenda
• Overview of the problems created by the crisis and the role of the Internet
• Stakeholder collaboration on mitigation strategies
• Evolving the Framework of Trust
• Best Practices to inform future crisis response

Issues:

The COVID-19 crisis put into stark relief the importance of developing a new framework that would safeguard user trust in the soundness of the communications network backbone and the reliability of Internet connectivity. Such challenges included: (1) ensuring sufficient bandwidth through each leg of the network; (2) maintaining the security and resiliency of these networks; (3) expanding connectivity to increase availability to meet demand, especially to vulnerable populations; and (4) establishing meaningful global communication channels. The workshop also will consider how ensuring the soundness of communications networks was essential for dissemination of information for the prevention and mitigation of COVID-19 and e-education services.

This represented stakeholder collaboration in action. Business, government, the technical community, multilateral organizations, and others needed to work together amid constantly changing conditions to address these challenges. This collaboration in and of itself was a critical learning experience that can inform and be leveraged for disaster response in the future.

Policy Question(s):

The policy questions we will address fall primarily under the category --Security, stability and resilience of the Internet infrastructure, systems and devices -- addressing the need for best practices to ensure the soundness of connectivity and the communications backbone upon which the functioning of the Internet depends and in so doing, foster user trust.
Policy Question(s):
1) How can best practices at the infrastructural level build user trust in the reliability and stability of Internet service, especially at a time of global crisis?
2) How can business and government work together to ensure sufficient bandwidth through each leg of the communications network; and
(3) How can business and government expand connectivity to meet increasing levels of demand during a global crisis, especially to vulnerable populations.

Expected Outcomes:

This workshop will produce a set of Best Practices for businesses, governments, and civil society to employ in responding to large-scale crises that builds public trust in the stability, resilience, and security of internet and the communications networks upon which it relies.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The continued evolution and use of the Internet hinges on user trust in the infrastructure that enables the online ecosystem to function. This workshop relates to Internet governance by highlighting how multiple stakeholders shared a common view of the importance of ensuring a secure and reliable Internet to support mitigation and recovery from a global crisis and worked together to realize that.

Relevance to Theme: This workshop enables discussion of lessons learned and best practices developed for protecting and fortifying infrastructure and communication networks so that users and nations will trust that the Internet can be leveraged to reliably and securely mitigate a global crisis and be a trusted means to support work from home, distance learning, tele-health and to disseminate

useful and relevant information. It will delve into the appropriate roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders, but especially public-private cooperation in creating a framework for trust.

Discussion Facilitation:

a) The pre-IGF preparatory process will entail reaching out to and confirming the participation of remote discussants, particularly from emerging economies, who the Moderator will invite to offer comments or pose questions via the Remote Moderator following each agenda topic. In addition, the co-organizers will explore with Roundtable participants the potential for establishing remote participation hubs, particularly in emerging economies, delving into technical capabilities and needs that could be addressed by the business community.

For the workshop itself, online participants will have a separate queue managed by the Online Moderator. Questions and comments will be rotated between the online queue and the in-person queue at the microphone. The Moderator will work closely with the Online Moderator during the pre-IGF preparations to establish effective means of communication between them to ensure the timely insertion of a remote question/comment. The Online Moderator will be strongly encouraged to participate in pre-IGF training provided by the IGF Secretariat as well as the preparatory teleconferences, the latter to thoroughly familiarize herself with the workshop substance. The Online Moderator also will be "backed up" by the workshop organizer, so that any unexpected technical problems or communication issues with the Moderator can be addressed expeditiously.

The pre-IGF preparatory process also will entail (1) confirming on-site discussants, who will attend the workshop and be prepared to ask a relevant question as a means of "breaking the ice" and encouraging other audience questions; and (2) reaching out to and confirming the participation of online discussants, particularly from emerging economies, who the Moderator will invite to offer comments or pose questions via the Online Moderator.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #72 Tech for the Planet

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
Clean and Renewable Energy
Emerging Technologies and Environment
Leveraging Artificial Intelligence and Big Data for Environmental Sustainability

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Chris Wilson, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Alexandre Caldas, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 3: Nick Wise, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Reyna Ubeda, Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

What should governments, international organizations and stakeholders be doing so that technological innovation can be harnessed to tackle environmental sustainability? The serious problems facing our environment – such as climate change, biodiversity and water scarcity – are widely known and recognized in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. There are many exciting examples of how technology can help society address these challenges, and there are also ways that the technology sector can reduce its impact on the environment as well as help other sectors of the economy to do the same. This workshop would explore some of these approaches and try to understand actions and policy decisions that could be taken to maximize the ability to leverage technology to help solve the planet's environmental problems.

Proposed Agenda:
• The Potential of Technology Solutions to Environmental Problems
• Case Studies and Examples, e.g. business commitments, solutions deployed in the field by companies and NGOs, and public-private partnerships
• Discussion on a Multistakeholder Approach to Saving the Planet, and the respective roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders

Issues:

• Re-focusing technologies that have enabled and sustained digital transformation to mitigate damage to the environment.
• Using technologies to lead in the reduction of the carbon footprints of business, government, and consumers.

Policy Question(s):

1. How can existing and emerging digital technologies contribute to addressing climate change and how can they foster change in various sectors of the economy (manufacturing, trade, agrifood, etc.)? What initiatives exist and what can be done to improve them?
2. What role can data and AI play in tackling sustainability issues such as climate change, biodiversity, conservation and water scarcity?
3. How could policy-making benefit from the analysis of big data to better understand impacts of policy decisions on sustainability?

Expected Outcomes:

The workshop will provide examples of how business, government, and civil society, either on their own or collaboratively, have developed solutions that address several of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. It will also seek to identify best practice policy approaches or other factors that can enable the broader deployment of these solutions.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In accordance with the Tunis Agenda, this workshop will directly highlight how ICTs can lead the world in achieving certain SDGs, in particular SDG 13, through

information sharing and exploration of public-private partnerships.

Relevance to Theme: This workshop topic will produce a body of substantive information, business use cases, and policy recommendations directly relevant to the environment theme.

Discussion Facilitation:

a) The pre-IGF preparatory process will entail reaching out to and confirming the participation of remote discussants, particularly from emerging economies, who the Moderator will invite to offer comments or pose questions via the Remote Moderator following each agenda topic. In addition, the co-organizers will explore with Roundtable participants the potential for establishing remote participation hubs, particularly in emerging economies, delving into technical capabilities and needs that could be addressed by the business community.

For the workshop itself, online participants will have a separate queue managed by the Online Moderator. Questions and comments will be rotated between the online queue and the in-person queue at the microphone. The Moderator will work closely with the Online Moderator during the pre-IGF preparations to establish effective means of communication between them to ensure the timely insertion of a remote question/comment. The Online Moderator will be strongly encouraged to participate in pre-IGF training provided by the IGF Secretariat as well as the preparatory teleconferences, the latter to thoroughly familiarize herself with the workshop substance. The Online Moderator also will be "backed up" by the workshop organizer, so that any unexpected technical problems or communication issues with the Moderator can be addressed expeditiously.

The pre-IGF preparatory process also will entail (1) confirming on-site discussants, who will attend the workshop and be prepared to ask a relevant question as a means of "breaking the ice" and encouraging other audience questions; and (2) reaching out to and confirming the participation of online discussants, particularly from emerging economies, who the Moderator will invite to offer comments or pose questions via the Online Moderator.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 14: Life below Water
GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #73 DNS over HTTPS (DoH): Human Rights, Markets, and Governance

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):

Competition
Human Rights
Technical Standards

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Caroline Greer, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Joey Salazar, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Konstantinos Komaitis, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Bruna Santos , Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
            Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

A new protocol, DNS over HTTPS (DoH), has emerged as a potentially revolutionary modification to the DNS intended to improve the security and confidentiality of DNS queries. This has resulted in a heated controversy involving Internet service providers (whose DNS would be bypassed by DoH), the browser software and trusted resolver producers (who would have more control over the handling of DNS queries), and governments that use DNS to filter or censor the internet (whose blocking mechanisms would be bypassed). Many users and rights advocates are uncertain about how to approach this controversy.

This panel brings together experts and regional perspectives to discuss and interact with the audience on the broader human rights, market concentration, and governance impacts of DoH development and deployment.

Issues:

Dialogue about implementing DoH has been largely centered on potential impacts on ISPs, network security, and government legal/policy regimes based in the US and UK. Less explored is the transnational context and the role of users and markets in developing countries. For example, the confidentiality of DNS query data and availability of global products and services can be especially important to individuals in countries where an authoritarian government and/or state-controlled ISPs might conduct surveillance or censor web sites and applications. Initial research suggests that users outside of North America and Europe rely less on their ISP's DNS resolvers, supporting claims by proponents of DoH that confidentiality of DNS query data matters. But there are also legitimate concerns about the concentration of data and DNS service in the hands of the big global platforms, and how users discover and select DNS resolvers.

Policy Question(s):

How does the adoption of DoH affect network/user security and privacy, as well as the organization of the markets for browsers and operating systems, ISPs, network security products and services, and public and managed DNS?
Which actors will the adoption of DoH potentially strengthen or weaken?

Are the network security vs data privacy trade-offs under DoH understood and apt? What are the potential impacts on domestic regulatory compliance (e.g., censorship, data logging, privacy) and extraterritorial effects of policies (e.g., freedom of expression, intellectual property protection)?

Expected Outcomes:

Our outcome is to improve human rights advocates' understanding of the true implications of DoH for Internet users, so that they can properly mobilize around the issue. The session will build awareness of how the Internet's technical standards and transnational governance impact markets and influence privacy, freedom of speech and association.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Domain Name System (DNS) is a central component of the Internet, and one of the most important global communication infrastructures of our time. Concerns about network/user security, privacy, and market concentration are critical to the future of the global Internet. They need to be understood and explored. Our proposal touches on fundamental issues in Internet governance, cybersecurity and human rights, while taking into account economic incentives and institutional constraints that result in emergent forms of actor behavior like standards adoption.

Relevance to Theme: DNS data, or query and response messages (generated, e.g., when you click a website link), allow users to engage in the public sphere, find information, and communicate globally. Given these messages are traditionally unencrypted (i.e., cleartext), observing them can reveal what content a user may be interested in. Moreover, DNS messages both in isolation and when combined can be leveraged to identify a user or serve targeted content (e.g., advertisements). The same DNS message data is also monitored extensively by network operators like Internet Service Providers (ISPs), network security services, and enterprises to secure infrastructure, filter malicious content, and protect users.

Discussion Facilitation:

Once it is known that the proposal has been accepted by the MAG, the organizers will begin preparing the participants by holding several online pre-meetings to work out the specific wording of the questions that will be discussed, the order of responses, and the viewpoints that will be expressed. Advance preparation of this kind improves the quality of the interactions. During the workshop the moderator will begin by describing the general situation that has given rise to the debate and framing the issues to be addressed. The next segment of the workshop will be organized around the four Issues/Challenges/Opportunities listed in Section 6. After the roundtable discussion concludes, we will allow 2 or 3 questions from the floor and online on each Issue.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** IGP operates a Twitter account and will highlight observations made by participants.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

IGF 2020 WS #74 Flattening the curve of irresponsible state behaviour online

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cybersecurity Best Practices
Inclusive Governance
Norms

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Farzaneh Badii, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Heather Leson, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 3: Cristine Hoepers, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
             Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

If successful, this workshop proposal will mark the 5th iteration of a multidisciplinary collaboration that started during IGF in 2016. Since then, we have been among the first workshop organizers to bring UN 1st Committee discussions to the IGF (2016). Since then, the establishment of new UNGGE and OEWG, has provided us with a fruitful opportunity to explore different dimensions of the intersections and divides between policymakers and the technical community. Within the IGF community, we have also been closely exploring synergies with the work being done by the BPF Cybersecurity In the years that followed, we have brought policymakers to understand useful elements of diplomacy in CERT/CSIRT operations (2017); we have brought a CERT perspective to "Whois" privacy discussions (2018); we also have measured cybernorm effectiveness in different cyberattack scenarios (2019). For IGF 2020, we propose addressing the question of Internet resiliency during the COVID-19 crisis. To do so, we will focus on (i) how State and non-State sponsored behaviors have put healthcare ICT systems to a test and (ii) what protections are needed to reduce the human cost of cyber-operations. As is now our signature approach, we will bridge technical and policy perspectives to these questions, seeking common ground between network operators, CERT/CSIRT specialists, healthcare professionals/experts, cyberdiplomats and ICT policymakers to identify lessons learned, define best practices and propose solutions moving forward the cybernorms debate. We will do this in a carefully moderated setting, with open and interactive participation from a diverse array of disciplines and stakeholders.

Issues:

The strict health and safety measures put in place around the world to face the COVID-19 pandemic, can bring important lessons about emergency response, also applying to cyberattacks, calling perhaps, for more CERT/CSIRTs specializing in the health sector. During lockdown, Internet infrastructure resilience was stress-tested, in terms of change of users habits, increased Internet traffic and also infrastructures subject to cyberattacks, some affecting the healthcare sector. There is an opportunity to promote a symbiosis between health and technical sectors to find public policy lessons and learn from multi-sectoral collaboration. The biggest challenge we have faced in the last 5 workshops is the difficulty to produce a common understanding which is useful to both, the technical and the policymaking sides of the discussion. This requires translation and interpretation of concepts and mindsets which we will attempt to happen during the workshop.

Policy Question(s):

What are the lessons learned that can apply both, to health and ICT sectors? What inputs are useful for cyber-diplomats to consider in ongoing international discussions on cybersecurity? Are there additional cybernorms needed that can help to save human life and protect healthcare systems? How can we better address the power imbalance and inequalities? Is healthcare considered a critical infrastructure under the UN cyber norms? Is it enough to say that attacks on hospitals and healthcare systems and research facilities are prohibited? What sort of due diligence or cooperation norms might improve resiliency to State and non-State cyber operations against this sector? Has the COVID-19 crisis and corresponding emergency response measures in both, health and ICT sectors, provide an

opportunity to flatten the curve of irresponsible behavior online? How digital divide affect institutional readiness?

Expected Outcomes:

We are particularly interested in producing fresh multidisciplinary perspectives that can inform the development of inputs to processes such as UNGGE and UNOEWG, other cybernorm development processes and discussions within the technical community, where matters of responsible behavior online are being discussed. If the workshop agrees on lessons learned from emergency response during COVID-19 crisis, then these lessons can inform policy or be included in operational plans by technical organizations.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Cybersecurity discussions involving policy measures to increase State and not-state responsible behavior online have an important Internet governance dimension on two fronts: First, the processes of developing norms and best practices. These processes, we argue, need to be inclusive and benefit from a multistakeholder approach in the agreement of outcomes, particularly when discussed in inter-governmental settings. Secondly, there is an Internet governance dimension in the implementation of these norms, as they can affect, purposefully or inadvertently, the way Internet networks operate.

Relevance to Theme: Multidisciplinary approaches to emergency humanitarian response and norm development are the right conduit for maintaining and strengthening trust between the policy and the technical communities. Also, solutions emanated with this approach, are more inclusive and better informed, so again, they should translate to improvements in security and resiliency of networks.

Discussion Facilitation:

The format of our workshops traditionally consists of a core group that have had previous discussions on the matter at hand. During the workshop, they share their "practiced" views with others and open the discussion to all participants around the table. Moderators guide the core group to catalyze discussions with participants in a fast-paced interactive manner. Moderators, together with the core group, synthesize views at the end and extract agreements and lessons learned.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We have successfully brought remote speakers and participants to our workshops.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #75 AI solution and governance for global public emergencies

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Artificial Intelligence
Emergency Procedures For Data Access

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Chuang Liu, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: KE GONG, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 3: Ricardo Israel Robles Pelayo, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Horst Kremers, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Daisy Selematsela, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, it brings global attention to public health emergencies and solutions. AI System that is easy to deploy with little effort, and has been shown to be practically very helpful in the front-line screening and diagnosis measures for COVID-19. For example, the CT+AI Screening, which used together with polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test, and form a more sensitive and complete examination procedure. Furthermore, the data based on CT + AI are objective and unified, which are conducive to the formation of a rapid direct reporting system. Therefore, it has become an important decision-making basis for current epidemic monitoring and control. However, new issues have also emerged: the inadequacy of Infrastructure and platform, the threats to governance and supervise, the challenges to principle and privacy, etc.

AI is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems. These processes include learning, reasoning, and self-correction. Today we are faced not just with the record pace with Artificial Intelligence (AI) emerge, but also with the exponentially growing demand for accessibility by people in emergencies. Relying on doctors and nurses alone to manually identifying and providing timely treatment is impractical at the moment as we simply don't have that many of medical professionals. Stephen Hawking famously said: "Success in creating effective AI, could be the biggest event in the history of our civilization. Or the worst."
Thus, this is very right time to discuss the issues of AI applications in global public emergencies. This workshop will consider the potential of AI to create solutions for these public accidents and explore the challenges and mapping some good governance models of AI.

Issues:

The outbreak of COVID-19 is becoming a serious global concern. How to effectively control the pandemic is an emerging question to all nations in this planet. The rapid growth of the cases is beyond the capability of doctors and hospitals could deal with. The lack of experiences, immature measures, untrusted information, poor timeliness and risks, require more efficient and intelligent solutions to carry out when facing these kinds of accidents.

The new technologies, such as AI and Big Data, provide innovations and opportunities in epidemic preparedness and epidemic response. AI system is a practical tool to quickly mimic professional

decisions in many areas, and played a key role in COVID-19 treatment. However, new problems have also been created. For example, the inadequacy of Infrastructure and platform, the threats to governance and supervise, the challenges to principle and privacy, etc. This workshop will explore the potential of AI to create solutions for global public emergencies and build some good governance models of AI.

Policy Question(s):

Ethical, political, legal and regulatory dimensions for AI governance:

Whether the technological capacity and infrastructure gap in AI increase the digital divide between developed and developing countries?
What societal and economic benefits are enabled by the trustworthy use of AI in global public emergencies?
How should these benefits be weighed against the need to protect fundamental rights?

Expected Outcomes:

1. Present key issues on AI governance for global public emergencies.
2. Reach common understanding on the ways in which AI can be put to work to maximize their benefits, especially in improving connectivity and accessibility of marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities, with learning difficulties or the elderly.
3. Define a follow-up action plan and come out an AI governance principles and guidelines.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Although AI is a promising technology domain with numerous emerging applications, it also has very strong developmental implications. Its correct and neutral operation is crucial to the security, stability and resilience of the Internet. It absolutely needs serious consensus among stakeholders on the governance model. From a procedural standpoint, the collaborative dialogue among those stakeholder groups around the topic in question can yield better results if it follows some widely recognized principles that can ensure open, transparent and accountable, inclusive and equitable activities.

With that spirit in mind, as the IGF is the main focal point for Internet governance discussion worldwide, this workshop intends to discuss AI solution for global public emergencies through the substantial examples at the global forum in order to build some good governance models of AI.

Relevance to Theme: The workshop is directly related to the theme and subtheme of IGF 2020, respectively. It is highly relevant as the AI is seriously impacting the Information Society, especially when a public emergency breaks out.

Discussion Facilitation:

All experts and audience will make comments and raise questions in regards to the speeches presented, guided by the moderator.

Online participation will be led by a facilitated dialogue. There will be a live broadcast on the meeting and online attendees will get involved in the workshop during the whole session. Besides, online attendees will have a separate queue and microphone which rotate equally with the mics in the room and is entitled to raise questions after each presentation of the speaker and engage during the panel discussion. Trained online moderator with previous experience will direct the online participation.

Audio-visual material:
Organizers will explore the use of visuals (i.e. videos, PowerPoint slides, images, infographics) not just for the ice-breaker, but also throughout the workshop to animate the session and aid those whose native language may not be English.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

IGF 2020 WS #76 Lessons Learned – best practice examples of digital tools us

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Connecting the Unconnected
Design for Inclusion
Infrastructure

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Ashim Rai, Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Steffen Hess, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Su Kahumbu-Stephanou , Civil Society, African Group

Format:

Other - 90 Min
Format description: Fishbowl: Speakers introduce best-practice examples from different countries (5-10 minutes each); Participants are invited to join in and shortly give feedback, outline their own experiences, and discuss the opportunities and possibilities for an approach to work in a different geographical, cultural, administrative, and social context.

Arrangement of chairs is a round table in an U-shape.

Description:

How can digitalisation in rural areas be shaped fairly and with bearing in mind to include everybody and leave no one behind? How can digital offers take up the unique characteristics of rural areas? How can the challenges and chances of the digital world be utilised to connect communities and enable inclusion?
The workshop aims to collectively introduce best-practice examples of digitally connecting rural areas in different parts of the world and discuss if and how a tool or a method that works well in one country may also be implemented in other countries. The examples will come from different sectors, such as Agriculture/Farming (icow, Kenya), Social connectivity (Digitale Dörfer, Germany), Internet access and connectivity (https://bluetown.com/)
Three to Five speakers are invited to shortly introduce their approach before the floor is opened to participants to voice their opinions, bring in their own examples, and discuss the possibilities of

transfers. Participants are highly encouraged to introduce examples from the above named sectors or additionally projects concerning E-Health, Mobility, Access to cultural content, Education, Online Banking, Environmental Issues etc.

Questions for the speakers and for each participant to consider before attending the session:

• Short Introduction of the sector the project is working in, time frame, successes etc.
• Conditions in the country and area the project is implemented
• Terms of failure and success
• Ideas if and how a transfer is possible and which conditions need/should be given.

Proposed Format: Fishbowl: Speakers introduce best-practice examples from different countries (5-10 minutes each); Participants are invited to join in and shortly give feedback, outline their own experiences, and discuss the opportunities and possibilities for an approach to work in a different geographical, cultural, administrative, and social context.

Issues:

Following issues will be addressed:

1. Using capacity building for inclusion
2. Using technology for inclusion
3. Ensuring social inclusion

Policy Question(s):

1. Using capacity building for inclusion
Topics: Digital skills, digital literacy, infrastructure
Example: How do we ensure that Internet governance processes are truly inclusive? What needs to be done to enhance the capacity of different actors (and especially those in developing and least-developed countries) to actively contribute to such processes and whose responsibility is it?

2. Using technology for inclusion
Topics: Design for inclusion, Connecting the Unconnected, Local Content Development
How do we manage the social inclusion within the community affected with technology, as the ICT could bring the change in their social relation?

3. Ensuring social inclusion
Topics: social incluson, digital divide, meaningful connectivity
How do we manage ICT implementation ensuring social inclusion and preventing disruptions in the life of communities that may harm their social convenience, or increase previously existent inequality gaps?

Expected Outcomes:

Our aim is to identify best practices that will work in a number of similar circumstances, be it socially, culturally, or geographically. Ideally, the session will feed into a continued international exchange and the establishment of a network. A short (online) publication introducing best-practice examples may be considered.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In order to successfully develop rural areas and ensure the best possible living and working conditions for everyone, governments must work with the private sector as well as the civil sector. Pilot projects, funded by governments, are often the way towards generating lager schemes and finding solutions that will shape the future.

Relevance to Theme: While urbanisation is still an ongoing process and the majority of the world's population lives in cities or large communities, the opportunities rural living affords are numerous, especially in regard to climate change, global pandemics (such as Covid-19), etc. Nevertheless, rural areas are often left behind in the grand schemes of governmental digitisation. In many countries,

people have become resourceful in bridging the gap between cities and the countryside in order to ensure digital inclusion.

Discussion Facilitation:

- ask potential participants to think about a number of questions and issues beforehand
- using digital tools to enable participation (menti etc.)
- online + onsite moderators help with coordinating the contributions by participants

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #81 Overcoming the US-China digital Cold War

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cybersecurity Awareness
Digital Sovereignty
Tech Nationalism

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Kulesza Joanna, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Gagliardone Iginio, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Jyoti Panday , Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Feng Guo, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

In 2019 and 2020, economic and political conflict between the US and China intensified. It is now apparent that the tensions between the US and China in the digital economy are not just about trade or even cybersecurity. They are part of a global power competition. The US fears it is losing its dominant position in the digital economy and that this will undermine its strategic and military dominance over the long term. The US, and Europe also to some extent, have linked this conflict to Internet governance,

seeing China's rise as a threat to core IG values such as openness, free expression, and multistakeholder governance. This proposal calls for a moderated debate and discussion that brings together policy analysts from the US, China, India, Europe and Africa. They will offer different, and sometimes clashing, perspectives on the meaning and significance of the growing cleavage between the Chinese and US digital economies. This proposal seeks to find a peaceful and mutually beneficial way out of the US-China conflict. It is proposed by people who believe that the opening of the Chinese and American digital economies to each other will benefit both sides. To succeed, however, both sides have to make concessions. What will those concessions be?

The debate will be moderated by Dr. Milton Mueller of the Internet Governance Project at the Georgia Institute of Technology. Dr. Mueller is the author of 3 books on Internet governance and one on China in the Information Age. The debate will include the following speakers from different world regions:
- Eastern Europe: Joanna Kulesza, University of Lodz, Poland
- Africa Iginio Gagliardone, WITS University, South Africa
- North America: Robert Strayer, Deputy Assistant for Cyber and International Communication and Information Policy, US State Department, USA
- South Asia: Jyoti Panday, IGP, India
China: Guo Feng, Ministry of Information Industry and Technology (MIIT), PRC
Hong Kong: Charles Mok, ICT sector Legislative Councillor, Hong Kong SAR, China

Issues:

Discussion will be organized around these 4 Issues/Challenges/Opportunities:
1. Is the rise of China's digital economy a threat to the values and standards of the open, global Internet or is it an improvement? Does the conflict between the US and China threaten to create separate techno-economic infrastructures?
2. What impact does the US-China conflict have on the rest of the world? How does it affect Africa, which is often portrayed as a region where China is gaining influence, or India, which has a history of conflict and cooperation with both countries?
3. Hong Kong is a place where Chinese sovereignty co-exists with a relatively open economy and free and open internet. Does HK's recent resistance to Chinese rule indicate that global integration of China and liberal democracies is impossible?
4. Are North American and European countries prepared to open their digital economies to Chinese telecommunication manufacturers and information service providers? Is China prepared to open to North American and European providers?

Policy Question(s):

How should Internet governance respond to the intensifying conflict between the US and China?
Does the conflict between the US and China threaten to create separate techno-economic infrastructures? Will standards bodies split, will compatibility issues arise?
Do cybersecurity concerns really justify economic sanctions, trade barriers and the blocking of information?
What forms of peaceful co-existence are possible between the US and Chinese Internets? Between the European and Chinese Internets?

Expected Outcomes:

1) The immediate outcome of this workshop is to bring together networks of policy makers and policy analysts who are polarized and not talking to each other. Digital policy circles in the US have converged on an anti-China position, and there are no influential figures willing to engage with Chinese intellectuals and policy makers. There is a problem on the other side, as well: because China is a one-party state and its bureaucracy has no legal autonomy, the exchange of ideas and policy influence among its citizens is far more restricted. So we need to deepen and expand East-West dialogue on these matters. This panel brings the two sides together in a public, visible event. That in itself is an important step forward.

2) Another outcome is to introduce new ideas into the policy dialogue, ideas about cooperation rather than conflict. We expect the workshop to help make the world dialogue about the US-China conflict more balanced, well-informed, and productive.

3) A more long term goal of this panel is to alter the course of the US-China conflict in ways that will preserve a global and open internet. and avoid the kind of polarization that can split the world into two camps.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Because the markets of the US and China support the largest Internet industries, they have the strongest influence on the Internet governance policies and institutions in the world. In the US-China conflict, both sides are using the digital economy as their hostage. Telecommunication equipment, telecommunication services and information services are the main battleground upon which the conflict is fought. The US and China are unable to reach agreement about how their internets will become integrated with each other. Both sides do not trust each other's private ICT companies to participate in their markets. This division is costing the world billions in lost efficiency and information. This problem cannot be solved if it is seen as a military problem, a trade problem, or even a cybersecurity problem. It is really an Internet governance problem, in that it involves two world powers in the internet economy trying to find some way to cooperate on the integration of their Internet/ICT sectors.

Relevance to Theme: TRUST is the thematic track, and this workshop engages with several key aspects of "trust" in Internet governance. It deals with the very high-level mistrust between two nation-states over a potential power conflict. It shows how those macro-level trust issues translate into policies that profoundly affect internet governance, such as the US blocking Huawei from its markets, or China blocking US cloud companies and American social media platforms and information sources from its markets. It is directly relevant to the impact of digital sovereignty and Internet fragmentation on trust, as well as to cybersecurity standards, policies and norms.

Discussion Facilitation:

Once it is known that the proposal has been accepted by the MAG, the organizers will begin preparing the speakers by holding several online pre-meetings to work out the specific wording of the questions that will be debated, the order in which speakers respond, and the viewpoints that will be expressed. Advance preparation of this kind improves the quality of the interactions.

During the workshop the moderator will begin by describing the general situation that has given rise to the debate and framing the issues to be addressed. The next segment of the workshop will be organized around the four Issues/Challenges/Opportunities listed in Section 6. For each Issue, governmental representatives from China and the US will be given 5 minutes to state their views. Reactions to these views from the standpoint of Africa, Europe, Hong Kong and India will then be heard. After the speakers are finished, we will allow 2 or 3 questions from the floor and online on each Issue. In the final 10 minutes, there will be an attempt to identify any areas of agreement on the most constructive next steps.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We will use Twitter to promote awareness of the session and real-time tweeting to encourage global commentary on the session as it happens

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #91 Technology and innovation on behalf of the abused children.

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Artificial Intelligence
Child Online Safety
CSAM

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Martyna Różycka, Intergovernmental Organization, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Denton Howard, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Anderson de Rezende Rocha, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

The scale of CSAM (Child Sexual Abuse Materials) around the world is still tremendous despite joint efforts of the Police forces, internet hotlines and industry. 155,240 Child Sexual Abuse Materials related reports were exchanged between INHOPE members in 2018. This is an increase of almost 80% on 2017. 89% of reports are related to children 3-13 years old and 2% of the victims are less than 3 years old. The Internet is unfortunately constantly developing the ways of sharing, accessing and producing child sexual abuse imagery. Access to the Internet gives perpetrators new opportunities for abusing children – child grooming and self-generated content are trends increasing in last years. Behind every image there is a real child being abused, possibly in this very moment. There is a need of swift action, from deleting the content to victim and predator identification. This is a global problem requiring global and innovative solutions, taking into consideration different law regulations and crucial role of time of investigations concerning new materials. The issue is undoubtfully very important but research opportunity in this field is very limited, mainly because of organisational problems with human participation, due to the harmful nature of the content for the observer and possible secondary victimisation for abused minors. Eradication of CSAM from the Internet requires emerging technologies facilitating the process of gathering data from the internet and automated verification of the content. The industry has already presented some useful solutions but the constant development is essential, as well as working collaboration with other parties – internet hotlines, police and state representatives. Security solutions should be made available not only for huge platforms but also for small companies and developing countries because it is the only effective way to protect all the Network.
The workshop is aimed to present an overview of current status of selected research projects concerning the use of the newest technologies like artificial intelligence in the field of fighting CSAM on the Internet and building cooperation among different stakeholders. The workshop also provides an opportunity to discuss limitations, chances and necessary policy development in the aspect of academia, industry and NGO shared responsibility for eradication of CSAM from the Internet.

Issues:

The workshop will address inter alia listed questions:
• Benefits of using AI/other presented technologies in detecting CSAM or inappropriate behaviours of

online predators
• Challenges for automated detection (for example real time communication, instant upload, victim identification)
• Limitations for using AI/other presented technologies in detecting CSAM
• Privacy of victims
• Main beneficiaries of the presented projects
• Cooperation ideas, role of INHOPE, expectations of/for industry
• Funding and state/political involvement

Policy Question(s):

Political questions
What are the responsibilities of the different stakeholders, in particular platforms and government agencies, around content governance?
What are the benefits and limitations for different stakeholders on using technology to protect children online?
What are the risks in using AI for detection and categorisation of child sexual abuse materials?

Expected Outcomes:

The major expected outcome of the workshop is to raise awareness about the use of technologies in the field of fighting CSAM on the Internet. It will also be a platform for international, multi-stakeholder partnership building, possibly in the form of a working group for establishing collaboration between stakeholders, policy, organisational and privacy requirements for usage of AI and other emerging technologies for mentioned purposes.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Protection of children being victims of real abuse and then secondary trauma connected with online presentation of their exploitation on the Internet is a shared responsibility for governments, private sector and civil society. It is crucial that governments establish supportive, unlimited by borders policy environment for fighting CSAM and provide financial support for development of innovative technological solutions. The industry should be aware of the problem and at least provide a mechanism for reporting illegal content on their servers or try to build automated systems to cooperate effectively with the LEA and relevant NGOs like internet hotlines. The proposed workshop aimes at presenting broad perspective on the issue, giving opportunity to consider necessary policy adjustments, proposing new best practices or even giving inspiration for creation of international research programmes.

Relevance to Theme: The issue of CSAM on the Internet is a very delicate matter, which requires taking into consideration multiple aspects concerning privacy, protection of victims and users to ensure swift and effective actions against perpetrators who groom or send inappropriate information to children and individuals sharing the content on the Internet. The cooperation among different types of stakeholders representing industry, LEA, NGO and academia should be built on trust and common understanding of goals, limitations and needs of every involved party.
Significantly increase the access to information and communication technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.
Violence against children, including sexual violence is a problem affecting every region and society. Noticing abuse and identifying crime scene is crucial for bringing quick help to the victim. But with a huge scale of new images and videos, it is impossible for human internet moderators due to their limited capacity.

Discussion Facilitation:

This session will involve a 10-minute introductory presentation outlying the main issues, followed by brief presentations of ongoing projects (50 min) and discussion panel (30 min), including attendees' participation. Questions from the audience will be fielded by the on-site moderator and rapporteur. There will also be an online participation app in place to ensure the most popular questions are

answered during the workshop.
Workshop is easily adaptable to full online format.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #92 Setting Children's Rights in the Internet Governance Agenda

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Child Online Safety
Freedom of Expression
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Sonia Livingstone, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Guilherme Canela Godoi , Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: AMANDA THIRD, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Maria Alejandra Trossero, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 5: Patricio Cabello, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

OBJECTIVES
The roundtable "Setting Children's Rights in the Internet Governance Agenda: balancing risks and opportunities" will share recent knowledge on young people's online practices around the world and design strategies to address children's rights in the digital age. Although one third of all Internet users globally are under 18 (Unicef, 2019), most regulatory instruments for promoting human rights and data protection do not present specific recommendations aimed at this age group. Besides that, there is still no consensus on how to balance protection from online risks without restricting the opportunities made available by digital inclusion, such as access to information and freedom of expression.

The panel will mobilize the most updated evidence on how children use the Internet and the impacts of those practices on specific rights presented by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) – such as access to information, freedom of expression and other civil rights, privacy and protection from harm. The presentations count on the expertise of consolidated multistakeholder research networks in the field (Global Kids Online, EU Kids Online, Latin American Kids Online, UNESCO Internet Universality Indicators and children's consultation to inform the UNCRC), that have conducted representative research with children and parents in around 40 countries.

METHODOLOGY AND FACILITATION STRATEGY
Each speaker will be previously briefed to prepare a short presentation based on the policy questions, and bringing a regional and sectoral perspective. Second, speakers and the audience will be invited to interact to design specific recommendations for affecting national policies on children's rights. Children and young people will also be encouraged to participate at this point. Finally, an action plan among the different networks will be formulated and disseminated by the stakeholders engaged in the panel. Other members of the networks dedicated to research on online children and to advocating for online children´s protection and promotion, like Global Kids Online and Latin America Kids Online, will participate remotely in the panel discussions.

SPEAKERS
•Sonia Livingstone (LSE, UK)
•Guilherme Canela (UNESCO)
•Alejandra Trossero (UNICEF)
•Patricio Cabello (Universidad de Chile, Chile)
•Amanda Third (Western Sydney University, Australia)
•Representative from a private sector online platform (TBC)
Moderation: Fabio Senne (Cetic.br/NIC.br, Brazil)

Issues:

There is considerable debate about when or how children's rights, as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, may be realized or infringed in the digital age (Unicef, 2019). Recent evidence on children's engagement with the online environment shows that the more children use the Internet, the more skills they develop and the more activities they can undertake. Simultaneously, the better digital literacy and safety skills children have, the more they engage in riskier online activities (Livingstone, 2020).

The balance between opportunities and risks is among the main challenges for policymaking and regulation in this field, especially considering that the scenario is even more nuanced due to the emergence of new technological applications based on the use of personal data and artificial intelligence. This happens not just because of the different priorities among stakeholders, but also due to disparities of social and cultural contexts between regions and countries. The roundtable is intended to address these issues by framing children's rights as principles for decision-making among stakeholders, including the participation of children as an active voice on this debate.

Another relevant opportunity highlighted by this discussion is the inclusion of sound evidence from research and children consultations to support the implementation of policies to protect children's rights globally and at the national level. Continued data collection about children's online experiences on a wider scale is imperative to make governments, parents, teachers, and everyone else concerned with children's well-being in a better position to respond to upcoming challenges (Unicef, 2019).

Policy Question(s):

The main policy question at the roundtable will be how to balance risks and opportunities online for children taking into consideration different sociocultural contexts. Among the specific topics to be discussed are:

-How can children's rights to participation, access to information, and freedom of speech be preserved and balanced with their right to be protected from violence, hate speech, exploitation and sexual abuse in the online environment?

-How different stakeholders, including children themselves, perceive the balance between risks and opportunities? How can the gender perspective be integrated into the children´s rights perspective for such matters?

-How can the evidence available on children's practices online support decision-makers implementing policies that balance risks and opportunities?

-How can children´s resilience and participation be increased by means of capacity building, media literacy, support and guidance in the digital environment?

-How can children's rights be embedded in the activities and policies of international Internet governance institutions?

-What multi-stakeholder collaboration arrangements have been put in place in the regions represented in the panel, and with what outcomes?

Expected Outcomes:

The main outcome of the panel is to design specific recommendations for including children in the core of national children's protection public policies and strategies developed by the private sector. It is expected to raise awareness on the need for sound evidence to support policies in the field, and strengthen already existing research networks. Another outcome is the implementation of policies based on the data available, which is one of the results expected by the UNESCO Internet Universality Indicators and the Kids Online networks. Despite focusing on issues related to Trust, the panel agenda is also connected to other thematic tracks, such as "Inclusion" and "Data".

Relevance to Internet Governance: Since children constitute a population with very specific developmental characteristics, vulnerabilities and rights, this proposal aims to bring children´s rights to a focus within the Internet Governance agenda. By bringing together researchers, policymakers and the children´s voice to the table, the proposed roundtable is rooted in a multi-stakeholder perspective, with the added value of organizing the discussion on an evidence-based approach, including the children's own voice. By stimulating the discussion about challenges and recommendations for a safer digital inclusion, the proposed roundtable is also relevant to Internet Governance by pointing out feasible courses of action.

Relevance to Theme: Child online safety is among the main issues addressed by the thematic track devoted to "Trust". The proposed roundtable will discuss not just specific policies and regulations aimed at creating a safer Internet environment for children – which includes protection from online risks and harms –, but also how digital skills can improve children's resilience and empowerment to cope with those risks. By discussing how children's rights can be guaranteed in a digital age, the roundtable will inform how to promote trust in the digital environments and how future Internet users can be part of the change.

The proposal is also integrated with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Guaranteeing opportunities for digital inclusion and lifelong learning, as expressed by SDG 4, cannot be achieved without gender equity and without meeting the gender-specific challenges faced by child Internet users; thus the direct relation of the proposed panel with SDGs 4 and 5. Moreover, keeping children safe and healthy, as expressed in SDG 3, is among the most important goals for children in the SDGs, and it entails considering threats and opportunities posed by the online environment. Finally, ending violence against children by 2030 includes ending sexual abuse, harassment and hate speech both offline and online, something that is, in turn, key to achieving peaceful and inclusive societies, as expressed by SDG 16.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interaction will be encouraged: a) Between speakers invited. Speakers will be encouraged to ask each other at least one question, in addition to answering the moderator´s and audience´s questions. b) Between speakers and the audience. The audience will be able to intervene after each round of discussion. Questions will be made in real time. Members of the audience (including children and young people), who prefer to do so, will be able to send the moderator written questions as well. c) From remote participants. Questions and comments from the online participation official platform and other social media (Twitter) will be compiled by a designated team member, and read right after every round of questions from the onsite audience.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** A moderator will be organizing the remote participation in the online tool and will be answering questions, commenting with the participants, and he will bring some of the comments or questions to the panelists and present audience.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #93 Smart City and Digital Transformation

Session	

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Digital Cooperation
Digital Transformation
Infrastructure

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 5: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Yamin Xu, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Cédric Wachholz, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 3: Meng Liu, Intergovernmental Organization, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Baocun Guo, Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 5: Huihui Chen, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 6: Jovan Kurbalija, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

With the rapid evolution of IoT, AI, cloud computing, big data and other new technologies, human civilization is moving from industrial civilization to digital civilization. Digital development is an important transformation of human society. City is a huge and complex system created by human beings, composed of human beings and governed by human beings. The digital transformation of city with smart city construction as the core is an important part of the process of digital development transformation. It has become the focus of governments, international organizations and other stakeholders to build smart cities to deal with a series of sustainable development problems such as population, resources, environment and so on in urban development, as well as to develop corresponding governance innovation. This workshop will focus on the challenges faced in the building of smart city, and invite all stakeholders to put forward their own opinions on the governance innovation of smart city, to provide beneficial practice and intellectual contribution for the digital transformation.

Moderator：
Prof. Dr. Xiaodong Lee, Founder and CEO, Fuxi Institution
Panelist:
1. Yamin Xu, Director of IoT, Robot and Smart City Platform of World Economic Forum (WEF)
2. Cedric Wachholz, Chief of Digital Innovation and Transformation, Communication and Information Sector of UNESCO
3. Meng Liu, Head, Asia Pacific, United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)
4. Baocun Guo, Member of the Committee of Chinese Party of Communist（CPC）of Heze Government, Secretary of the Party Working Committee of Heze high tech Industrial Development Zone
5. Jovan Kurbalija，the Executive Director of DiploFoundation and Head of the Geneva Internet Platform (GIP)
6. Huihui Chen, Director of Data Security (security expert) of Tencent

Agenda:
1. Opening(5m): The moderator will open the session by welcoming participants, framing the topic, briefly introducing panelists and mentioning their commitment in the discussion.
2. Keynote speaking(20m): Each speaker will be given between 5-6 minutes to share their respective insights on their practices about smart city building in local context. (Presentation is allowed but not encouraged due to time limited).
3. Open discusstion(20m): After presentation, the moderator will engage the panelists in a lively conversation to get their perspectives on the questions.
4. Keynote speaking(20m）: Each speaker will be given between 5-6 minutes to share their respective insights on their thought and practice in digital governance of smart city. (Presentation is allowed but not encouraged due to time limited).
5. Open discusstion(20m): After presentation, the moderator will engage the panelists in a lively conversation to get their perspectives on the questions.
6. Conclusion(5m): With 5 minutes left, the moderator will share the top takeaways from the discussion and bring the session to a close.

Issues:

The challenges in the building of smart city for the medium cities and the bigger problem is how the undeveloped region conduct the digital transformation, for the local governments, businesses and individuals. We intend to address the digital inclusion during the building of smart city and discuss the acceptable governance model to integrate all the stakeholders into the digital live and future.

Policy Question(s):

Within the evolving Digital Economy and digital transformation, for building smart city, how can we get the most contribution from the different actors of the Internet Ecosystem, particularly strong players, in

order to tackle Internet Affordability without closing opportunity for different business models and preserving Internet openness?

Expected Outcomes:

We are drafting a digital development initiative, which calls all the stakeholders around the world to engage in the global development. We are planing to public the text in this IGF, and this workshop will be the discussion platform in time.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Smart city is built in IoT, big data, cloud computing, AI and so on, which becoming the typical issues of Internet governance, with Internet as their basic technology. And the construction of smart city is one key part of digital transformation, which should be the boarder perspective of Internet governance but keep its core value of the common good of human kind inside.

Relevance to Theme: The ambition of digital transformation should be the wellbeing for everyone and society, which needs the inclusion, namely Digital Inclusion. The digital transformation happens in the infrastructure first. The smart city could be one the infrastructure. So we are concerning the inclusion in the digital infrastructure building in the digital transformation development process.

Discussion Facilitation:

We have practice sharing and the designed questions after each sharing. We are the question driven workshop. We offer the phenomenon, we arise the question and we invite the participants to answer. We will open the floor for the audience.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

IGF 2020 WS #94 Personal Data Protection in Internet Healthcare Service

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Data Protection
Personal Data Control
Privacy

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Cade Zvavanjanja, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 2: Robert Mathews, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Dušan Caf, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Jing MA, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:

Other - 90 Min
Format description: Best practice sharing + multi-stakeholder discussion from multiple perspectives, with classroom seat setting.

Description:

As Internet healthcare industry gradually develops towards market-oriented scale and refined trend, healthcare data breaks the isolation status in traditional healthcare industry, and its scope and extent of use continue to expand and deepen. However, it also accompanies with the risk of the personal data leakage. Internet healthcare platform/service refers to the websites and mobile applications providing online medical-related services based on Internet technology, such as consultation, registration, medicine, physical examination, healthcare, disease management and medical academic. However, some patients' personal data was under the risk of leakage or directly exposed due to the imperfectly construction of Internet healthcare platforms/services. This workshop will invite multi-stakeholder representatives to discuss how to enhance the protection of personal data in the Internet healthcare service from different angles on legislation, technology, governance, platform self-discipline and so on, and to give corresponding policy suggestions and share best practices.

Issues:

In the reality, some Internet healthcare platforms are imperfectly constructed and there are many flaws in operation, such as the lack or imperfection of privacy agreements or privacy clauses, the mandatory use of privacy data, and the lack of restrictions on the sharing and transfer of privacy data. Therefore, it is necessary to optimize the services and environment of the Internet healthcare industry and enhance personal data protection through multi-approaches, such as putting forward legislation, strengthening technological innovation, advocating platform/industry self-discipline, and raising user's awareness/education.

Policy Question(s):

What are/should be the rights and responsibilities for individuals in determining the use of their personal data, and what right do individuals have to determine their own digital identity? What kinds of action or responsibilities Internet healthcare service providers could take to perfect/perform its user data protection policy? How about government, user protection organization's roles? What kind of data could be access to and by whom, with patient's consent or relevant policy permission?

Expected Outcomes:

Through multi-stakeholder' discussion and best practices share, it is expected that personal healthcare data protection policy and implementation advice could be provided and to achieve the related goals of SDGs.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Healthcare data breaks the isolation status in traditional healthcare industry, and its scope and extent of use continue to expand and deepen. How to enhance personal data protection in Internet healthcare service needs joint efforts by multi-stakeholders from perspective of legislation, technology, governance, platform self-discipline and so on.

Relevance to Theme: In the cyberspace, private information on the Internet healthcare platform constantly derived. While the doctors require the health information in need to provide personalized healthcare services to patients, the users can also obtain relevant information by browsing others' diagnosis and treatment experience. Therefore, the privacy on the Internet healthcare platform includes but not limited to the personal healthcare information of users that identifies specific

individuals in real life, the shared healthcare information and the data mining information of commercial value. For patients, personal healthcare data belongs to sensitive information, requiring strict privacy and security needs in storage, usage and sharing.

Discussion Facilitation:

40 mins allocated to the speakers, and the rest of time for onsite/remote interaction

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** 1. Post news on our official website and SNS platform before the meeting; 2. Share the workshop info at the IGF booth, if the booth application be finally approved; 3. Invite our partners who also be at the IGF.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

IGF 2020 WS #97 Fact-Checking: A Realm for Multi-stakeholder model?

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Fake News
Information and disinformation
Misinformation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 5: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Charles Mok, Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Alice Echtermann, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Obed Sindy, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: BIRARDA CARINA, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 5: Pratik Govindrao Ghumade, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

Description of the content:

Introduction
The workshop relates the rising amount of false information spread online to a decline of internet users' trust in the network and explores fact-checking mechanisms used by various stakeholders in order to minimise the spread of misinformation. Hence, it aims to raise a discussion about the responsibilities held and issues encountered by different stakeholders in the current fact-checking environment. It proposes and brings to the discussion the development of a global benchmark of best practices for fact-checking.

Round Table Discussion One
The moderator(s) will then invite speakers from different stakeholder groups to share their views on the significance of misinformation and the importance of fact-checking in addressing misinformation. The guest speakers are encouraged to use recent examples to illustrate the different stakeholders at work in addressing misinformation. Illustration of misinformation in relation to COVID-19 is encouraged as it is relevant and relatable to all members of the public and private sector. The speakers are recommended to start the discussion by addressing the misinformation and the methodologies they have adopted to tackle the problem. The moderator would then open the floor for both the audience and the panel in discussing what are some of the dilemmas seen with the existing fact-checking strategies used by these stakeholders in addressing misinformation. The moderator(s) will summarize the key points of the round table discussion discussed by both the panel speakers and the attended.

Round Table Discussion Two
In this round table discussion, the focus will be shifted towards a dialogue on potential incorporation of multi-stakeholder models or other methodologies into the fact-checking operation, thereby as a way of improving the current system by reinforcing trust. The moderator will start by linking the issues of fact-checking discussed previously to the guiding question of How do we ensure the reliability of the fact-checkers? What are the key and universal principles for establishing trust? The moderator(s) then invites the panel speakers to discuss the potential reason behind the dilemmas of the existing fact-checking mechanisms. After the sharing of the speakers, the moderator(s) would then raise the question on whether it is possible to establish a global benchmark of best practices of fact-checking and whether the existing methodologies or models from other areas could be used as an example of a universal benchmark. The floor will be open to all to discuss with the panel in discussing the possibility of such development.

Session Summary
The workshop will end with the moderator(s) inviting the panel speakers to give their final thoughts and summary of the workshop and the outcomes. The floor will also be open for the public to engage in further questioning.

INTENDED AGENDA:

Introduction - (5 min)
Our moderator will start this session with an introduction of different speakers and elaboration on the agenda and background of the workshop.

Speaker sharing - (10 min)
The speaker will begin with introductory concepts on false information to foster common ground. These concepts are on the types of false information, the ways false information are conventionally determined and the current adopted forms of fact-checking. This will initiate the discussion and will give participants the necessary background to refer to in discussing the prevailing issues on the present system of fact-checking.

Round Table Discussion One - (25 min)
This is a primary discussion which aims to accentuate the stakeholders in the structure of digital fact-checking and the consequences of the existing mode of regulation.
Guiding questions:

1. What are the implications of recent institutional regulations on false information?
2. What are some of the dilemmas of existing methodology used in combating false information?

Summarization of Round Table Discussion One - (5 min)
The guest speaker will summarize the key points of the previous discussion and guide the conclusion of the summary towards the issues of privatized fact-checking infrastructure, so as to inspire further discussion on potential solutions in addressing the above concerns.

Round Table Discussion Two - (25 min)
In this round table discussion, the focus will be shifted towards a dialogue on potential incorporation by borrowing or expanding existing models such as the multi-stakeholder model into the fact-checking operation, thereby as a way of improving the current system by reinforcing trust.
Guiding questions:
3. What stakeholders are responsible for checking the credibility of fact-checkers and how can their reliability be ensured?
4. Is it possible to borrow or to expand on existing models such as the multistakeholder model in order to improve the fact-checking process?
5. What are the key concepts for establishing trust and how can it be implemented fact-checking?

Summarization of Round Table Discussion Two - (5 min)
The moderator(s) will summarize the key takeaways of the discussion and guide the conclusion of the summary towards the way existing models could be adopted and expanded in the fact-checking process through establishing trust.

Open-floor Q&A (10 min)
We will also open up the floor for the remote participants to comment and ask questions. Our on-site and online moderators will facilitate this session and may ask follow-up questions to encourage participants to interact.

Conclusion (5 min)
The moderator will summarize the discussions. Speakers will be able to add final remarks if they wish.

Issues:

The spread of misinformation has been accelerated along with the increasingly accessible Internet and relevant technologies. The spread of misinformation is fueled by various motifs, ranging from a simple prank to being a weaponized tool for political gain. Its information is found to have significant impacts on global socio-political stability, making it one of the biggest complications as the world transmutes into digital enlightenment. This can be clearly seen in the recent upheaval of misinformation in relation to COVID-19, which caused direct repercussions with serious consequences. As a result, stakeholders from different interest backgrounds have been developing various fact-checking strategies to tackle the fast-growing digital "epidemic". However, some of these fact-checking strategies itself embed assorted complications. Hence, the goal of this proposed workshop is to discuss the issues with the current fact-checking mechanisms conducted by different stakeholders, and whether a global benchmark of best practices for fact-checking could be established in revamping the loopholes within these mechanisms.

Policy Question(s):

1. What are the implications of recent institutional regulations on false information?
2. What are some of the dilemmas of existing methodology used in combating false information?
3. What stakeholders are responsible for checking the credibility of fact-checkers and how can their reliability be ensured?
4. Is it possible to borrow or to expand on existing models such as the multistakeholder model in order to improve the fact-checking process?
5. What are the key concepts for establishing trust and how can it be implemented fact-checking?

Expected Outcomes:

Throughout the session, the key principles for trust will be discussed and established as a means to help shape any future policies or systems. The fundamentals in evaluating misinformation, key stakeholders in addressing misinformation and in ensuring the reliability of fact-checking operations, and ongoing problems in existing fact-checking methodologies would also be identified. The possible development of a global benchmark of best-for fact-checking would be proposed and discussed, such that these possibilities could be taken into consideration for different stakeholders in the fact-checking ecosystem to achieve a justified, transparent, balanced, and safe fact-checking operation. After the workshop, a survey will be taken and polling results will be produced, as a means supplementing our final report using audience contributions regarding the policy questions. A report on the results and findings from the workshop will also be produced.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Misinformation has become one of the biggest risks exacerbated by the growth of the Internet, especially with its ability to spread information across mass reach within milli-seconds. As stated by the IGF "The IGF facilitates a common understanding of how to maximize Internet opportunities and address risks and challenges that arise.", misinformation thus becomes a crucial topic to be discussed within the Internet governance context. The responsibility of the management of the spread of misinformation lies collectively between governments, private and public sectors. With misinformation disrupting global peace and stability, it is an essential topic to be addressed at the Internet Governance Forum.

Relevance to Theme: This workshop directly addresses one of the main themes of IGF2020 – Trust. Misinformation is inevitable in the online world with the freedom of speech and miscommunication through different channels. Various research has been done on false information and fact-checking, suggesting how internet users are losing trust towards the Internet with the rise of false information, and that current fact-checking mechanisms may be unsuccessful due to the shortcomings in different stakeholders, thus this creates an endless cycle in this withering trust deficit.

The session aims at discussing the stakeholders, dilemmas and existing problems within current fact-checking mechanisms, which is crucial as a step towards shaping a dependable fact-checking ecosystem, as well as recognising stakeholders obligation in keeping Internet users safe from misbelieving in false information and minimising the spread of misinformation.

From addressing current methodologies, this leads up to the discussion on the potential development of a global benchmark of best practices of fact-checking based on the multistakeholder model and other methodologies from multiple disciplines. Hence, a fair, inclusive and transparent fact-checking process could be established, allowing the trustworthiness of fact-checkers and fact-checking systems to be ensured.

The session also seeks to give both onsite and remote participants the opportunity to share and explore their concerns and suggestions towards new models and solutions in relation to existing fact-checking mechanisms and their corresponding improvements, potentially a universally agreed on and trusted system.

As stated by the IGF, "Trust in the online world is a prerequisite for the Internet to develop its potential as a tool for empowerment, a channel of free speech and an engine of economic development.". In this context of misinformation and fact-checking, it is crucial for trust to relate to the dependability, transparency and resilience of the entire fact-checking operation, together with the concern for people's safety from misinformation, so as to achieve a peaceful and inclusive environment, along with preventing the entire society from plummeting into chaos due to false information online.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will be facilitating interaction between speakers and the audiences in four main ways:

(1) Speaker-to-speaker discussion
The moderator will be starting the conversation by asking the guiding questions, the panel speakers are encouraged to contribute. The moderator will observe and balance the speaking time between the speakers through intervention. (E.g: The moderator will intervene in an appropriate manner when a speaker has spoken over proportionate and invite a speaker who has spoken less to provide more supplementation)

(2) Speaker and audience discussion
In the first part of the round table discussion, the moderator will open the floor to both the audience and the speakers to discuss the question posed by the moderator. The question is designed to be relatable to most general topic's daily experience to encourage participation and understanding of the topic.

(3) Q&A
There will be a Q&A session after the second round table discussion. The audience is encouraged and given the chance to ask any question in relation to the topic.

(4) Survey
The survey will be conducted through Google Forms. Interaction is encouraged in order to supplement our final report using audience contributions regarding the policy questions.

Online participation:
Remote participation is welcomed and encouraged in this workshop. The onsite and online moderators will work together to ensure the smooth flow of online participation, such that the online community will have opportunities to engage in the discussion and raise questions with an alternating pattern between onsite and remote participation. We will utilise the official online participation tool to include remote participants.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Google Forms will be used for conducting surveys among participants, such that their feedback and suggestions on the topics discussed and the workshop could be collected to produce reports and improve in future proposed workshops.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #98 Counter-terrorism laws & freedom of expression online

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Andrew Sushko, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Diana Okremova, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Begaim Usenova, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description:

In recent years a disturbing trend has emerged: the increasing abuse and misuse of counter-terrorism laws by States to target not only terrorists, but also civil society and human rights defenders. Our event will bring experts from Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan to speak on the impact of counter-terrorism, anti-extremism and incitement legislation on freedom of expression online in their country contexts. We will examine relevant legislation, looking at civil society concerns that this broadly written and often arbitrarily applied legislation is being used to stifle freedom of expression and restrict access to information in the public interest. The event will also examine how many convictions under these laws are for posts on social networks and that the number of websites blocked through this legislation is increasing, with independent media and civil society particularly targeted. The contribution aims to generate a comparative discussion in which this legislation across Western, Central, Eastern Europe and Central Asia is reviewed in the broader context with the audience thinking critically about the balance of protecting national security with the obligation to defend human rights, drawing on progressive international standards to do so.

Issues:

We want to bring different perspectives and to discuss how we can protect ourselves from the growing misuse of respective laws and how we can bolster support for normative progress and action in defending our online civic space.

Policy Question(s):

Terrorism and extremism pose serious threats to human rights, democracy and social cohesion. States are bound by international standards to protect people from such threats. However, they must not misuse provisions against terrorism and extremism to criminalise opposition and critical voices. How we can overcome situation when such legislation fails to comply with international freedom of expression standards and is also applied in a restrictive manner, often to quell political dissent, thus making it an instrument of state control and
censorship?

How can a digital environment be created that enables human interaction and communication while ensuring the ability to participate and to access information, freedom of expression, and the privacy and safety of individuals?

Expected Outcomes:

The aim is to raise awareness of the impact of counter-terrorism, anti-extremism laws on freedom of expression online. For those activists attending the event it will provide an opportunity to explore in greater detail how legislation which purports to defend the population in the name of national security is in fact often used to restrict legitimate speech, with a chilling effect on freedom of expression. We also present this discussion as an opportunity to generate and share possible solutions and lessons

learnt and to develop relationships in order to act together with activists addressing similar issues in other country contexts. A key part of our work is to advocate for legislative change and change in problematic implementation of legislation and this advocacy is more effective when we act together across the region and put pressure on our governments together, at a national, regional and international level.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Civil society should assist the authorities in reviewing the relevant legislation and constructing a clear and positive legal and policy framework so that the right to freedom of expression online can be effectively protected. It is crucial to cooperate with Governments to advance the implementation of applicable international human rights law in this area, including to increase understanding of the standards laid out in the United Nations (UN) Rabat Plan of Action among members of the judiciary, law enforcement agencies, and other stakeholders, as well as supporting more informed public discussion on these issues.

Relevance to Theme: Terrorism and extremism pose serious threats to human rights, democracy and social cohesion. States are bound by international standards to protect people from such threats. However, counter-terrorism and anti-extremism laws are often being misused to silence dissent, which undermines trust between society and the Governments. It is important to address the misuse of such laws by initiating the dialogue between civil society and Governments in order to enable a healthy and empowering digital environment, beneficial to all.

Discussion Facilitation:

We want to start with a short introduction of the issue by each speaker and then interact with the audience in break-out groups, each of which will be asked to discuss a certain question and try to generate answers/recommendations. The idea is to have as much interaction with the audience as possible, instead of a usual panel discussion with a Q&A session.
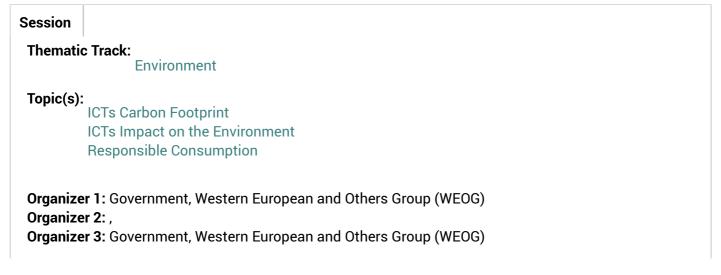
Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #100 Best environmental practices across the Internet value-chain

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
ICTs Carbon Footprint
ICTs Impact on the Environment
Responsible Consumption

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: ,
Organizer 3: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Ruiqi Ye, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Gauthier Roussilhe, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Agnieszka Skorupinska, Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Format:
    Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

The session aims to analyze concrete illustrations of best practices developed in order to increase the environmental efficiency of each block of the internet value-chain (networks, data centers, devices, services, etc.). We will deal with such best practices from the viewpoint of both energy consumption and life cycles.

Issues:

The development of internet networks is built on a relative balance between the innovations that the sector is able to offer and the needs expressed on the demand-side. On the one hand, telecommunications technologies and networks are developed by responding to current and anticipated digital uses. On the other hand, improving the performance of networks is often a source of new efficiencies (particularly energy). But it also allows the development of new uses, which accelerate the need for new technologies and the use of more resources. The development of internet networks and the equipment that makes them up is therefore constantly questioned between the necessity to respond to existing uses, encouraging the emergence of new services, providing an alternative to physical transportation, being a source of new pollution, and at the origin of massive consumption of scarce resources, etc. The covid crisis has reinforced the essential character of efficient internet networks. The lockdowns around the globe have confirmed the need to ensure their development as a common good. While there is a real issue of social equality, networks have become essential, necessary for exchanges between people, for education, for informing the population and for the continuity of our economies. At the same time, this period also contributed to making everyone more aware of their digital needs and uses and their impact. This period should also provide the impetus and the keys to respond to a long-term concern aimed at protecting the environment and limiting the environmental impact of the networks. Certain approaches aiming, for example, at reducing the bandwidth used by content providers, who are heavy consumers of it, could have an interest in the long term. Communications inviting people to adopt good practices in a period of extensive use of networks goes along the same logic. In this particular context, a balanced position cannot seek to overwhelm or absolve the internet in this search for environmental efficiency, both from a point of view of its consumption of energy and resources and in a global life cycle analysis. It may on the other hand seek to support more efficiency. The question therefore arise: what are the best practices that can be put forward to accelerate the shift to electronic communications more environmentally friendly on the whole value chain (from networks to users)?

Policy Question(s):

1. What are the best practices that can be implemented by companies to reduce the energy consumption of the networks and services they provide? 2. What can users do to reduce their energy consumption from networks without affecting their access to information and cultural content? 3. What role for public authorities in adopting good practices from companies and users? 4. Can we hope for a low consumption internet ? Do we have to opt for low tech solutions? 5. If we look at current trends, is the future of networks energy-consuming or increasingly sober? Are there standards in this area and if so which ones? 6. As users, what is the most relevant data to establish the energy impact of our uses? Is this data accessible ? 7. Should we give public access to all the data relating to the energy consumption of networks and services related to the Internet?

Expected Outcomes:

1. A better understanding of the entire value-chain and its environmental impact 2. Production of good practices on each block of the internet value-chain with a critical look at their limits 3. Bring a global comparative perspective on the different practices that can be implemented in each region 4. Contribute to the making of a toolbox for a greener internet to users, companies and public authorities 5. Targeting relevant data and the most relevant ways to publish it.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The environmental impact of digital networks and services is a key issue well identified by the IGF. As the whole value chain of the Internet is impacted, there is a clear need for a multi-stakeholder approach on best practices to be implemented. In order to be fully effective, those shall emanate from all parties and be collectively built.

Relevance to Theme: Given the importance of the environmental impact of the digital sectors, several pitfalls are to be avoided, including catastrophist positions or greenwashing practices. As a regulator, Arcep will be able to put forward positive and concrete solutions to move ahead, while having a balanced view of the initiatives that will be introduced.

Discussion Facilitation:

Discussion Facilitation: The session will be moderated by a regulator representative. Per se, regulators are used to ensure a balanced representation of views and opinions. They can easily and fairly plan and anticipate interventions to come. The moderator will foster discussion between participants and the audience by identifying issues that need to be clarified, nuanced and diverging positions that generate debates. An online pad will gather materials published by each participant. It may also be completed online by interested persons. Online Participation: The moderator will be taking questions from social media to contribute to the discussions and will share the session ahead of time to encourage remote participants to bring up issues to be discussed. A discussion pad will be used during the session to ensure the liveliness of the debate and promote interaction with the room and remote participants. This service may be accessed and used online by interested persons following the debate remotely or not.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** A discussion pad on Framapad will be used during the session to ensure the liveliness of the debate and promote interaction with the room and remote participants. This service may be accessed and used online by interested persons following the debate remotely or not.

SDGs:

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #101 Towards an Ethical Approach for New Technologies

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Data for Good
Ethics
Innovation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Marjolijn Bonthuis, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Auke Pals, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Tijink Daniel, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Debate - Classroom - 60 Min

Description:

Many technological developments raise ethical questions. These often have the character of a dilemma: whether or not it is acceptable to apply this technology. As a result, a framework is lacking to address ethical questions and concerns constructively. Moreover, to give technological developments a desirable direction, rather than merely embracing or condemning them. The interpretation of technology-ethics as accepting or rejecting technology places technology and society in opposition to each other. In this approach, technology poses a potential threat to society, and it is the responsibility of ethics to determine whether or not a new technology can be accepted. However, this picture is wrong.

On the contrary, technology and society are fundamentally interconnected. This interconnection of technology and society entails a different role for ethics. Instead of seeing ethics as 'judging', it could also be seen as the normative 'guiding' of technology in society. At the same time, ethics can also guide society in its dealings with technology. Such an approach does not place ethics outside technology but in the middle of it. The question is then 'how' and under what conditions a technology can get a responsible place in society. In the Netherlands, a methodology has been developed for this purpose. In the session, a case will be used to demonstrate how an ethical approach can be applied in practice. Afterward, we discuss this with various experts.

Issues:

By giving the session, we try to contribute a little bit to an even more valuable world. In this way, technology is guided in society and vice versa; society is guided in its handling of technology. We aim to expand the approach. Especially for companies, governments, and social groups, this approach can be of added value.

Policy Question(s):

How can we get the best value out of data-driven business models for individual and collective wellbeing and sustainable economic development?
How can the use of new technologies be stimulated responsibly?

Expected Outcomes:

The methodology leads to new opportunities for society and the economy. By organizing the session, we try to promote internationally how to look at new technologies from the perspective of

opportunities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: How to deal with new technologies is a question that is always part of the IGF. Through our session we give a handle on how to look at new technologies in a responsible way.

Relevance to Theme: The session contributes to the discussion about the fundamental challenge of ensuring the benefits of the data revolution to contribute to inclusive economic development while protecting the rights of people. This session presents an ethical framework for data-driven technologies that is in balance with human rights.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session starts with a short presentation about the methodology for an ethical approach for new technologies. After that, we will start a debate about the methodology. Therefore, we discuss potential questions in advance with the speakers. Next to it, the audience will get the opportunity to ask questions.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #103 Digital sovereignty - strategic, legal and technical aspects

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Digital Sovereignty

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: magdalena wrzosek, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Kulesza Joanna, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Krzysztof SILICKI, Government, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Jakub Boratyński, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

The workshop will concentrate on the digital sovereignty in three aspects: strategic, legal and technical. The goal is to find the common ground between the policymakers, lawmakers and people

who works on technical aspects of cybersecurity on everyday basiscs. The workshop will be held in the form of panel discussion with the participation of experts from public administration, academia and private sector. The panel will be separated in two parts. In the first part we will start with confrontation of digital sovereignty definition provided by policymakers, lawmakers and technical level experts. We will analize the diffent perspective on both state and interanatinal level with examples such as: 5g technology, supply chain, implementation of international law in cyberspace and European Union policy in the field of cybersecurity certification.

The second part of workshop will focus on creating the recomendation on how digital sovereignty should be adress on both state and international level. There will be also time for an audience to adress their perspective and ask questions.

Issues:

The main challenge is that digital sovereignty is understood differently on strategic, legal and technical aspects. The main goal is to find common ground and create useful recommendation for states and international organization to act.Digital sovereignty could be also use as an excuse for Internet fragmentation. Because of that we intended to present digital sovereignty as an area of cooperation between the states and opportunity to build strong digital economy.

Policy Question(s):

How can we overcome increasing fragmentation in cyberspace at national, regional and global levels?
What is digital sovereignty? How can stakeholders better understand its positive and negative impacts, e.g. political, economic, geographical, cultural impacts?
Where is the common ground in udenrasding digital sovereignty between legal, strategical and technological aspects of this challenge?
What should be made on state lavel and on the international organization level to ensure digital sovereignty?
How can we adress digital sovergenity challenge in post COVID environment?

Expected Outcomes:

We expect to prepare the publication after workshop, which will sum up our findings and could be used in brother discussion about digital sovereignty.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Therefore we intendet to prove that to create digital soveignty the cooperation between diferenet staheholders is nesesery and that creating so called "national interenet" does not quarantee digital sovereignty. To achive that we do need an internatnational law farmework and good cooperation on technical level.

Relevance to Theme: Trust to the emeerging technologies and Interenet is creating by building the cybersecurity. In the discusion about cybersecurity, subject of the digital soveignty becames more and more important. It is linked to creating security by desing and data protection, such as new european regulation - GDPR.

Discussion Facilitation:

We are planning to have a time for questions from audience and also let them make the remarks and participate in the discussion.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #105 Designing inclusion policies in Internet Governance

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Capacity Building
Connecting the Unconnected
digital literacy

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 5: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Mamadou Lo , Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Eileen Cejas , Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Mohammand N. Azizi, Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Meri Baghdasaryan, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 5: Debora Barletta, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description:

Structure:

The session will start with the short introduction of the speakers where they will speak on key points of their countries' region in terms of inclusion; followed by break out discussion groups. These break out discussion groups will discuss:

1-. Gender perspectives impact on Internet matters related to policy drafting
2- Techniques to include people from rural, indigenous and remote areas into digital literacy.
3- Policy making processes centred around people with disabilities
4- Markets and Economic inequalities: when prices & taxes prevent people from being connected
5- Governments & human rights: guaranteeing our digital rights to include more voices connected.

After the break out discussions, the outcomes of each group will be shared to the audience.

In the last 20 minutes, we will address key outcomes of each group, which will be part of our online campaign to raise awareness on Young people towards inclusion in Internet Governance.

Methodology
The session will use an active engagement of attendees as they will be the main component of the session. The 10 minutes introduction will be the starting point to boost attendees to share experiences and ideas on the 5 topics that will be addressed in the break out discussion groups.

Each breakout group will be composed of speakers with relevant previous experience on Gender, Rural and Indigenous Communities, Disabilities & Policies, Economic Inequalities; and Human Rights. These break out groups will be monitored by the onsite moderator in terms to ensure that each break out discussion addresses the policy questions in an equitable way; as well as online in the same way in which the moderator will do by facilitating through the IGF platform.

The 5 speakers will be leading the 5 breakout groups by facilitating their discussion and asking attendees policy questions related to the topic under analysis. In this way they could obtain a general picture for each area and get valuable feedback from attendees on their experiences related to the specific topic of inclusion.

The same process is applied also to remote participants, which are going to be separated in digital breakout rooms using the tool provided by the "Zoom"application .

For the online rooms, the group leaders are selected among the participants, with the online moderator supporting the moderation of the discussion among the 5 online group leaders. This discussion will take 20 minutes, while each speaker is going to design a brief report on the main points discussed in the break out groups summarising them as bullet points. The online reports will be shared to the online moderator and they will be added to the report of the onsite speakers. Afterwards, the 5 group leaders will have 5 minutes each (25 minutes) to read out the conclusions from onsite and online break out discussions.

Following the sharing of results, we will focus this part of the session on the online campaign. At this stage, the last 20 minutes will start to draft the main points taken from the discussions collectively, besides open the floor to online and onsite attendees to suggest ideas related to the content of the online campaign. This online campaign, will be a joint effort of Young people and other stakeholders, will be shared on social media and the general report of the session along with the content of the session at Youth Observatory's website, under Creative Commons License.

Policy Discussions:
The policy discussion that will take place at the session will count on the participation of various stakeholders, as well as mixing Young people and non-youth experts in order to ensure a better diversity also in terms of age and gender. The selection of the policy questions will count with these 5 topics within Digital Inclusion, that have been part of the topics addressed by youth initiatives around the world when it comes to policy making.

Issues:

We want to address the most common challenges faced by minorities and by people who are excluded from the digital revolution and constitute the so-called "digital divide", trying to take into account the wide range of opinions and life experiences surrounding digital inclusion in order to have a global perspective on the issue.

Through the 5 topics that are covered in the discussions among the 5 break-out groups, we want to point out the possibility to develop capacity building strategies and tools that could support the people who are usually underrepresented in the online world including young people, who are usually outside the policy making processes at local, national and international level.

Among the main challenges we want to address there are:

-Low quality of access and lack of available services in rural and remote areas.
-Gender inequality (men having more internet access than women; censorship online towards girls, cis gender women and LGBT community)
-Disability rights (Inclusive design and universal access)
-Affordability (cost of infrastructure and of internet access)
-Policy making processes aka how can policies enable or help addressing these issues (ex. effective management of spectrum, access to funds, policymakers providing infrastructure, low taxes on equipment)

Finally, the session will bring us the opportunity to prepare the online campaign that will be produced with the assistance of Youth Observatory members to be launched online, in order to encourage more young people into Internet Governance and to become key policy making actors.

Policy Question(s):

1) Accessibility & Policy for Social Inclusion
Topics: Reducing Inequalities, Connecting the Unconnected
Example: What policies can ensure fair prices for internet Access while ensuring sustainable connectivity by using Community Networks?

2) Capacity Building, Gender Inclusion & Policy
Topics: Gender, Capacity Building, Minorities, Design for Inclusion
Example: How can we bring capacity building tools to women and diverse gender people in order to foster their involvement in the Internet?

3) Accessibility & Policy for Social Inclusion
Topics: Disability, Design for Inclusion
Example: How can we ensure that Internet policies would include people with disabilities? Which are the best approaches to accomplish that?

4) Accessibility & Policy
Topics: Rural & Indigenous People, Minorities
Example: How youth initiatives, educational institutions and governments can design adequate plans to include rural and indigenous people in Internet?

5) Human Rights & Policy
Topics: Government, Reducing Inequalities,
Example:Which are the measures governments can take into consideration to regulate content online without affecting digital citizens' rights?

Expected Outcomes:

We would like to organise an online campaign by taking the inputs of online and onsite attendees to the workshop. This online campaign would ideally be launched few weeks after the IGF, using social media platforms and websites, highlighting the main points and showing some of the inputs provided by young and non-young people working on inclusion-related topics. The content used in the campaign will be enriched by the inputs of attendees and Youth Observatory members, being the last ones who will help to design the online campaign content under Creative Commons Licence. It is expected to be shared to non-youth stakeholders as well in their networks.

The idea is to engage more young people in internet governance and into policy making processes, supporting their meaningful participation in the spaces where these are taking place. For this reason we aim to reach international organizations and legislative bodies advocating for the inclusion of young voices where they can positively influence the designing of an open and inclusive Internet.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Since the last meeting of the Youth IGF Summit in 2019, we have been actively discussing the role Young individuals should have in Internet Governance. Several times we have drafted youth messages and declarations on how we want to change policies to include more voices into Internet Governance and for this reason we want to have a concrete follow-up for those discussions. The workshop will be a key step towards joining efforts among youth and non-youth stakeholders to create those policies and to ensure they cover the long variety of issues related to Inclusion we are going to analyse in the session.

Relevance to Theme: Internet Governance core relies on an open Internet, and it was IGF 2019's slogan "one world, one net, one vision", it implies the Internet is an open environment where all voices should be listened to and taken into account. Especially when it comes to the thematic area of Inclusion,

youth has been one of the key actors promoting inclusion tools such as capacity building webinars, courses and more. Youth has accomplished a lot, with the assistance of other stakeholders such as Academia, Technical Community and others; for this reason our session is focused on demonstrating how youth is a relevant change maker together with non-youth sectors, and how the collaboration between stakeholders is essential to keep promoting core values of Internet, promoting an horizontal multi stakeholder approach, to make sure that "one world, one net, one vision" is truly referring to a world where everybody belongs and where we all have a say.

This proposed workshop will be a relevant tool to ensure the role of youth as a stakeholder in Internet Governance initiatives, as well as providing an online campaign that will prove essential points to engage more youth into Internet Governance and into the policy-making processes

Discussion Facilitation:

The breakout discussion groups will ensure attendees will have an equal amount of time to share ideas during the discussions, as the moderators will be paying close attention to the participants and the speakers (discussion facilitators).
While onsite moderators will be monitoring onsite participation, the online moderator will be looking after the online participants, watching closely inputs, the role of the leaders in online breakout groups discussion , and finally allowing closing comments of online moderators on the draft of the online campaign.
The engagement of the attendees will be essential to develop the key points regarding the 5 selected topics, and the draft of the main points of the online campaign to encourage youth involvement in Internet Governance, with the support of non-youth stakeholders. Attendees will also be part of the online campaign once it is published and shared on social media and on the Youth Observatory's website, and they will be invited to share the content of the campaign within their social media networks.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Yes, we will be using an Etherpad where the leaders of the online breakout groups can put the key points of their discussions in plain text (no links, no photos allowed to avoid content not related to the session).

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #107 Educational Opportunities & Challenges in Times of Crisis

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
digital divide
Digital Skills

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Kulesza Joanna, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Glenn McKnight, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Sabrina Vorbau, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Oliana Sula, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 5: Wout De Natris, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 6: Narine Khachatryan, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 7: Fotjon Kosta, Government, Eastern European Group

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 60 Min

Description:

The COVID-19 pandemic has necessitated moving teaching and learning online at an unprecedented scale. As of end March, 2020, the COVID 19 crisis has caused more than 1.6 billion children and youth to be out of school in 161 countries, which is equal to 80 percent of the world's enrolled students. As experts estimate, the global lockdown of education institutions is going to cause major and probably uneven interruption in students' learning. Pandemic has exposed that most countries have very unequal education systems, and the negative impacts will be felt disproportionately by children from poor and rich families, children with disabilities. Millions of households either do not have access to broadband networks or can't afford service, being cut off from educational opportunities being cut off from educational opportunities and being deprived of their constitutional right to free education. According to UNESCO data, school closures negatively impact student learning outcomes, too. The disadvantages are especially disproportionate for under-privileged learners who tend to have fewer educational opportunities beyond school. During the lockdown, parents generally are asked to facilitate the learning of children at home and often struggle to perform this task. This is especially true for parents with limited education and resources. Though the use of distance learning programmes and open educational resources and platforms can mitigate the disruption of education, yet intensify other problems. The global health crisis has created a fruitful ground for cyber-criminals to profit from hacking and cybercrime, and attacks are on the rise. Unequal access to educational resources and limitations of copyright, especially when libraries are closed, increases the difficulty of keeping up with distance learning. What impact the COVID-19 crisis will have on education and what will be the long-term consequences for the affected institutions, educational community and the public at-large? Lack of access to technology, unequal access to educational resources can prevent students, particularly in rural areas or from disadvantaged or low economic status families, from benefiting from online education. This can deepen and amplify existing inequalities, widen polarization and knowledge divide, impeding the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals.

Issues:

I. What impact the COVID-19 crisis will have on education and what will be the long-term consequences for the affected institutions, educational community and the public at-large? II. Will this education transformation worsen inequality and polarization? What educational strategies and policies should be implemented to mitigate these negative impacts?

Policy Question(s):

1. What are the existing educational strategies and policies that are helping people become more prepared and equipped in times of global crisis: to protect individuals and their devices from cybercrime, learn to manage privacy and protect personal data, create and co-create digital content. 2. How do we ensure that not only certain populations will gain from online teaching and learning opportunities presented by educational institutions? 3. How do we ensure necessary cyber-defense, digital literacy and other skill-sets are taught to ensure people are protected from cybercrime, know how to manage their privacy and protect their data, capable of creating and co-creating content? 4. What responsibilities should assume state, business and civil society actors to promote that quality education during and after the global health crisis?

Expected Outcomes:

1. Participants will propose a set of recommendations to state, business and civil society actors to promote quality education for all in the face of challenges posed by the global health crisis. 2. Participants will also discuss a set of recommendations about proper skill-sets needed to be taught at various levels from elementary to high school, from high schools to university level and above, within formal and informal educational settings to be equipped in times of global crisis and take advantage of online learning opportunities: to protect individuals and their devices from cybercrime, manage privacy, protect personal data, create and co-create digital content. 3. The speakers will also discuss the best practices in various countries regarding the selection of the most relevant technological solutions (digital learning platforms, appropriate learning methodologies, video lessons, MOOCs, broadcasting through radios and TVs), measures to ensure inclusion of the distance learning programmes, strategies to protect data privacy and data security; solutions to address socio-psychological challenges (tools to connect schools, parents, teachers, and students with each other), provide support to teachers and parents on the use of digital tools, monitor students' learning process, create and enhance communities (between teachers, parents, school managers, etc).

Relevance to Internet Governance: I. Relevance of education to digital policies and Internet Governance debates is reflected in various academic papers and demonstrated in practice in many countries of the world. The Internet and ICTs are transforming our society into a knowledge society, enabling economic growth, as well as social, cultural and democratic development. ICTs are commonly recognised as empowering tools fostering inclusion, promoting greater participation of people, improving education, etc. However, without proper strategies only those who are in advantageous positions are able gain from opportunities opened by ICTs. Therefore, development of policies, emphasizing the importance of relevant skill-sets are crucial for technology and ICTs being able to play the role of enablers and catalysts of inclusive and sustainable growth. States, business and civil society actors need to assume responsibilities to elaborate and promote those digital policies and strategies in the field of education and ICTs. II. The Covid-19 is both a crisis and an opportunity for Schools of Internet Governance, as we move to a strictly remote learning via online platforms. Schools of Internet Governance around the world have historically been face-to-face meetings with events spanning from a single day to a full week programme. Given the social distancing issues and ban on travel we are seeing cancellation of many of the events, as well as major efforts by various players in the Internet Governance space, such as national and regional IGFs, ICANN, ARIN, NANOG and others, to move towards online meetings for the remaining year.

Relevance to Theme: Our focus is on Inclusion and our efforts are to showcase how we can achieve an equitable and inclusive education. In particular interest for our session is how it relates to the SDG #4 Quality Education and its mirrored in the Thematic Track items Accessibility & Policy for Social Inclusion Digital Literacy, Capacity Development, & Future of work

Discussion Facilitation:

We are planning to have a break-out round-table session with at least 7 active speakers. The moderator opens the discussion and introduces the topic and the speakers. After that, each panelist has 10 minutes for presentations. Then, the moderator will invite all participants of the workshop to speak, make comments and ask questions. The moderator will ask questions to panel and call participants to

share their experiences related to any of the issues discussed. Then the panelists will use the rest of the time to answer the questions. At the end, each panelist will have 10 to 15 minutes for closing remarks. Onsite and remote moderators will ensure that the debate is rich, diverse and balanced. Remote participation will be promoted in advance through outreach activities. Online Moderator will engage remote participants and coordinate with the main moderator to include comments and questions. Social networks, such as twitter and facebook will be used to engage with the audience, while official communication will be channeled through specific mailing lists. Moderator will try to equally distribute remote and local participation of the speakers and the audience.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #109 OPEN EDUCATION AND MULTILINGUALISM IN A KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Capacity Building
digital literacy
Multilingual

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Government, African Group

Speaker 1: Giovanna Capponi, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Mama Adobea Nii Owoo, Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 3: Adesina Ayeni, Government, African Group

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description:

The Global South is lagging behind in carving a niche for itself in the digital space. It is also a known fact that the dominance of internet-related activities is concentrated in some particular languages. This session aims to explore ways through which Africa's multilingualism might be effectively harnessed within open education frameworks, and how to create an enabling environment that acknowledges R.O.A.M concepts, in working towards goals of inclusive and equitable quality education. The attainment of development policies such as (SDG) 4, which aims to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education" by aligning the language of schooling with learners' languages resonates with the aspirations of IGF stakeholders in Africa south of the Sahara. Delayed commitment to meeting this goal is largely connected to the exclusion of Africa's languages in the digital space.

Issues:

What challenges are to be expected by youth entrepreneurs and policy stakeholders involved in developing open educational resources in non-dominant languages? What opportunities exist for partnerships with organizations already engaged in open education resources development and digital-education design in well-known languages? How can small to medium scale organizations access capacity for developing K-12 curricular resources in education to accelerate literacy and biliteracy in African multilingual contexts?

Policy Question(s):

To this end the session will discuss the following policy questions:

How do we ensure fair representation online and diverse access to content in one's language?

How can we better utilize primary and secondary schools and tertiary educational facilities to promote and to deliver digital literacy to their communities?

Should digital literacy be the fourth pillar of education, alongside reading, writing, and maths?

How do we ensure that Internet governance processes are truly inclusive with respect to minority language communities?

What needs to be done to enhance the capacity of different actors (and especially those in developing and least-developed countries) to actively contribute to such processes and whose responsibility is it?

Expected Outcomes:

To implore participants to support academic publications and government and civil society investment into African languages in open and multilingual education. Call on all stakeholders (government, education providers, language and education experts, the labour market, local communities and parents) to establish participatory dialogue and to mobilize large-scale support for integrated, holistic and diversified multilingual education that will boost accountability and transparency. The overarching outcome is to create the right connections to start new projects with a vision of flooding the internet with multilingual educational resources. Set the pace for the development of concrete projects (apps, translation services, multilingual support communities) and the achievement of the African Union's Language Plan for Action (2006).

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet Universality is key for the achievement of a knowledge society by calling on all stakeholders to support the language policies of the African Union, by enforcing through legislation, planning and adequate budgeting.
Additionally, we expect session participants to consider how governments and school systems might incorporate principles of language inclusion and digital freedom within education frameworks to provide knowledge & information to Africans in African indigenous languages.

Relevance to Theme: If truly the internet is to be an inclusive space and accessible, irrespective of language, race, orientation or geographical location, then internet governance and policy must address issues of access, equity and language diversity. The session is to look at the R.O.A.M framework in agitation of the importance of Africa's digital inclusion in the achievement of Internet Universality.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will use ice breakers to encourage familiarity and participation during the workshop, We will also introduce resources created in two African languages as a show and tell piece. Finally, we will introduce participants to Flipgrid, an e-educational platform for social learning in addition to the official platform to make the session more interactive and allow participants to participate fully in other languages besides English.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We are planning to use Flipgrid, an e-educational platform for social learning in addition to the official platform to make the session more interactive and allow participants to participate fully in other languages besides English.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #110 Internet for Regeneration

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Business Models
DNS
Inclusive Governance

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Yrjö Länsipuro, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Karina Stan, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Sivasubramanian Muthusamy, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

The global economy had to be brought almost to a standstill, in the global war against the COVID pandemic, a war without an enemy at the gates, without the inevitable atrocities associated with a war, but a war nevertheless as it brought the economy and social life to a stand still. The last occasion when the World was at war was 75 years ago, following which a master plan was drafted and

implemented for Reconstruction of an entire continent, this time, such a plan is needed, for the entire world. What could Internet do? How could Internet Governance through its various actors play a role to cause wise collaborations, not only to reconstruct, but also to renew the global economy? Could the Internet also debate what worked and what did not during the last two centuries? Is this an opportunity for a brighter world post-crisis? What is the role of the Internet Governance?

Issues:

- Every country in the world is facing economic hardship; Traditional economic theories call for predictions of slow recovery or hyperinflation, but is this an opportunity for a new economic thinking?

Policy Question(s):

- (if the epidemic conditions are still persistent at the time of the IGF) - What is the magnitude and extent of collaboration required between actors? What is the magnitude of economic intervention required during the crisis? - What policies are required concerning what sector of economy / which economic actors to be prioritized for Government intervention? Is there a scope for change in the way the global economy works?

Expected Outcomes:

-- Exchange of innovative thoughts on rebuilding an interrupted world; Positive, rough outlines for renewal that the IGF could share with relevant actors.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet, at this point of time is the neural center for global governance. It is the medium by which the world communicates and acts. During this pandemic crisis, Internet is the medium for coordination, it is the only eco-system for collaboration. The global issue pretty much becomes an issue intricately woven with Internet Governance.

Relevance to Theme: Irrespective of how Trust is defined as a theme, this is an a topic of global cooperation that depends on the Trust in Internet and Internet Governance - Trust that the Internet brings together the wisest minds to bring about innovative solutions.

Discussion Facilitation:

The Roundtable 'discussion leaders' are the invited speakers, more to be invited, who would open discussions by sharing their views on the topic, followed by a discussion on the topic to generate perspectives. Online participation also has to be integrated.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We are familiar with zoom, we will set up zoom, together with livestream and also stream the meeting in facebook.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #113 Freedom on the Net 2020

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Democracy
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Babatunde Okunoye, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Gurkan Ozturan, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Sarjveet Singh, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

As of 2019, global internet freedom has been on the wane for nine consecutive years, according to Freedom on the Net, Freedom House's annual survey of digital rights in 65 countries around the world. This downward trend has blunted the internet's effectiveness as a tool for political, economic, and social empowerment, while contributing to declining trust in democracy and its surest guardian: the media. In this session, panelists will assess whether the downward trend held steady in 2020, drawing on the findings of the newly released 2020 edition of Freedom on the Net.

The session aims to first provide attendees with a framework for understanding internet freedom and its importance, in the form of the Freedom on the Net survey. Next, panelists drawn from the survey's international network of researchers will use case studies to highlight unresolved and emerging challenges to global internet freedom in 2020. They will then share best practices for protecting and expanding digital rights on a multistakeholder basis. Finally, panelists will invite attendees to interrogate the design of the survey, contribute examples that support or falsify its 2020 findings, and brainstorm further strategies for reversing the decline in global internet freedom.

Issues:

Freedom on the Net organizes internet freedom issues into three categories: obstacles to access, limits on content, and violations of user rights. This workshop will summarize recent changes in these issue areas globally and region-by-region, particularly as they relate to subtheme 4: Trust, Media and Democracy. Panelists and attendees will also identify opportunities for ameliorating these issues through multistakeholder action.

Policy Question(s):

This session will touch on a wide range of policy questions that can be grouped as follows:
1. What is internet freedom, and what is its relevance to internet governance? How is it measured, and what inputs can different stakeholders provide to facilitate its measurement? How can policymakers use data about global internet freedom to design rules, etc. that support a free and open internet?
2. What issues are driving the decline in global internet freedom? Which issues have been ameliorated,

and which ones have persisted? Why? How have endemic problems such as internet shutdowns and hate speech evolved over time, particularly in response to policy interventions? What new challenges are on the horizon?

3. How can internet governance reverse this decline? What procedures can be put in place to monitor and respond to global internet freedom issues?

Expected Outcomes:

Attendees will walk away from this session with a deeper understanding of internet freedom, its importance, and the issues threatening it globally. The session is also designed to enhance the robustness of the Freedom on the Net survey and its usefulness to the internet governance community by starting a dialogue about conceptualizing and measuring internet freedom.

Relevance to Internet Governance: A commitment to advancing internet freedom must guide the work of internet governance, because only a free and open internet can serve as a tool for political, economic, and social empowerment. In order to develop and advance a set of policies that protect and expand respect digital rights — the constitutive elements of internet freedom — around the world, the stakeholders involved in internet governance require an empirical way of measuring global internet freedom along with up-to-date information about the state of digital rights. This session and the Freedom on the Net survey aim to meet these needs.

Relevance to Theme: This session has special relevance to the Trust, Democracy, and Media subtheme of the Trust theme. The internet freedom issues highlighted in Freedom of the Net, such as digital divides, dis- and misinformation in the online public square, invasive state surveillance, and cyberattacks from nonstate actors, diminish users' trust in in democracy and the media. Identifying and tackling these issues is critical to restoring that trust, which is necessary for the realization of information technology's democratizing potential.

Discussion Facilitation:

After an approximately 30-minute panel discussion, we will open up the workshop to the audience, inviting attendees to interrogate the design of the survey, contribute examples that support or falsify its 2020 findings, and brainstorm further strategies for reversing the decline in global internet freedom.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We plan to solicit questions before and during this session over Twitter, using the hashtag #FreedomontheNet.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #114 Osaka Track - High Way or Wrong Way? Discussing chances

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s): Cross Border Law Enforcement
Data Flows
Data for Good

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Tobias Wangermann, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Sebastian Weise, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: EDUARDO MAGRANI, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

1. Broader Framework:

The digital age is an age of data. Thanks to accelerating digitization,cross-border data flows are increasingly shaping social and economic life. The opportunities of a data-centric world are tremendous. Increased eonomic
growth, better public services, sustainable mobility solutions and more development are only some of the promises that could be realized by using data in a beneficial way. At the same time the new data centric age poses also new risks to states, companies, NGO`s and individuals that are caused by the misuse and/or abuse of data. These threats include e.g. identity theft and violation of privacy, algorithmic unfairness, theft of intellectual property, mass surveillance, and far reaching cyber attacks.

To set up a global framework that allows harnessing the potential of data and adressing the risks appropriately, Japan initiated the so called "Osaka Track" at the G20 Summit in January 2019. The idea of the track was to set
a global data governance framework for how governments, companies, academic institutions and other relevant entities collect data, use it to generate insights, produce value of it and how they store and protect it. Based on the model "Data Free Flow with Trust" and aiming at the benefit of different stakeholders, such a global data governance framework should promote cross-border data flows and simultaneously provide safeguards against the
misuse oder abuse of data, whether personal or non-personal data.

With its effort to establish a global data governance framework, Japan has launched a major project for the digital age that is to be welcomed. If such a global norm setting process shall gain any momentum, a number of
fundamental questions must be answered and challenges overcome. It is nothing less than an attempt to reach a binding consensus across countries, cultures and different stakeholders not only on a very broad range of issues (e.g. access to data, the protection of privacy, cybersecurity) but on the rules defining who should "control" data and harness their value.

2. Adressed Issues in this context

The Konrad Adenauer Foundation would like to contribute to the IGF 2020 with a international multi-stakeholder panel discussing the opportunities and challenges of the Osaka Track. The panel will bring together representatives of different stakeholder groups and cultural backgrounds to explore which principles could guide the development of a global data governance framework. It will also discuss which actors could and may form an alliance in such a global norm-setting process in order to drive such a process forward and in which institutional framework such a process should be integrated.

The panel could further address the lessons learned so far, i.e. the experiences made with the basic principles of the GDPR in Europe as a starting point of implementing a unified approach on data

processing. Moreover possible enforcement models at international level and approaches by prominent data management projects, like MyData, may supplement the debate.

3. Methodical Considerations / Outcome

The aim of the event is a problem-oriented discussion on the opportunities and challenges of the Osaka Track. The panel will bring together representatives of different stakeholder groups and cultural backgrounds to explore which principles could guide the development of a global data governance framework, which should serve as an impulse for different stakeholders on the future of a global data governance framework. Subsequently to our Panel we will ensure that the results will be published and integrated in our international work as well as in our consulting efforts for political deciders worldwide.

In addition to the panelists' discussion, the audience will also be involved. Therefore, we will conduct question rounds on certain issues / challenges. In these, the respective representatives from individual regions will be asked about their perspective to specific challenges (short statement). The statements will then be discussed and related to each other. The audience will also be involved via interactive methods. In the run-up to the event, we are planning various activities on social media (e.g. Twitter surveys). Furthermore, the event will be accompanied parallel via our social media accounts (e.g. input for questions / reporting about the Panel etc.).

4. Speaker

As speakers, we aim to integrate multipliers from different regions and stakeholder groups. The aim will be to involve representatives from Europe, North America, Asia, Africa and Latin America. For the identification of relevant speakers, we will use our global network of over 100 offices abroad. First consultations have already taken place. As soon as we have commitments from individual representatives, we will be happy to communicate them.

5. Further Information about KAS and our work in the field of Internet governance in 2018 / 2019

After the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) was already represented at the IGF for the first time in 2019, the foundation would like to continue ist contribution to the IGF and the field of internet governance. In order to
implement the panel, the (KAS) has access to a broad international network of more than 100 foreign offices worldwide. Furthermore, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung also organizes the European Data Summit, one of the
most important data policy events in Europe.

KAS presence IGF 2019 Session:
https://igf2019.sched.com/event/STyM/pre-event-13-open-and-free-and-what...

KAS presence IGF 2019 Booth with links to our work in 2018 and 2019 (Internet governance): https://igf2019.sched.com/event/SU9X/konrad-adenauer-stiftung

Issues:

The Konrad Adenauer Foundation would like to contribute to the IGF 2020 with a international multi-stakeholder panel discussing the opportunities and challenges of the Osaka Track. The panel will bring together representatives of different stakeholder groups and cultural backgrounds to explore which principles could guide the development of a global data governance framework. It will also discuss which actors could and may form an alliance in such a global norm-setting process in order to drive such a process forward and in which institutional framework such a process should be integrated. The panel could further address the lessons learned so far, i.e. the experiences made with the basic principles of the GDPR in Europe as a starting point of
implementing a unified approach on data processing. Moreover possible enforcement models at international level and approaches by prominent data management projects, like MyData, may supplement the debate.

Policy Question(s):

The panel will bring together representatives of different stakeholder groups and cultural backgrounds to explore which principles could guide the development of a global data governance framework. It will also discuss which actors could and may form an alliance in such a global norm-setting process in order to drive such a process forward and in which institutional framework such a process should be integrated. The panel could further address the lessons learned so far, i.e. the experiences made with the basic principles of the GDPR in Europe as a starting point of implementing a unified approach on data processing. Moreover possible
enforcement models at international level and approaches by prominent data management projects, like MyData, may supplement the debate.

Expected Outcomes:

The aim of the event is a problem-oriented discussion on the opportunities and challenges of the Osaka Track. The panel will bring together representatives of different stakeholder groups and cultural backgrounds to explore which principles could guide the development of a global data governance framework, which should serve as an impulse for different stakeholders on the future of a global data governance framework. Subsequently to our Panel we will ensure that the results will be published and integrated in our international work as well as in our consulting efforts for political deciders worldwide.

Relevance to Internet Governance: To set up a global framework that allows harnessing the potential of data and adressing the risks appropriately, Japan initiated the so called "Osaka Track" at the G20 Summit in January 2019. The idea of the track was to set
a global data governance framework for how governments, companies, academic institutions and other relevant entities collect data, use it to generate insights, produce value of it and how they store and protect it. Based on the model "Data Free Flow with Trust" and aiming at the benefit of different stakeholders, such a global data governance framework should promote cross-border data flows and simultaneously provide safeguards against the
misuse oder abuse of data, whether personal or non-personal data.

With its effort to establish a global data governance framework, Japan has launched a major project for the digital age that is to be welcomed. If such a global norm setting process shall gain any momentum, a number of
fundamental questions must be answered and challenges overcome. It is nothing less than an attempt to reach a binding consensus across countries, cultures and different stakeholders not only on a very broad range of issues (e.g. access to data, the protection of privacy, cybersecurity) but on the rules defining who should "control" data and harness their value.

For us, this is a question with extraordinary importance in the broad field of Internet governance.

Relevance to Theme: Discussing the so called Osaka Track focusses on debating the opportunities and challenges for a global data governance framework that strengthens a human centric data governnace approach and the SDG`s.

Discussion Facilitation:

The aim of the event is a problem-oriented discussion on the opportunities and challenges of the Osaka Track. The panel will bring together representatives of different stakeholder groups and cultural backgrounds to explore which principles could guide the development of a global data governance framework, which should serve as an impulse for different stakeholders on the future of a global data governance framework. In addition to the panelists' discussion, the audience will also be involved. Therefore, we will conduct question rounds on certain issues / challenges. In these, the respective representatives from individual regions will be asked about their perspective to specific challenges (short statement). The statements will then be discussed and related to each other. The audience will also be involved via interactive methods. In the run-up to the event, we are planning various activities

on social media (e.g. Twitter surveys). Furthermore, the event will be accompanied parallel via our social media accounts (e.g. input for questions / reporting about the Panel etc.).

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** In the run-up to the event, we are planning various activities on social media (e.g. Twitter surveys). Furthermore, the event will be accompanied parallel via our social media accounts (e.g. input for questions / reporting about the Panel etc.).

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #116 Pandemics & Access to Medicines: A 2020 Assessment

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Internet Standards
Norms
Safety by Design

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Jillian Kohler, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Bertrand de La Chapelle, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Aria Ahmad, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Patrick Kane, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

Pandemics & Access to Medicines Over the Internet: A 2020 Assessment

In 2019, the MAG for IGF Berlin selected our proposal for a Day Zero event (Pre-Event #47 Protecting Public Health Online: Shadow Regulation & Access to Medicines), as well as our Workshop #92 (Public Health Online: Shadow Regulation-Access to Medicines).

At the IGF 2020 Poland, we will build from our prior work and contextualize it within the current COVID-19 pandemic; a clear and present danger to the health and well-being, social welfare, and the global economy. COVID-19 does not respect borders or political parties. This has created global prioritization of a distinct opportunity to reshape our world, prioritize health and well-being, and to build international solidarity around access to medicines as a human right.

At the center of this chaos, the Internet has emerged as a tool that enables students to study and parents to work from their homes, consume entertainment, and learn more information about the pandemic from a global perspective than any who have come before us, a privilege and benefit that previous generations did not have.

Currently, 63% of all deaths worldwide occur from non-communicable diseases – chiefly cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes. However, the disparate prescription prices for daily essential medicines that keep people alive boggle the mind. Why does it cost US$ 1028.00 for Zetia, for high cholesterol, in America and only US$ 259.00, in Canada? Or the asthma medicine Advair at US$ 1102.00 in the United States, but available for only US$ 436.00 in another country? Current cross-border restrictions prevent the sale of approved pharmaceuticals, thereby impeding competition in a global marketplace, keeping prescriptions artificially high, and not in the consumer interest. Importantly, these medicines are the same products, manufactured by the same company at the same cost, so the 60-75% difference in pricing is considerable. What happens if Big Pharma were to take the same approach with anti-virals and the vaccine instrumental in the fight against COVID-19?

Internet pharmacies, defined as websites that sell legally manufactured prescription medicines from licensed pharmacies upon receipt of a valid prescription and deliver the medicines through the mail directly to the patient, represent a challenge to outdated practices, rules and regulations of pharmacy, as well as with legal jurisdictions. 'Price' being the primary motivational factor for turning to an Internet pharmacy, 'access' being the second. During a time of stay-at-home orders and mandated social distancing, the necessity of safe Internet pharmacies becomes even clearer.

Drug supply problems are a critical constraint for making progress in health outcomes within the spectrum of treatable diseases globally. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) about one-third of the global population does not have regular access to medicines, so the advent of Internet pharmacy is creating opportunities for better access to medicines; at the same time, the global expansion of falsified/substandard medicines, if sufficient controls are not in place. The WHO estimates that about 25 percent of drugs consumed in poor countries are falsified or substandard.

Our workshop will bring experts who have been fighting the COVID-19 pandemic; leadership from the World Health Organization Center for Governance, Transparency, and Accountability in the Pharmaceutical sector; innovators in cross-border jurisdiction, and stalwarts in Internet governance to speak to key aspects of the pandemic and its direct impact on access to medicines and vaccines, all in the context of Internet Governance. Indeed, as we see it, the pandemic emphasizes the acute need for improved rules on access to medicines. In fact, the virus serves as a resounding call to wake up, to join together, and to care for each other.

Substantive discussions during our session will facilitate movement toward an open, transparent Internet, empowered by choice, competition and trust to shape a healthier future that, in point of fact, will attend to those in need of access to safe, affordable medicines. Our intention is to incorporate the information presented and gathered in this multi-stakeholder forum into our report, as well as to serve as a resource for our future actions.

The moderator will open the session with scene-setting remarks, followed by 15 minute interventions from each of our 4 speakers. We anticipate that our speakers' remarks will showcase (1) the current state (pre-COVID 19) of tele-medicine/E-Health, and (2) what needs to be addressed to achieve the objective of access to medicines for all, as we move forward. Interventions from the attendees, both those online and those in the room (Q&A) will be brought forward during the final 30 minutes of the 90 minute session. Notably, we will be using a U-shaped table for the express purpose of encouraging participation and discussion with as many attendees as possible.

The practical outcome of our session is detailed in Section 8 EXPECTED OUTCOMES, but it bears noting here that our objective at IGF 2020 is the development of protocols, standards and norms that can be easily implemented to enable safe and affordable access to medicines using the Internet.

Issues:

Our proposed Workshop directly speaks to a question raised within the MAG: "Can the IGF fulfil its promise to be the platform that leads to the development of globally-applicable rights-based public interest norms and principles for Internet governance, policy and regulation?" In fact, in our view, our proposed Workshop is a real world example that confirms the IGF is doing just that.

Expanding on Dr. Aria Ilyad Ahmad's Discussion Paper, introduced at IGF Berlin (Day Zero #47 and Workshop #92), Digital Governance of Public Health: Towards a Regulatory Framework for Internet Pharmacies, our IGF 2020 Poland Workshop will bring forward jurisdictional, moral, financial and other issues associated with the on-going development of Internet standards and norms under the Brussels Principles on the Sale of Medicines over the Internet.

The first 3 of the 7 Brussels Principles state:
#1 Access to affordable medical products is a fundamental component of the right to health.

#2 Patients with a prescription should be able to use the Internet to order safe, quality and affordable medical products for personal use.

#3 National and regional legislation, regulation, and enforcement policies and actions should not prevent and/or deter patients with a prescription from importing safe, quality and affordable medical products for personal use.

The issues and challenges addressed in our session originate in the deadly consequences of pandemics, and consider how global viruses over-stress all systems, e.g. the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated how antiquated legislation and regulation must be replaced by practices that sustain global humanitarian needs for access to medicines. Standards and norms bring order to a world of unrestrained rogue Internet pharmacies.

On the one hand, the lack of regulatory coherence can undermine access to affordable and quality medicines from legitimate Internet pharmacies. At the same time, current efforts have failed to adequately respond to the risks posed by rogue websites. Rogue actors are imposter web sites that disguise themselves as legitimate pharmacies, but they are patently corrupt – the abuse of entrusted power for private gain – as defined by Transparency International. It is profit opportunities that have fostered the proliferation of 'fake Internet pharmacies. Rogue actors who engage in the sale of medicines, particularly controlled substances without a prescription, pose a threat to public health and patient safety in normal circumstances. According to one of this year's proposed panelists, "in times of pandemics, this malady is on steroids".

The bigger challenges come once the COVID-19 pandemic has passed: Will the shock of the virus provide the impetus to turn our united and undivided attention as a global community to call on governments to address global health issues, including access to medicines, and the widespread egregious disparities that leave our existence at risk?

As noted at the top of this section, our proposed workshop is indeed one "…that leads to the development of globally-applicable rights-based public interest norms and principles for Internet governance, policy and regulation."

Policy Question(s):

1. In the absence of uniform procedures, policies, legislation and regulation regarding Internet pharmacies, institutional frameworks breakdown because there is no 'health' coordinating body stepping forward to gather all of the central actors to address growing public health issues. Devoid of any governmental or other coordination, which policies are needed to achieve universal access to safe and affordable medicines?

2. Governments, online platforms, civil society and other stakeholders as well as users are working to address the challenges of harmful content, contact and conduct online. In this case, the harmful content and conduct of rogue pharmacies. Which policy approaches and responses support effective and coordinated actions to identify legitimate online websites and to remove bad rogue pharmacies from the Internet?

3. Health-centered institutions from around the world rushed to create information websites/portals to keep citizens knowledgeable about all aspects of the pandemic and its impact on them. Which policy lessons have been learned from this implementation?

4. Internet Intermediaries have emerged as key stakeholders, advancing technical and policy approaches to balance public health and consumer choice. What are the opportunities and challenges associated with intermediary efforts to regulate Internet Pharmacies, including the .Pharmacy gTLD and Trusted Notifier systems?

5. In the Internet and Jurisdiction Policy Network's, Global Status Report, introduced at IGF Berlin 2019, stakeholders sent a strong message that current coordination efforts are insufficient. Asked whether there is sufficient international coordination and coherence to address cross-border legal challenges on the internet, no less than 79% of surveyed experts answered 'no', while only 4.5% answered 'yes'. 16.5% responded that they have no view on this question. How do we advance policies that draw the needed international coordination into the discussion?

Expected Outcomes:

As our health and our economies are severely threatened, at minimum governments have a responsibility to respect human rights, including the fundamental right to health, a key indicator of sustainable development. "Poor health threatens the rights of children to education, limits economic opportunities for men and women and increases poverty within communities and countries around the world. In addition to being a cause of poverty, health is also impacted by poverty itself and strongly connected to other aspects of sustainable development, including water and sanitation, gender equality, climate change and peace and stability...", notes the British Medical Journal.

In a new, post-COVID-19 world, can we shape compassionate laws with appropriate safety provisions to provide access to safe, affordable medicines from trusted sources in other countries? How do we move the governments of the world to prioritize public health? Addressing these questions, we have three expected outcomes:

1. To gain a thorough understanding of the issues, opportunities and obstacles relative to the creation of standards and norms which allow for access to safe and affordable medicines using the Internet;

2. A follow-on meeting of key stakeholders from across the spectrums of health, Internet governance, jurisdiction and pharmacy, hosted by a leading educational institution, in mid-2021, carrying the IGF 2020 Workshop outputs forward, with the objective of organizing a collection of internationally recognized standards and norms for safe Internet pharmacies.

3. A published, peer-reviewed paper on this topic, in a major medical journal, as is currently one of our 2019 IGF session expected outcomes, i.e. a peer-reviewed article around the Discussion Paper introduced by Dr. Aria Ilyad Ahmad in Berlin.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has been profound. Our view is that not one thing on the planet will be left untouched by the virus. This means that we have an extraordinary opportunity to re-order the world we live in.

The Internet is a powerful tool, the value of which, in many ways, is only just now being truly realized as the world stays home to stay safe. COVID-19 has re-enforced the fact that the Internet has become the critical resource for updates and information on the virus, the platform for both education and business to continue on, in a stay-at-home environment. But, notably, the Internet is equally being used

for more nefarious acts today than at any other time in its history, which means that scores of innocent people are being harmed at many levels - in this case, with promises of cures, treatments, face masks, fake or substandard test kits and medicines.

There is no doubt that E-Health is the future; therefore, we must get the 'Internet governance' of E-Health right. Standards, norms, international institutional agreement, are the basis for policies that mirror the reality of people's daily lives and how they use, and how they trust, the Internet. In these unprecedented times, each of us individually – and extraordinarily governments, civil society and the private sector – all share an equivalent sense of anxiousness about the unknown that lays before us, as the virus recedes.

At IGF Poland, we intend to empower the community and stakeholders who share the mutual desire to develop essential Internet industry standards and norms for Internet pharmacies, which, in many ways, is the definition of Internet Governance.

Relevance to Theme: Today, more than ever, citizens of the world are fearful and lack trust in both their leaders and their institutions. Despite the fact that health is a fundamental human right, many world leaders have demonstrated their disagreement, while in the battle against COVID-19, few were able to rise to the occasion. Therefore, in an almost-Utopian view, we, the people, must come together now to make the changes that allow us to re-establish the trust the world is lacking.

Contributing to the narrative of the Thematic Track, TRUST, our proposed Workshop, Pandemics & Access to Medicines: A 2020 Assessment, first invokes trust through our commitment to Sustainable Development Goal #3: Aspiring to ensure health and well-being for all. More specifically, Goal #3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. Trust also comes from knowing your Internet pharmacy is appropriately licensed; moreover, that it is in accord with the Brussels Principles on the Sale of Medicines Over the Internet and has fully subscribed to the attendant Standards and Norms that the Principles embody.

As we, the proponents of this Workshop, the stakeholders and the IGF community establish internationally respected standards and norms for Internet pharmacies, those actions themselves inherently build trust.

Ultimately however, the patient-pharmacist bond of trust is renewed each and every time their prescription medicines arrive at the patient's door.

Through our IGF participation – in time – we hope the newfound legitimacy of 'Internet pharmacies' will engender the same deep level of trust as brick-and-mortar pharmacies do today.

Discussion Facilitation:

Drawing on prior experience, we intend to pose a series of compelling questions to engage the IGF audience, to encourage discussion and debate. Examples would be those listed in our Policy Questions segment, or others, more personal, such as: Since the start of 2020, can you think of a situation in which you relied on the Internet for personal health information? How do you think that experience evolved for other people in different regions of the world? What are the similarities? What are the differences?

One of our main goals is to gather insightful perceptions that arise from these interactions, as was our experience at IGF 2019, in which we learned a great deal about the considerations and perspectives from others in attendance, including from the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the .Pharmacy Registry Operator. Our estimation of the IGF is that its unique format allows all attendees to feel confidence in the fact that their voices are truly heard, and thus, they tend to speak more freely than they would in other fora.

Our moderators have the necessary skills through their experience in having collectively organized and moderated dozens of events, including Day Zero and Workshops at the IGF. As such we are confident that our moderators will manage a stimulating 90-minute discussion that produces specific outputs sought to carry this important work forward.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #118 Economy of platforms - between exploration and exploitation

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Digital Cooperation
Digital Transformation
Economic Development

Organizer 1: Government, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Government, Eastern European Group
Organizer 4: Government, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Belinda Exelby, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Ben Wallis, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Timea Suto, Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

Digital platform economy is growing very fast and in the time of pandemic and social distancing it enhanced the position of many platforms in the economy. Infrastructures created by platforms' owners open new ways for human activities and change how we work, collaborate, create value in the economy, and compete for the resulting profits. We are witnessing dynamic growth of digitally enabled activities in business, politics, and social interactions organized around these digital platforms. The application of big data, new algorithms, and cloud computing will change not only the nature of work but also the structure of the economy in itself. While some experts indicate that the platform economy

opens new opportunities for disruptive businesses, others ask questions concerning the impact on employment, consequences of algorithmically driven growth, relations between platforms' owners and new generation of entrepreneurs or repositioning of power in the economic system. The exact nature of that transformation will be determined by the social, political, and business choices we make including a choice between approaches based on exploration and exploitation. Exploration is about discovering new opportunities and enhancing learning. This kind of activity is characterized by knowledge creation, risk taking, experimentation, and innovation. In contrast, exploitation leverages existing knowledge and technologies to commercialize established products or product extensions or enter new markets at lower costs. In the era of the platform economy many questions remain open. The debate over policy will not be straightforward because it will not only define market rules but also choices and decisions. The goal of the above delineated session is to meet the most pressuring challenges of regulation of the digital platforms economy. How to ensure inclusive participation of all the entities willing to operate within the already existing and rapidly developing system? How to make sure that there is a relative balance between all the players of this system? The multistakeholder environment of this panel will be a fertile ground allowing to answer these and all the other arising questions.

Issues:

In line to above mentioned description, the economy of platforms is a multidimensional issue. It poses significant questions, challenges and opportunities for societies, the labour market and organizations. The intention of the organizer is to underline and cover, primarily, social and economic aspects of this complex phenomenon. Undoubtedly, the platform economy is disrupting the general concept of conventional way of working and changing the face of business. The aim of the session is also to try to define, with multistakeholder approach, how the platform economy will catalyze both economic growth and social changes.

Policy Question(s):

How to convince citizens that unavoidable changes are not leading to workless society? The jobs market will be different and has been already going through transformation – but it does not mean that human factor will be replaced by algorithms. There will be some sort of balance – the question is what will be its nature, how things will settle down?
To portray the future and digital platform economy as challenging yet full of opportunities, policy has to abstain from fear perspective and instead lean towards flexibility. Then the question is how to make a step forward in so far order of law/code creation? It is rather a methodological dilemma, a meta-level of regulation and policy making. We should ask first how to create rules and not what these rules should be. The rules will depend on a certain sector of the platform economy.
It is not anymore silo-style, nothing is made once and nothing is made for all. The system of platforms is complex and far from uniform. Therefore, we could ask for establishment of design principles – what these should be? What are the core design principles in the world of platform economy?
How to tackle a notion of power and control? The first one is definitely being generated and accumulated by the platforms' owners. While they have control over the market, how to control them? What should be nature of this control?
Will the platform economy, and the reorganization it portends, catalyze economic growth and a surge in productivity driven by a new generation of entrepreneurs?
How to develop policies promoting fairness for business users of online intermediation services and transparency for consumers?

Expected Outcomes:

The primary outcome of the session will be launching open opportunity for speakers and attendees to contribute to the post-session guideline or guidelines, with its aim to support policy makers in shaping the future of platform economy. The discussion undertakes during the panel will lead to improved understanding of the array of activities that aim to promote the economy of platforms within countries, and the range of strategies and policies that underpin these activities. The session will stimulate and

facilitate longer-term communication and cooperation between different stakeholders, researchers and practitioners in their effort to support evidence-based policy outcomes. Key follow up products that will be created and disseminated during and after the proposed session will comprise the following: session report, press release, web publications.

Relevance to Internet Governance: As it is emphasized by the host country of IGF 2020, the economy of platforms is one of the key issue to be concerned during the upcoming edition of the conference. Undoubtedly, Internet connectivity and rapid development of digital technology generate innovative new solutions, services, capabilities and unprecedented forms of sharing and cooperation, including the economy of platforms. As a result, the development of the platform economy requires that the existing systems of regulation and internet governance be completely overhauled in order to respond to the new trends.

Relevance to Theme: Digital platforms are giving rise to new needs by creating and bridging barriers to financial, social and economic inclusion. These platforms can have both positive and negative effects on development and will be shaped by the responses of industry, regulators, government and civil society. Undoubtedly, platforms conglomerate use their scale as a force for good, e.g. by promoting economic inclusion.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session organizers, moderator and speakers will use icebreakers to make the audience more comfortable sharing. It is also planned to ask the volunteers to share why they take part in this session and what they are looking to get out of the event. The organizers will also use a social media display with dedicated hashtags specific to the event and the panel. Moderator and speakers will ask questions which may be general, rhetorical or spark stories. They will also ask participants for feedback shortly after the session concludes. These actions depend on the size of the crowd and how much time moderator or speaker has.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2020 WS #119 Mobile Internet Impact on the environment in 5G era

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
Emerging Technologies and Environment
ICTs Impact on the Environment
Sustainable Cities / Smart Cities

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Luo Haijun, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Chih-Lin I, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: CHIEN AUN CHAN, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Belinda Exelby, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Krzysztof Szubert, Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Format:
> Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

5G technology will bring challenges and opportunities to the development of the mobile Internet industry. This workshop will firstly discuss the impact of the mobile Internet industry upgrade on the environment, and propose corresponding energy saving and carbon emission reduction methods from different perspectives such as equipment manufacturers, operators, and governments. In addition to the environmental challenges mentioned above, the various positive effects of 5G technology on sustainable development issues will also be discussed. A detailed schedule is designed as follow:

1. Introduction - (5 mins)
Before the workshop beginning, we will show the regular participants a 1-2min short video of environmental protection to illustrate the progress of human society and the impact of the development of new technologies on the environment. Our moderator will introduce different stakeholders, briefly introduce the challenges faced in the 5G era, and elaborate the agenda of the workshop.
2. Speaker sharing - (5 mins)
Specific speakers will introduce the increase in network energy consumption and the corresponding increase in carbon emissions with the rapid development of 5G networks. Specific examples and statistics will be used to demonstrate the potential impact on the environment. This introduction will lead to a discussion of subsequent responses. At the same time, we will also present the views and opinions of experts and practitioners in various fields collected through emails, interviews and other forms before the workshop, as well as the latest papers (if any).
3. First Round Question and Discussion – (20 mins)
In what ways will 5G network construction affect the environment? How can we deal with the environmental impact of 5G technology? How to promote the application of clean energy in mobile networks?
1) Open Q&A: The moderator will raise some questions for open answer and discussion from all participants.
2) Speaker 1: Invite an expert in this field to explain the questions above.
3) Speaker 2: Invite experts from different backgrounds to introduce various measures to reduce the carbon footprint.
4. Second Round Question and Discussion – (40 mins)
What role will 5G technologies play in solving sustainable development issues such as climate change and biodiversity? How will emerging applications based on 5G technology affect people's lives? In what ways can mobile Internet technology promote the sustainable development of cities and communities?
1) Open Q&A: The moderator will raise some questions for open answer and discussion from all participants.
2) Speakers: Invite a representative from each stakeholder group to share their views on the questions above.
5. Open discussion and Q&A – (10 mins)
All participants will have a chance to ask questions and speak about their views and speakers will answer these questions. And arrange the online moderator to choose 1-2 questions to answer from the

online audience.
6. Summary and Closing – (10 mins)
Closing remarks by the moderator.

Issues:

Network capabilities such as low latency, high broadband, and large connectivity based on 5G technology will promote the rapid development of new services such as telemedicine, high-definition video, smart manufacturing, VR / AR, smart cities, and drones. 5G will also provide advanced scientific and technological means for ecological environmental protection and management. The development of 5G will greatly change the production and life style of human society, and arouse people's wonderful imagination about "technology makes the world better".
But as the technology has gradually entered people's vision and life, new challenges are following. One of the huge challenges also exists in the field of ecological environmental protection. At present, the entire telecommunications industry consumes 2% -3% of global energy, while the construction of 5G infrastructure and the overall process for operators to provide services will gradually exceed the 4G era. As countries actively promote energy reform, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and promote low-carbon sustainable development, the high energy consumption of 5G should be seriously tackled. If the progress of 5G bring about the further exploitation of non-renewable energy sources that are currently overused, and impose another pressure on the fragile ecology, then we can't help but ask, "Can technology really make the world a better place?", "How can we make technology truly serve humanity's eternal pursuit of a better life?"
Therefore, how to achieve the low level and green carbon footprint of the 5G era, to take good advantage of 5G in providing unprecedented new means and methods for ecological environmental protection and governance, while also achieving its own sustainable development is the core issue of our workshop. Specifically, for enterprises, the question is how to assess the proportion of energy consumption of 5G in the entire telecommunications industry, and the increase comparing to 4G before, how to work closely with the energy industry to make technological breakthroughs, reducing its energy consumption, and how to use 5G to provide convenient and comprehensive technological support for ecological environmental protection and management. The government should think about how to combine the actual situation of 5G technology development and incentive policies to guide enterprises to embark on the path of sustainable development, and how to effectively serve the low-carbon and green transformation of enterprises. The responsibility of international organizations is to seek ways to promote consensus on the development of 5G and ecological environmental protection among countries, and strengthen international technical exchanges and cooperation. These problems themselves contain many practical contradictions and difficulties about 5G and ecological environmental protection, so we also hope that all stakeholders involved in this workshop can communicate and discuss from their own perspectives.
We hope that through this discussion on 5G and ecological environment protection on our workshop, telecommunications companies, governments, the international community and other stakeholders will achieve full communication and strive to reach a principled consensus, clarifying their respective responsibilities to achieve effective and smooth cooperation.

Policy Question(s):

1. How to evaluate the impact of mobile Internet energy consumption on the overall Internet and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) energy consumption, with the large-scale deployment of 5G facilities? What impact will the mobile Internet industry upgrade have on the environment?
2. What measures can the government and industry take to control or reduce the carbon footprint of the mobile Internet? How to increase the proportion of clean energy in the 5G industry?
3. What role can the Mobile Internet of Things (IoT) play in tackling sustainability issues such as climate change, biodiversity?
4. How will the industrial upgrade brought by 5G technology (such as telemedicine, distance education, online office, etc.) affect people's lives? How to evaluate the role of these technologies in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases (e.g. the COVID-19)? How can different governments

use mobile Internet technology to defuse the functions of cities and promote the sustainable development of cities and communities?

Expected Outcomes:

With this workshop we want to make all participants properly treat the various influence brought by 5G technology through various surveys and discussions. The goal is to shed light on a more nuanced understanding of the environmental challenges and opportunities brought by 5G mobile networks. We hope that the discussions can promote dialogue and debate on the rational development of mobile network technology to achieve sustainable social development, and provide decision-making basis for policy makers.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Globally, the total number of mobile users (those subscribing to a cellular service) is going to grow from 5.1 billion in 2018 to 5.7 billion by 2023. The mobile services will dominate the development and investment direction of the future Internet services. Most of the investments in the ICT sector have been used for mobile Internet. The balance between the economic benefits brought by 5G investment and sustainable development will become one of the focuses of Internet governance.

The phenomenal growth in mobile end-user devices and M2M connections is a clear indicator of the growth of mobile IoT, which is bringing together people, processes, data, and things to make networked connections more relevant and valuable. 5G connections have appeared on the scene in 2019 and will grow over 100-fold from about 13 million in 2019 to 1.4 billion by 2023. 5G connectivity is emerging from nascency to a strong contender for mobile connectivity driven by mobile IoT growth. By 2023, there will be 11% devices and connections with 5G capability. Therefore, the application and guidance of mobile IoT in various fields based on mobile Internet technology will also be another focus of Internet governance.

Relevance to Theme: Energy is becoming even more important due to climate change and sustainability considerations. The potential increase in data traffic (up to 1,000 times more) and the infrastructure to cope with it in the 5G era could make 5G to, arguably, consume up to 2-3 times as much energy. This potential increase in energy, coming from a high number of base stations, retail stores and office space, maintaining legacy plus 5G networks and the increasing cost of energy supply, call for action from industries and governments. The current reality is that overall energy usage by the ICTs needs to come down as the industry consumes between 2~3% of global energy currently. Many national governments are mandating businesses to adhere to energy reforms (e.g. EU's 2030 climate and energy framework) with the global goal to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, since 2014, by 30% in absolute terms by 2020 and 50% by 2030. The telecoms industry is not exempt from these pressures and the evolution to 5G is an opportunity to deliver a cleaner, greener telecoms footprint. Indeed, 3GPP's 5G specification calls for a 90% reduction in energy use. In addition, increasing the use of clean energy in 5G mobile network facilities can also effectively reduce the carbon footprint.

Although the rapid development of 5G mobile networks has brought greater challenges to energy consumption control, the opportunities brought about by 5G new technologies on sustainable development issues cannot be ignored. On the one hand, Cisco Annual Internet Report (2018–2023) forecasts that global mobile devices will grow from 8.8 billion in 2018 to 13.1 billion by 2023-1.4 billion of those will be 5G capable by 2023. The phenomenal growth in mobile end-user devices and Machine-To-Machine (M2M) connections is a clear indicator of the growth of mobile IoT, which is bringing together people, processes, data, and things to make networked connections more relevant and valuable. These ubiquitous mobile connections can effectively monitor sustainability issues such as climate change and biodiversity. On the other hand, the industrial upgrade brought by 5G technology will play a positive role in the sustainable cities and communities. Especially during the outbreak of the COVID-19, 5G-based telemedicine has been applied in some hospitals in China, allowing many patients to get online diagnosis by experts. During the blockade of the city to control the virus, remote education and online work based on the mobile Internet enabled people to study and work at home. The application of these new technologies can effectively defuse the functions of the city, avoid

crowding people, and provide technical guarantee for the sustainable development of cities and communities.

Discussion Facilitation:

1. Before the seminar starts, we will contact several experts, practitioners and government officials in 5G related fields in different regions and different stakeholder groups to let them express their views on the current situation, policies and technologies. After this progress, it will be shown to the speakers at different links of the session as reference materials. At the same time, the organizers of this conference are also doing related research in this field. If appropriate, they can bring their latest papers for the session.
2. Before the session begins, we will first show the guests a short film about the environmental protection and the future to inspire the thinking of the guests and lead the topics to be discussed in the session, issues to be faced between the energy environment and 5G technology promotion.
3. We will also pay attention to the online publicity of the seminar to appeal to everyone's attention, and we also welcome online interaction and questions to increase the participation of the session.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The online moderator will encourage remote participation through various social networking platforms (e.g. Twitter, Facebook, Wechat etc.) in addition to the platform provided by the IGF Secretariat. The online moderator will keep an eye on remote participants on the IGF online participation platform and also on social media platforms, sharing comments posted with the official hashtag and giving remote participants the opportunity to ask questions during the session.
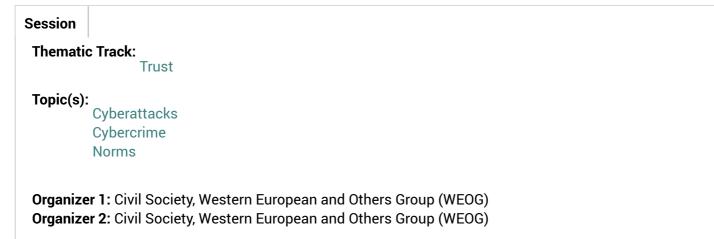
SDGs:

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 13: Climate Action

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #120 How can cybercrime enforcement help achieve cyber stability?

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cyberattacks
Cybercrime
Norms

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Neil Walsh, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Basu Arindrajit , Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Joyce Hakmeh, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Allison Peters, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
            Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

This session will explore the links between the global debates on cybercrime and cyber stability arguing that law enforcement and diplomatic approaches to combating cybercrime are inherently tied to enforcing established norms for responsible state behaviour in cyberspace. The session will identify concrete measures that key players can take to bridge the gap between the two and help achieve cyber stability.
Cyberspace is constantly under threat from both criminal and nation-state actors putting at risk its potential as an engine for social and economic growth for all countries and people around the world. However, when it comes to dealing with cyberthreats, the debate is often fragmented between threats from state actors and those from non-state actors, and the connection between debates on cybercrime and cyber stability is often missing. This is creating an additional challenge to many countries who are relatively new to these debates, may lack the needed expertise but yet are being asked to contribute substantially to the ongoing negotiations on these issues at the UN General Assembly and come up with policy responses in their own countries. Bringing cybercriminals to justice, regardless if they are state-backed, is an important component of enforcing norms. Yet, there remains an artificial segregation in many international forums about these two issues where holding perpetrators of cybercrime is rarely discussed as a means for achieving cyber stability. Exploring the linkages between two very connected areas is intrinsic to contributing to a stable cyberspace. This 90 minute panel discussion will kick-off with two presentations exploring the linkages between the two policy areas and highlighting existing global progress on fighting cybercrime and potential scenarios for a way forward.

Issues:

The session will explore the following issues:
- Linkages between cybercrime enforcement and cyber stability and norms
- Existing global mechanisms to dealing with cybercrime: achievements and limitations
- The development of a new treaty on cybercrime: risks and connection to cyber stability
- What does success look like in reducing cybercrime and drawing more connection between debates on cybercrime and cyber stability? How can it be materialized?

Policy Question(s):

Topics: Norms, Cybercrime, Cyberattacks, Capacity Development, Confidence-building measures, What is the role of cybercrime enforcement in implementing cybersecurity norms?

Expected Outcomes:

In addition to having a rapporteur that will help to synthesize the discussion as required, we will author a write-up of key takeaways from the roundtable to be disseminated on organizers' social media channels and look for a possible media outlet to also publish a piece connecting the two global debates. These outcomes will be particularly timely as the UN is about to launch a likely several years negotiations process on a new global cybercrime treaty later this year.

Relevance to Internet Governance: One of the key aims of Internet governance is for countries to shape the development and use of the Internet collectively, while making sure that underlying principles such

as Internet freedom, openness, interoperability, security, and resiliency are respected and maintained. Cybercrime, whether sponsored by state actors or perpetrated by non-state actors, threatens every one of these principles. Norms for the responsible behaviour of states in cyberspace are only as good as their enforcement and holding perpetrators of cybercrime accountable for violating those norms is a key component in ensuring this enforcement and protecting these principles. The focus of the workshop on cybersecurity norms and fighting cybercrime are at the heart of the efforts needed to achieve these principles and to shape the evolution and use of the Internet.

Relevance to Theme: Cybercrime remains a persistent and borderless threat that continues to grow in size and scope, which public opinion has found is directly impacting their trust in the security, stability, and resilience of the Internet infrastructure, systems and devices, and their overall ability to remain safe and secure. The widespread use of technology and the growing rates of internet connectivity around the globe, coupled with the continued development of new technologies that allow for anonymity on the Internet, have made cybercrime a low-risk, high-yield venture for perpetrators who face little to no consequences for their actions. Unfortunately, law enforcement has struggled to keep up with the continued increase in cybercrime, impacting not only people's trust in the security and stability of the Internet and new technology but also on their trust in their government institutions that are supposed to keep them safe from these threats and get them justice . This session will explore how cybercrime has threatened this trust, why the enforcement of cybercrime will help to strengthen trust in not only people's safety and security when relying on the Internet but also trust in the institutions supposed to protect them, and how bringing to justice perpetrators of cybercrime is key to the enforcement of cyber norms and to achieving cyber stability and trust in cyberspace more generally.

Discussion Facilitation:

The roundtable discussion will consist of a 45 minute moderated conversation between the speakers and the chair followed by an open discussion with the audience to comment and interact with the speakers on the points they have made but also bring forward other points of interest. The chair has the prerogative to ask questions of their own and decide on how best to manage the questions and answers session, in terms of grouping several questions together or addressing them separately. The moderator will also have a list of questions for the audience to encourage broader participation. The organizers will also use Zoom to live-stream the event in order to encourage remote participation and maximize the reach of the roundtable to a larger audience. The online moderator will take note of the questions submitted via Zoom, will synthesize them in real time and share them with the onsite moderator.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The organizers are also planning to use Zoom to live-stream the event in order to encourage remote participation and maximize the reach of the roundtable to a larger audience. The online moderator will take note of the questions submitted via Zoom, will synthesize them in real time and share them with the onsite moderator.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #122 Data to Inclusion: Building datasets in African Languages

Session

Thematic Track:

Inclusion

Topic(s):
digital divide
Digital Transformation
Multilingual

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 4: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 5: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Muthoni Wanyoike, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Dorothy Gordon, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Philipp Olbrich, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

The ability to deal with human language is an essential attribute in all information and communication technologies. Although there are more than 7000 languages, only a dozen or two are flourishing in the digital world with advanced language understanding and spoken language communication technologies.

In the case of low resource languages, there are gaps in terms of access to data for training statistical machine learning systems that can be leveraged for developing downstream applications for digital inclusion of speakers of low resource language and hence their active participation in knowledge societies.

UNESCO publication "Steering AI and Advanced ICTs for Knowledge Societies", that was launched at IGF 2019, identified "strengthening cooperation between civil society and research institutes for solving problems facing local communities, for novel data collection models based on citizen science that can create data sets for AI that respect international norms for privacy and data protection" in Africa as an option for action to address the gaps in the availability of data for development and use of AI (Hu, et al. 2019).

This workshop is proposed as a follow-up to the above recommendation and to the project on crowdsourcing development of datasets in African languages to be enable the development of AI driven applications for strengthening access to information, digital innovation and inclusion of users of low resource languages in the digital society.

The workshop would enable North-South collaboration at the IGF 2020 and would develop networks and agenda for the workstream on AI, Data and Languages for IGF 2021 in Addis Ababa.

Issues:

Low-resource Languages in Africa

In the African context, out of all 7111 (30.15%) living languages today 2144 are African languages. But only a small portion of linguistic resources for NLP research are built for African languages (Iroro Fred Onome Orife 2020).

Some of the challenges for the development of NLP for African languages identified by researchers in Africa include (Martinus and Abbott 2019):

• Low availability of resources (input data) for African languages that hinders the ability for researchers to do machine translation. 2
• Discoverability: The resources for African languages that do exist are hard to find. Often these resources are not available under open access licenses thus reducing the ability of research institutions to work together and share knowledge on language datasets to strengthen innovation.
• Reproducibility: The data and code of existing research are rarely shared, which means researchers cannot reproduce the results properly.
• Lack of benchmarks: Due to the low discoverability and the lack of research in the field, there are no publicly available benchmarks or leader boards to new compare machine translation techniques.

The workshop would include three presentations (30 mins) from the different stakeholder groups concerning:
1. Perspective on four policy questions based on a pre-workshop online poll of participants.
2. Guidelines for identifying and ascertaining whether data obtained for language datasets from online sources (news publications, social media and content platforms) contains biased sentiments (sexist, racist) and offensive material(hateful).
3. Guidelines for outlining techniques for protecting the identities and privacy of users, in instances where data is obtained from social media/content platforms like Twitter, Facebook and YouTube.
These presentations would initiate the discussion that would follow a roundtable format (60 mins) with the opportunity for all participants to contribute their ideas concerning the policy questions and to share their practical experience in order to shape the policy and project agenda for 2021.
Total Duration: 90 mins

Policy Question(s):

The workshop seeks to address the following key questions:
1. What are the current gaps in availability of datasets in African languages?
2. What are some of the approaches for strengthening access to language datasets?
3. How can Machine Learning drive innovation through availability of African languages datasets?
4. What kind of policy frameworks can enable further action on strengthening multilingualism for AI driven innovation in Africa?

Expected Outcomes:

1. Outline strategies for next phase of dataset development in Africa
2. Agenda for policy advocacy for language technologies and dataset development as part of International Decade for Indigenous Languages to be launched in 2022.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Relation between ICTs and Multilingualism

Language Technologies (LT), greatly contribute to the promotion of linguistic diversity and multilingualism. These technologies are moving outside research laboratories into numerous applications in many different areas. UNESCO's International Conference Language Technologies for All (LT4All): Enabling Linguistic Diversity and Multilingualism Worldwide, organized in December 2019, underlined spelling/grammar checkers up to speech and speaker recognition, machine translation for text and audio, speech synthesis, and spoken dialogue among others as important areas for enabling liguistic diversity and multilingualism. These technologies also enable text and document understanding, generation and summarization, as well as sentiment and opinion analysis, answers to questions, information retrieval and knowledge access, sign languages processing, etc.

However, many languages can be referred to as under-resourced or as not supported. This situation puts the users of many languages – a vast majority of Indigenous languages – in a disadvantageous situation, creating a digital divide, and placing their languages in danger of digital extinction, if not complete extinction. The Los Pinos Declaration on the Decade of Indigenous Languages (2022-2032) call for the design and access to sustainable, accessible, workable and affordable language technologies.

Both UNESCO's 2003 Recommendation concerning Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace and the 2020 Los Pinos Declaration on the Decade of Indigenous Languages (2022-2032), recognize the potential of digital technologies in supporting the use and preservation of low or under resourced languages.1

Relevance to Theme: Practical Examples for Data to Innovation

Artificial Intelligence (AI) based systems enable inclusion of through a host of language technologies. For instance, AI has the potential to strengthen access to information and knowledge to people when the information is not available in their own language. Machine Learning enabled techniques in Natural Language Processing (NLP) are enabling applications across language translation systems, speech interfaces, dialogue systems, educational applications, emergency response applications and monitoring democratic processes among others. For instance, automated language translation in emergency situations can help government authorities and communities communicate in emergency situations to ensure rapid response (Tsvetkov 2017).

Role of Language Technologies in the context of COVID-19

A salient example, in the context of the COVID-19 crisis, of how investment in open solutions for language technologies can lead to long term capacity enhancement to respond in public health crises is in the form of text analysis methods can be used to pre-warn health authorities of the outbreak (Tsvetkov 2017). For instance, social media posts can be analyzed for outbreak of flu. Such language technology capabilities in multiple languages would be instrumental in building capacities of governments in monitoring outbreaks like COVID-19 as more and more people participate in the digital public sphere, including also through citizen science approaches. However, the information can be lost in the absence of capabilities for analysis of low or under resource languages and to address some of the policy questions around this issue would be the objective of this workshop.

Discussion Facilitation:

The workshop would include three presentations (30 mins) from the different stakeholder groups concerning:
1. Perspective on four policy questions based on a pre-workshop online poll of participants.
2. Guidelines for identifying and ascertaining whether data obtained for language datasets from online sources (news publications, social media and content platforms) contains biased sentiments (sexist, racist) and offensive material(hateful).
3. Guidelines for outlining techniques for protecting the identities and privacy of users, in instances where data is obtained from social media/content platforms like Twitter, Facebook and YouTube.
These presentations would initiate the discussion that would follow a roundtable format (60 mins) with the opportunity for all participants to contribute their ideas concerning the policy questions and to share their practical experience in order to shape the policy and project agenda for 2021.
Total Duration: 90 mins

The workshop will bring together stakeholders from:
1. AI for Development Network – Africa
2. Data Science for Social Impact – University of Pretoria Research Group
3. Data Science Nigeria
4. Masakhane – Machine Translation for African Languages
5. Deep Learning Indaba – African Machine Learning Conference
6. UNESCO Chair in Data Science and Analytics, University of Essex, United Kingdom
7. UNESCO Chair in Artificial Intelligence, University College London, UK
8. UNESCO Category 2 Centre – International Research Centre on Artificial Intelligence (IRCAI), Slovenia
9. African Academy of Languages
10. GIZ, Germany
11. IDRC, Canada (TBC)

12. Universal Labelling Project, USA (TBC)
13. European Language Resources Association (ELRA) (TBC)

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** UNESCO Teams to facilitate participation of UNESCO field offices networks in Africa

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #123 Hack the Gap - Digital solutions narrowing gaps

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
digital divide
Gender
Local Content Development

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Klimek Katarzyna, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Arsene Tungali, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Saba Khalid, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Dorothy Gordon, Civil Society, African Group

Format:

Other - 90 Min
Format description: Fishbowl Session A fishbowl is a great format to encourage a vivid and dynamic discussion among participants around a certain topic.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fishbowl_(conversation) WSA already conducted many fishbowl sessions during our own events, with great results. WSA chairman Prof. Dr. Bruck will moderate the session, making sure that the format rules are followed and the contributers speak to the topic. The only requirement is that there are: 2 handheld microphones 5 - 6 chairs that are not locked to the floor and can be placed in a half-circle WSA is used to react creatively to the respective room set up and knows how to manage the situation flexibly. The suggestion would be to structure the session like this: 5 min - introduction about hack the gaps 15 min - 3 short innovation talks by digital social

entrepreneurs to provide concrete examples and inspirational stories followed by the fishbowl the workshop can be done in 60 or 90 minutes.

Description:

Digital technologies, applications, social media, AI and algorithms effect our daily lives, make our work more efficient, connect people and communities in real time and provide new business opportunities. Especially during the current Covid-19 crises, several communication tools and platform bring us closer together. However – there still are huge gaps in the digital era. Gaps in terms of gender, in terms of access, in terms of content, in terms of wealth, Hack the Gap will discuss in an interactive manner, how these gaps can be addressed and solved. Very concrete examples by digital social entrepreneurs from all regions world-wide will demonstrate solutions and approaches to involve more women in the development of digital solutions – provide access and new opportunities for people with disabilities – empower micro entrepreneurs with no digital knowledge from emerging markets or focussing on local digital content to reach new audiences. The workshop will be facilitated by the WSA – a global community and awards system initiated in 2003 in the framework of the UN World Summit on the Information Society. Since this time, WSA reaches out to all UN member states in order to highlight and compare best practice solutions in high quality digital, local content serving society and implementing the global goals for sustainable development. Hack the Gap will select proven digital solutions in the areas of gender, accessibility and local content from all world-regions and will use these examples for a multi-stakeholder dialogue, in order to come up with new ideas and perspectives how to make the Internet and the digital economy more inclusive and diverse.

Issues:

Gender Equality local content Social entrepreneurship Digital solutions for and by people with disabilities

Policy Question(s):

How do we promote digital local content and innovative solutions in a digital economy dominated by a few corporates in the Silicon Valley? How do we make digital solutions more inclusive and ethical?

Expected Outcomes:

News articles for the WSA webpage News article for the WSA newsletters stories for social media (instagram, Facebook) Report to WSA global community

Relevance to Internet Governance: Discussed topics like local content, digital entrepreneurship and an inclusive Internet are relevant for all policy makers. In the workshop perspectives from different regions and stakeholders will be heared and shared.

Relevance to Theme: The Hack the Gap workshop will focus on several areas that are relevant for the Thematic Track "inclusion". 1.) Local Content & Language Diversity 2.) Accessibility & Policy for Social Inclusion 3.) Digital Literacy, Capacity Development, & Future of work 4.) Sustainable Business Models in the Digital Age

Discussion Facilitation:

see format - Fishbowl

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #125 How do you embed trust and confidence in AI?

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
And Other Regulatory or Non Regulatory Models For Data Governance
Artificial Intelligence
Sustainable Business Models

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Clara Neppel, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Parminder Jeet Singh, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Ansgar Koene, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Yohko HATADA, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 5: Amani Abou-Zeid , Intergovernmental Organization, African Group

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

Artificial intelligence (AI) technologies are rapidly outpacing the organizational governance and controls that guide their use. At the same time, organizations need to build trust with their internal and external stakeholders that AI systems are functioning reliably and accurately, and they need to be able to trust the data being used. Amid these considerations, it is increasingly clear that failure to adopt globally consistent governance and ethical standards that foster trust in AI will limit organizations' ability to harness the full potential of these exciting technologies to fuel future growth.

Issues:

This session will seek to answer the following questions:
- What are the key attributes of a trusted AI systems and outcomes?
- What are the best practices businesses should consider when designing and deploying AI tools in relation to data? (e.g. oversight of how data is used, trust in the data being used and data security)
- What employee training or skillsets are needed to continuously monitor and integrate the relevant technical and ethical attributes into AI enterprise platforms?
- How should businesses engage with the community of stakeholders affected by the use of AI

systems?
- What role should Standards, Certification and Audits play in establishing trustworthiness of AI systems?

Policy Question(s):

Governance dimensions for data-driven technologies
• What is the relationship between ethical considerations, Human Rights and trust in business use of emerging data driven technologies?
• What societal and economic benefits are enabled by implementing business processes for monitoring and reporting AI system trustworthiness performance? How should these benefits be weighed against the need to protect competitive advantages/IPR?

Data-driven emerging technologies
• How do we move from the articulation of ethical and human rights principles for AI to the operationalization of those in business practices around the deploying of AI technologies?
• How could data driven business practices benefit policy-making through data and analytical capability sharing agreements?

Data-driven business models
• How to respect privacy and agency over the use of data from individuals and businesses without sacrificing the beneficial potential of secondary uses of data for machine learning? What are the technological or regulatory strategies to address this?
• How can data governance help to mitigate power imbalences between global and local economic actors?

Data access, quality, interoperability, competition & innovation
• How can we ensure equitable access to data and compute infrastructure for fostering competition and innovation?
• How can we ensure portability and interoperability of data for fostering innovation with a Human Rights approach?
• How is data quality playing a role in the conception of trust in the use of AI systems?

Expected Outcomes:

1) Facilitate the debate as well as shaping the evolution of norms, principles, best practices of business use of AI system and digital data.
2) Identify differing viewpoints regarding governance approaches to the use of AI systems.
3) Policy recommendations and key messages report to the IGF community.
4) Foster greater collaboration amongst stakeholder from public, private and civil-society sectors regarding the governance of AI systems and how it intersects with data protection.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The proposed session will debate questions regarding governance methods to providing citizens, organizations and goverments with the means to assess the trustworthiness of AI systems. As AI is playing an increasingly vital role in the services that are provided over the internet, as well as running and maintaining the core infrastructure that the inetner depends on, trust in the Internet is increasingly defined by trust in these AI systems.

Relevance to Theme: As highlighted by the policy questions that this session addresses, the session contributes to the thematic track on Data on four of the six subtracks:
1) Governance dimensions for data-driven technologies
3) Data-driven emerging technologies
4) Data-driven business models
5) Data access, quality, interoperability, competition & innovation

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be opened by the onsite moderator to provide participants an overview of the policy questions discussed in the session, the professional background of the speakers, and the format of interaction. The moderator will ensure the audience from both offline and online will be able to ask questions to the speakers immediately following their opening statement to encourage active participation. In the second part, the session will move to the discussions and debate. The moderator will invite each speaker to express their views on a set of questions and guide the debate amongst speakers and the audience to foreground their common ground and differences. The workshop organizers and moderators will discuss the content of questions with speakers in advance to ensure the quality and flow of the discussion and debate. In the third part, moderators will invite questions from the audience and online participants, the question time will last about 30 minutes in order to provide sufficient interactions amongst speakers, audience and online participants. Online participants will be given priority to speak, and their participation will be encouraged by moderators. The onsite moderator will summarise the findings and recommendations and future actions of the panel.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2020 WS #126 Paris Call-Lessons Learned & Best Practices for Cyber Norms

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Confidence-Building Measures
Inclusive Governance
Norms

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Liga Rozentale, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Park Nohyoung, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Guilherme Patriota, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

The session will look at principles and actions that shape responsible state behavior in cyberspace. We want to look in particular at multistakeholder models and their ability to advance the debate on cyber norms, also at UN level. In this context we want to focus on the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace because it is an initiative with worldwide support gathering a wide array of actors; states, public authorities and local governments, civil society and companies. Two years after the launch of the Paris Call we want to look how the Paris Call can continue to be a valuable tool for inclusive debate and for building more trust between different actors in various regions, and at the level of UN negotiations, or in cyberspace as a whole. What lessons have been learned? Which best practices can be shared?

The moment for a conversation on the Paris Call remains timely. The UN Group of Governmental Experts on Advancing responsible State Behavior in Cyberspace is to submit its final report to the General Assembly in 2021. In addition, an Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG), established through resolution 73/27, will also report back to the General Assembly late 2020. In light of both upcoming events, it is important to put a spotlight on the value of multistakeholders and inclusive cyber governance (instead of relying solely on intergovernmental negotiations).

This 90min. off-the-record roundtable/brainstorming will engage with a diverse group of policy makers, business leaders and independent opinion shapers. The purpose will be to gather their best practices and lessons learned, and to find practical ways for the Paris Call to serve as a helpful tool to advance the UN agenda on cyber norms. At the beginning, the moderator will ask 3 speakers to formulate short input to introduce the topic, (no speech or formal presentation). After these initial statements the format will encourage brainstorming and interactive dialogue in a candid atmosphere. We aim to gather a representative group (age, gender, sector, geography) of approximately 30 to 35 stakeholders.

Issues:

The Paris Call has already received significant backing, but nearly two years later, how can we continue to promote the principles enshrined in this declaration? Which actionable ideas and policies can be adopted to increase responsible behavior and make cyberspace more predictable? Which best practices to increase access for external stakeholders, such as business and NGO's, and ensure that their ideas are being seriously considered in the UN cyber norms debate? Are there lessons learned to foster better cooperation between different stakeholders? Which obstacles do they encounter? In light of these questions, how can the Paris Call become a practical tool to advance the cyber governance debate at a global level, including the UNGGE and OEWG? Recognizing these challenges are essential if the Paris Call is to remain a valid tool for cyber governance.

Policy Question(s):

How can different perspectives from stakeholders advance the debate on international norms for responsible state behavior? The added value of the Paris Call is that it brings so many different stakeholders together – but which challenges are these stakeholders facing? How can these be overcome when acting in a unified way in the framework of the Paris Call? How can the Paris Call be instrumentalized to overcome common challenges? Which actionable ideas and policies can be adopted to increase responsible behavior and make cyberspace more predictable? How can we increase access for external stakeholders, such as business and NGO's, foster cooperation between different stakeholders and ensure that their ideas are being seriously considered in the UN cyber norms debate? How can these different perspectives advance the international debate on norms?

Expected Outcomes:

We want the participants at our roundtable to share their lessons learned and best practices, and to suggest new, actionable steps. As such, this discussion would make an important contribution to the policy discussion on international norms in cyberspace by providing attending representatives from various sectors and regions with innovate ideas and tools. By adding the Paris Call to the IGF agenda we also want to create more public awareness and understanding for this important initiative. This way

we want to promote the role of external stakeholders in the debate and make the UN processes more inclusive. Moreover, GMF will also summarize these recommendations, and use our own expertise, to produce a policy brief on this topic that will be published to external audiences. The format of the event should also allow participants to forge new contacts and join a network of trust, an important by-product in its own right. Finally, this event will support ongoing and future GMF programming on cyber norms in general, including our work on Responsible State Behavior and our involvement in the EU'S Cyber Direct consortium.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The United Nations remains the best platform to shape global norms on state behavior in cyberspace. But, despite its achievements, the UN's intergovernmental process struggles to make progress, not least because of deep divisions within the international community about which rules should apply in cyberspace. There is a need to reevaluate cyber governance efforts and to think of new practices that adopt a multi-stakeholder model, instead of relying solely on the current rigid intergovernmental approach. Initiatives like the November 2018 'Paris Call' encourage to believe that inclusive cyber governance is within reach, but fresh ideas on how to harvest the full potential of the Call are needed. There may be renewed energy for such discussion given that the UN's First Committee has endorsed two parallel processes on cyber norms — the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) and a sixth round of the UN Group of Governmental Experts (UNGGE). The IGF would be the perfect place for such a discussion given its inclusive nature and wide attendance of government, private sector and civil society participants from all UN regions.

Relevance to Theme: The UNGGE and the OEWG are meant to work on a consensual basis but the volatile relations on cybersecurity between major powers such as China, the European Union, Russia, and the United States mean that finding trust, compromise and achieve consensus through an intergovernmental process very much remains an open question. There is therefore a need to re-evaluate cyber governance efforts and to think of new practices that also adopt a multistakeholder model, instead of relying solely on the current intergovernmental approach. Initiatives like the Paris Call can help bridge the trust gap between UN nations and the public-private-civil sectors.

Discussion Facilitation:

The format of this 90min roundtable will be off-the-record to encourage brainstorming and interactive dialogue among the participants. By keeping the group relatively small (30 PAX) we strive to create an intimate and candid atmosphere where ideas can be shared in trust. Speakers will be asked to avoid speeches or formal presentations, but instead share their short but straightforward thoughts. Before the roundtable starts, we want to include a networking coffee table for people to meet.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #128 Global crises and socially responsible data responses

Session

Thematic Track:

Data

Topic(s):
Data for Good
Data Sharing
Digital Cooperation

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 5: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Nnenna Nwakanma, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Rudolf GRIDL, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Carolyn Nguyen, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Christoph Steck, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description:

*** The issue ***
The current crisis caused by the rapid spread of COVID-19 raised important questions on the role of data in global crisis situations. With many governments around the world caught unprepared, healthcare professionals unsure of treatments or a possible cure, and analysts left wondering how to best track, trace and predict the spread of the virus or what precautionary measures to recommend, we are all reminded of the value of data.

Data not only serves as information, but also allows experts to perform analyses and create predictive models that help authorities make decisions. Thanks to predictive models, companies can adapt, public service institutions can make arrangements, and governments can spring into action to take measures commensurate with the severity of the given situation.

In the wake of the crisis, numerous data sharing initiatives were launched, both by public and private sector actors, as well as through multistakeholder partnerships, to pool pandemic-related information in an effort to help mitigate the crisis. These initiatives have also brought to the forefront considerations on data protection and security as well as privacy and human rights concerns regarding the use of personal data.

Of course, these conversations are not new. Similar discussions arise in the wake of major environmental and humanitarian emergencies, with important considerations on how data can help predict, prepare for and mitigate such global crises situations. However, the rapid spread of the current crisis around the globe reminded us of the dire need for global cooperation in face of a common threat.

Collaboration through responsible data-sharing, could provide organizations (both public and private) around the world with access to the variety, quantity and quality of data to enable further progress in all areas, including research, new products and services innovation, as well as policy development.

*** Discussions ***
There needs to be more discussion on the use of data-driven innovation in policy-making, e.g. exploring the role of public-private partnerships and how private-sector data can be leveraged, voluntarily, to provide evidence for informed policy-making.

This session aims to uncover how data sharing can provide relevant tools for prevention and management of such global crises. How can we encourage all stakeholders to cooperatively put data to work for the benefit of all? What are the risks involved? What barriers are holding stakeholders back from engaging in such initiatives?

Organizations that are interested in possibilities of sharing data responsibly and selectively with others, need to consider different models to share the benefits of data, as well as various degrees of openness in data-sharing, while enabling compliance with applicable regulatory concerns such as privacy and security. What policy and technical tools are needed to enable this? How can we encourage a broader and more holistic discussion with different stakeholders on data collaboration?

Invited speakers, from across stakeholder groups and geographies, will share perspectives on what opportunities and challenges they see in sharing data for managing a global crisis. They will focus on impact specific to their sector, group or region to bring in various policy positions and expand the considerations of fellow pannelists and audience members, and strive to formulate balanced policy responses, based on these learnings.

*** Session format ***
Through break-group discussions the workshop will provide an opportunity for stakeholders to meet one another, share experiences and identify opportunities for multistakeholder collaboration. The break-out group discussion will facilitate distilling opportunities and challenges, deliberate appropriate responses as well as sharing best practices and lessons learned from deploying data sharing initiatives. These will be collected and shared in the workshop report as a tool for those aiming to launch such initiatives in the future.

*** Agenda ***
1. The workshop will open with a roundtable exchange between experts (30 minutes)
2. Break-out discussions (30 mins)
Participants will be invited to split into groups and will be asked to:
- Share their views and experiences on existing initiatives they participated in, know of or helped launch.
- Survey examples of where data was put to work to help predict, prevent or manage a major crisis
- Evaluate opportunities and challenges faced.
Experts will join each break-out group to lead the conversation and co-organisers will explore the use of a hand-out (with specific questions) for each break-out group to facilitate discussion.
3. Reporting back and plenary discussion (20 mins)
All participants will then have the opportunity to:
- Report back on their break-out group discussion
- Identify mechanisms and initiatives that can be leveraged for international multistakeholder cooperation.
4. The moderator will sum-up discussion, confirm the key take-aways with the participants and close session (10 minutes).

Issues:

Access to relevant information extracted from data can help governments, public service institutions and companies predict, prevent and mitigate major crises, be that health, humanitarian or environmental.

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, numerous data sharing initiatives were launched, both to pool and share data at the disposal of various stakeholders to help mitigate the crisis. These initiatives have also brought to the forefront considerations on data protection and security as well as privacy and human rights concerns regarding the use of personal data. The rapid spread of the current crisis around the globe reminded us of the dire need for global cooperation in face of a common threat.

This workshops aims to assess the opportunities offered by models of data sharing for the mitigation of global crisis situations, while also considering the policy challenges of doing so, by exploring questions below:

Policy Question(s):

How can all stakeholders best cooperate to put data to work for the benefit of all?
What are the risks and challenges involved?
What barriers are holding stakeholders back from engaging in such initiatives?
What policy and technical tools are needed to enable such cooperation?

Expected Outcomes:

The workshop will provide participants with an improved understanding of both the technical and policy elements necessary to support responsible data sharing to provide tools in predicting, preventing and finding appropriate responses to mitigate global crises.

The summary of the workshop will feature a list of case studies mentioned by speakers and participants and will provide a menu of good practices for policy approaches.

Lastly, the workshop will aim to highlight areas for future action and potential questions to be explored in future IGF sessions.

Relevance to Internet Governance: When talking about the Internet, either in the context of its benefits, challenges or overall governance, a conversation about data cannot be avoided. Data sits in the front and centre of economic opportunities, technological innovation, social progress and sustainable development. It is, at the same time the main component of the more contentious issues like security, privacy, or localization.

Getting the policy right around multistakeholder collaborations for data sharing in crisis situations is essential to safeguard the open, free and interoperable Internet, and uphold its safe, secure, sound and resilient architecture.

Considerations around data governance should be built starting from commonly shared global values and principles, developed in collaboration with all stakeholders.

This workshop will look at what policy elements are necessary to encourage data sharing as a trusted channel for collective action and societal benefit. It will also aim to identify and provide options for policy response to the main challenges posed.

Relevance to Theme: The workshop directly addresses one of the main themes of IGF 2020: data. It aims to bring IGF participants closer to identifying policy best practices around enabling data sharing and consider what policy elements are needed to ensure such initiatives are secure, respect human rights and are in the service of equality and inclusion.

The workshop will uncover how data sharing can help mitigate global crisis situations. What are the data protection and privacy considerations that must be kept in mind?

Discussion Facilitation:

The list below provides examples of the ways discussion will be facilitated amongst speakers, audience members, and online participants and ensure the session format is used to its optimum:

* Seating: Participants will sit in classroom format, with easily movable chairs (room permitting). Initially, speakers will sit facing the audience. Then, during the break-out portion of the workshop, participants will be asked to move their seats to form three circles, suitable for group discussion. Speakers will join these groups to animate discussions. Remote participants will be asked to form their own break-out group.

This will facilitate discussion by creating an enabling and comfortable atmosphere where all speakers and participants are given an equal footing in the discussion.
The moderator will have a prominent seating position and may walk around the room to engage participants.

*Preparation: A preparation call will be organised for all speakers, moderators and co-organisers in advance of the workshop so that everyone has a chance to meet, share views and prepare for the session.
Given the varied background of discussants and audience members, organisers will advertise the session and introduce questions to animate discussion on social media in the run up to the workshop.
This will introduce the subject, encourage conversation and create links to other dialogues on the topic taking place in other forums to create awareness and help prepare in-person and remote participants for the workshop.
Social media will also be used to generate wider discussion and create momentum for online participation as the workshop is unfolding.
Co-organizers will ensure that the workshop is promoted in advance to the wider community to give remote participants the opportunity to prepare questions and interventions in advance and to generate interest in the workshop.
Organizers will also explore the possibility of connecting with remote hubs around the globe and organize remote interventions from participants.

* Moderator: The moderator will be an expert well-informed on the topic and experienced in animating multistakeholder discussions. During the break-out phase of the discussions questions will be incorporated to encourage responses from participants and everyone will be given equal weight and equal opportunity to intervene.
The remote moderator will play an important role in moderating the online break-out group and sharing the ideas of remote participants and will encourage their interventions through video during the final plenary portion.

*Reporting: Following the discussion, participants will be encouraged to share their key takeaways from the session through online tools and social media. This will help ensure diverse perspectives raised during the discussion are included in the reporting.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 14: Life below Water
GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #129 The Revolution won't be Televised, but Social Mediatised?

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Child Online Safety
Disinformation
Freedom of Expression

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Anastasiya Dzyakava, Government, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Jutta Croll, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: David Miles, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Magdalena Duszyńska , Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 5: Ricardo Campos, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description:

The workshop will begin with a high-level panel presenting different perspectives to the topic. In more detail, a representative of the "Fridays for Future" movement (the organizer has initiated contact with the Fridays for Future movement in Germany who have expressed great interest in the workshop. The exact speaker will be confirmed at a later stage, once the workshop proposal has been positively selected, hence not listed as tentative speakers yet) will outline how the mass movement uses social media to raise awareness, disseminate their messages and coordinate their actions. In line with this David Miles, Safety Director at Facebook (Europe Middle East and Africa (EMEA)) will give the latest updates on features and services Facebook offers their users while making sure safety and privacy measurements are in place.

In response to this, Ricardo Resende Campos (Director of LGPD (Legal Grounds for Privacy Design) São Paulo, Brazil) who currently also acts as Chair of Public Law, Legal Theory and Media at the University of Frankfurt will intervene by giving an insight of current network regulation laws at a global level. Furthermore, Jutta Croll (Stiftung Digitale Chancen/IGF MAG member), Anastasiya Dyakova, Adviser on children online safety of the Vice-Prime-Minister/Minister for Digital Transformation of Ukraine and Magdalena Duszyńska (from the IGF 2020 host country Poland/ University of Wrocław, Department of Social Sciences and Humanities) will feed into the discussion highlighting in particular what safeguards should be applied to secure freedom of speech, children's rights and well-being online. Moreover, a discussion will spring up on the possibilities to develop global standards to tackle disinformation.

Following the introductory panel discussion, the floor will be opened to the audience, involving everyone in different group discussions led by representatives from civil society, academia and youth initiatives (e.g. BIK Youth Ambassadors - https://www.betterinternetforkids.eu/web/youth/ambassadors). During these table discussions opportunities and challenges that social media brings a long will be discussed. In addition, the fine line between freedom of expression and issues such as hate speech, disinformation and children's rights will be picked up in line with the policy questions listed below.

After the break-out session, discussions from the different groups will be presented in plenary. In line with this participants will also have the opportunity to ask questions to the high-level panel. The online moderator will make sure that potential questions from remote participants will be taken into consideration as well.

The session will conclude with main takeaways summarized by the onsite moderator and some final closing words by the high-level panel.

Intended agenda:
- Welcome and high-level panel discussion on the role of social media in forming public opinion of people ('30 min)
- Four break-out groups discussing challenges and opportunities social media brings along ('30 min)
- Table leaders reporting back from break-out discussions ('20 min)
- Q&A ('5 min)
- Final closing words by high-level panel and takeaways ('5min)

Issues:

This session aims to address relevant issues that fall under the Thematic Track of Trust. More specifically, it will discuss the way social media platforms have reshaped the way we interact online, express ourselves and possibly affect others. In line with this, amongst others issues such as human rights, digital safety, child online safety, freedom of expression online and disinformation (fake news) will be addressed during the discussion.
Furthermore, the session will look into how individuals (e.g. influencers/ content creators) as well as civil society movements (e.g. Fridays for Future) use social media to shape and disseminate their achievements. What are the factors for their large scale success? And which role do social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram and Twitter play in this regard? Providing on one hand opportunities to support freedom of speech and making sure that everyone's voice is heard. While on the other hand they also need to take measures to prevent challenges and risks such as disinformation, hate speech and other issues mentioned above.

Policy Question(s):

In order to facilitate a multi-stakeholder dialogue, policy questions will draw-up on the following areas:

Trust, Media and Democracy:
- What are the responsibilities of digital platforms and public authorities in regulating content, and where and how should the balance be struck between freedom of expression and public safety?
- What kind of collaboration among Internet platforms and media outlets could work to fight disinformation and fake news online?
- What is digital sovereignty, is it positive or negative, and how are national and international laws applied on the internet?

Digital Safety to enable a healthy and empowering digital environment for all:
- How can stakeholders better understand the impact technology can have on freedom of expression and other human rights?
- How can concrete actions such as human rights impact assessments and multi-stakeholder consultations support policy responses to those challenges?
- How can children's rights to participation, access to information, and freedom of speech be preserved and balanced with their right to be protected from violence and abuse in the online environment?
- What can be done to model responsible behavior online?
- How can cooperation and collaboration on national, regional and global levels help to counteract disinformation and support media literacy education for all?

Expected Outcomes:

The session will discuss the role of social media and the way certain individuals or groups use it to communicate and possibly shape the opinion of others and especially the one of minors. In this regard, the session will highlight that tackling disinformation is a shared responsibility of various stakeholders to ensure a free and safe internet for all citizens. While different opinions will remain on what instruments/measurements are the most appropriate to achieve this, it should become clearer which initiatives/resources are available to support more awareness and education in this area.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet technologies and specifically social media have provided today's society with a new public space for communication and expression, as they offer a chance to participate in discussions about matters of common concern. The internet and more specifically social media platforms offer users a chance to interpret news provided by the media, shape or reshape them according to their ideologies and post them via their accounts.

In many countries across the world, social media transformed communication from a mouthpiece for the government to a tool used to express thoughts and opinions about events. Thus, it plays a major role in shaping public opinion of today's society.
Social media influencers are especially popular among minors. Hence, influencers seem to play an important role in minors' lives because minors spend a large part of their time watching, viewing, liking, forwarding, and commenting on influencers' content. As such, the level of involvement with influencer content seems high. Moreover, minors turn to these influencers not only for entertainment, but also for information, advice, company and comfort. However, scientifically-grounded insights on the role of social media influencers in the lives of children and adolescents are still scarce.

Firstly because influencers are assumed to be so appealing because they are similar to their audiences. They are often perceived as 'the boy or girl next door' with whom identification is easy. However, there are probably more reasons for the attraction of influencers. Hence a multi-stakeholder discussion is needed to unravel mechanisms that explain the appeal of social media influencers.

Secondly, the impact of social media influencers on minors may have both desirable and undesirable consequences. Influencers may inspire minors to behave pro-socially or more healthy, but they may also show bad examples (e.g. smoking, drinking). In addition, influencer content may also affect minors' psychological well-being, materialism, and body satisfaction.

Thirdly, because social media influencers are assumed to have impact on their audiences, they are also used by third parties for commercial purposes. For example, brands pay influencers to promote products in content that influencers create. Similarly, governments or NGO's turn to influencers to promote healthy, social, or environmental friendly behavior among minors.

Lastly, some social media influencers are often minors themselves. With major brands signing up for paid partnerships, a growing number of child and adolescent influencers (and their parents) are striving to make a profit, which leads to important legal, ethical and philosophical questions.

Against this background, this workshop aims to enhance the understanding of the role of social media influencers/movements in the lives of people and most specifically minors.

Relevance to Theme: Social media networks have reshaped the internet and give opportunities for everyone to showcase themselves freely. However, people are also exposed to only what their "friends" choose to share and if that content is valuable, it will be spread further through friend networks. Moreover, activities formed on social media platforms like Facebook are considered a major sensor of public opinion. Hence, social media networks are considered by activists as a bullhorn that can reach many people through shared space on an unlimited scale.

That said, the proposed session will contribute to the narrative of the Thematic Track Trust - as it relates to the need for people to be safe and secure online while being able to express themselves freely in a healthy and empowering digital environment.

Associated issues that will be picked up during this session are: Digital safety, child online safety, human rights, hate speech, social media platforms, freedom of expression online, disinformation/fake news and democracy.

Discussion Facilitation:

In terms of format, the session will be organised as a facilitated dialogue. Led by the onsite moderator, the workshop will kick-off with a 30 minutes high-level introductory panel discussion.

Each panelist will give a short statement outlining their perspective on the topic, outlining opportunities but also threats freedom of speech on social media brings along (see further details in the workshop description above).

Following the introductory panel, different break-out group discussion will take place in order to pro-actively involve all participants in the debate. For 30 minutes four different table discussions will be led by representatives from civil society, academia and youth initiatives , in order to fully fulfill the multi-stakeholder approach, respecting as well gender, age and geographical balance.

Table discussions will evolve around the policy questions mentioned above. Out of the four tables, two tables will discuss opportunities social media provides in our daily lives (e.g. access to information, freedom of expression, etc.) while the other two tables will discuss challenges that social media brings along (e.g. disinformation, hate speech, etc.).

Outcomes of the break-out discussions will then be shared in plenary afterwards (please see intended agenda above). High-level panelists will join the group discussions as well.

The workshop will conclude with final closing remarks by the high-level panel and takeaways summarized by the onsite moderator and rapporteur.

In addition, the online moderator will ensure that remote participants are able to communicate questions to the onsite moderator throughout the whole debate.

Complementary to this, a social media campaign on Twitter will help to give further visibility to the session. Live tweeting during the session will open the discussion to a wider online audience and will give remote participants the possibility to get directly involved in the debate.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Complementary to the online remote participation, a social media campaign on Twitter will help to give further visibility to the session both prior, during and after the event. In addition to the generic event hashtag a dedicated workshop hashtag will be developed by the organizers.

Live tweeting during the session will open the discussion to a wider online audience and will give remote participants the possibility to get directly involved in the debate. In addition to the online moderator, the organizer will nominate a representative from the organization team to monitor and respond to conversations on Twitter throughout the whole workshop.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #130 Election in times of disinformation

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Democracy
Disinformation
Freedom of Expression

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 4: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 5: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Moez Chakchouk, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Sarah Lister, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 3: Mathilde Vougny, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 4: Souhaieb Khayati, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 5: Bruna Martins dos Santos, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

The proposed debate will use a multistakeholder approach – through the participation inter alia of electoral management bodies or practitioners, audiovisual regulatory bodies, Internet platforms, electoral observers (from CSOs and from IGOs), and journalists – in tackling the question of elections in times of disinformation.

In so doing, the discussions will involve a debate on policies aiming to keep trust in the election process, and the role of each stakeholder to tackle this challenge, particularly in relation with fighting disinformation.

In addition, given the current and unprecedented global crisis brought upon by the COVID-19 outbreak, the issue of online and mobile voting will also be addressed, in order to discuss alternative ways of organizing elections (including alternative ways to vote and campaign) that would minimize contact and exposure in the context of a pandemic.

Agenda outline:

• Introductory remarks (10min): Mr. Moez Chakchouk, UNESCO Assistant Director General for Communication and Information ; and Ms Sarah Lister, UNDP Head of Governance.

• Multi-regional perspective (40 min): Electoral management bodies, Audiovisual regulatory bodies, electoral observers (from CSOs and from IGOs), and journalists from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America will present their achievements in tackling the question of disinformation and the challenge in organizing or covering elections during the COVID-19 pandemic.

• Critical approaches (10 min): Representatives of Civil Society Organizations and Private Sector (including Internet platforms) will offer their views on the key elements presented during the multi-regional perspective.

• Open debate with the audience (30min).

Issues:

Elections constitute a key moment in political life as they allow citizens to express their choices and designate the political representatives who will determine important aspects of the present and future of their countries.

Because of their critical importance, election periods are also a time where disinformation (so called "fake news") can proliferate, with the aim of misleading the public and propagating false information about various issues and interests. Electoral disinformation also may be criminalized in disproportionate or arbitrary ways.

In addition, the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus has given rise to a new challenge: how to ensure free, fair, and safe elections in the face of a pandemic?

To that effect, the proposed session shall seek:

1. To discuss good practices and lessons learnt that already took place in all regions of the world on how to deal with the impacts of disinformation (particular the one circulating in social media), and other health crisis, in the electoral processes;

2. To debate policies aiming to keep trust in the election process and the role for each stakeholder to tackle this challenge, particularly in relation with legitimate actions to combat disinformation, including during a health crisis;

3. To discuss alternative ways of organizing an election (including ways of voting and campaigning) in times of a pandemic.

Policy Question(s):

4) Trust, Media and Democracy

- What can be the role of each stakeholder (including electoral management bodies, audiovisual regulatory bodies, Internet platforms, electoral observers from CSOs and from IGOs, and journalists) to tackle the challenge of disinformation and to keep trust in the election process?

- In light of the current and unprecedented global crisis brought upon by the COVID-19 outbreak, how can free, fair, and safe elections be ensured in the face of a pandemic?

Expected Outcomes:

Taking into account the aforementioned issues, the session envisions the following expected results:

1. Enhancing the participation of electoral management bodies, audiovisual regulatory bodies, Internet platforms, electoral observers (from CSOs and from IGOs), and journalists in the Internet governance debate;

2. Awareness raised by the aforementioned stakeholders and the public on freedom of expression standards, strategies to address the disinformation phenomenon and good practices in times of elections;

3. Fostering South-South and North-South cooperation among existing networks of electoral management bodies, political leaders, Internet platforms, electoral observers (from CSOs and from IGOs) and journalists on Internet governance issues.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet Governance is, by definition, a multistakeholder endeavor. However, within the different aggregated groups normally joining the discussion (governments, for instance) we also have a multiplicity of other players that are relevant to the debate, but quite often aren't part of it.

Electoral authorities, electoral observers (from CSOs and from IGOs), and journalists have a key role to play in tackling disinformation while defending freedom of expression and access to information during times of election, and building trust within the population in order to ensure free and fair elections.

This session, which focuses on elections in times of disinformation, seeks to bring their perspective to the Internet Governance arena.

Relevance to Theme: A free, independent and pluralistic media landscape plays an important role in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Sustainable Development Goal 16.10 on peace, justice and strong institutions. It is also crucial to democracy, particularly during electoral periods. Without a free press, there can be no democracy.

Keeping trust in the election process – and the information being shared during this process - is a fundamental prerequisite to ensure free, fair, and safe elections. Therefore, this workshop underlines the essential role of the media and electoral stakeholders in ensuring trust during the election process, and the need to tackle disinformation through such means as monitoring and fact checking, journalistic investigation, actions by online platforms including curatorial and technical responses, and through promoting media and information literacy.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session is conceived as a talk-show, with a strong role being played by the moderators in involving the invited speakers and audience in contributing to the achievement of the key expected outcomes of the session.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #132 Inclusion Challenges and Solutions for Fair Online Education

Session	

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Connecting the Unconnected
Inclusion
Meaningful Connectivity

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Yang Yang, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Radomir Bolgov, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Ines Hfaiedh, Government, African Group
Speaker 4: Mikhail Komarov, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 5: Elsa Estevez, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
　　　　Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

With the development of advanced network and online education resources, more and more people have benefitted from online education programs, especially for the disabled and the people who lack educational resources. Online education requires high-speed internet connections. Contrary to what many believe, some students who have internet connections only have poor connections. Public schools that operate educational programs available only through high-speed internet connections are not truly accessible. Any virtual education program that operates in a public school has a responsibility to make the program available to students who don't have the bandwidth to make participation in the online programs reasonable.

The demand for bandwidth of online education becomes more urgent when people have to study from home during public emergencies. For example, because of COVID-19, many schools and companies are closed due to the coronavirus pandemic. That means many people have suddenly had to adjust to telecommuting while millions of children had to participate in online education programs from home. Across the globe more than 1.5 billion students, or more than 90% of the world's learners, are stuck at home due to school closures in about 190 countries, according to United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) estimates. Coronavirus places greater demand on networks as families stay indoors. The greater network demand brings challenges to fair online education over poorly-connected networks, which inescapably leads to unequal distribution of educational and digital learning resources, such as books, and qualified and experienced teachers. As a result, this unequal distribution leads to education inequalities for the users over poorly-connected networks.

The increase of international cooperation and the development of new technologies, such as AI, 5G, and advanced network infrastructures, provide innovations and opportunities to guarantee the network bandwidth required by online education. Thus, this is the right time to discuss the issues of fair online education. This workshop will explore the challenges of ensuring online education equality and reducing the inequalities of online education, and consider the potential solutions for fair online education.

Issues:

Due to the rapid growth of pandemic cases in this emergency, many people have to study from home over information networks. Poor internet connection causes inequalities in education, which require more efficient and inclusive solutions to reduce when facing these kinds of accidents.

Traditionally, much of education inequalities are usually attributed to economic disparities and often fall along racial lines. Unlike traditional issues, the inequalities in online education attribute to many other factors, such as physical living areas, network resource allocation, network providers, and neighbors who competing for bandwidth. Therefore, it has become important to find inclusive solutions for fair online education over poorly-connected networks to reduce the inequalities. However, new

problems have also been created, such as the inadequacy of network infrastructure and platform, internet traffic management, information sharing, and the competition between network providers. This workshop will explore the potential solutions of reducing inequalities in online education over poorly connected networks.

Policy Question(s):

Policy questions include:
1) Why fair online education is essential to be taken seriously by the international community and what is the bottleneck to solve this problem?
2) Who/ which stakeholder is primarily responsible for fair online education?
3) To what extent can poor internet connections reduce the quality and fair in online education?
4) What is the role of each stakeholder, including educators, civil society, network providers, and students themselves, in reducing inequalities in online education?
5) How to promote the cooperation between stakeholders to improve the quality and fair of online education over poorly connected networks and what unique contribution could be made by stakeholders?
6) What is important in ensuring online education quality over poor connected networks?

Expected Outcomes:

1. Present key solutions to improve network performance for poorly-connected users, and improve the quality of poor-connected online education.
2. Promote cooperation and communication between multi-stakeholders, such as educational institutions, students, and network providers. Develop a consensus on the best practices needed to reconcile the advantages of the multi-stakeholders with the fair online education.
3. Reach common understanding on the ways to improve the connectivity to unconnected people through more efficient and reasonable network resource deployment schemes.
4. Define a follow-up action plan and come out with a principle and guideline of inclusive solutions to reducing the education inequities over poorly connected networks. The inclusive solutions will be summarized and published on the blogs of the organizers, and serve as the building block of additional meetings in the private sector, civil society, and governmental comment periods.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The rapid proliferation of information and communications technology (ICT) is an unstoppable force changing the world order and shaping everyday life. The development of technology and the birth of many emerging applications have put forward new requirements for existing computer networks. Quality education sits in the front and centre of economic opportunities, technological innovation, social progress, and sustainable developments. Fair online education provides great benefits for the equality of education, especially for the disabled and the people who lack educational resources. However, the difference between networks introduces the inequality of fair online educations. Getting the policy right around the governance on information networks is essential to safeguard quality online education and reducing inequality. Considerations around network governance should be built starting from commonly shared global values and principles, developed in collaboration with all stakeholders.

This workshop will look at what policy elements are necessary to maintain and expand network resource allocation. It will also aim to identify and provide options for a policy response to the main challenges posed. Its correct and neutral operation is crucial to the equality and accessibility of the education resources, especially for the users with poorly connected networks. It needs serious consensus among stakeholders on the governance model. From a procedural standpoint, the collaborative dialogue among those stakeholder groups around the topic in question can yield better results if it follows some widely recognized principles that can ensure open, transparent and accountable, inclusive and equitable activities.

With that spirit in mind, as the IGF is the main focal point for Internet governance discussion worldwide, this workshop intends to discuss inclusive solutions for the equality of fair online education

over poorly connected networks through the substantial examples at the global forum to build some good governance models.

Relevance to Theme: The workshop is directly related to the theme and subtheme of IGF 2020, respectively. It is highly relevant as limited network capabilities are seriously impacting the equalities of online education. The workshop seeks to get to the heart of one crucial aspect of online education inclusion: How to ensure the equality and quality of online education, particularly for the users with poorly connected networks when a public emergency breaks out. Increased Internet connectivity has allowed more and more people to study from home. In the low- and middle-income countries, online education is usually perceived as a good chance to obtain abundant education resources in developed countries, which would overcome pervasive unemployment and derive new sources of income for qualified populations. Quality and equality of the online education, however, remain many challenges as discussed above. The workshop seeks to promote cooperation and communication between educational institutions, students, and network providers, and present key solutions to improve network performance for poorly-connected users, and improve the quality of poor-connected online education.

Discussion Facilitation:

All experts and audience will make comments and raise questions in regards to the speeches presented, guided by the moderator. The session will consist of a series of discussions.
1) Preliminary survey: Before the workshop, targeting on fair online education over different networks, we will survey with a series of questions which are designed for discussion during the workshop to support first-hand and data to workshop discussion.
2) Warm-up discussion forum: we will hold a forum on Fair Online Education over poorly connected networks with the stakeholders together. During the forum, sub-topics including the online education resource allocation will be discussed by relevant experts, which will provide professional knowledge and support to the workshop.
3) Story-Telling Session: This special session is designed to allow online and onsite audiences with different backgrounds to have a voice in this issue and to take their perspective into full consideration.
4) Question and Open discussion: During the workshop, two rounds of question and open discussion are designed to encourage every participant to share their views and make a contribution to the issue.
5) Audio-visual material: Organizers will explore the use of visuals (i.e. videos, PowerPoint slides, images, infographics) not only for presentation, but also throughout the workshop to animate the session and aid those whose native language may not be English.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** There will be an official #hashtag associated to the workshop and all participants will be encouraged to use it on social media (Twitter/Facebook/Wechat). The online moderator will keep an eye on remote participants on the IGF online participation platform and also on social media platforms, sharing comments posted with the official hashtag and giving remote participants the opportunity to ask questions during the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #133 Content moderation and Competition: The Missing Link?

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Democracy
Freedom of Expression
Platforms

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Oli Bird, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Melanie Rivest, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Sebastian Schwemer, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Nicolo Zingales, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 5: Dorota Glowacka, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

Social media have revolutionised the way we communicate, access and share content. Social media platforms deliver content that others have created, and do so by relying on automated content selection systems. The way content is selected and moderated by these platforms plays a key role in phenomena such as the dissemination of disinformation, hate speech, the creation of filter bubbles and the reduction in the diversity and plurality of voices that each user is exposed to. Therefore, worldwide, content selection & moderation raise growing concerns, with governments (and the EU) considering regulatory instruments to address these challenges. Faced with increasing pressure to assuage those concerns, some of these platforms are developing their own solutions. Facebook, for example, is setting up an oversight board, which will provide an avenue for appeal and further consideration of some of the company's most controversial decisions to remove content. Twitter, by contrast, is working towards an open and decentralised protocol for social media networks, which implies opening up content decisions to third party services. It is crucial that we understand the different degree of openness that these two initiatives involve, their effectiveness in addressing the above-mentioned concerns and their likely impact on market structure. Drawing on the experience of competition law and regulation in "opening up" markets affected by key bottlenecks, this session will explore the important role that economic regulation can play in protecting freedom of expression and pluralism online, while also pointing out the challenges in applying traditional bottleneck concepts to social media. The moderator will set the scene, framing the key points for discussion and asking participants to explain their position on them and to put forward proposals. The diversity of participants in terms of stakeholders' groups, experience and skills will ensure that various perspective are analysed and debated. The moderator will work with participants to try to reach a consensus on some of these key points and to strategize about possible ways forward. Additional Reference Document Links: https://www.article19.org/resources/why-decentralisation-of-content-mode...

Issues:

We intend to address challenges with content moderation on social media markets and we would like to explore the role that economic regulation and competition could play in solving them. We would like to do so with the stakeholders directly concerned (social media platforms, regulators and civil society) and with the support of academics. In particular, this session will explore the pros and cons of instruments such as the unbundling of hosting and content moderation activities, as well as other contractual and technical ways to deal with content moderation issues (for instance, market

investigations and codes of conduct) as an alternative and/or a supplement to existing platform responsibility regimes.

Policy Question(s):

• Is a centralised or a decentralised system the best model for content moderation online? • What role can economic regulation and competition play in addressing the challenges of content moderation online? • How to address bottlenecks on social media markets? Will unbundling between hosting and content moderation activities on social media platforms help?

Expected Outcomes:

The session aims to facilitate a multistakeholder dialogue on the relevant topics; it is expected to build consensus on a number of key issues, to shed lights on areas where approaches are conflicting, identifying the reasons and to strategize about possible ways forward. In addition, the organisers will produce a summary report of the discussion and a brief list of pros and cons with regard to the main topics the debate focuses on.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Content moderation online raises a number of fundamental challenges for society. A proper answer to those challenges cannot come but from a multistakeholder dialogue about which norms, rules and procedures are to be adopted to guarantee a free flow of information online and correct market failures.

Relevance to Theme: Trust is an essential requisite for the development of systems of content moderation online capable to guarantee the free flow of information, the respect of users' freedom of expression and information, as well as their safety online. Trust needs security, stability and resilience of content moderation systems, but also their transparency and the inclusion of mechanisms for users' empowerment. The proposed session will consider all these aspects while trying to reach a multistakeholders consensus on some key aspects of possible content moderation models. Among others, the session will try to identify best practices for protecting both systems and users and to define the appropriate roles and responsibilities of platforms, governments, and other relevant stakeholders.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will set the scene, framing the topics and posing a list of key questions to participants. The moderator will ask the invited speakers first to make their points on the questions; then she will turn to the rest of the table, providing slots to each participant. At the end, the moderator will briefly sum up the arguments and the proposals developed during the discussions and invite the speakers to make final brief comments. Overall, the moderator will organise interaction and participation aiming to build consensus on key points.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Zoom

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #135 Last Mile Connectivity: the Rural Broadband Policy Framework

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Connecting the Unconnected
digital divide
Meaningful Connectivity

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Robert Pepper, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Lillian Nalwoga, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Bignon Franck KOUYAMI, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 4: Anulekha Nandi, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

Today, half of the global population still remains offline. The reality of the geographic divide is bleak: most of those offline are from low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), and rural populations in LMICs are 40% less likely to use mobile internet than urban populations
In order to achieve the universal goals for reducing inequality and achieving universal access by 2030, clear policies that can guide and speed up progress are crucial. The purpose of this session is to explore policy approaches that would help address the persistent digital divide and bring more affordable access and meaningful connectivity for people living in rural areas.

The session will take a roundtable format, with six confirmed subject matter experts from the private sector, governments, and civil society from across the globe providing examples of how they are coordinating efforts to bring last-mile connectivity in rural areas (many of which have been highlighted in the "Rural Broadband Policy Framework" brief, https://a4ai.org/rural-broadband-policy-framework). We will then have an open interactive discussion and invite participants in the room to share what policy interventions or solutions they know that have worked/or have not worked in expanding rural broadband connectivity. The roundtable will be facilitated by the moderator of the session, the Alliance for Affordable Internet (A4AI).

Issues:

This session will address the following policy challenges and opportunities: access, affordability, digital divide (geographical), and meaningful connectivity.

Policy Question(s):

How can policymakers and decision-makers consider and adopt policy approaches most likely to increase the development of broadband infrastructure and services in underserved rural areas?

Expected Outcomes:

The discussion points raised during the session will be summarized and produced into a brief that will be shared as a publically available resource on A4AI's site on Rural Broadband Policy Framework (https://a4ai.org/rural-broadband-policy-framework/).

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session relates to Internet Governance because achieving and improving rural broadband connectivity requires a multi-stakeholder approach, involving all sectors to actively participate to close the digital inequality that persists. The rural digital divide is also a global issue that is experienced in all countries, further needing to address it at a global fora like the IGF.

Relevance to Theme: This session will contribute to the Inclusion track because it will address how to ensure those that do not get affordable access to the internet in rural areas get online. Specifically, the session will cover the issues of: access, affordability, digital divide (geographical), and meaningful connectivity.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will then have an open interactive discussion and invite participants in the room to share what policy interventions or solutions they know that have worked/or have not worked in expanding rural broadband connectivity.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #136 Disinformation Disruption: Can fact-checkers save democracy?

Session	

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Democracy
Disinformation
Freedom of Expression

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Cristina Tardaguila, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Lisa Garcia, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Asad Baig, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

Democracies around the world are threatened by the manipulation of public opinion online, especially through the use of sophisticated and coordinated disinformation campaigns, paid trolls, and artificial amplification of political narratives on social networking websites. The actions of platforms, including the social media giants Facebook and Twitter, have received fierce scrutiny in the aftermath of the 2016 U.S. Presidential Elections and allegations of targeted foreign interference with that election campaign. Since then, political disinformation campaigns have been documented in 70 countries around the world, according to the Oxford Internet Institute, indicating the global scale of the challenge. While Internet companies have taken some measures to curtail the spread of propaganda and disinformation that can derail elections in countries around the world, Internet governance experts have raised policy implications of outsourcing content regulation to private entities on the one hand and on the other, human rights defenders have pointed out the deficiencies in platform responses to the political contexts of the global South and their inability to make reliable content decisions with adequate understanding of language nuances in non-English speaking countries. Meanwhile, governments are also moving fast to reclaim their authority in online spaces through content regulation and anti-misinformation laws. Independent fact-checkers offer an alternative but their efforts are eclipsed by the volume of partisan debates, populist rhetoric, and nefarious disinformation on the Internet. The prevailing situation encourages a multi-stakeholder rethink of policy and practical issues surrounding the global efforts to protect Internet users and democratic values from the harmful effects of digital disinformation. This workshop will examine the findings from studies and joint efforts by civil society and Internet companies to document and tackle election-related disinformation since 2017. The roundtable discussion will facilitate a frank and honest exchange on lessons learned from past attempts and offer suggestions for future collaboration between Internet platforms, independent fact-checkers, and governments to fight disinformation. The following format will be used: Global context of election-related disinformation (5 minutes), Case studies (Pakistan, India; 10 minutes), Overview of existing collaborative interventions against disinformation (10 minutes), Moderated discussion of roundtable questions (30 minutes), and Recommendations (5 minutes).

Issues:

The main issues to be addressed are: the effects of election-related disinformation on democracy including potential increase in lack of trust in democratic systems among the public and the risks to online freedom of expression from political disinformation; the effectiveness of former and current platform-driven interventions to counter disinformation; are there common trends in measures found to be effective in different parts of the world in tackling disinformation; and, the best ways to bring together isolated efforts from civil society and independent fact-checkers to put up a united front against disinformation. Challenges that will be discussed include: Are Internet companies sufficiently able to deal with disinformation online? How would a one-size-fits-all technology solution to tackle disinformation cater for the regional and linguistic nuances in disinformation messages? What are the chief constraints of independent fact-checkers? The roundtable discussion will address opportunities including the possibility of extending lessons from fact-checking alliance-building efforts in the Americas and Europe to Africa and Asia as well as strategies for media outlets to work in collaboration with social media companies to identify and debunk disinformation online.

Policy Question(s):

What kind of collaboration among Internet platforms and media outlets could work to fight disinformation and fake news online?

Expected Outcomes:

The recommendations will be shared with existing fact-checking advocacy initiatives, such as the International Fact-Checking Network, and the Internet policy teams at major Internet companies, such as the Facebook content policy team, to inform their future planning and intervention. Follow-up

activities and discussions can look at operationalising collaborative projects between media, fact-checking units, and social networking websites.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Efforts to confront election-related disinformation in online spaces ultimately connects with the policy debates on content regulation, the accountability of social media companies to make decisions about user speech, and the respect for human rights in digital spaces to truly realise the democratising potential of the Internet. The session will focus on engendering a collaborative and multi-stakeholder approach for protecting citizens from the harm of a specific type of disinformation. However, the recommendations from the session may be applied to any number of interventions related to general disinformation and may offer insight about the potential of stakeholders including Internet companies to work together, rather than in isolation or opposition, to develop norms for trustworthy content and principles for content moderation decisions that are agreeable to all.

Relevance to Theme: The proposed session connects directly with the thematic track as it addresses an issue (election-related disinformation) that has caused mistrust among the public of online information sources and offline governance structures. The session will bring up the roles and responsibilities of States, Internet companies, media, and civil society groups to ensure that the digital environment for citizens is not polluted with rumours, propaganda, and false information. It will also connect with the threat from disinformation to the right of freedom of expression of Internet users. The session also connects with policy questions about content regulation and about collaborative efforts for fighting disinformation.

Discussion Facilitation:

Half of the time in the session has been dedicated to roundtable interaction between participants and subject experts to discuss important policy questions and pressing queries related to efforts to counter disinformation.
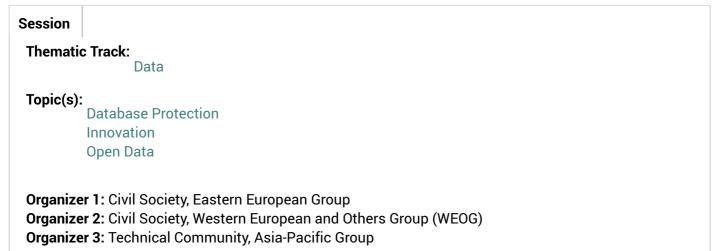
Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #139 CopyLeft or Right? Mediating Interests in Academic Databases

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Database Protection
Innovation
Open Data

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 5: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 6: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: Vivian Moya, Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Mariana Valente, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Thierry Nathanael Kopia , Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 4: Elnur Karimov, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Format:

Other - 90 Min
Format description: The room will have a table either in a rectangular or circle shape for at least 7 people. The seats will be assigned to the moderator/mediator, and at her right and left side, the online moderator and rapporteur. Next to each organizer, two speakers (4 speakers in total) who will sit face-to-face. The setting up of the table will help the mediating parties (speakers) to feel more comfortable, collaborative and constructive in their speeches which will help reach the solution. During the session, the distance of the online moderator and rapporteur with the moderator will contribute to a better cooperation, especially, in terms of the questions from the onsite and online audience, and gathering common points with the rapporteur.

Description:

Mediation (90 minutes)
The mediation will begin with the moderator/mediator's opening speech that will touch the challenges and possible solution models to the open and affordable access to academic databases posed by intellectual property rights of both database owners and authors. Then, the moderator will introduce the mediating parties (speakers in the list below).
The presentation delivered by each speaker will focus on the interest in academic databases as a particular stakeholder group and their recommended solutions and will help the audience to better understand the expectations of mediating parties (speakers). The speakers will represent government, private sector, civil society and the youth's approach to open academic databases. In particular, the session audience will have an opportunity to listen to the perspective of the private sector and state authority on copyright protection, Creative Commons organization, and the youth on open access to databases.
The first two speeches will be followed by a Q&A session both with online and onsite audiences who will address their questions to the speakers and contribute to the mediation. During the Q&A session, the moderator, with the help of the rapporteur, will collect the common/similar solutions raised by the speakers. After the Q&A session, the moderator will speak about the common points identified. The mediation will follow the same structure with the remaining two speakers.
Finally, the moderator will collect all common points and add them in a final document which will symbolically be called "A Resolution Agreement". The session will continue with the symbolic signature ceremony of the agreement by parties which will reflect the agreed policy, and conclude with the moderator's closing remarks.
Distinctively, this session will introduce a solution-oriented approach by not only listening to the speakers from different interests but trying to mediate them to reach a deal. The session is nurtured from the practical advantages of mediation methodology, which means that by mediation the session will reach its purpose of finding tangible outputs on open databases that will serve the interests of all stakeholder groups. The methodology will make the speakers think more practical and solution-oriented. The moderator will play a key role in facilitating discussions and bringing the parties closer.
The intended agenda of the session is as follows:
Opening speech by Moderator/Mediator - 10 minutes
The 1st Speaker (Private Sector) - 10 minutes
The 2nd Speaker (Civil Society) - 10 minutes
Q&A Session - 10 minutes

Mediator's Comments - 5 minutes
The 3rd Speaker (Youth) - 10 minutes
The 4th Speaker (Government) - 10 minutes
Q&A Session - 10 minutes
Mediator's Comments - 5 minutes
A Symbolic Ceremony of Signature of Resolution Agreement - 5 minutes
Closing speech by Moderator/Mediator - 5 minutes

Issues:

The UN Sustainable Development Goal 4 calls for the inclusive and equitable quality of education and the promotion of lifelong learning opportunities for all. Taking into account that many developing countries still lack basic infrastructure to reach quality education and literacy, Goal 4 plays a vital role in the resolution of one of the greatest obstacles that humanity faces. Current technologies promise knowledge to all and sundry removing the barriers faced by people who cannot afford quality education. The role of the databases is undeniable to make the physical libraries more affordable on the internet. Despite that, the unavailability or unaffordability of the books, journals and other written quality materials on the databases contributes to the stability of low levels of literacy of the large proportion of the world population.

On the other hand, it negatively affects the quality of the research at most academic institutions and universities and delays the innovation, instead of fostering it following the UN Sustainable Development Goal 9. Most universities in developing countries still follow the traditional way of researching at libraries with limited use of academic databases, which means a limited research capacity.

While the status quo leaves many underprivileged persons behind, especially those living in rural areas, and in times of armed conflicts, humanity has remembered that in times of pandemic like the COVID-19, all of us can be on the same board and be vulnerable. The pandemic occurred but education did not stop at all. The absence of physical interactions necessitated the use of distance education which is highly welcome. However, to achieve sustainability and quality in distance education, physical libraries should also be transformed into the electronic world. Without e-resources that are at least equivalent to the capacity of average libraries to conduct research, online education does not match current needs.

Thus, the pandemic has reignited the discussion on public policies of open access of public-funded research. The lack of financial support to access databases is a serious problem for graduates and undergraduates. In terms of academic databases, the conflicting interests and copyright of book authors, and database companies yield insufficient content by database owners and low rate of access.

To this end, the interested parties (database companies, authors' association and users) should be brought together with the participation of governments that hold the policy-making power to revisit this issue to ensure free and affordable access to quality databases to foster inclusive and equitable education. This session aims to simulate the partnership between governments, civil society actors, private companies and youth in the mediation format, to come with a tangible outcome.

Policy Question(s):

1. How to ensure an open and affordable use of academic databases for scientific innovation without infringing monopolistic individual and corporate copyright?
2. How effective are the policies implemented by private and civil society organizations to enable free access to academic works, such as Creative Commons?
3. Can forceful policies by governments or public-private partnerships solve the dilemma between copyleft and copyright?
4. To what extent do the interests of the young users (the youth) of academic databases (e.g. students, academicians) influence the policy-making process?
5. In the light of the lessons learned from COVID-19 pandemic, can the cases of global emergency be a ground for opening databases?

Expected Outcomes:

1) Showing participants the importance of policies or initiatives of open and affordable access to academic databases and other documents, especially as a way of stimulating research and learning amongst the youth from developing countries;
2) Advancing the argument that policies of open/affordable access are not antagonistic to individual intellectual property rights, and that their coexistence is not only fruitful but also necessary to maximize innovation under a utilitarian perspective;
3) Bringing national and international examples of successful public policies to cheapen access, open access, research exceptions, and also collecting other examples from the audience for future developments;
4) Pointing out in which topics more empirical evidence is needed to understand better when to choose between closed or open access to certain materials;
5) Using the symbolic resolution (agreement) between the mediating parties as a policy draft as a tool of advocacy for legislation and company policies on open databases.

Relevance to Internet Governance: 1) Intellectual property was profoundly affected by the popularization of the Internet. Distribution and access were greatly facilitated, but this also came with the illegal utilization of protected works. It is not strange that this has become a classic topic of Internet governance;
2) Open/cheap access public policies appear as a two-sided solution. Both to harness the potential of the Internet to provide access to knowledge for regions and groups that historically did not have it, and to provide alternatives to paid services, making piracy less attractive;
3) To develop a public policy that does not disincentive creators and researchers while allowing their works to impact as many people as possible, a multi-stakeholder approach is needed, promoting dialogue between database owners, publishers, universities and civil society, with government intermediation.

Relevance to Theme: 1) Although data governance is nowadays usually related to personal data protection, there are also several other relevant topics inside this wide thematic. Even if this is the most urgent and worrying aspect today, there is also this pressing aspect which we have discussed in this proposal
The lack of studies on the best models of intellectual property on the Internet is continuously pointed out by various experts. It is a deeply important area for human knowledge, but several aspects of it remain obscure or poorly publicized.
2) One of the topics that deserve more attention is the optimization of distribution, access and use of scientific data, whose global form is made possible (or at least facilitated) by the Internet, and the effects this could have on the global youth.
3) Recently, the COVID-19 pandemic has shown how important this discussion is, because of the preference of distance education in most academic institutions. The students had to use the online sources because the universities and libraries were locked down, and students like everyone could not leave their homes for their health but still urged to complete their research, dissertations or theses. The sources of most academic institutions, in particular in developing institutions lack access to rich academic databases for several reasons, some of which are high prices and intellectual property rights of the companies behind.

Discussion Facilitation:

The organizers plan to allow the audience to come with questions and contribute to the mediation between parties not only at the end of the session but after every two speeches. The interim Q&A sessions will help the audience raise more specific questions to the speakers who talked. The moderator will moderate the session, and ensure receiving questions from the audience. Additionally, the online moderator will be available during the session for remote participation and bring two questions at least from the online participants to the mediation during the whole session. For this, the online moderator will create an e-meeting on the Zoom platform, transmit the broadcast of the meeting, and guide the online attendees in discussions. After the opening speech, the online

moderator will divide the online attendees into two groups randomly, using the feature of the Zoom platform to create rooms for group work. For example, the first group will discuss the speech by the government and prepare a question. The second group will accordingly discuss the civil society representative and pick up their question. Two drafted questions or comments will be sounded by the online moderator at the onsite meeting to the respective speakers during the Q/A session.
The same structure will be followed at the next two speeches.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The organizing team is planning to use Zoom E-meeting platform or Microsoft Teams. One of these platforms will be used to moderate the online discussions, to create group discussions and interact with the online audience to make teamwork and come with questions.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #141 How public and government can trust cloud & online services

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Confidence-Building Measures
Digital Safety
Norms

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Irene Vettewinkel, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Juliette van Balen, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Liesbeth Holterman, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Bianca Smit, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Jolien van Zetten, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description:

We would like to organize four round tables in parallel, in which we discuss with participants a real life case that illustrates how essential it is and how difficult at this moment to find out about the reliability and compliance of an online service, when you're an end-user, an SME who wants to use online services, or a supervisory authority supervising online and cloud services. The round tables are chaired by women, working in high level positions in organisations that are stakeholder in this problem. Users

of these services (SME's as well as private users and consumers) want to know for sure that an online service is reliable and that, by using these services, they do not violate legal obligations. Often they do not have the knowledge, means and power to interpret the meaning of certificates, standards in relation to their concerns and questions. Providers of these services want to demonstrate reliability and compliance of their services to their customers and supervising authorities: nowadays they have to demonstrate to almost every big customer, authority, country or sector that they are reliable and comply with legal obligations in a different way. Supervisory autorities responsible for cybersecurity, privacy or continuity of cloudservices rely on the data out of these services (for example inland revenue and taxes, healthcare, energy, mobility or other data) want certainty about compliance. Trusted third parties like auditors and security experts can give assurance to all stakeholders about the reliability and compliance of a service, but present frameworks for certification and legal obligations require that for each stakeholder, each authority and often different domains and uses new certifications are required: most of the time asking roughly the same questions and requiring the same evidence. The round tables are introduced, chaired and facilitating by women having a leading position in organisations representing the central stakeholders in this field of trust in online and cloud services in the Netherlands: users, sme's using and offering services, professional bodies providing assurance and supervisory authorities. The aim of the workshop is to receive feedback from other countries and continents how the trust problem is perceived , how it is analyzed and which solutions are thought of. The facilitators of the round tables participate in the Online Trust Coalition (OTC) in the Netherlands to solve the trust problem, using the existing international frameworks for assurance and certification. The OTC has presented a Manifest and a White Paper to outline the problems and suggest possible solutions. The representatives of the OTC would like to discuss the problems and the possible solutions identified by the OTC. The aim of the OTC is to put the problem of trust in online services and cloud on the agenda of all stakeholders and to work on an internationally accepted solution that makes use of the existing frameworks for certification.

Issues:

In these round tables we want to explore three challenges: 1. On the demand side: create an accessible, affordable and user friendly way to obtain certainty about the reliability and legal compliance of online services and cloud. So that it is easier for SME's and end-users to decide on using such a service. Small customers do not have the knowledge and means to check reliability and compliance of online service providers and cloud providers: so they have to jump on the train, hoping that it is safe and reliable. It took the Dutch government three years to find out this year that the online services of an international tech company were reliable and compliant with regulations, despite all the certificates the company could provide. Most companies, especially smaller ones, do not have the resources to do such in-depth research. 2. Supply side: create a level playing field for small and big tech companies when demonstrating reliability and compliance. Startups and SME's offering online services and cloud on a national level often have to proof their reliability and compliance to every larger customer and a number of supervisory authorities (cybersecurity, reliability, tax authorities, sectoral authorities as in health care and other vital domains). Large companies however provide services 'as is' and the user of these services is supposed to know about the reliability and compliance of these services. 3. Supervising authorities should ask providers of services to demonstrate the compliance and reliability of their services. Now supervising authorities have a tendency to introduce their own schema's and systems for accreditation and certification. This makes it very difficult for (smaller and larger) providers of online service to provide cloud and online services to other countries, other domains or other uses.

Policy Question(s):

The policy question addressed in our workshop is how to demonstrate compliance of online services and cloud with policies and norms required by different governments, authorities, domains and uses. And how to demonstrate to end-users (SME or consumer) in a user friendly and accessible way, that an online service is reliable and the users of these services are compliant with regulations when using such an online service or cloud.

Expected Outcomes:

The organizers, all member of the Dutch Online Trust Coalition, hope that the problem of finding out the reliability and compliance of online services and cloud and the impact of this problem on level playing field, administrative burden, innovation and access to online services will be internationally recognized. Secondly we hope that international stakeholders recognize that international harmonization of the way providers of online services and cloud can demonstrate reliability and compliance is good for government (the effectiveness of supervisory authorities), economy (innovation, level playing field, easy access tp services) and society (trust). Feedback of participants will help the members of the coalition to get (more) support to address and solve the problem of trust in online services within Europa and in other continents: online services and cloud are borderless.

Relevance to Internet Governance: These round tables will show that harmonization of the way providers of online services and cloud demonstrate that a service is reliable and compliant with law will help Governments (effectiveness of supervisory authorities), private sector (level playing field, innovation, easy access) and society (trust). Solution to all large challenges of our society (mobility, climate, energy, health, education) and all important technological developments (for example Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, Data driven developments, quantum) make heavily use of the internet and are facilitated by online services and cloud. Trust and easy access to reliable and compliant online services is therefore crucial for addressing these challenges and for societies to profit from these technological developments. decicion making procedures, .. norms and rules , partijen beter opelkaar kunnen vertrouwen en steunen & toezicht hierop houden, administratieve lasten vermidneren en innovatie stimuleren.

Relevance to Theme: The session is framed as "Cybersecurity policy, standards and addresses", but the issue it adresses is broader than that: it adresses the issue how a provider of an online service can demonstrate that an online service is reliable and compliant to end-users and SME's and to the supervisory authorities. Nowadays it requires much expertise to find out what standards and norms mean for reliability and compliance of an online service. However: we have no agreement how a provider of an online service can provide such certainty to a stakeholder (be it the end-user, an SME using a service of a supervisory authority). Norms for cybersecurity, information security, privacy, continuity and others of course play a crucial role when demonstrating reliability. Just knowing that the parts of a car or household appliance comply with international standards, does not make a car or appliance suitable for the purpose you have with it. Determining how all these standards add up to reliability of a specific service used for a specific purpose is the challenge we try to explore and address in this round table and with our Online Trust Coalition.

Discussion Facilitation:

First of all we have a real life case, that demonstrates the (international) dilemmas, limitations and issues with trust in online services and cloud. We want to discuss, using this case, to what extent the problem and issues are recognized in other countries and continents. We would like to get feedback to what extent harmonisation can contribute to a solution. To facilitate discussion and feedback, we will use voting tools like mentimeter and chat to give participants the oppoortunity to provide detailed feedback. It is very difficult in discussion to get all viewpoints clear: we will use chat to give participants to share their views and to refer to information about their viewpoints. The different tables are chaired and moderated by speakers working for an important stakeholder in this domain. Each of the speakers is committed to the Online Trust Coalition and personally very much interested to discuss and analyse with participatnts different perspectives on the problem: online services and cloud do not stop at borders. Each of the speakers brings in professional expertise.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Brainstorm: (moderated) chatfunction of the online participation platform voting/prioritizing issues (mentimeter or equivalent of the online participation platform), Discussion (for example as facilitated by LinkedIn, but preferable using the online participation platform) Collecting background information: chatlike functionality, preferably provided by the online participation platform .

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 13: Climate Action

IGF 2020 WS #143 Don't just delete, discuss – moderating for online trust

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Digital Safety
Norms
Platforms

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Maxence Melo, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Mazhar Tasleem, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Alaa Abou Ghrara, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description:

Trust is an essential element of interpersonal relations within communities. It's no different for digital communities. Positive dialogue and constructive conversations are fundamental to creating a trusted environment for community members. This is especially crucial when some members belong to vulnerable or marginalised groups. The internet facilitates anonymity. That can mean people engage more readily in negative, stigmatising or discriminatory discourse and makes it easier to spread disinformation. When discourse takes such a turn, it can severely hamper trust building within an online community, and even put the community or its members at risk.

RNW Media is the lead organisation proposing this workshop on trust. With a legacy of more than 75 years of experience in media, our core business is building digital communities. We work with young people living in restrictive settings to promote their digital rights and support them to use the Internet to bring about positive social change. Trusted online communities are particularly important in restrictive environments. They can offer safe, civic spaces for young people across political, ethnic, racial, regional or religious divides to come together in ways that are often difficult offline.

For most digital platforms, moderation refers to the practice of identifying and deleting content by applying a pre-determined set of rules and guidelines. RNW Media implements 'community moderation', which aims to encourage young people to engage in respectful dialogue, allowing everyone to have a voice. Careful strategic moderation of online conversations helps build trust among community members who then feel safe to express themselves freely. This in turn nurtures diverse and resilient communities with strong relationships among members.

The proposed workshop is first and foremost intended to be an interactive opportunity for linking and learning. We pose the central question, "how can you best build trust?" We want to discuss the state of knowledge and practical lessons learned along with best practices for keeping negative, harmful discourse at bay and for encouraging tolerance and acceptance of diversity—and eventually, if possible, common ground. We want to share what we know and learn from other practitioners, with the overall goal of advancing meaningful online communication and good Internet governance.

The proposed workshop is a 90-minute breakout session. The agenda is as follows:

1. Scene-setting with a multi-media introduction of approaches to addressing negative discourse. This presentation creates an immersive experience of how community moderation works to promote trust (10 min)

3. Plenary Q&A (5 min)

3. Small group work: break out into groups of 5-6 members (25 min):
Each group receives a case: a story involving a description of an online community and of two different members of that community, each with their own particular life circumstances, who engage in discussion on a topic (the story relates their conversation) The discussion turns into negative discourse. Participants are asked to respond to issues such as: the moderation techniques they would employ in such circumstances; the existence of their own or others' guidelines for such situations and how these could be applied; the pros and cons of different moderation approaches; where the responsibility lies in dealing with the situation; and the risk of provoking further negative responses. Participants will also be given a set of our moderation guidelines to consider using in such a situation and invited to offer suggestions for improvement or alteration.

4. Presentations from small groups (30 min)

5. Open floor discussion (10 min)

6. Synthesis of knowledge shared (10 min)

Issues:

The failure to put the brakes on online polarisation comes at a high price. We are seeing a rise in sexism, racism, agism, homophobia and xenophobia on the internet that was already present in the offline space. An unbridled Internet worsens socio-political and cultural divides. We can see the how those divides have resulted in sometimes dangerous citizen engagement and political leadership. However, excessive censorship is not the solution to this problem.

In recent years we have seen a contentious discussion on strategies to moderate harmful content. Big Tech's attempts at moderation have exposed the limits of current approaches. It is difficult to curb harmful speech through algorithms. Educational content, for example, may be wrongly censored and

racist, hateful content slip through. At the same time, manual content vetting cannot contribute meaningfully to reducing polarisation. That Big Tech faces difficulties, even if one sets aside critique of the business model, is no surprise. It is challenging to create respectful conversation, especially in restrictive and polarised societies. The keyboard can be a ready vehicle for inflaming inter-community conflicts.

Our proposed workshop seeks to work through the challenges described above. We want to tap into the expert knowledge of participants at the IGF, and at the same time, support IGF community members to learn from each other so we can take our expert knowledge to the next level. The fact that Big Tech is struggling with moderation is a well-known fact. Herein lies an opportunity. Collectively, we can work on a better solution.

Policy Question(s):

Is online community moderation sufficient to build trust with a local community? What other approaches could be implemented?

How can we scale up community moderation approaches to fit a wider audience of stakeholders (e.g. private sector platforms, governments)?

How can the community moderation approach be sustainable? Can we create self-moderating communities, or is outside moderation always needed?

How can a community moderation approach contribute to the debate around the challenges of content governance? And how do you minimise censorship?

Can community moderation serve as a model to encourage responsible behaviour online?

How can we ensure our community moderation approach promotes respectful dialogue on the one hand and, on the other hand, adheres to the fundamental right to freedom of expression?

Expected Outcomes:

Outputs

Knowledge and ideas exchanged on addressing negative, polarising discourse, including through the role of community moderation.

Report on the workshop available to all workshop participants and the IGF.

Outcomes

Policy thinking and practice related to internet governance enhanced through knowledge transfer.

Network of experts and practitioners on community moderation strengthened and expanded.

The IGF is strengthened as a forum for linking and learning on building trust and internet governance.

Improved RNW Media strategy for effective community moderation and trusted environments for young people to engage in respectful dialogue online through insights harnessed from the session.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The approach to community moderation presented will contribute to new insights on building trust within online communities. By moderating discussions, instead of deleting comments, young people engage in respectful conversations leading to acceptance of pluralistic views and a trusted environment. This approach can shape a more inclusive use of the Internet and can be adapted and implemented by all stakeholders, such as governments, the private sector and other civil society organisations.

Relevance to Theme: This session addresses the trust theme directly (please see central question above). It does so by unpacking ideas, knowledge and best practices for building online communities in which members can safely contribute to the conversation. The springboard for the session discussion is RNW Media's community moderation approach, which research has shown provides the opportunity for people across political, ethnic, racial, regional or religious divides to engage in respectful dialogue, allowing participants to have equal opportunities to express themselves. The session is designed to then grow into a broader discussion on trust building, through small group work. Participants are invited to bring their ideas, approaches, strategies and practices for addressing negative, polarising dialogue and nurture safe online communities where trust is a central value and characteristic.

Discussion Facilitation:

After setting the scene by introducing RNW Media's approach as well as Jamii Forum's approach to moderate communities online to promote trust, the audience will get the opportunity to ask questions and make comments. Afterwards, the audience will split into groups to make the workshop actionable and applicable. These break-our sessions can also be organised online. In these breakout sessions, the attendees will be provided with a case study, after which they can discuss different approaches to moderate the discussion. This will feed into a short presentation by each group, and more discussion with the audience. and will feed into short presentations.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** With the use of Zoom, the online moderator will ensure questions and perspectives from remote participants are included in the session's discussion and that remote participants are given the floor equally to share their ideas. Online participation will be further increased through the use of digital tools such as Mentimeter, which allows for polling among physical as well as remote participants. This will feed into the discussion and ensure all views and opinions are represented.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #145 Digital Advertises in a Connected Utopia

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
digital divide
digital literacy
Digital Transformation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Lily Edinam Botsyoe, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 2: Innocent Adriko, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Héwing Gérald Dorvelus , Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
          Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description:

This session tends to create a mind map between two alternating narratives of being connected narrated in global youth perspective. We have established a median connection for most of the people yet once segmented the internet as a resource is interlaced with serving only the ones who are adept can accommodate and afford the privilege of access. Access in these modern times has been a cultural paradigm a must have element to fit in the structure of new world order, a Utopian amplification of modern man's evolution as social creatures craving connection and unification in a connected web, yet the other side is shadowed especially to the third world and those below poverty lines. Using a top bottom approach, we face digital manipulation from corporation with forced consents to gain a service, with Zero rating and monopolies of telecoms as sole data gods. Governments today overuse surveillance, promote censorship and control the populations flow of information. Violent extremism rises among groups and with tolls cyber wars and crimes democracy has a price tag that the online trolls can budget. if a person is connected today are, they aware of the dark side that energizes the motives of a flawed accessible internet for all that's intent driven. In an AI driven economic system that's capitalistic in nature how does a normal Netizen identify and fully own their digital rights? We want to outline the different forms of online manipulation and oppression that occurs, the barriers of true inclusion. With Data analysis and visual mapping, we will interactively collect insights from the round table then see the common attributes of the occurring problems. Our main goals to form an advocacy model and toolkit with recommendation on how we mitigate and raise awareness on the dark side on the intent driven philosophy of connection. With taking ownership of alternative funding structures for Internet access example self-sustainable youth community networks and creation of informational and educative material that's relevant to local content on being meaningful and safely connected Another brainstorm will be on how we will be able to modernize inclusive internet policy with open and democratic standards example use of online platforms and a adept base of youth policy makers and researchers that's form progressive inclusive policy keeping in mind we have limited resources in terms of finance and education for both policy makers and users. Our methodology is that of Plato and Feynman collective conscience in dialogue and questions. With the moderator sharing stories from speakers online and onsite and the ones collected prior from youths connected all over the world with the theme of adversities in realizing a digital utopia.

Issues:

The barriers of entry to inclusion are fueling the digital divides and they are not equally distributed because each area , each people are presented by different forms of barriers, we want to address the different challenges to inclusion we face, for us the majority being an unequal balance to connectivity and accessibility of the infrastructures followed by the lack of meaningful and digital literacy skills that are catered for the needs of a particular community, the opportunities come from having local content that is owned and open to utility so to promote meaningful inclusion. This will present an opportunity to form a spectrum of challenges that young people face as we are also part of the multi stakeholder approach from different regions and social economic cultural backgrounds and form a collective and common publication with recommendations. its an affirmation that with the data we can formulate a map of the barriers to inclusion faced by youth and the output being actionable recommendations and resources needed to achieve progressive and sustainable inclusion

Policy Question(s):

Are the digital skills and resources compatible with cultures and inter operable with modernization and human evolution as we build technocracies? Are policy makers to the growing demands of a young population with aptitudes as avid internet users and unaware of the impaired equanimity share brought by digital divides? And how to we balance equal share of digital dividend? How can inclusion improve youth human capital in the social economic political and cultural economy threatened by digital authoritarianism? Does inclusion and technological advancement dehumanize evolution of man and nature mastery? How can we localize via language and ownership of resources that local content is empowered and transpires cross cultural and economic borders of society ? With constant barriers to inclusion especially for African youth, affordability and proper understanding of the internet as a common resource for empowerment how do we create synergies that can achieve digital transformation with the limitations of progress that are available? Are digital rights fundamental in achieving maximum potential and equitable digital inclusion especially for young people?

Expected Outcomes:

A loud room full of pressing questions and dialogue, we want to collect perspectives, opinions and questions and create a global op ed of our views on how we challenge the narrative of digital authoritarianism, how we battle digital adversities and fixation of interest driven inclusion. Meaningful inclusion is built by first identifying what is the common understanding of being meaningfully connected in the 21st century, how do we achieve in clear steps meaningful connection and importantly can we use this common understanding to battle the adversities of a digital utopia. We want to form a coalition of a digital utopia, with young thought leaders and creatives who can coordinate to form the future of an internet for all that is just and equally distributed in all spectrum's of empowering life processes, the formed coalition and Digital Utopia movement will be a modern George Orwell definition of what happens when we fix dystopia and how do we achieve a digital Utopian society ? This will aid in creating an young and merging philosophy movement of youth at IGF contributing to a vision we deserve and passionately can work to achieve. Our last outcome is the network resources, we have a strong unity as Youth IGF alumni and we ant to consolidate it further through cooperation and collaboration as building blocks of the IGF.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet governance is progressive and continuous evolving topic as youth we are constantly changing and developing with as it comes of age, our session is a living proof of the narratives and people living as discrete building blocks contributing to the 21st century 2020 vision meaning of internet governance. The internet today is not only a network but a philosophy to life and meaning to the humanity processes how we interact and master nature, as young people finding places in this world through meaningful attributes relevant to the situation of our age, we would describe this as the internet age and era. Internet governance is the base that is stabilizing and formulating this era and we want to use our voices , platform and highest understanding and beliefs on the subject of inclusion and its barriers to achieve a digital utopia. Building the evolution of a safer, equitable internet for all, one youth at a time.

Relevance to Theme: One of the major building blocks of any community at the lowest level is synergy and coordination from a cellular level to a systematic level. from villages to the metamorphosis to mega cities.From a simple LAN to an Intranet the an Internet globally connecting people, yet we connect people by the ability of having connectivity that can serve them easily so life moves, yet challenges raise to being connected, same to genetics of cellular malfunctioning or lack of proper governance to form a city. Barriers of entry man made and natural are important to understand so we form mechanisms to tackle them and attain maximum potential from a connection. Our session views the potency of the connected and how they were empowered now into a progressive metamorphosis into an inclusive and diverse u=internet for all, it starts with understanding the causes of barriers being affordability, accessibility , lack of connectivity infrastructures , digital skills or simply lack of motives to be pushed to utilize the internet as a resource, We believe if we can understand why people in their own words and personal experiences share whats limiting the people who are the core fundamental assets to achieve any inclusion from being connected. Then we shall use the narratives to circumnavigate different ways on how we can mitigate the limitation in an aim to reach an internet from all and interconnected digital utopia.

Discussion Facilitation:

narratives from home: this is a special way of incorporating creative dialogues from speakers and moderators , as thought provoking and pressing pieces of presentation that will not only give a briefing of inclusion as the core subject matter but share thee adversities and barriers of inclusion in individual settings, also leave our audience with unanswered questions to quench their desires of speaking out and truths on the problems we face when wanting to achieve meaningful inclusion. our setting is an open space of expression, and the aura we aim to set is an open free arena of speech and thought hence each voice must be welcomed and we shall use game tactics of random questions and fast answers as ice breakers to fully involve majority of the people at the session if not all.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We have experts in the space of social media, and shall use the popular streaming platforms such as TIKTOK, Memes to share and build up how our session will be, Facebook and Instagram as well as doing a live Twitter chat on the session. This is to be used as strategy to appeal yo younger audiences who are our target group. We look forward to invite special hubs from NRIs as contributors to our proposed sessions

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #147 Building digital bridges: engaging young women online

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Accessibility
Gender
Local Content Development

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Jahou Nyan, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Alaa Abou Ghrara, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Christopher Worman, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description:

While an ever-increasing proportion of the world's population are connected to the internet, women are being left behind. Moreover, young women (under the age of 30) face different barriers that prevent them going online. Existing social norms in restrictive settings, familial control, young women's economic situation or the threat of online violence are all examples of obstacles for the engagement of young women online. Research shows that having basic access is not enough to guarantee that people go online. Digital inclusion is about ensuring young women not only have access to technology, but also that they are empowered to navigate the internet without fear. Digital inclusion is about making the internet an inclusive space relevant to people's specific needs.

Bridging the digital gender divide and getting the "next billion users" connected can only happen if we keep the online space respectful and inclusive. We need to go beyond a one-size-fits-all approach to identify ways to help young women feel safe to participate online. The approach needs to be flexible and closely tailored to the different needs of specific communities and individuals. To adapt approaches to fit the needs of different (gender) identities, we need creative solutions and content to increase women's engagement online.

This session will introduce different on-the-ground experiences and explore the differentiated response needed to ensure equal access and participation of young women online and to guarantee that their voices are heard. Though digital inclusion benefits individuals by granting new opportunities, improper usage can magnify, rather than bridge, existing inequalities. Empowerment and an enabling online environment in which young women can meaningfully engage and participate are key for them to equally benefit from the digital transformation.

The proposed session is designed to be a dynamic and inclusive round-table discussion of 60 minutes. There are four main speakers, selected to represent at least three main areas of work on digital inclusion: technology (TechSoup); programme (RNW Media) and practice (online communities in restrictive settings). Each speaker will present their strategies, approaches and practical solutions to digital inclusion for 5-8 minutes. Participants will be invited to comment and pose questions after each presentation. The moderator will invite the speaker to respond directly but will also engage other participants to give their perspective as well. This helps ensure a good discussion flow. The online moderator will ensure questions and perspectives from remote participants are included in the session's discussion. Quiet participants will be asked in a sensitive manner to give their views as well. This technique works with less outgoing people and proves to bring out key opinions. After 30 minutes, the moderator will recapitulate the discussion to ensure participants who streamed in can be included. There will be another recap, with key take-aways and questions for further discussion at the end.

Issues:

As stressed in various international reports on the digital gender divide, more work needs to be done to develop new digital inclusion programmes and learn from previous ones. Research and evidence gathering, lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up new initiatives should be shared and coordinated. There is a need for differentiated approaches that respond to the local needs of communities and individuals. There are several smaller innovative initiatives with the potential to provide this flexible and tailored response that are often overlooked and not included in mainstream digital inclusion policies.

This session will showcase some of these new best practices for bridging the digital gender divide with a focus on young women and girls. There will also be space to discuss future opportunities for scaling up some of these best practices and ways of including them into policies and digital gender equality initiatives. Focusing on young women and girls presents an important opportunity. Addressing the digital gender divide at an early age provides important opportunities for creating an enabling environment for young women and bridging gender gaps for the future generation.

During the session various stakeholders from different fields—and different geographical regions— will present some innovative approaches that contribute to bridging the digital gender divide for young women and girls. Different organisations will discuss their strategies to create an enabling environment for young women's online participation. Locally oriented digital skills programmes and capacity building trainings are important elements to enhance digital inclusion for women. A local youth organisation will present the various inclusive approaches they employ to increase women's engagement on their online platform. For example, encouraging positive and constructive dialogue through community moderation or targeting specific groups of young women to be the first ones to express their opinions on particularly relevant content can help create a 'safe space' to participate online. Ultimately, a sense of safety and security is of great importance to empower women to engage in the online space. Young women adjust their online behaviour depending on how secure they feel.

Enhanced digital skills, in combination with moderated discussions and targeting approaches present innovative ways to create this safe space. The audience will be encouraged to participate in the discussion, provide feedback, include their ideas and introduce new approaches to bridging the digital gender divide.

Policy Question(s):

Does the digital gender divide play out the same ways across social and/or geographical contexts or do we need to speak of different digital gender divides?

Which existing inclusive strategies to tackle the digital gender divide can be further developed to ensure the digital inclusion of young women in all their diversities?

How can we scale-up existing inclusive strategies, while at the same time ensuring these strategies keep responding to the local needs of young women worldwide?

What can we do to ensure development policies respond to the local needs of young women from the global south when implementing digital inclusion programmes?

How can we include young women in the development of such policies?

Expected Outcomes:

This session will demonstrate different innovative approaches to addressing the digital gender divide. It will broaden the perspective on getting women online and address the importance of a differentiated approach to engaging and encouraging young women to stay online.

Through the sharing of best practices and input from the diverse speakers, the session will build the knowledge of internet governance thinkers and practitioners on the best strategies for engaging more young women in digital communities.

Suggestions on how to scale-up the approaches to address the digital gender divide will be shared by the speakers and the audience, which will lead to refining strategies, and inform (international) policy recommendations.

The input and analysis from this session will serve to inform an issue brief to be published by RNW Media on how to create an enabling digital environment to increase young women's engagement online.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The new and innovative best practices for bridging the digital gender divide with a focus on young women and girls presented and discussed in this session contribute to the further development of programmes already addressing the digital gender divide. This will encourage other civil society organisations, companies and governments to move away from mainstream programmes by presenting them with new insights and best practices that can inform their strategies. This session stresses the need to go beyond the one-size-fits all approach, demonstrates existing tailored strategies and will explore possibilities for scaling up these initiatives.

Relevance to Theme: This session ties into the Inclusion theme as it addresses the need for a differentiated response to ensure equal access and participation of young women online and to guarantee their voices are heard online. To reach digital inclusion for young women around the world, policies and programmes need to respond to the local needs of communities and individuals. The session addresses ways in which we can move beyond a one-fits-all approach to ensure digital inclusion. Furthermore, the session format is inclusive. Our speakers represent various areas of work, geographical regions and organisations around the world, and young women will be represented as speakers. Also, we will ensure interactive online participation in the session to ensure that those people around the world that cannot be physically present at the meeting can participate equally.

Discussion Facilitation:

The proposed session is designed to be a dynamic and inclusive roundtable discussion of 60 minutes. Each speaker will present their strategies, approaches and practical solutions to digital inclusion for 5-8 minutes. Participants will be invited to comment and pose questions after each presentation. The moderator will invite the speaker to respond directly but will also engage other participants to give their perspective as well. This helps ensure a good discussion flow.

We will ensure interactive online participation in the session to ensure that those people around the world that cannot be physically present at the meeting can participate equally. The online moderator will ensure questions and perspectives from remote participants are included in the session's discussion and that remote participants are given the floor equally to share their ideas. Online participation will be further increased through the use of digital tools such as Mentimeter, which allows for polling among physical as well as remote participants. This will feed into the discussion and ensure all views and opinions are represented.

Quiet participants will be asked in a sensitive manner to give their views as well. This technique works with less outgoing people and proves to bring out key opinions. After 30 minutes, the moderator will recapitulate the discussion to ensure participants who streamed in can be included. This is also a key moment to poll the opinions of the participants, which will give new insights for further discussion. There will be another recap, with key take-aways and online as well as offline questions from the participants for further discussion at the end.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** With the use of Zoom, the online moderator will ensure questions and perspectives from remote participants are included in the session's discussion and that remote participants are given the floor equally to share their ideas. Online participation will be further increased through the use of digital tools such as Mentimeter, which allows for polling among physical as well as remote participants. This will feed into the discussion and ensure all views and opinions are represented.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #148 Building collaboration among actors in cyber policy making

Session

Thematic Track:
　　　Trust

Topic(s):
　　　Capacity Development
　　　Confidence-Building Measures
　　　Inclusive Governance

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Adeboro Odunlami, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Thoko Tembo, Government, African Group
Speaker 3: 'Gbenga Sesan, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
　　　Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 60 Min

Description:

Goal of the session:
1.To highlight the main takeaways from the Parliamentary workshop held with lawmakers from East and Southern Africa in October 2019 and the legislative experience with the Digital Rights and Freedom Bill in Nigeria
2. Map out a strategy for improved engagement with lawmakers in a way that creates an environment of openness, collaboration and discourages a 'them versus us' approach

For time in memorial, civil society actors have been seen as being defiant in their approach to advocacy on many human rights issues. This has created a 'Them vs Us' closed culture which has led to many noble causes being lost because the two parties could not find a meeting point. Similarly, with technological issues, which are exacerbated by the fact that the field is relatively new to many and occurs in a fast-changing manner, lawmakers who are tasked with creating legislation are faced with enormous challenges. Challenges such as the lack of capacity to create new and synergize existing laws that govern digital technologies and respect human rights, keeping in mind that technology involves not just computers but human agents as well.
Over the year's Paradigm Initiative has helped civil society actors across Africa to strengthen their advocacy skills and competencies on digital rights, and in the year 2019, the organization kick-started a series of projects to build lawmakers' capacity to create human rights-based technology laws. Subsequently, a Coalition of Parliamentarians for Human Rights was born out of the organization's Digital Rights workshops. One aspect that was evident during some of these capacity-building engagements is the lawmakers' commitment and willingness to protect and ensure the respect of digital rights, however, admitted to lacking the technical knowledge and capacity to enact appropriate laws that also adjust to the fast-paced nature of technology. Additionally, lawmakers lack the appropriate civil society and public sector networks whom they can consult on such issues.
The session will host parliamentarians, activists and civil society speakers to discuss their challenges and perspective concerning digital policy formulation and cybersecurity. As well as allow for the sharing of opportunities for improved collaboration between lawmakers and other stakeholders.
There has been a notable trend across Africa in passing legislation with little to no consultation with other stakeholders whom these laws will govern and ultimately affect in the long run. It is no secret that laws are made for the people and by the people; however, this has not been the case in East, West and Southern Africa where Paradigm Initiative works to improve the state of digital rights. In Zambia, the government has been criticized for the secrecy in which it created the Cybersecurity Bill of 2017, which up to now has not been availed to the wider public or put forth for public consultation and scrutiny. Similarly, in Tanzania, the Cybercrime Act of 2015 was treated with a similar mystery.

In addition, the session seeks to share insights from the legislative experience with the Digital Rights and Freedom Bill in Nigeria and work by the Parliamentary Coalition on Digital Rights for East and Southern Africa. The session also seeks to highlight some of the challenges, opportunities and map out a strategy on how stakeholders can best collaborate with lawmakers to draft cybersecurity and human rights centred ICT legislation and amend existing laws.

The proposed speakers will share 5-minute regional snapshots of the status of digital rights legislation, their experiences engaging with lawmakers or the lawmaking process and any other relevant developments. The session will culminate into a participant-led and consultative session, drawing on the knowledge and experience of the experts present in the room. Ultimately, the session will draft a strategy that will be refined and shared with the network to kick start post-conference engagements.

Issues:

- lack of multistakeholder collaboration in cyber policy making at national level
- lack of transparency and information sharing on crucial policy developments
- limited capacity of legislators in cyber/technology related policy issues

Policy Question(s):

Building collaboration among actors in cyber policy making:
1. How can policymakers better collaborate with stakeholders for robust and inclusive cyber policies?
2. How can policy makers move from 'secrecy' to create a culture of openness and information sharing on cyber policy developments?
3. what capacity building interventions can best help policymakers increase their cyber policy making knowledge to match a fast-changing technological environment?

Expected Outcomes:

1. An advocacy strategy for improved engagement among stakeholders with lawmakers in a way that creates an environment of openness, collaboration and discourages a 'them versus us' approach
2. A network of organizations, activists and individuals interested in working closely with lawmakers to draft and improve ICT legislation
3. A capacity needs assessment for legislators working on cyber policies

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session is relevant to Internet Governance because legal and regulatory frameworks provide for the internet's existence and survival. Through progressive legal and regulatory frameworks, the internet becomes a place for innovation, development, realisation of digital rights (free expression, access to information, freedom of assembly)and lively digital economy. Policies especially at national level also spur digital inclusion through increased internet infrastructure, bridged digital divide and promotion of access rights for the marginalised. For all this to happen, lawmakers and other stakeholders need to come together to craft the most suitable frameworks that not only increase access or improve the internet but promote cybersecurity and a healthy internet environment where users and organisations can exit with minimised exposure to threats.

Relevance to Theme: This session is relevant to the thematic topic of Trust because policy provides a framework for cybersecurity and ensuring the security of users and the nation starts with sound legal and regulatory frameworks. The session also dialogue and collaboration in policy formulation between lawmakers and stakeholders such as internet users, activities , businesses, innovators etc. Dialogue creates trust and builds confidence among parties because it promotes information sharing, transparency and allows actors to have an input in how policy can best capture and represent unique interests and perspectives. Further, the session maps out capacity challenges faced by lawmakers in creating relevant cyber policies that protect users and national security.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session is in roundtable format. It will start off with a brief introduction of speakers and the topic at hand. The session will use leading questions to get insights from speakers and participants. the

session aims to be a participant-led and interactive dialogue session so as to gather maximum input from attendants and to meet its objectives.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We plan to disseminate official IGF remote participation platform links to our networks using social media and emails.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #152 Cultural processes in the age of the digital revolution

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Community Networks
Digital Skills
Digital Transformation

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Philippine Balmadier, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Miroslaw Filiciak, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Anna Kalinowska, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Janice Richardson, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Anna Rywczyńska, Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Functioning in the internet space is an extremely multi-threaded and complex process, currently very closely related to all social development processes. Having in mind the global approach related to the internet, it is crucial to remember about the individual citizens and their families as well, that learn to govern the digital revolution in their everyday lives. Bearing in mind this individual context - we can talk about a "digital family" - that is, a family that functions in a specific digitized reality and, depending on the capitals possessed and patterns developed, manage this technology in a way possible for them. This individualized approach is very important in the broad context of understanding global culture of the network. This "digital family" is a multidimensional and multifaceted family immersed in a mediated environment. This is the place where the habitus determining the functioning in the world of digital technology is created. It is a family which, based on its cultural capital, manages everyday internet-related practices in various ways. A "digital family" can be one that tightly fills its surroundings and most of their free time with digital devices, it can be a family that is constantly online, having even only one device for the whole house, but colloquially speaking "pulled out" by the household members.

Or it can also be a family that consciously and intentionally prepares to function in an increasingly digitized everyday life and that leads children to grow ready to take up the so-called "professions of the future". How children would be prepared to be the aware digital citizens depends not only on their careers but the whole environment including innovative educational processes, decision makers and business responsibility.

Other dimension of the cultural processes in the digital environment is the individual as the subject, who through self-control can regulate his or her life processes, thus striving for perfection. The original concept requires an update, due to the processes of digitalization of reality, and the common trend of social networking. Moreover, new technological tools emerge which change the method of self-control and improvement. The digital transformation includes also the role of social practices in using online tools which fulfil the definition of technologies of self.

Those perspectives of the individuals within the digital revolution will be supported by the emerging qualitative and quantitative research both in the context of the family's internet management as well as of the dynamic of "self" as a subject to the constant interaction with others within a network reality. The sustainability of any society depends on the values and attitudes, the social and emotional skills and the knowledge and cultural understanding of its people[1]. Yet technology-rich environments are only too often depriving children of the interpersonal interaction upon which these are built. As profiling is rapidly replacing pluralism, children are growing up on a warped media diet, might be losing cultural and civic markers in the process. The COVID-19 confinement has it only accentuated, turning the home into a remotely-connected school and workplace, detached from the sort of face-to-face and multi-cultural encounters that schools and the community bring. Will this time deepen the processes of digitization of everyday life or on the contrary, push us to direct relations. What will sustainable education after coronavirus look like. These considerations will be initiated in the introductory lecture and continued in the debate.

The workshop will be organised as a panel discussion with 5 speakers and a moderator and will be started with the agenda introduction by the panel moderator – (5') Moderation: Karl Hopwood (member of the British Council for Internet Security, UK Council for Internet Safety, UKCIS)

The discussion will be preceded by the opening lecture given by the Prof. Mirosław Filiciak - Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences SWPS;
"Human – media practices in the digital age (everyday life management, effectiveness and well-being) with a special focus on the digital life in the shadows of the global pandemic" (15')
After the opening lecture the conclusions from the quantitative research, which was intended to depict the modern family in the context of diverse practices related to the digital media usage will be presented (5') Anna Rywczyńska - Head of NASK Digital Education Department)
After those two speeches next 2 panelists will be asked to present a short (5') presentation bringing their perspective on the human – media tensions within cultural processes that would be key points for the following discussion (10'): Janice Richardson (project innovator, educational expert and author), Anna Kalinowska (cultural studies expert).

After the presentations, the moderator will organize a participatory discussion (55') with four panelists, raising questions linked to the policy questions and making room for questions from the audience (both present and remote). There will be a supporting moderator facilitating online participation via social networks and user-generated multiple-choice quizzes platforms.

Young people voice will be present through 15-year old Philippine Balmadier. She will act as an observer of the debate and will comment on what the panel says (5') and will be responding to questions from the audience as well.

List of Speakers:
• prof. dr hab Mirosław Filiciak
Mirosław Filiciak is media researcher, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences and the Director of the Institute of Humanities at SWPS University (Warsaw, Poland). He is interested in the theory of media studies, archaeology of media, and the relations between media technologies and

cultural practices. He was the principal investigator on numerous qualitative and quantitative research projects, focused on topics such as mediated cultural participation, social circulation of media content, or collecting, restoring and emulating old technical media. His current research includes an ethnographic study of the smartphone and its users. He collaborates with multiple public cultural, educational and research institutions, businesses and NGOs.

• Janice Richardson

Project innovator, educational expert and author, Janice is a founder of Safer Internet Day (celebrated worldwide). She coordinated the European Commission's Insafe network from 2004-2014, and founded the EC-funded ENABLE initiative (tackling bullying through social-emotional skill development - 2014 to 2016). She runs an EU-wide youth council (ECDG), is advisor to several European and international organisations, sits on Facebook's Safety Advisory Board, has worked extensively with governments in the MENA region and other parts of Africa, (co)authored a dozen books on digital citizenship and 21st century literacy, six of which are published by the Council of Europe.

• Anna Kalinowska

Cultural studies expert, a graduate of bachelor, master and PhD of the University SWPS in the process of defending (which was temporarily delayed due COVID-19 pandemia) her thesis Media practices as the technologies of self. The „I" production in the age of digital control. She has ten years of research experience in the cultural politics and digital culture fields also in developing the author's scientific and commercial research in these areas. Her specialization dimensions are: the network sociology, the user identity and the adaptation of the technologies of self concept into the digital age. Anna is the member of Youth Research Center (youth.swps.edu.pl), PTBRiO, Polish Media Education Association and supports production of The Media Education Congers and Tech/Spo Conference.

• Anna Rywczyńska

Co-developer and Coordinator of the Polish Safer Internet Centre and the Manager of the NASK (National Research Institute's) Digital Education Departament. A graduate of the University of Warsaw - Faculty of Journalism and Political Science, with a major in Media Economics and the PhD Candidate at the SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities. Since 2006 Anna Rywczyńska has been working as the Overall Coordinator for the Polish Safer Internet Centre. An expert in the field of kids' and youth's safe use of online content and new media. She is a lecturer at series of conferences, the author of articles, tools and social campaigns dedicated to online safety of youngest users. In recent years, she has been involved in, inter alia, the works of an expert groups under the ENISA Agency (European Network and Information Security Agency), ECSO (European Cybersecurity Organization) as well as Safer Internet for Children launched by the EC in 2018. Since 2003, a co-organizer of the SECURE conference, dedicated to network security, and since 2007 she has been one of the founders and organizers of the annual international conference titled „Keeping Children and Young People Safe Online".

• Philippine Balmadier

15-year-old Philippine is enrolled in a prestigious bilingual program in Paris where she will sit the OIB exam in 2023 to complete dual degrees in French and English. She was recently one of 9 students in France to be chosen to do an internship with the French Prime Minister. She has been speaking internationally since age 12, when she was invited to speak at a Council of Europe conference on digital citizenship and internet safety for children. At IGF 2018 she was panelist in a session led by major social media providers. Along with 17 other young Europeans in the EU Council for Digital Good, Philippine strives to educate peers and lobby on making the internet a better place. In 2019-20 the Council co-authored a digital citizenship activity book for use in primary schools.

Moderator on site:

• Karl Hopwood

Karl Hopwood is an independent online safety expert. He is a member of UKCIS (UK Council for Internet Safety) and sits on the UKCIS evidence group and the UKCIS education group as well as on the advisory board for the UK Safer Internet Centre and the education advisory board for CEOP. He also sits on Twitter's trust and safety council and the Roblox trust and safety board where he represents the Insafe network. Karl has worked for a number of key players in the UK and abroad including CEOP (Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre), BECTA (British Educational and Communications Technology Agency), the European Commission, the UN and several Local Authorities within the UK and in Europe. As an ex primary headteacher, he continues to work closely in schools across Europe with children, young people, parents and teachers to develop safer online behaviours and the promotion of digital literacy. Karl has been employed for the last 13 years as an in-house consultant for INSAFE which is the coordinating node of the EU Better Internet for Kids programme where he is responsible for the coordination of safer internet helplines across Europe. Karl is the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Marie Collins Foundation, a charity which supports young
people who have been sexually abused and exploited online and is also a trustee of Childnet International. Karl has recently worked with a team developing a national online safety strategy in Rwanda and is also working with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) to re-write their Child Online Protection Guidance.

Rapporteur:

• Julia Piechna
Since 2007 she has been working at NASK in the Digital Education Department. From the beginning she has also been actively involved in the EC Safer Internet projects (PSIC coordinator in 2014-2015 and EC BIK NET Pilot Project in January-December 2014). During her work for NASK, she has gained experience in organizing a number of conferences and training sessions devoted to the issue of safety of children using the internet, developing educational programmes, conducting media campaigns and internet services.. Since 2007, she has been a member of the Organizing Committee for the international conference "Keeping Children and Young People Safe Online". She is involved in the works of the Expert Group on Safer Internet for Children launched by the EC in 2018. She is a graduate from the Faculty of Psychology at SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities and a postgraduate from the faculty of CSR at Kozminski University.

Online Moderator:
• Andrzej Rylski
Since 2016, Andrzej has been working at NASK, organizing conferences and media campaigns for the Polish Safer Internet Center. His main field of expertise are children's safety on the Internet and online privacy. From 2017, he coordinates the Youth Panel for the Polish Safer Internet Centre at NASK. He is a graduate of general pedagogy at the University of Warsaw.

Issues:

The workshop will tackle various aspects of culture processes that exist and develop within the global network with the special focus on the individuals facing the digitalisation of the everyday life. Part of the discussion will be identification and description of diverse systems of using digital technology in the context of media-related practices and their correlation with various aspects of family life. Recent years have been a period when digital technology had become an integral part of daily life and ability of the effective and safe internet management at home reached a great importance. Ways to stay up to date with innovation and at the same time keep the balance between online and offline activities is one of the challenges that the modern society faces. Even when deciding to operate at a distance to digital technology, we are still an involuntary participant and recipient of the changes it causes. Initially, the internet was considered in terms of applications, development of competences and safe use following two separate paths: the path of technology and the path of social conditions – today, a holistic approach is becoming more common, noting the deep multi-aspect of the network space. The vision that accompanied the spread of the internet is also changing. Decentralized in its idea, it loses its original character and virtual space is increasingly taken over by "big players". Simplifying the dilemma, we can distinguish two approaches: one that compares the old days of centralized media with new

media wants to see in digital technology the source of equitable access to knowledge and equalization of social opportunities, while the other sees the recipient of the network locked in an information bubble. These contradictory theories will be an important part of the discussion especially in the time of pandemic that for one would be seen as the conviction of individuals on profiled internet and others would focus on access to knowledge, loved ones, culture, information, without which the time of quarantine would make the functioning of the society impossible.

Another issue would be the problem of sustainable development in the context of digital technology related to access to devices and media competence in using the network. Contexts so crucial in the situation of a sudden shift to distance learning and remote work, when it turned out how unequally are capitals distributed, both cultural and economic. The nowadays challenge would be how to secure common access to technology and digital skills to make societies equal as internet users, enabling them effective participation in the changing world. By effective participation understanding also being resilient to online threats especially for the youngest users. In that point on a great importance will be the participation of the youth representative in the panel that can comment on those perspectives.

New opportunities may also be associated with the post pandemic situation. The internet has become a mine of culture and art at an incredible pace, which gives completely different chances of accessibility. Schools had to immediately adapt to remote teaching, which initiated the often-standing processes, corporations can gain a completely different openness to remote work. Internet, who was often described as relationship thief, moved to relationship maintenance tool, from technology that divides generations we could see a turn into technology that connects generations - with the separation of grandchildren and grandparents. Internet in eyes of many moved from being a "time killer" into a "time filler" – giving content and functionality really improving the existence of the society. The great challenge both for workshop panelists but mostly for world-wide professionals would be on how can we use this newly created potential.

Policy Question(s):

1. How can we ensure the sustainable development in the context of digital technology related to access to devices and equal distribution of media competence?
2. Are there any models of internet management in the family that could guarantee effective and safe functioning on the global network?
3. Is the internet user ready, at the price of time saved, to automate her/his actions, behaviours, and thus often beliefs?
4. Have older generations failed in bridging the chasm to ensure future sustainable development and what paths are the young generations suggesting?
5. What is the road forward to overcome today's confusions to family, human rights, culture and democracy within the digital transformation?
6. Is profiling on the internet replacing pluralism, are children growing up on a warped media diet and the COVID-19 confinement has it accentuated, turning the home into a remotely-connected school and workplace, will this time deepen the processes of digitization of everyday life or on the contrary, push societies to direct relations.

7. What will the sustainable education after coronavirus pandemic look like?

Expected Outcomes:

The session will provide participants with different views on the impact of the internet on the everyday life, will try to describe diverse systems of using digital technology in the context of media-related practices. Will familiarize participants with the definition of technologies of self and with the challenges that face individuals in relation to the sustainable digital transformation and with technology-rich environments. The workshop will be attended by researchers working on a daily basis in the academic environment as well as by professionals associated with the education and prevention sector, which is why the substantive effects resulting from the discussion would be used in two parallel ways, both as a material for scientific publications, as well as an important motivator and indication of undertaken social activities aimed at inclusive building of the digital citizenship. Moreover taking into

account its international and cross-sectoral nature, the session may result in project cooperation both among the speakers as well as between persons attending the session. Questions from the audience can also become an inspiration for professionals in their future work in these areas.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The present is immersed in the ecosystem and network culture. We are individually and globally looking for our place in digitized reality, we make many choices based on our knowledge, assumptions and beliefs. Understanding, practical skills and the ability to analyse the consequences and ensure safety are needed within the revolutionary developing digital technology. These factors are extremely important in the context of the individual or social group's ability to manage the network in their lives. Practices related to the Internet are juxtaposed with many aspects of social functioning, including making friendships, relationship intensity, education, and gainful activity, and each person and the surrounding institutions - governmental, non-governmental, educational and business representatives - have a role to play in this process. The Council of Europe in the set of main competences, that guarantee a culture of democracy, indicates four main sections: 1. values, 2. attitudes, 3. skills, and 4. knowledge and critical understanding. The necessary knowledge and ability to critically adopt online content are extremely important in the context of effective functioning in a global network. A "digital citizen" is a person who masters competences in the field of democratic culture in order to be able to competently and positively engage in developing digital technologies and the digital citizenship education means empowering people of all ages by educating or acquiring competences to learn and actively participate in the digital society. Diverse processes of functioning with digital technology, complex issues of network management at the level of the individual, social groups and institutions guaranteeing effective and safe use of the network together with ensuring well-being of especially young internet users, will constitute the main thematic scope of the workshop, in line with the assumptions of the Internet Governance Forum, which, among other, is to promote and stimulate wide discussion on the place of technology in society. Internet management is key on the part of the individual user, on the part of parents and carers, and on the part of companies and institutions introducing digital solutions to everyday processes. Great responsibility also belongs to the education sector, which recently had to face, during the COVID 19 pandemic, the challenge of mass remote education and with difficulty as it is at the time of the lack of equally disseminated knowledge and infrastructure. These challenges would bring together representatives of all sectors and development branches.

Relevance to Theme: The internet can equalize social opportunities but at the same time it may intensify inequalities. According to many views, the internet does not so much affect processes but duplicates social processes and phenomena by multiplying them. Speaking about the issue of inclusion and counteracting exclusions in the context of the internet, we must bear in mind many dimensions, several of which will be discussed during the workshop, including in particular the educational, infrastructural, gender and content dimensions.
Based on qualitative and quantitative research on the "digital family" that will be presented during the debate, it can be concluded that inequalities between families and within families relate not only to access to equipment, but also to its use, awareness of potential and threats, as well as to existing gender labelling. Very often we find confirmation for the definition distinction between the term access and accessibility, when only access does not ensure taking profit from the innovative technology. Among different problematic situations the below phenomena will be present in the discussions and presentations of experts in the workshop, including educational, infrastructural, gender and content challenges.
• We have equipment, but due to the low cultural capital, lack of interest or knowledge on the part of parents and carers - technology is only a time consumer - it is extremely interesting how this picture will be influenced by the experience of an epidemic when the need for a completely different way of using technology in home, forcing unprecedented large-scale parental involvement - the time of IGF will be the right moment to share first conclusions and observations.
• I do not have equipment, I have a desire, but due to the low economic capital without support of the education system in the field of skills and the state in terms of access to infrastructure - I will remain excluded - experts will wonder what kind of system approach could work in combating this type of inequality on a local scale and global

• My peers are present online, I do not, and I feel excluded from a peer group, or vice versa, although I live far from my peers, I am in constant contact with them through social networks - experts will share good practices on how to manage access to technology by the youngest wisely, to build their social networks with the greatest profit. In this context, there will also be questions about building "meaningful connectivity" and how to protect young people from the dangers and consequences of online profiling.

• I belong to the older generation; I do not have the equipment or competence to function in the digital world - without comprehensive social programs I feel that I cannot keep up with the speeding world of technology. The challenge of fighting exclusion on the grounds of age is so multidimensional that it requires a comprehensive approach - starting from building purposeful content, through bridging the differences arising from material and competence resources.

In the context of gender equality - in families (based on Polish studies cited above), there is still a disproportion in decision-making regarding the purchase of digital tools and their use. Mostly men point themselves as people who deal with technology at home. Women often define their competences as lower than their partners. We also see an uneven development of the relationships supported by technology - greater synergy can be seen in the father-son relationship (mainly due to computer games), smaller with the daughter. At the same time, mothers are involved in the school and social life of children, they learn about the potential threats related to digital technology in children's lives, but knowledge transfer between social and technological approaches often does not occur, despite the fact that experts in recent years emphasize the need for synergy in approaching the internet, noting the inseparable link between technology and social processes.

The experts' goal will be to reflect on good practices supporting parents in building a conscious and committed model of intercourse with the internet within their families and how to do it wisely to avoid the paradigm of threats. Low or medium digital competences increase vulnerability to online threats, but attempting to eliminate problems by the temptation to disconnect children from the Internet, and not by balanced education in the field of dangers, and opportunities, is particularly harmful because it does not allow for qualitative learning and purposeful participation in the digital space.

According to the Recommendation (Recommendation CM / Rec (2019) 10 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on developing and promoting digital citizenship education), the digital environment provides an unprecedented means for people to express themselves, to assemble and participate, and opens new opportunities to improve access and inclusion. This will only happen if we ensure that digital citizenship education is carried out with the support of competent guides, implemented with the wise assistance of parents and supported by institutional system programs.

Discussion Facilitation:

The debate will be structured in the following way - at the beginning an introductory lecture on the topic, then short presentations given by each panellist, and then the moderator will organize a participatory discussion (55') raising questions linked to the policy questions and making room for questions from the audience (both present and remote).This method of construction will make the participants learn the general scope of issues, experts' specializations and then will have opportunity to exchange opinions. The voices of experts will also be commented on by a representative of the young generation, who will also answer the questions from the audience.

Online Participation:
There will be the online moderator assisting the remote participants. To broaden participation, social media (Facebook of the workshop organiser - NASK) will also be used. The dedicated hashtags will be used as well. The workshop organizers will promote IGF Conference through their communication channels to reach as wide as possible online participation. For the workshop the official online participation tool will be used. When the question part of the debate starts panelists will be open to answer to remote participants enquiries also. The organizers will ask for the opinions the online participants and will attempt to share and discuss those views with physical participants. Moreover to ensure easy exchange of ideas and opinions additional the user-generated multiple-choice quizzes will be applied.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The user-generated multiple-choice quizzes will be applied (such as kahoot).

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #155 Trade and Internet governance: synergies and trust.

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Business Models
Inclusive Governance
Internet Standards

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Schubert Nicolas, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Konstantinos Komaitis, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Mishra Neha, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Paul Fehlinger, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Format:
Other - 90 Min
Format description: Panel followed by roundtable U-shape discussion.

Description:

Secure, open and trusted internet is an indispensable platform for international trade. The internet is no longer just a network to exchange information, but increasingly also a pillar of the digital economy, e-commerce and international trade. However, a balance between competing interests of international trade rules and internet governance is not always easy to achieve. Yet, the development of secure and reliable digital trade requires open, secure and trusted internet. An intersection between international trade and internet governance is complex, but inevitable. Trust is the foundation of international trade and critical element in building strong brands and digital business models. In today´s internet business models privacy can, at times, be contradictory to profitability and openness can be contradictory to trust. Data driven digital business models and digital trade introduce new elements of risks and new challenges to internet trust infrastructure. Trust is becoming an important differentiator in digital economy and the ultimate currency of digital trade. Internet governance can be complementary rather than contradictory to trade governance. It is instrumental in shaping policy objectives that would enable, rather than inhibit international trade. It can reinforce and uphold trust in online presence and data exchange.

Issues:

The session will explore the synergies and gaps between international trade and internet governance. It aims at debating vital issues of trust, security, and reliability of internet, which are central to supporting robust and strong international trade and digital economy. Strong and reliable international trade is also critical for economic recovery post Covid19 pandemic.

The discussion will focus on whether international trade needs to be more inclusive of issues related to internet. Debate will centre around the internet governance principles of openness and security, and the alignment of international trade law with these principles in enabling digital economy, including the following questions.

To what extent are there synergies between internet governance and international trade in relation to principles of openness, security and trust?

Should internet governance policy objectives influence application of international trade laws?

The session is a response to the need of a greater coordination between stakeholders in areas that impact international trade and internet governance, including trust, privacy, net neutrality, consumer protection and barriers to internet data flows. The aim of the session is to induce collaboration and regulatory harmonization on mutually reinforced principles common for internet governance and international trade.

The session will also discuss the broader view of the basic values of internet governance, including trust and security and their role for international trade objectives of liberalisation and free cross border data flows.

International trade depends not only on international trade laws and principles but also on safe, stable, open and trustworthy internet. Internet-wide online trust, safety and security will help reduce cross border frictions of international trade. It is critical for a healthy internet ecosystem to define common consensus on the issues of openness, security and trust.

Policy Question(s):

• What are the synergies and gaps between internet governance principles and international trade?
• What are biggest risks and challenges arising out of digital trade and digital business models and how to address them?
• How to enhance collaboration between internet governance and international trade stakeholders and policymakers to enable alignment and consensus on vital principles of openness, security and trust in internet?
• Where the balance might be struck or trade-offs might be needed between internet governance principles and international trade policy objectives as a response to the growing range of risks brought by digital business models?
• How is international trade domain addressing issues related to trust, privacy and security of the internet?
• How to achieve shared vision approach to trust, safety and security of internet without undermining the growth of digital economy and international trade?
• How can aligning international trade policies with internet governance principles contribute to economic recovery post Covid19 pandemic?

Expected Outcomes:

• Strengthening the links between internet governance and international trade communities. Establishing network for future collaboration and exchange.
• Achieving better understanding by the stakeholders of the links between internet governance principles and international trade policy objectives.
• Introducing international trade issues related to internet at the internet governance forum to induce dialog and collaboration.
• WTO experts will be able to introduce discussed issues into the current working streams at WTO.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Issues of internet governance and international trade are inevitably intertwined. Internet provides indispensable platform for digital trade and international trade

framework provides global discussion and collaboration forum that can further internet policy objectives.

Relevance to Theme: Open, secure and trustworthy internet is a prerequisite for the development of digital trade and an engine of digital economy. The session is an opportunity to discuss synergies and common strategies in enabling safe and open internet whilst facilitating, not inhibiting, international trade. This multidisciplinary discussion will allow for a consideration of a relationship between internet governance principles and international trade policy objectives.

Discussion Facilitation:

Panel experts will share their diverse views and perspectives on the topic. Participants will then be invited to ask questions and contribute their views to the debate. Discussion between participants and panel experts will be encouraged.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #158 Convergence of emerging technologies for digital trust.

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Artificial Intelligence
Blockchain
IoT

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: van Kranenburg Rob , Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Rojszczak Marcin, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Manion Sean , Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Minaricova Maria, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: De La Peña Sissi, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format: Other - 90 Min
      Format description: Panel followed by Round Table U-Shaped Debate

Description:

As the internet and digital economy expand, trust remains a foundational principle for the global economy. In the realm of global internet-based digital economy, digital distrust is a new type of digital divide. Lack of trust in the context of digital economy means higher costs, wasted time and loss of opportunities. Adequate internet governance policies and regulatory oversight can improve digital trust and help level out digital trust inequalities among online communities. Establishing stronger digital trust requires prioritization of security and development of systems and mechanisms that ensure transparency and accountability.

How can emerging technologies be employed to enhance trust and to build in automated trust infrastructure into the digital realm of the global economy, based on converging technologies like blockchain, Internet of Things (IoT) and artificial intelligence (AI)? An integrated application of these technologies offers a new framework of accountability, auditability, transparency and equity. It can be a solution that restores waning digital trust and results in new opportunities and new business models. Mutual reinforcement of these technologies can boost their respective efficiencies, address their respective shortcomings and further their adoption. This technology convergence can help tackle growing uncertainties over rapid technological advancements, which are sometimes perceived to be unaccountable and unchecked. Combined, these technologies have the potential to offer greater digital accountability, auditability and transparency. IoT can facilitate multiple data streams and increase efficiencies of data collection, AI´s boost is in its computational power and intelligent data analytics and blockchain can provide transparent and cryptographically secure real-time insight and auditability of data sets. Enhanced data security, integrity and privacy, increased efficiencies of distributed governance, inclusive data business models, data collection efficiencies and intelligent and automated processes are only a few benefits brought by new technologies. Convergence of these technologies can unlock new potential of digital data-based economy and address digital trust deficit. This would be particularly relevant in aiding recovery of the economies affected by Covid19 pandemic.

Issues:

The session is an opportunity for stakeholders to prompt a multidisciplinary discussion on potential internet governance policies and solutions that might address challenges faced by the emerging technologies before they can achieve efficient technological and regulatory convergence. The session will explore challenges stemming from requirements of enhanced connectivity, (including fast 5G cellular connectivity), common industry standards and interoperability. The session is also an opportunity to instigate collaborative approach to fostering favourable internet environment to enhance emerging technologies and digital trust.

Policy Question(s):

• What internet governance policies are most relevant for endorsing technological convergence between AI, blockchain and IoT in order to enhance waning digital trust?
• How can internet governance policies and approaches help unlock potential of the data driven digital economy that will increasingly employ emerging technologies?
• What internet governance strategies are most relevant for endorsing technological convergence and automated trust infrastructure enabled by emerging technologies?
• How can internet governance policies support sustainable growth of digital economy by drawing on benefits of emerging technologies?
• How can internet governance policies supporting technological convergence contribute to the global economic recovery following Covid19 pandemic?

Expected Outcomes:

The purpose of this session is to induce collaboration and dialogue on how to, through adequate internet governance approaches, facilitate convergence of emerging technologies in order to reinforce digital trust and unlock the potential of data driven digital economy.

The session aims to recognise growing digital distrust and its implications for digital economy. The session also seeks to recognise the importance of enhancing digital trust with convergence of emerging technologies. The expected outcome is to prompt multi-stakeholders' collaboration and dialogue in order to develop adequate internet governance policy recommendations that can support emerging technologies in providing digital trust infrastructure for the internet based digital economy.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Norms and principles of internet governance aim at organising internet space in the safe and secure way and for the benefit of all participants. Internet provides a digital space for growing digital economy, for which trust is an indispensable element. By integrating application of emerging technologies and leveraging their combined benefits digital trust can be vastly improved. The panel explores the role of internet governance in harnessing potential of emerging technologies in enhancing trust in the internet.

Relevance to Theme: Trust is an essential element for the growth of global digital economy over the internet. However, rapid expansion of the internet based digital economy does not inherently take into account digital trust. Emerging technologies such as blockchain, AI and IoT have the potential, when mutually reinforced, and supported by adequate internet governance policy recommendations, to provide new trust infrastructure that ensures enhanced accountability, auditability and transparency on the internet. These technologies can also help to unlock new layers or digital economy and support sustainable economic development.

Discussion Facilitation:

Panel experts will each provide a unique view and perspective on the topic and it will be followed by a round table discussion and questions and answers session. Participants will be enouraged to join in the discussion, ask questions and exchange their views with the panel experts and with other participants. Debate and discussion will be followed by concluding remarks aimed at formulating adequate internet governance policy recommendations that can support emerging technologies in providing new digital trust infrastructure for the internet based digital economy.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2020 WS #159 Phone surveillance in Latam using Imsi-Catchers FADe project

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s): Human Rights
Privacy
Surveillance Economy

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Andres Alaerkhon-Schiavi, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Carlos Guerra , Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Maria Paz Canales, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

The session will describe the work done by the Fake antenna Detection Project. During 90 days, cell phone data were collected, and analyzed to corroborate the potential existence of Imsi-Catchers in three 3 cities in Latin America. This session delves into aspects of mobile communication protocols, but seeks to land the concepts discussed for all types of audiences. We will be presenting different tools and projects to gather and analyze cell phone data to detect Imsi-Catchers among different contexts and cases of study against local surveillance policies. Our team is supported by several allied organizations that advocate and do activism in each country implicated in the project.

Issues:

It is known that in many countries of the region this type of surveillance is exercised, but there are not many projects that seek evidence in this regard.

In the region there are many activists at risk who suspect that their data is being monitored. This project can help them to elucidate their suspicions as soon as it can be proven that vigilance is exercised in the areas where their activities are carried out.

Also, in the region, there are a lot of deficiencies of applied methodologies in surveillance research, so this project would help to introduce this topic from an accessible and academically valid point of view to promote research on these issues.

This approach does not seek to link the use of IMSI Catchers with specific actors, but we would like to discuss about the application of this methodology in order to raise awareness of its use beyond attribution. However, depending on any other information aside from IMSI-Catchers presence, this could serve for analyze further topics, as surveillance to vulnerable zones, targeted surveillance to specific groups (e.g. Human rights defenders, politicians, and media) given certain strategic geographic areas where the IMSI-Catchers are operating.

Policy Question(s):

-What is the current landscape in mobile phone surveillance, technical detection and legal treatment? Both legal and illegal exercise of surveillance techniques.
-How can be inserted regulatory and transparency considerations on mobile phone surveillance at the local legal framework?
-If any, What is the use of available findings in order to help shape better regulations around mobile phone surveillance?

Expected Outcomes:

-Get some suggestions and conventions at a policy level to start driving the discussion of principles and limitations in the building of regulations around surveillance control and capabilities.
- Capture an expanded contact network among stakeholders around this topic willing to take further steps about this issue in their own contexts.
- Gather any observations from participants to enrich the methodologies applied, in order to be more valuable to policy making communities, given that the research made was carried out from the academic and civil society communities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: With a better understanding of the current technologies and numerous threats associated with it, is critical that the multiple stakeholders are in sync about accurate and inaccurate solutions at the protocol, threat models and policy levels, to strengthen future technology implementations, among effective and respectful regulations.

Relevance to Theme: Given that the community is focusing in the internet side of the data management, privacy and surveillance, and the discussion about current and massively adopted technologies like GSM and 4G/LTE are usually not treated with the same determination, mostly because the lack of knowledge or technical evidence supporting surveillance possibilities and exercise, affecting all the personal data transmitted every second around the world, including all the metadata that combined with internet traffic can undermine people privacy and the exercise of their rights.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session has been designed to be approachable towards the audience, and get to know them as well. After panelists have shared anecdotes, we will consider asking if anyone in the audience has had a similar experience and/doubts, in order to add anything that will help understand what the audience wants to get out of the session.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #163 Access Challenges among Rural Communities & Local Solutions

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Connecting the Unconnected
Design for Inclusion
Meaningful Connectivity

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Michael Spencer, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 2: Mary Olushoga, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Harmik Singh, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
          Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

Description:

There are growing efforts and funding spent by governments, technical community, international development organizations, and civil society to provide ICT-based initiatives in education, health, financial inclusion, and agriculture to low-income rural communities in the Global South. Even though some of these initiatives are offered free of charge to low-income rural communities, these communities still face challenges in accessing and benefiting from these services. The existing evidence suggest that rural, low-income populations live within complex systems of disadvantages and, as a result, ICT-based initiatives are likely to grapple with not just with financial barriers but also social and cultural ones. This panel will serve as an opportunity to discuss unique experiences and challenges rural communities face in accessing and using ICT-based initiatives in the areas of education, health, financial inclusion, and agriculture, and some of the strategic local solutions found effective to address them.

To achieve its objectives, this panel will bring together project implementers and local practitioners with extensive knowledge and experience on ICT-based initiatives in women empowerment, education, health, financial inclusion, and agriculture in Africa and Asia. The panelists will share their initiatives as well as their solutions to create an enabling ecosystem for promoting relevant and sustainable ICT-based initiatives in rural contexts. The panel discussions are expected to generate insights which will provide practitioners and policy makers with valuable guidance about what might (or might not) be appropriate design for interventions and what policy options are needed to sustain these respectively. Through real-world examples, the panel will also show how poorly designed ICT-based initiatives fail to improve the lives of rural communities as well as best practices to improve the impact and outcomes of ICT-based initiatives, and the pragmatic trade-offs that they entail.

Agenda:
First, the moderator will provide background information on rural connectivity initiatives, the barriers and opportunities, driven from evidence-base research of 120 case studies around the world. Then each speaker will introduce their ICT-based initiative that aim to serve rural communities, the barriers to meaningful access by rural communities, and local solutions they have developed to address these challenges. Next, the moderator will summarize the lessons learnt and key takeaways from the discussion, and lead the discussion on how policy can facilitate the meaningful access of ICT-based initiatives by rural connectivities to ensure they benefit from these initiatives. Finally, the panel will open up to the floor for questions from the audience and online participants.

Speakers:
Sarbani Banerjee, GramMarg, community network/women entrepreneurship initiative in India
Mary Olushoga, Founder of African Women Power Network, agriculture initiative in Nigeria
Raj Poudel, Founder of Amakomaya, mobile health initiative in Nepal
Harmik Singh, Zaya Learning Labs, education initiative in India
Michael Spencer, Founder of SmartMoney, mobile money initiative in Tanzania and Uganda

Onsite moderator:
Christopher Yoo, University of Pennsylvania

Issues:

Challenges:
-Socio-cultural barriers to meaningful access to ICT-based initiatives among rural communities (e.g., social norms, digital skills, local content, perceived relevance, etc)
-Economic barriers to meaningful access to ICT-based initiatives among rural communities (e.g., affordability, maintenance costs, etc)
-Design challenges (e.g., relevance, local content)
-Sustainability challenges of ICT-based initiatives that aim to serve to rural communities

Opportunities:
-Strategic local solutions and incentives to promote ICT-based initiatives among rural communities
-Design solutions that are relevant to rural communities
-The role of gatekeepers in promoting ICT-based initiatives among rural communities
-The role of stakeholders in creating sustainable ICT-based initiatives among rural communities
-Policy options to create an enabling ecosystem for promoting relevant and sustainable ICT-based initiatives in rural contexts.

Policy Question(s):

1-To what extent are ICT-based initiatives meeting the needs of rural communities, and how are they responding to them?
2-How can we design relevant and sustainable ICT-based initiatives for rural communities?
3-How can we reduce or eliminate barriers to digital ICT-based initiatives among rural communities?
4-What incentives can promote the use of ICT-based initiatives among rural communities?
5-What role can stakeholders play to promote ICT-based initiatives among rural communities?

Expected Outcomes:

This session expects to provide practical for barriers to meaningful access to ICT-based initiatives that aim to serve rural communities and for building sustainable systems, as well as policy suggestions to facilitate to create an enabling ecosystem for promoting relevant and sustainable ICT-based initiatives in rural contexts.

Relevance to Internet Governance: According to the United Nations, 49% of the world is still unconnected, most of those people live in unserved urban, rural and remote communities. There are huge investments in ICT-based solutions to these populations. However, rural communities are not fully benefiting from them. There are many challenges which are contributing to failure to appropriate the ICT-based services. This session will discuss the barriers to access to ICT-based initiatives and local solutions to enable and promote rural connectivity for digital inclusion.

Relevance to Theme: According to the United Nations, 49% of the world is still unconnected, most of those people live in unserved urban, rural and remote communities. With its focus on rural communities, this session serves well to the narrative of Inclusion.

Discussion Facilitation:

The Onsite Moderator will encourage participants to speak promoting an interactive session. Online participation will also be encouraged, and the Online Moderator will report comments and questions from remote participants. There will also be a hashtag to promote the session and stimulate remote participation through social media platforms.The Online Moderator will constantly check interactions from online participants. The Onsite Moderator will refer to the platform to promote engagement and active participation from online attendants.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #165 Unlocking the Digital Potential of the DLDC (Part II)

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Digital Skills
Inclusive Governance
Meaningful Connectivity

Organizer 1: Private Sector, African Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, African Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Private Sector, African Group
Organizer 5: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: Melissa Sassi, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Kossi AMESSINOU, Government, African Group
Speaker 3: Jane Coffin, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Kulesza Joanna, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 5: Mark Datysgeld, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:

Other - 90 Min
Format description: The format of the session would be in the form of a town hall in an auditorium

Description:

The workshop is being facilitated by Africa ICT Alliance, a private sector led alliance of ICT Associations, Multinational Corporations, Companies, Organisations and individuals in the ICT sector in Africa. Our workshop would be presented in a town hall format in order to foster the maximum participation, where our team of experts bring a wealth of knowledge, experience, and diversity to the discussion, with speakers from business, government, civil society & academia. The workshop will be opened by one of our moderators who will set the scene and then address each of the policy questions to the speakers and the attendees (on site and remotely). Each speaker will be given 3 minutes to present their intervention on each of the 2 policy questions, one policy question at a time, with the workshop participants being given 20 minutes (per policy question) to bring forward their contributions to the dialogue. The workshop will explore the digital potential of Developing and Least Developed Countries (DLDC) in the post COVID-19. It will examine digital cooperation initiatives that encompass the industry 4 technologies and related methods such as smart manufacturing and environmental sustainability with meaningful connectivity. The workshop would also focus on the requisite digital

skills and tools necessary for the sustainable development of the requisite labour and human capacities imperative for continuous benefits for the people. Appropriate Policy and Regulatory Frameworks that would guide the implementation of the above direction would be subject to robust dialogue and debate at the Workshop. While capturing progress already made across regions (e.g. Africa), and based on the relevance of the panelists to the discourse would seek concrete steps towards the advancement of its resolutions and the outcomes of the Workshop. The Workshop would be delivered and reported in English but it will incorporate language diversity with speakers fluent in English, French, Portuguese, Spanish and Arabic to respond to specific questions and comments from the audience in that language. The workshop will be interactive with maximum audience participation. Remote participation would be supported and actively encouraged. Furthermore, AfICTA members institutions will promote and host remote hubs to the session from their respective countries.

Issues:

The workshop will explore the digital potentials of Developing and Least Developed Countries (DLDC) in the post COVID-19 era. It will examine digital cooperation initiatives that encompass the industry 4 technologies and related methods such as smart manufacturing and environmental sustainability with meaningful connectivity. The workshop would also focus on the requisite digital skills and tools necessary for the sustainable development of the requisite labour and human capacities imperative for continuous benefits for the people. Appropriate Policy and Regulatory Frameworks that would guide the implementation of the above direction would be subject to robust dialogue and debate at the Workshop. While capturing progress already made across regions (e.g. Africa), and based on the relevance of the panelists to the discourse would seek concrete steps towards the advancement of its resolutions and the outcomes of the Workshop.

Policy Question(s):

Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic which has led to the shutdown of many countries, an important and on-going discussion is how to build a more robust and resilient global economy. a. How do we ensure that all stakeholder groups collaborate, prioritize and invest in the needed digital infrastructure and skills? b. What strategies and policies need to be articulated and implemented to proactively prepare DLDC in the case of a similar recurrence and how do we mitigate the adverse effects through a more resilient supply chain in a digital economy?

How can the DLDC evolve digital cooperation initiatives that encompass the industry 4 technologies and related methods such as smart manufacturing, Internet of Things and environmental sustainability for the benefit of its citizens in the area of job creation and economic survivability?

Expected Outcomes:

a. Suggestions that will aid economies of DLDC to be more digitally reliant and prepared for contingencies.
b. Enhancing policies that aim at creating more investment in digital infrastructure and affordability for eLearning, eHealth, smart manufacturing and businesses in DLDC.to enable better agility and sustainability during crisis times
c. Contribution toward enhancing inclusivity in support of AfICTA/AU digital capacity development program
d. Workshop report with recommendations that will be submitted to the IGF Secretariat.
e. Policy based knowledge sharing, awareness and capacity development of the participants.

Relevance to Internet Governance: IGF is keen about digital inclusion, most importantly in developing countries as indicated in the Tunis Agenda Paragraph 72, objective 5. The workshop is planned towards engaging all relevant stakeholders to brainstorm and proffer lasting solutions that can enhance the realization of the 2030 broadband global target in DLDC and this dialogue is expected to further foster the legitimacy of the Internet Governance process.

Relevance to Theme: COVID-19 has exposed the gaps in the global health and connectivity structures with many stakeholders digitally excluded from eLearning, digital messaging, eCommerce, online payment, eBanking leading them to be less equipped, prepared and able to navigate and survive the weak COVID engendered economies. The Workshop therefore highlights the imperative need for the inclusion of the identified stakeholders as a means of preventing similar scenarios in the future.

Discussion Facilitation:

The workshop will be opened by one of our moderators who will set the scene and then address each of the policy questions to the speakers and the attendees (onsite and remotely). Each speaker will be given 3 minutes to present their intervention on each of the 2 policy questions, one policy question at a time, with the workshop participants being given 20 minutes (per policy question) to bring forward their contributions to the dialogue.

The Workshop would be delivered and reported in English but it will incorporate language diversity with speakers fluent in English, French, Portuguese, Spanish and Arabic to respond to specific questions and comments from the audience in that language. The workshop will be interactive with maximum audience participation. Remote participation would be supported and actively encouraged. Furthermore, AfICTA members institutions will promote and host remote hubs for the session from their respective countries.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We intend to use the AfICTA Hub and associated remote hosts to boost participation. We also plan to print electronic fliers and invites to increase participation in the Workshop.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #168 Capacity Building in the Age of Convergence

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Capacity Building
digital divide
Digital Transformation

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: 'Gbenga Sesan, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Prateek Sibal, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 3: Verena Weber, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Julia Schuetze, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Andrea Calderaro, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:

Other - 90 Min
Format description: Hybrid panel and break-out group discussions with flexible seating and online participation.

Description:

Preface:
Global digital transformation is drawing policy attention and increased regulatory activity around converging technologies, but inclusion in and facilitation of these conversations is strained by intense competition over skills, resources, and information. If left unaddressed, this rapid transformation will widen the digital divide, inhibiting the adoption of beneficial technologies globally and disadvantaging developing countries and smaller actors. This will leave many countries with a limited governance and adoption plan for these new technologies that present tremendous social and economic opportunity, but have novel privacy, safety, and security challenges that will impact vulnerable populations most.

Capacity building in the age of convergence necessitates a diverse, multistakeholder conversation. The experts gathered as speakers and guides for this workshop represent different geographies, international institutions, civil society, and the private sector, each critical for the resources and perspectives that must be represented in order to advance capacity building. These experts have extensive practical experience in capacity building and are currently working on relevant capacity building efforts in converging technology, such as for 5G, AI, and IoT. Participants will be encouraged to think creatively about policy and non-policy tools and leveraging multistakeholder groups to advance capacity building.

Structure and Methodology:
This workshop will begin with a panel discussion to offer varied perspectives on the challenges of governance of converging technologies. Participants will then use design thinking methodology in active break-out sessions with mixed stakeholder groups and the expert speakers to identify policy and non-policy tools to support capacity building for adoption and governance of converging technologies with a near-term focus. Each stakeholder group is encouraged to suggest activities that their group would act upon.

When they reconvene after the break-out section, panelists and participants will discuss the role of each stakeholder group in implementing the tools identified. This format will produce concrete, near-term recommendations on tools for capacity building. The multistakeholder collaboration will highlight how each group can work together to support capacity building (see Section 6 for expected outcomes and ongoing discussion). After the break-out sessions, participants will reconvene for reflection, discussion, and questions.

Agenda:
- 10 minutes: Opening remarks and introduction of the topic, goals, structure, and speakers of the session. These remarks will give an overview of how converging technologies are changing policymaking and norms-building and introduce the role of multistakeholder discussion for capacity building.
- 25 minutes: Panel remarks led by the moderator asking direct questions about the capacity building challenges for governance of converging technologies, and how stakeholder groups are conceptualizing these challenges and their priorities. Panelists will have the opportunity to respond

and pose questions to the other speakers to represent their perspectives.
- 5 minutes: Transition and break to sort participants into break-out groups led by the speakers and moderators and to accommodate blended digital and in-person breakout groups.
- 25 minutes: Multistakeholder break-out groups of 5-10 participants, guided by the speakers and moderators, will have a design thinking session on both policy and non-policy tools to address capacity building for governing converging technologies in the near term: the next five years. The design thinking methodology will guide the groups toward generating a large set of recommendations that will be captured for each group with digital tools.
- 25 minutes: This part of the session will reconvene participants into a panel and discussion format. It will begin with the moderator posing a question to the panel about the roles of each stakeholder group in implementing these tools. Then, there will be open-ended discussion about opportunities and challenges to implement these tools in the near-term, leaving time for questions. Different perspectives and dialogue between speakers and participants will be encouraged.

Facilitating Discussion and Online Participation:
Participants will be informed at the beginning of the workshop that there will be time for questions in the final portion of the session so that they may prepare. The moderators will keep time during the session and ensure that each speaker has participated and prompt conversation between them. Breakout sessions will be available both in-person and online and allow for a hybrid format. The design thinking portion of the session will take place using online note-capturing tools so that both online and in-person members can contribute and will assist in capturing the recommendations for distribution. In the final part of the session, moderators will ensure to take questions from a diverse set of participants both online and in-person.

Issues:

This workshop is about identifying activities and roles for each set of stakeholders to ensure that the capacity gap does not widen for ensuring that these novel technologies are trustworthy as they disseminate and become increasingly complex. The first part of the session will identify some of the challenges that the governance of converging technologies poses for capacity building. The active break-out sessions will produce recommendations for policy and non-policy tools to address gaps. Finally, it aims to highlight how multistakeholder groups can be leveraged to implement these recommendations and achieve these goals in the near term.

Policy Question(s):

This session will focus on the subtheme of Capacity Development by exploring the following questions:
1) What are the challenges of capacity building for the governance of converging technologies?
2) What policy and non-policy tools can address capacity building for the governance of converging technologies in the near term, and how can access to them be increased?
3) What are the roles of different stakeholder groups in capacity building for the governance of converging technologies?

Expected Outcomes:

This session will produce a concrete set of recommendations for capacity building in a report that will be brought to discussion at the BPF on Data and New Technologies in an Internet Context and published for distribution in other venues and discussion at other events. The report will highlight near term policy and non-policy tools to support capacity building for the governance of converging technologies, promoting inclusion in the adoption and development of trustworthy technology globally. It will also identify roles for each stakeholder group.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session is intended to build upon existing work at the IGF – in particular, the BPF on AI, IoT, and Big Data. Converging technologies are changing governance because of their interdependencies, rapid development, and effects on society, and governments need support

to adapt. The recommendations from this session will support capacity building to govern converging technologies and highlight where each stakeholder group has a role in this effort. Capacity building will promote trust and stability while enabling every country to take advantage of the social and economic benefits of converging technologies.

Relevance to Theme: Policymaking for and adoption of converging technologies can quickly become exclusive due to their complexity and the way stark competition over skills and resources has created inequal access to information and talent to build and govern them. Without adequate governance, it is less likely that the benefits of converging technologies will be realized, and more likely that they may be developed to the detriment of countries and actors who are not represented in international discussion. There is opportunity for a multistakeholder group to close some of these gaps.

Further to the mission of the IGF, this session will examine how capacity building can be supported in the near term to ensure global realization of the immense benefits of converging technology, and how capacity building will be a multistakeholder effort through policy and non-policy avenues to address the issue. Increased capacity will promote the adoption of converging technologies that will support the advancement of people and every industry and decrease the digital divide. Capacity building will also enable a more representative discussion at the multilateral and regional level that will support inclusive norms-building for new technology.

Discussion Facilitation:

This workshop has two sections devoted to interaction and participation. First, through multistakeholder breakout sessions, which technology can enable to be hybrid with both online and in-person participants in the same group. Notes will be captured using an online tool so that all attendees can participate simultaneously. In the final part of the workshop with open discussion, the moderators will be in communication with each other and will alternate between online and in-person to provide equal opportunity for participation.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We will use the provided online participation platform for facilitating panel discussion and breakout sessions. Additionally, we plan to provide each break-out group with Microsoft's Whiteboarding tool as an alternative interactivity tool due to its ability to capture text and format it quickly.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #170 SheIsTheNet - Women's leadership for a unite Internet

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Gender
Inclusive Governance

Meaningful Connectivity

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Lily Edinam Botsyoe, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 2: Butt Henna, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Lisa Nyamadzawo, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
         Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

What are the demands and contributions on access and inclusion with regards to women in global and regional Internet and technology systems of business and policy? We seek to bring to the table a discussion regarding the full extent of access to the Internet in different countries/regions centered around gender, and the persistent hurdles women face in full participation and leadership of tech companies and global institutions of Internet governance. For this to be possible, we start from the needs of:
- laying the basis for our conversation on what we mean when we talk about disconnected people through experience sharing;
- explore the economic perspectives of the IGF and also share the possibilities of exchanging abilities and incentives.
We bet on a data-driven approach in the thematic area of inclusion, viewed through an empowering humanistic and feminine lens to create sustainable solutions and oriented patterns of action. Our baseline will serve as a research and form important research cases and proposals to aid in deepening knowledge of the matters discussed.

Issues:

For the achievement of an equitable and inclusive Internet, we begin with the following question: how do we ensure effective and equitable opportunities in the design of systems of Internet governance for women and minoritised genders? As stakeholders, we share this challenge on how institutions of power can createspace for women leaders and innovators in the tech space, able to shape truly inclusive digital transformation. We intend to consider gender demographics and alignment among stakeholders to inform and work towards actionable equity in the Internet Governance space as an output from this workshop.

Policy Question(s):

-Ease of participation: how do we ensure effective and equal opportunities in the design of systems of governance?
-How do we formulate a mechanism of creating more women leaders and innovators in the tech space and influence a feminist driven digital transformation?
- Is inclusion biased? Considering gender demographics and how do we align stakeholders to curate actionable equity of the IG space.

Expected Outcomes:

Through our methodology and policy questions we intend to achieve the next outcomes:
- Rise touching points between demands and strategies shared in the room to construct action patterns for gender equity in the Internet governance ecosystem;
- Elect priorities among the speakers and the public to analyze the possibilities in implementing those patterns among the multi stakeholders;

- Write a document about the responsibilities of a critical perception around gender equity as a way to strengthen multistakeholder model and democracy in the Internet governance ecosystem.

Relevance to Internet Governance: We define internet governance to include all of the decisions made on how the internet is run by the varied stakeholders involved- from telecoms and tech companies, to technical bodies, to governments and international organisations. For adequate multi-stakeholder governance, meaningful inclusion is required in every sector and this is the issue we are addressing. With gender dynamics and the structure of power dynamics to society the share of women on the web formulation a narrative of inclusion is limited, the internet is based on attributes of openness, decentralized and end to end an equal sphere for ingenuity and democratization of all human beings and we believe it's a goal that Internet Governance can aid to achieve, hence the morality of our workshop having women taking leadership as we connect the next billion of female innovators and leaders.

Relevance to Theme: This session has the purpose to stimulate gender equality in the Internet governance ecosystem through representation from women from three different regions. According to the thematic track, our intention is to create a safe and powerful space to share strategies for inclusion. Our speakers are going to dialogue on the multi landscapes of access to the Internet in each region, acknowledging meaningful connectivity and strategies against digital hiatus.
In order to promote a human-centric use of the ICT's on the developments of our society, we look upon the UN's 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. In this way, we use the roundtable methodology, in which specialists and newcomers can integrate into a direct dialogue with the 5th (Gender Equality) and 9th (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) goals from the SDG's, traversing with the 10th (Reduced Inequalities) and 16th (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) goals.

Discussion Facilitation:

The discussion roundtable will be made of a moderated session where speakers take turns to answer questions asked by the moderator. This will be based on experiences from the different backgrounds of the speakers who are female and speak to the issues from where it affects them the most. The audience will be invited to jointly discuss the topic through questions and contributions as we believe the topic is relevant on a global level.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #171 COP, COVID and the CRC: Defining a new era

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Child Online Safety
Child Rights
Education

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 5: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 6: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 7: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Carla Licciardello, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Hans Martens, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Anastasiya Dzyakava, Government, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Julia Fossi, Government, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:

Other - 90 Min
Format description: Panel with Workshop
Short panel discussion, followed by group leaders facilitating smaller discussions on a range of COP subjects with final prelanary
Possibility of an online sessions can be considered.

Description:

Over the last decade, the Internet has become an infinitely richer resource for children to play and learn, whilst at the same time it has also become a much more dangerous place for them to venture unaccompanied.

From issues of privacy to violent and inappropriate content, to internet scammers and the spectre of online grooming, sexual abuse and exploitation, today's children face many threats. As the benefits increase, so do the threats with perpetrators increasingly operate simultaneously across many different legal jurisdictions, limiting the effectiveness of country-specific responses and redress.

More than at any time before, keeping children safe online requires a collaborative and coordinated international response, demanding the active involvement and support of a broad number of stakeholders – from Industry stakeholders including private sector platforms, service providers and network operators, to governments and civil society.

Recognizing this, in 2018 ITU's Member States requested something more than the timely refresh of the COP Guidelines that has been undertaken periodically in the past. Instead, these new revised guidelines have been re-thought, re-written and re-designed from the ground up to reflect the very significant shifts in the digital landscape in which today's children find themselves.

Never before has this been as important with these issues being significantly magnified by the Covid-19 pandemic as children naturally turned to the Internet and connected technologies to socialise, learn, play and consume. The pandemic merely disclosed how prepared (or unprepared) countries actually were to adequately protect their children online. The current situation worldwide has further shown, how crucial access to the Internat has become for the realisation of childrens rights.

Using examples provided by Insafe (the network of 32 European Safer Internet Centres) about national strategies to protect children online, the workshop will also showcase the recently published ITU COP guidelines supported by examples from a number of countries who have used the guidelines to assess and update the national child online protection strategies.

Issues:

Defining the scope of child online protection
Defining the impact of COVID-19 on Child Online Protection
How to protect children online in the face of the recent lockdown restrictions
During the pandemic and in the recovery phase, how to build a sustainable path for COP
Defining what a national Child Online Protection strategy should include.
National Child Online Protection checklist
How to engage and orchestrate all stakeholders
The role of education and innovative awareness campaigns to protect children online

Policy Question(s):

National Child Online Protection Strategy and action plan, including legislation, regulation, child rights, education, enforcement
The importance of national coordination
Scope of child online protection
The importance of international cooperation and multisectoral approaches

Expected Outcomes:

An understanding of the new UN ITU Guidelines on Child Online Protection
Practical examples of national strategies and actions
Call for action to implement the Guidelines in the national context and engagement of governemnt stakeholders

Relevance to Internet Governance: November 2019 marked the 30th anniversary of the UN convention of the rights of the child. As Prof Sonia Livingstone of the London School of Economics wrote to mark this anniversary:
"Since 1989 the Convention has promoted the importance of children's rights within human rights debates and actions, and has promoted the importance of human rights in debates and actions concerned with child wellbeing.
But this is now a digital world, and it is timely to ask: how shall we implement children's rights in relation to the digital environment? The digital environment facilitates the rapid spread and extensive networking of information and communication in ways that can be aggregated and analysed on a global scale, which can be both beneficial and harmful. Today, all our digital interactions generate data that can be shared, searched, altered or exploited by third parties, and the consequences may be exciting or unwanted, and are often unintended and unpredictable.
Many States prioritize digital innovation and deployment in their national economic development plans. The more that digital technology becomes embedded in children's lives as part of the infrastructure of the societies in which they live, the more important is the digital environment for the realization of the full range of children's rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the right to protection."
Internet Governance policymarkers have an obligation to consider and include childrens rights both in terms of access and participation as well as protection.

Relevance to Theme: Aiming at establishing a safe and empowering online envirnment for children, Child Online Protection with it's multi-stakeholder approach becomes a crucial response for the develepment of trust in the online world. Online safety provided by policymakers and the private sector, combined with digital skills and digital resilience for children and their families, based on a child rights based approach, are vital for the deplowment of a healthy and empowering digital environment.

Discussion Facilitation:

Panel discussion
Workshop - The ITU Guidelines present the ideal opportunity to convene smaller discussion groups. 5 discussion leaders will each take a subject and invite the audience to form smaller discussion groups based on these following Child Online Protection headings

- Legislation/Regulation
- Law enforcement response
- Education
- Coordinating stakeholders
- National Awareness

Discussion leaders will then feedback conclusions and recommendations to the whole group

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #173 Multistakeholder Practice & Challenges in Developing Nation

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Capacity Building
Inclusive Governance
Minorities

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: NADIRA AL-ARAJ, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Lilian Deluque Bruges, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: ARIS IGNACIO, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

This session is a collaborated finding of a research study which has been contributed by leaders of developing nations. We conducted a research in 2018-2019 have explored the topics in various program like Asia Pacific School of Internet governance 2019 and in North American School of internet governance 2019. Internet Ecosystem has been lobbying the concept of the Multistakeholder approach but due to lack of proper core values and collaborative efforts Multistakeholder approached has been more politicized and fragmented in developing countries where representation and diversity are compromised in true sense. The real principles of transparency, accountability and openness have been confused with the limitation of participation and lack of information and communication. Our

speakers are experienced leaders who have been working in various community internet organization facilitating the internet governance process at their nation and regional level. With this session we want to bring out the real situation and challenges of Multistakeholder in the developing nation in terms of leadership, gender and politics that is currently happening. In a previous discussion about the session proposal we have discussed about how we want the session to maximize the efficiency in talking about the solutions and approach that can help us bring equality transparency and leadership in terms of gender, representation and diversity in true sense. So a think process is already in work in progress regarding what the session will achieve and how it will materialize in the community as part of the adaptation process .

Issues:

This session will further bring in the real case study and session of what has been happening in the name of Multistakeholder. The speakers are selected in consideration of the community and region that they are part of. 1. Introduction and Finding of research 2. Case study 3. Experience 4. Internet politics and influences 5. Gender divide and influences 6. Challenges and problems 7. Awareness and values of leadership The session will be moderated in a close timeline giving maximum time for sharing knowledge and experience. We have planned to open the session Q/A for half of the time of the session.

Policy Question(s):

1. How do we manage the issue of multistakeholder ensuring social inclusion and preventing disruptions in the life of communities that may harm their social convenience, or increase previously existent inequality gaps? 2. What strategies could be developed to promote (better) leadership for women and girls, older people, minorities, people living with disabilities, refugees and other disadvantaged groups? 3. How can we ensure equality and standardization in terms of values practice creating one world one internet 4. What are the real challenges of multistakeholder approaches at grassroots level and interventions 5. How does internet politics affects the values of current internet ecosystem

Expected Outcomes:

The session will further be collaborated in various content form recording and with documentation for sharing within the communities. We have prepared a plan with our speaker to at least collaborate the results and engage the output in their local intervention and further coordinate in respective IG events. We also have a series of blogs and reports which they have to submit and we will further publish it in for the information sharing purpose.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Multistakeholder practice is the basis of Internet governance, the values of equality and openness clearly highlights role and scope of diversity, representation and participation but when it comes to real practice there are various variables that directly or indirectly affects the role of marginalized communities and stakeholders. These values are subjected and overruled by gaps of communication, politics, gender gaps,internet environment, stakeholder, capacity building , awareness and so many other factors where right voice and right people do not get the opportunity. Our session highlight the study of this gaps and leaders who have faced the challenges at grassroots level. They will share their part of the problems faced and the solutions that they have been using to working towards creating a better policy and concept of collaborative leadership for the development of the internet ecosystem.

Relevance to Theme: Our session will specifically focus on inclusive governance, Social Inclusion and digital divide. As multistakeholder approach has been more compromised and manipulated in local level it has created an unequal opportunity where values are adopted but these values have to be localized and further mitigated in the internet ecosystem understanding their knowledge and practice which at times gets compromised.

Discussion Facilitation:

Basically as we suggested we will 1. Introduction and finding of survey 2. Local case study and experience sharing 3. Q/A 4. internet politics and gender divide 5. Q/A 6. Leadership opportunities and challenges 7. Q/A 8. conclusion and Commitment

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We have been running youth awareness program called Learn Internet governance where there are different leaders to participate from all over the world. We would love to ask our leaders to participate remotely as it is a real way to observe and learn.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #174 IT for Sustainable Development: Path & Experience Sharing

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Connecting the Unconnected
Design for Inclusion
Digital Skills

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Jae Kyu Lee, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Li Xiong, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Ursula Owusu Ekuful, Government, African Group

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

Topics for this Workshop：
This workshop plans to focus on utilizing information technology to facilitate the accomplishment of UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and to promote the role of information technology in achieving the goals,such as eradicating poverty, improving good health and welfare, and providing

access to quality education so as to better foster global development environment and achieve inclusiveness and sustainability.

Planned Schedule for this Workshop:
(1) 10 minutes. The opportunity and potential of information technology in furthering the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030;
(2) 10 minutes. The path and approach of using information technology to end poverty, improve good public health and welfare, and provide access to quality and well-equitable education;
(3) 10 minutes. Cooperation and communication between countries and relevant entities including international organizations, enterprises and technological communities in the field of digital response;
(4) 10 minutes. China's practice and experience in using digital approaches to promote poverty eradication, improve good health and welfare, provide access to quality education and push economic growth.
(5) 10 minutes. Questions and answers.

Note on Topic Selection:
These topics echo the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and current global hot issues. Eradication of poverty, improvement of good health and welfare, access to quality education and economic growth are not only major issues faced by the world but also goals the UN strive to achieve. 2020 is a critical year for China to reduce poverty, and is of great significance to the global fight against poverty. With the widespread of COVID-19 in many countries across the world, how to respond to major public health events and promote health has become the focus of global attention. The potential of digital technology in addressing these issues needs to be tapped.

Issues:

(1) How to expand the engagement of people from developing countries and regions in digital economy, provide more access to Internet and narrow the digital gap?
(2) How to provide employment opportunities through information technology and offer digital job opportunities and guidance to disadvantaged groups mainly including women, elderly, disabled?
(3) How to give full play to the role of new technologies and new applications in curbing the spread of disease, improving smart diagnosis and testing, and treatment?
(4) How to promote access to fair education for children and adolescents in distant regions?

Policy Question(s):

(1) Accessibility & Policy for Social Inclusion
Topics: Gender, Disability, Refugees, Minorities, Design for Inclusion
Example: How do we manage ICT implementation ensuring social inclusion and preventing disruptions in the life of communities that may harm their social convenience, or increase previously existent inequality gaps?

(2) Digital Literacy, Capacity Development, and the Future of Work
Topics: Digital Skills, Capacity Building, Digital Transformation
Example: How can we better utilize primary and secondary schools and tertiary educational facilities to promote and to deliver on digital literacy to their communities and should digital literacy be the fourth pillar of education, alongside reading, writing and maths?

(3) How do we ensure that Internet governance processes are truly inclusive? What needs to be done to enhance the capacity of different actors (and especially those in developing and least-developed countries) to actively contribute to such processes and whose responsibility is it?

Expected Outcomes:

It is planned to deepen the understanding among different countries and stakeholders, build consensus, and promote the realization of UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030.
Includes：

(1) It is expected to submit one report of this workshop ;
(2) It is expected to submit three global case collections, focusing on information technology for education, poverty reduction and health care. It will be distributed on the spot.
(3) Promote consensus and substantial cooperation between participating countries, enterprises and relevant entities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: (1) Exploring new approaches and new experiences of governments, private sectors, and civil society in utilizing network and information technology to manage education, health, and economic growth; discuss new models of Internet governance and its new applications, and combine governance with development to drive inclusive growth;

(2) Promoting the application and popularization of new generation of information technology, and pushing for the utilization of new technologies and new applications to solve thorny issues in reality,in pursuit of providing forward-looking thoughts to objectives of Internet governance;

(3) Integrating Internet governance with community governance and global growth, and pushing for the implementation of Internet governance measures into practices.Internet governance can better meet the needs of social governance and global Internet ecosystem governance.

Relevance to Theme: This workshop plans to promote the implementation of "inclusion"from various aspects including contents, participating countries and regions, participants, and organizational forms. (1)Contents. They will touch on education, poverty-relief, and health, and provide multiple entities and different perspectives, such as governments, social organizations, universities and academic groups, large and medium-and-small (innovative) enterprises; promote everyone's access to information technology in the hope of acquiring equitable education, health and employment rights through discussion; enhance digital literacy, promote employment and achieve inclusive growth.

(2)Participating countries and regions. There will be no limit on countries and regions participating in the conference; countries of different political systems at different economic development stages and institutions across seven continents are encouraged to take part in the conference.

(3) Participants. They will not be limited to government officials, scholars, scientists, entrepreneurs, employees, and intellectual youth.

(4) Organizational forms. Considering the current global pandemic,the workshop will be held both online and offline, attracting more participants and carrying out conference agenda in a safer and more orderly manner to ensure its quality and outcomes.

Discussion Facilitation:

(1) The agenda will be printed and distributed in advance; placards will be placed inside and outside the conference venue to facilitate the attendants learn about related topics in advance;

(2) Supplementary materials and documents related to the topics such as the initiative and concept documents will be provided on the spot which can promote interaction and engagement;

(3) Methods of online participation will be available to provide participation opportunities for more people who take interest in the event.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** It is planned to use Zoom or Tencent video conference system. Speakers or audience who can't show up at the conference can access via online system to participate in the discussion. The plan is to connect China and countries from Africa and Latin America with no more than 10 access users.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #175 OCR engine for data rescue in various fields

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Algorithms
Data Flows
Machine Learning

Organizer 1: Private Sector, African Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, African Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 1: Chomora Mikeka, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 2: Chomora Mikeka, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 3: Chomora Mikeka, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 4: Chomora Mikeka, Private Sector, African Group

Format:
Tutorial - Classroom - 30 Min

Description:

1. Data description and formats in various fields 2. Data flow and data pipe algorithms for rescue 3. Data rescue examples using OCR engine built based on Machine Learning 4. Digital Emerging Technologies including but not limited to 5G-IoT Specification 5. Digital data usage for transport systems innovation 1 to 5 will fill Monday to Friday (5 days workshop) but could be shortened to 2 or 3 days. Workshop slides, exercises and presentation tasks will be used to increase participation. A link to ITU's 5G/ML challenge which also wrestles with data in one part will be introduced. A debate will be deliberately created to unearth underlying issues about data challenges and from this, a paper manuscript as an issues paper could be developed.

Issues:

Most data, especially in developing countries is paper based and often lost over time due to climatic disasters, damage due to mice, theft or general lack of care in handling paper files. Nevertheless, such data is overwhelmingly important in time series and forecasting of trends to generate foresight data to help in decision making in fields like health and agriculture in addressing SDGs for example estimation of food baskets and interventions planning. In addition, such data is important in transport modernization in Africa and globally. Issues of corridor management, trade, traffic de-congestion and mass transportation, for example, employing the use of digital emerging technologies based on data.

Policy Question(s):

Two policy questions that this workshop shall address namely: 1. 5) Data access, quality, interoperability, competition & innovation Topics: data concentration, data trusts/pools, data quality, technical standards, interoperability, open data, data portability, competition, innovation. Workshop focus: innovative methods to rescue otherwise lost data (handwritten in papers) to digital format for digital archiving and analysis using OCR engine developed by the workshop speakers using machine learning algorithms. Examples shall be given in the rescue and digitization of weather data for the past 2 decades, since Year 2000 in Malawi. 2. 3) Data-driven emerging technologies Topics: artificial intelligence, IoT, algorithms, facial recognition, blockchain, automated decision making, machine learning, data for good. Workshop focus: demonstrate how emerging digital technologies could be used to generate data to improve transport systems (A paper is attached).

Expected Outcomes:

1. Publication 2. Follow up events 3. Opportunities to train other countries in data rescue or indeed handle consultancies in data rescue or innovative transport system design using digital emerging technologies

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data is the central metric in IGF globally. Intern generate huge volumes of data but also is ever hungry with new data. We aspire to work on protocols and engines to generate correct data for the Internet to help in policy formulation and decision making.

Relevance to Theme: The session will focus on data rescue, data digitization and abstraction of digital data to bring about transport system innovation which in turn improves livelihoods in all sectors: health, education, agriculture, trade, security to name but a few.

Discussion Facilitation:

The organizers are university professors and research associate with huge international exposure. They will at a minimum employ pedagogical (tutor-student) and andragogical (collegial with colleagues) instruction techniques, with learner centered approaches being key.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 13: Climate Action

Background Paper

IGF 2020 WS #176 Assurance and transparency in ICT supply chain security

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):

Capacity Development
Confidence-Building Measures
Cybersecurity Best Practices

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Government, African Group
Organizer 5: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Anastasiya Kazakova, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Katherine Getao, Government, African Group
Speaker 3: Mohamed SAAD, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 4: Dr Amirudin Abdul Wahab, Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 5: Philipp Amann, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

Ensuring security in global supply chains is critical to ensuring trust in ICT and the future of the digital society. Today's ICT products and services (and the Internet itself) are comprised of a multitude of software, hardware, or service components, more often than not produced, assembled, or provisioned by third parties. Organizations (including operators of critical infrastructure), and firms rely heavily on a multitude of third-party vendors and service providers for their operations, with each of them having some degree of connectivity and dependency, each adding to difficult-to-manage third party risk.

Trust in the security, integrity and reliability of the ICT that enables the Internet is under threat. Global ICT supply chains for ICT products and services are growing all the more complex, while concerns over unintentional vulnerabilities and hidden functionalities in ICT are growing. Sophisticated, targeted cyberattacks carried out by criminals exploiting supply chain vulnerabilities aggravate the situation further. While global ICT firms have invested heavily in mitigating third-party risk, governments, particularly those in the Global South, and SMBs often lack the capacity and resources to manage ICT supply chain risk effectively.

Ensuring security in global supply chains for ICT products and services is essential for trust in the Internet and society's widespread use of ICT. This requires that components of products and services must be traceable along the supply chain and the authenticity and integrity of these components must be demonstrable throughout their life cycle. Insecure ICT undermines trust in the Internet. To address supply chain-related security concerns, governments have enacted restrictive measures, ranging from technical security reviews based on domestic standards, to data localization requirements and foreign investment restrictions. This reflects, in some cases, also the geopolitical struggles and ill-guided attempts to exercise sovereign powers over global ICT supply chains and the Internet, which may further the fragmentation of the Internet and decouple the technological and economic universes.

This workshop will examine how trust in global ICT supply chains – and the ICT products and services they are developing, deploying, and provisioning – can be strengthened through objective, risk-informed, and verifiable assurance and transparency measures that enhance security, safety, stability and resilience of the Internet and underlying ICT. In order to address trust in supply chains – and trustworthiness of suppliers – the workshop will explore three particular elements (or conditions) of ICT supply chain security that shape risk and hence trust. These three elements are: (a) assessing risk and the threat landscape; (b) assurance frameworks and transparency measures; and (c) capacity and competence building.

The challenges to trust in ICT supply chains need to be addressed concurrently on three levels, in coordination with government, corporate and civil society stakeholders in their respective roles as buyers/users, service operators, and vendors/manufacturers:
• Technical: including standards, technical guidance, and baseline requirements for cybersecurity to ensure secure, sustainable and reliable ICT supply chains;
• Operational: including advanced cyber threats and ever-changing threat landscape, multistakeholder cooperation to address third party risk in digital environment, varying levels of capacity and competence of preparedness and maturity among key actors; and
• Normative: including principles, and norms for global ICT supply chain security and mechanism for accountability.

The workshop will identify gaps and state need for action regarding cybersecurity, capacity building, confidence building measures, and normative development opportunities for ICT supply chain security. Input is needed from different stakeholder groups, including government, law enforcement, private sector, technical community, as well as academia and NGOs. Speakers will discuss the existing challenge to ensure that SMEs as a part of global ICT supply chains have sufficient resources to ensure the integrity, security of their networks as well as have the appropriate means to address the ICT supply chain risks and cyberthreats. Given the stated need for cybersecurity capacity building in developing countries, as cited in current UN efforts such as the UN GGE and OEWG, and the ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda, specific attention will be paid to the Global South.

The workshop will use a roundtable format to engage with the audience through discussion and gain insights to the challenges and obstacles to addressing ICT supply chain security. The agenda is structured in a way so as to foster dialogue and interaction with IGF participants. Speakers will provide expert input to start and guide the roundtable's discussion.

Agenda:
1. Introduction. The moderator welcomes onsite and online participants, outlines the aims of the workshop, outlines the landscape of ICT supply chain security, and introduces the speakers, as well as recognizes and introduces other subject-matter experts at the workshop. [10 minutes]
2. Setting the stage. Speakers provide a short opening statement on one of the three elements of ICT supply chain security according to their expertise to identify the main challenges. Participants can ask short clarifying questions. Afterward, a short online survey is used to prioritize the main challenges and possible solutions. [20 minutes].
3. Roundtable discussion. A structured discussion with all roundtable participants to address in turn the three elements of supply chain security: (a) risk assessment and threat landscape; (b) assurance frameworks and transparency measures; and (c) capacity and competence building. Moderators will encourage onsite and online engagement and ensure that all participants have equal weight and opportunity to intervene. To guide the discussion, each section will start off with a set of guiding questions. At the start and end of each section an online survey is used to capture the audience's views to allow for a pre/post comparison. [50 minutes].
4. Wrap-up. Concluding remarks from the moderator and a short final statement from the speakers on what awaits us in cyberspace with regard to ICT supply chain security, and an outlook on the next steps by one of the organizers. [10 minutes]

Roles and contributions of speakers:
The proposers of this workshop have curated a set of speakers and senior experts who will address the topic from specific vantage points:
(1) a private cybersecurity company [Kaspersky]: the current threat landscape for the global ICT supply chain, and a report on its global corporate transparency efforts, including its network of transparency centers and measures to increase confidence and trust in cybersecurity products;
(2) the technical community [AUSIM]: technical and organizational measures to secure the ICT supply chain, mitigating third party risk in the Global South; the perspective of SMEs and their needs to enhance ICT supply chain security;
(3) government 1 [ICT Authority, Kenya]: roles of government as an ICT buyer; the ability to assess/trust the security of ICT;

(4) government 2 [CyberSecurity Malaysia]: cybersecurity capacity-building efforts, approaches to address gaps in capacity and competence, and developing policies and guidelines to ensure ICT supply chain security; and

(5) law enforcement [Europol]: crime related to malicious and counterfeit ICT in supply chains, technical means and law enforcement cooperation with the technical community and cybersecurity companies to protect global ICT supply chains.

Seating:
To facilitate in-depth, interactive discussion between the participants and the speakers, the workshop will use a round-table format.

Preparation:
(1) Preparation calls will be held for speakers, moderators and organizers prior to the workshop to familiarize with each other's viewpoints and coordinate individual contributions to ensure that the discussion will cover different perspectives.
(2) To raise awareness on the topic and collect additional input from a broader community, organizers will promote and highlight the workshop on social media through their different organizations and in different communities in advance.
(3) Organizers will support and coordinate with the moderator to prepare relevant questions for the discussion with the speakers and an interactive part with audience in advance.

Reporting and post-workshop activities:
Results of the workshop's online surveys will be included in the reporting. The organizers commit to produce a short follow-up publication that will include key findings from the workshop. The organizers will share said report with their respective communities and, where appropriate, advocate for action based on the workshop's findings.

Issues:

Undermined trust in ICT supply chains due to vulnerable ICT has consequences for Internet governance. The workshop will address three distinct challenges to ICT supply chain security:
(a) ICT risk assessment and threat landscape: To comprehend the risk of emerging ICT and the threats against supply chains, an assessment is needed to mitigate negative consequences to security and trust. New technologies, such as 5G communications networks, create immense challenges for security while potent threat actors have the potential to undermine the benefits that emerging technologies are supposed to yield. Ensuring resilience and safety in cyberspace, through ICT supply chain security, among others, is critical for trust.

b) Assurance frameworks and transparency measures: Effective assurance and transparency measures are critical to mitigate these risk. Aided by a lack of effective measures, such as assurance frameworks, technical standards and specifications, the growing politicization of ICT supply chain security leads to growing fragmentation and mistrust, which go together with stifled innovation and greater costs rather than less risk and increased resilience.

(c) Capacity and competence building: Experts are needed to assess and mitigate risk. Levels of preparedness and needs of different stakeholders and regions differ subject to their national or organizational cybersecurity maturity.

Given the current build-up of digital infrastructure in many developing countries and emerging markets as well as international support for cybersecurity capacity building efforts, addressing ICT supply chain risk in the countries of the Global South provides a timely opportunity to get trust and ICT security right from the start. The next billions of users who will be joining the Internet will benefit from these efforts – if done right – and be able to rely on trusted ICT and effective risk mitigation methods that do not curtail competition or innovation, or have the potential to restrict digital freedoms as a consequence of restrictive government regulation.

Policy Question(s):

The workshop will address two sets of guiding policy questions that fall into the sub-categories of the Trust track: #1 (cybersecurity policy, standards and norms), and #6 (the impact of digital sovereignty and Internet fragmentation on trust).

Guiding policy questions 'cybersecurity policy, standards and norms':
1) What are the main existing and emerging cyber threats to global ICT supply chains? What is the modus operandi for cybercriminals and how has the threat landscape changed in this regard?
2) What are effective approaches to ensure the security and trustworthiness of ICTs and the underlying supply chains? What baseline requirements for cybersecurity should be applied to ensure security, sustainability and reliability of ICT supply chains?
3) What are the relevant norms of responsible behavior that states and industry should promote to strengthen ICT supply chain security? What are the relevant capacity building efforts that support the conditions to implement these norms?
4) What are the needs of digitally emerging countries and regions (i.e., the Global South) in this regard? What are the challenges governments in developed and/or developing countries (as a producer and/or consumer) are facing when assessing the security of ICTs and underlying supply chains? What are the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) regarding the ICT supply chain security?

Guiding policy questions 'impact of digital sovereignty and Internet fragmentation on trust':
(1) What are key differences in approaches, including policies and frameworks, by different states and corporate actors to address ICT supply chain security? What are existing assurance frameworks and measures and what other additional measures could be deployed to strengthen global ICT supply chain security?
(2) How can objective, risk-informed, and verifiable assurance and transparency measures be developed that enhance security, safety, stability and resilience of the Internet and that will address trust in the supply chains and trustworthiness of suppliers?

Expected Outcomes:

Leveraging different stakeholder groups attending the IGF, the workshop aims at facilitating outcome-oriented discussions to gain insights on ICT supply chain security, with a focus on the situation of developing countries and emerging markets. The outcome will address challenges and possible solutions to address trust and trust deficits regarding ICT supply chain security. This will occur along three categories: (a) providing insights on current risk and threats to ICT supply chains (i.e., what are the risks and threats to ICT supply chains that lower trust in ICT?); (b) identifying effective yet practical assurance and transparency measures (i.e., what measures can be put in place to protect against these risks and threats to strengthen trust in ICT?); and (c) identifying necessary capacity and competence to manage such measures and close capacity and competence gaps (i.e., what expertise and skills are needed to effectively implement such measures and overcome shortages in staffing and expertise?). Each category will be discussed in terms of technical, operational and normative aspects to strengthen trust in ICT and contribute to a safe and resilient cyberspace.

The discussion should also shed light on the broader question of the role of trust in ICT. In particular, whether technical and operational measures are sufficient to ensure trust in ICT supply chains, and if not, what normative and confidence-building measures are considered effective to possibly close a remaining trust gap.

As a result of the workshop, the organizers plan to prepare a white paper that summarizes key points of the discussion to advance the conversation within the global community. In particular, the organizers will take the findings to their respective industry and government communities (e.g., share findings with ongoing initiatives at the UNG GGE and OEWG to strengthen supply-chain-security-related capacity building efforts, but also consider advocating their implementation in ongoing corporate assurance and transparency efforts).

Relevance to Internet Governance: ICT supply chain security should be a part of global discussions on Internet governance. We cannot speak about attaining the cyber-resilience of the Internet space and

cyberspace without addressing the challenges of growing cyberattacks on ICT supply chains and a more sophisticated threat landscape. We cannot speak about the safety and security of the Internet and cyberspace while there are different levels of preparedness within and across different stakeholder groups – such as SMEs – and regions – such as the Global South – to address this problem since they are a part of global ICT supply chains too.

We would also raise the growing politicization of the ICT supply chain agenda and, as a result of this and mistrust among states, increasingly fragmented regulation and fragmented Internet space and cyberspace. By discussing existing approaches of states to ensure ICT supply chain security through regulatory practices, we aim to identify those measures that increase fragmentation and, on the other hand, contribute to collaborative practices among states to keep the Internet space and cyberspace open and united.

We would also bring a normative level of the ICT supply chain security through the discussion of how norms, including adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015 with regard to developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security (A/70/174), could assist global efforts in increasing multistakeholder dialogue and cooperation on keeping the Internet space and cyberspace trusted and secure.

By bringing other stakeholder groups – including companies, the technical community and civil society – we would also identify contributions from those stakeholders and further possible areas for multistakeholder cooperation on ICT supply chain security to ensure that the Internet space and cyberspace remain cyber-resilient as well.

Relevance to Theme: The workshop directly addresses one of the IGF 2020 tracks – Trust – by setting the goal to identify possible ways to build trust between different communities and stakeholder groups through facilitating the exchange on perspectives regarding ICT supply chain security and the main challenges to that. It will also discuss possible solutions and practical ways to both advance overall cyber-resilience through ICT supply chain security and increase synergy between different stakeholder groups toward this end. This is to counteract a tendency toward politicization in states' approaches to ensure ICT supply chain security. Such actions, in some instances, have led to unilateral, restrictive measures, fragmentation in cyberspace, and undermined rather than strengthened trust.

The workshop will also cover responsibilities, needs and proposals of all stakeholder groups involved: governments, the law enforcement community, private companies and the technical community in order to address the need of building trusted and fruitful multi-stakeholder collaboration to enhance ICT supply chain security, and therefore contribute to a more secure and trusted cyberspace.

Finally, by addressing a lack in capacity in managing third party risk in ICT supply chains, especially by governments in the Global South and SMEs, this workshop will contribute to greater trust in ICT through the exchange of best practices and lessons learned from effective assurance and transparency measures in cybersecurity and resilience.

From this perspective, this workshop takes a holistic approach and has direct links to other tracks:
• the track 'Data': assurance frameworks and transparency measures for evaluating the trustworthiness and security of ICT supply chains are integral to where data is processed and managed;
• the track 'Inclusion': as part of the global ICT supply chain, the perspectives of countries of the Global South and smaller players (SMEs) in emerging and developed markets are essential to make critical steps towards global cyber-resilience.

Discussion Facilitation:

Seating:
To facilitate in-depth, interactive discussion between the participants and the speakers, the workshop will use a round-table format.

Preparation:
(1) Preparation calls will be held for speakers, moderators and organizers prior to the workshop to familiarize with each other's viewpoints and coordinate individual contributions to ensure that the discussion will cover different perspectives.
(2) To raise awareness on the topic and collect additional input from a broader community, organizers will promote and highlight the workshop on social media through their different organizations and in different communities in advance.
(3) Organizers will support and coordinate with the moderator to prepare relevant questions for the discussion with the speakers and an interactive part with audience in advance.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Organizers will explore the use of audio-visual material (i.e., presentation slides, images, videos, infographics) throughout the workshop to animate the session and aid those whose native language may not be English. In addition, to further active participant interaction, there would be several brief online questionnaires offered to both the onsite and remote audience to poll participants in real-time on their views and collect feedback on the discussion. The remote moderator will make sure that all remote participants have a chance to share their views and ask questions during the workshop.

Organizers will use social media to promote the workshop in the days before leading up to the IGF and share the workshop's findings after the meeting concluded.

Experts will also provide additional references and literature to the audience to present different stakeholder groups' and regions' perspectives on the topic.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Background Paper

IGF 2020 WS #180 Trust, Media Ethics & Governance During COVID-19 Crisis

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Human Rights
Information and disinformation
Platforms

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Amrita Choudhury, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Elinor Carmi, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: shu wang, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Rolf Weber, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Yun Long, Government, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
        Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Since the beginning of 2020, the Covid-19 epidemic has been spreading globally. On January 30th, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the situation as a global public health emergency, which drew a wave of media coverage and various debates across the globe. Simultaneously, online dis-/mis-/mal-information and media ethics are also on the spotlight with regard to providing essential information, professionalism and responsibility of social media in the emergent communication during public health crisis. "We're not just fighting an epidemic; we're fighting an infodemic," said Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) at a gathering of foreign policy and security experts in Munich, Germany, in mid- February 2020. Infodemics are an excessive amount of information about a problem, which prevents a meaningful and balanced discussion to understand it better and look for possible solutions in various areas. They can spread misinformation, disinformation and rumours during a health emergency, for example, that 5G radiation is causing the disease. Infodemics can hamper an effective public health response and create confusion and distrust among people.
In response, according to news reports, search and media companies like Facebook, Google, Tencent, Sina Weibo, Twitter, TikTok, YouTube are aggressively filtering out unfounded medical advice, hoaxes and other false information that they say could risk public health. At the same time, because they cannot rely on their human content moderators and use automated machine learning processes for content moderation they are also filtering out essential information like people creating DIY face-masks. Other actors are also seek measures to counter the spread of rumours, A series of questions regarding the roles of both legacy and digital media, platforms, public, governments and technology are captured by wide attention in the coronavirus outbreak crisis including:

• how did social media and digital platform report and present the outbreak and interact with the public? What is the impact of them on the public trust and free flow of information? Should media and technology companies be the only stakeholders invited to the decision making table?

• How can we tackle structural inequalities in societies (around gender, race, socio-economic status, ableism) that prevent specific groups of people to participate, engage and understand this pandemic? What types of digital skills, critical understanding and proactive practices can be developed to empower citizens to better understand the pandemic and establish a trust relationship with governments and news media?

• How did the general public participate in the online discussion, such as expressing individual experiences and sharing stories on social media? What kinds of data literacies do people from various backgrounds need to participate in a meaningful debate on the topic as well as tackle disinformation? What are the impact of them on the public trust and free flow of information?

• What are the responsibilities of digital platforms and public authorities in regulating or policing content during the public health crisis, and where and how should the balance be struck between freedom of expression, privacy and public safety?

• What kinds of collaboration between Internet platforms, academics, civil society and media outlets could work to fight online disinformation, fake news, and hate speech?

• The proliferation of disinformation and misinformation poses threats to the integrity of journalism and the decisions that people make based on that information in face of Covid-19 crisis. How can technology, academics, civil societies and journalists play a role in tackling them and restoring trust?

Underpinning these questions is a holistic critique towards the capacity of social media, digital platform and governance system in responding to such a public health emergency, in particular arguing that this is a social issue that cannot rely exclusively on technological solutions. We also put forward that there is a need for critical re-evaluation of media and data literacy education tailored for different groups of society, as well as developing ethical principles and regulatory laws of social media and digital platform.

Combing both local and global perspectives on internet governance and media communication during public crisis, this workshop aims to build an international platform for experts, scholars, policymakers, and practitioners from relevant fields to jointly discuss the above important and timely issues on an interdisciplinary and multi-dimensional approaches.

Speakers and moderators from China, Europe, India and USA will discuss above questions from diverse geographic and stakeholder's perspectives.

Speakers:

Professor Yun Long, Director of Digital Ethics Institute, Communication University of China; Chair of the Digital Communication Ethics Division, Chinese Society for Science and Technology Journalism

Wang Shu, Deputy Chief Editor, Sina Weibo, China

Ms. Amrita Choudhury, Director of CCAOI, India

Prof Rolf Weber, Faculty of Law, University of Zurich

Dr. Elinor Carmi/Professor Simeon Yates, University of Liverpool

Onsite Moderator: Dr. Yik Chan Chin, Assistant Professor, Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University
Online Moderator: Mr. Kuo-wei Wu, APNIC

Intended Panel Agenda:
1) Setting the scene: onsite moderator, Dr. Chin, 3 minutes
2) Five presentations, each speaks for 7 minutes with 2 minute of immediate audience response
• Yun Long
• Shu Wang
• Amrita Choudhury
• Rolf Weber
• Elinor Carmi
3) Discussions amongst speakers 7 minutes moderated by Dr. Chin
4) Interactive question and answer session, 30 minutes moderated by Dr. Chin and Mr. Wu
5) wrap-up of the moderator, 5 minutes.

Issues:

The workshop will address the impact of public health crisis Covid-19 upon the global internet systems and citizens in relation to trust, media and democracy. Special issues and challenges include:
1) the roles and responsibilities of digital platforms, social media, governments and the public in articulating and empowering free flow of information and in protecting human rights and public security during the Covid-19 pandemic ; 2) the best practices to refute disinformation, "fake news", hate speech during an pandemic crisis; 3) the roles of technology, academics and civil society in developing tools and education programs to empower citizens to have adequate data literacies to tackle fake news and misinformation; 4) the best practices of upholding the integrity of online journalism and public trust.

Policy Question(s):

1) How did social media and digital platform report and present the Covid-19 outbreak and interact with the public? What are the impacts of them on the public trust and quality and free flow of information during the crisis? What are the best practices to improve the online media reporting and rebuilding the trust?

2) How did the general public participate in the online discussion, such as expressing individual experiences and sharing stories on social media? Who is included in the debate and who is not? Whose voice was prioritized and amplified and who was not? (focusing on gender, race, ableism, socio-economic aspects)? How can citizens from various backgrounds can participate in the debate in meaningful ways?

3) What are the responsibilities of digital platforms and public authorities in regulating or policing content during the Covid-19 public health crisis, and where and how should the balance be struck between freedom of expression, privacy and public safety?

4) What kind of collaboration among Internet platforms, civil society and media outlets could work to fight online disinformation, 'fake news' and hate speech ?

5) The proliferation of disinformation and misinformation poses threats to the integrity of journalism and the decisions that people make based on that information in facing of Covid-19 crisis. How can technology, academics and civil society play a role in tackling them and restoring trust?

Expected Outcomes:

) Develop a framework for collaborative internet response that includes multi-stakeholders (not only technology companies) such as academics, educators, civil society and other specialists to provide a meaningful platform that tackles the structural inequalities that this pandemic exacerbates.
2) Facilitate the debate as well as shaping the evolution of norms, principles, best practices of online disinformation and fake news refutation, capacity building, and model of Internet governance.
3) Identify differing viewpoints regarding Internet governance approaches regarding help the creation of an environment in which all stakeholders are able to prosper and thrive
4) Policy recommendations and key messages report to the IGF community and stakeholders' organizations.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Trust is a prerequisite for the Internet to develop its potential as a tool for empowerment, agency, and self determination, a channel of free speech and an engine of economic development. The proposed workshop will discuss the timely issues of impact of Covid-19 public health crisis on global information security, online safety and public trust. It will also explore the responsibility and best practices of the public, academics, civil society, digital platforms, social media, legacy media, government and technical sector in articulating and regulating the free flow of information and content and building up trust amid the pandemic crisis in the Internet governance.

It will involve speakers from the private sector, civil society, and policy maker at major Covid-19 pandemic centers (China, Europe, US, India) across developed and developing regions to share their professional knowledge, experiences, best practices, and policy framework. The proposed workshop will facilitate the global debate as well as shaping the evolution of norms, principles, best practices of online disinformation and 'fake news' mitigation, best practices of capacity building, and model of Internet governance.

Relevance to Theme: This workshop directly addresses the theme of Trust and its subtheme of Trust, Media and Democracy. This theme is to discuss strategies and best practices for protecting security, safety, stability & resilience of both the global internet and citizens, the appropriate roles and responsibilities of governments, academics, industry and other stakeholders , and the relationship between security and people's human rights through multidisciplinary perspectives. The panel will directly address above theme by specifically looking at the subtheme Trust, Media and Democracy. It

will explore topics of impact of public health crisis Covid-19 upon the global internet systems and citizens in relation to trust, media and democracy.

Specifically, the workshop will discuss: 1) the roles and responsibilities of digital platforms, social media, governments and the public in articulating and empowering free flow of information and in protecting human rights and public security during the Covid-19 pandemic ; 2) the best practices to refute disinformation, "fake news", hate speech during an pandemic crisis; 3) the roles of technology, academics and civil society in developing tools and education programs to empower citizens to have adequate data literacies to tackle fake news and misinformation; 4) the best practices of upholding the integrity of online journalism and public trust;

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be opened by the onsite moderator to provide participants an overview of the policy questions discussed in the session, the professional background of the speakers, and the format of interaction. The moderator will ensure the audience from both offline and online being able to ask questions to the speakers immediately following their presentations to encourage active participation. In the part 3), the session will move to debate. The moderator will invite each speaker to express their views on a set of questions generated from their presentations and guide the debate amongst speakers and the audience to foreground their common ground and differences. In the part 4), moderators will invite questions from the audience and online participants, the question time will last about 30 minutes in order to provide sufficient interactions amongst speakers, audience and online participants. Online participants will be given priority to speak, and their participation will be encouraged by moderators. The onsite moderator will summarise the findings and recommendations and future actions of the panel.

Online Participation:
The online moderator will participate in the online training course for the Official Online Participation Platform provided by the IGF Secretariat's technical team to ensure the online participation tool will be properly and smoothly used during the proposed session.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #181 Digital divide as gender based violence during COVID-19

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s): digital divide
Gender
Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Valeria Betancourt, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Xianhong Hu, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Datta Bishakha, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

Digital divide is a well-documented reality of the world, where corporations are attempting to bridge the gap by 'connecting the next billion' through various concentrated efforts to get people on the internet. Privacy and concerns of justice aside, these corporate projects identify a problem that affects most of the population of the world on multiple levels. Where everyone not yet connected to the digital world is affected by the digital divide, its implications are far intense in the context of women and gender and sexual minorities. The internet and access to it is increasingly being acknowledged as a human right, but women in South and Southeast Asia continue to suffer due to the lack of this right given various underlying causes either rooted in patriarchal notions of the society projecting violence through barring them from owning a mobile phone or accessing the internet with freedom, or affordability is a challenge. Regardless, the urgency to provide access to the internet to them was not materialised until a healthcare emergency hit the world when it became the primary source of communication for people. The intensity of violence that they are witnessing now has increased because what was once used to be only getaway from the abuse in the form of support groups on the internet is barred on them; what was once a hope for help is inaccessible because the abuser resides with them 24 hours a day, seven days a week as the countries employ lockdowns to contain the spread the virus; and what was once a way for them for economic independence is now unavailable on them.

This session will explore the gendered implications of the digital divide in various countries during the Covid-19 outbreak. The discussion will look at how what was once considered a result or stem of injustice and violence against women and gender and sexual minorities, is now emerging to be a matter of life and death when access to the internet also means access to the basic precautionary information to avoid getting infected by the virus. The aim is to identify the issues faced by various communities in the absence of access to the internet, how their implications intensify when a gendered perspective is added, and what needs to be done on community, corporate and policy level keeping in view the state of emergency the world currently is in.

Issues:

The aim of the session is to identify digital gender divide as a form of violence and a matter of life and death in the wake of the healthcare emergency posed by the COVID-19 outbreak.

Policy Question(s):

How do we manage the social inclusion within the community affected with technology, as the ICT could bring the change in their social relation?

Expected Outcomes:

The expectation from this session is to collectively work towards policy recommendations to ensure that internet access is provided to women and gender and sexual minorities without the abuse of

power inflicted on them by their abuser, patriarch, society or the states. This process is ongoing, and further interventions will be done with the speakers and participants of the sessions to achieve the outcome, or to move in the right direction.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Access to the internet is increasingly seen as a basic human right, however this right remains unavailable for many individuals, especially for women and gender and sexual minorities. Discussions on safe and inclusive internet are part of the larger discourse of internet governance, and digital divide is one of the issues that constantly comes up. With its implications becoming evident during a global pandemic, the relevance of this issue is amplified, and hence the need for policy intervention to ensure safe and inclusive access to women and gender and sexual minorities has also increased.

Relevance to Theme: The proposed session connects directly with the thematic track as it addresses the lack of inclusion of women and gender and sexual minorities on the internet as an issue, more so during a healthcare emergency, indicating the need for swift action to ensure safe, affordable, and accessible internet access.

Discussion Facilitation:

35 minutes have been dedicated to the discussion, while 20 minutes are dedicated for audience questions, and the last 5 minutes for the moderator to conclude and share way forward.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #182 Discussion on PI Protection in Containing COVID-19

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Personal Data Control
Privacy

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Yuxiao Li, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: HongJian Sun, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Luigi Gambardella, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

The full title of this workshop is " Practice and Theoretical Discussion on PI Protection in the Prevention and Control of COVID-19".

The global outbreak of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) has posed continuous challenges to social economic life and public safety. Since the outbreak of the pandemic, the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and the Internet Applications, have been applied in quarantine and prevention, patient screening, epidemic analysis and even online diagnosis and treatment, especially those cutting-edge technologies like Big Data, Cloud Computing, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Internet of Things (IoT). These technologies have played a significant role during pandemic prevention and control in helping decision makers to grasp the development of the pandemic in a timely manner and improved the efficiency and accuracy of the containment of the pandemic.

While these technologies were hailed, some lively discussions aroused on personal information protection and privacy security issues involved in the application of ICTs. As a matter of fact, the heated debates boiled down to the following questions: How can the public interests and individual privacy rights be balanced effectively? What are the boundaries and exceptions to the collection and use of personal information? Do national and cultural differences bring also about strong differences between apps applied across the world? How can effective support be provided under the premise of minimizing information collection at a practical level? What roles can relevant Internet industries and NGOs play in this process? How did the globe address these questions? Which safeguards have been implemented? To what extend was civil society involved and could NGOs help design the applications rolled-out?

This workshop will focus on the protection of personal information under the background of COVID-19 infection. We will invite panelists from different regions and communities to describe the internet applications rolled-out in their jurisdiction and their functionalities, the openness of the design and implementation processes as well as their effectiveness. The aim is to see if best practices can be identified relating to the collection, utilization and protection of personal information in public health emergencies, while preserving a high level of protection of personal information, and to share insights into e-Philanthropy and the development of Internet public welfare from the theoretical level.

The event will be jointly hosted by CyberSecurity Association of China and China Internet Development Foundation, and co-organized by ChinaEU.

Issues:

1. The role of ICT technologies and the risks and privacy concerns of using personal information in the prevention and control of the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. Excellent practice and experiences on personal information protection and e-Philanthropy.

3. The exploration of the international cooperation and sharing mechanism in personal information protection in the face of global public health emergencies.

4. Personal information protection and e-Philanthropy to ensure public health safety and the realization of the United Nations' SDGs.

5. Suggestions on scientific use of ICTs in public health emergencies.

Policy Question(s):

1. How effective are data protection authorites to ensure that public health objectives and individual privacy rights are duly balanced？

2. What are the boundaries and exceptions to the collection and use of personal information accepted by data protection authorities globally?

3. Do national and cultural differences bring also about strong differences between apps applied across the world?

4. Is it possible to identify best practices as regards personal information protection and involvement of and/or scrutiny by e-Philanthropy?

5. Could international cooperation and sharing mechanism in personal information protection in the face of global public health emergencies?

6. To what extend was civil society involved and could NGOs help design the applications rolled-out?

Expected Outcomes:

(i) Early Publicity
1. Collection of Best Practices. We organizers are planning to collect "best-practice examples of personal information protection and e-Philanthropy in public health emergencies ". All forms of contributions, text, video and other innovative forms are welcomed. Selected cases will be shared in the IGF workshop.

2. Youth Participation Scheme. Young students and scholars in relevant fields will be invited to register on IGF official website and participate in workshops remotely, in order to promote youth participation in Internet Governance and the discussion on personal information protection, as well as to stimulate the role of youth in Internet community.

(ii) Expected results
1. To share the excellent practices and experiences of various countries in the protection of personal information and related e-Philanthropy in public health emergencies .
2. To put forward suggestions on how to rationally collect and leverage personal information through ICT technology in public safety events.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Firstly, IGF is an international platform for all stakeholders to discuss Internet related issues. The implementation of internet based tools to contain COVID-19 outbreak in most jurisdiction raised fundamental questions for all players of the internet ecosystem. Discussions on the issues of personal information protection concerning COVID-19 pandemic reflects IGF's focus on the most pressing issues of cyberspace faced by human beings.

Secondly, beyond a place for theoretical discussion, IGF is also a platform to foster practical cooperation, exchange and mutual learning. This workshop will provide some references for the international community about competence, risk prevention, and solutions in public health emergencies by collecting and sharing some practices and experiences on personal information protection and e-Philanthropy.

Thirdly, the significant role of ICTs and its application in the prevention and control of the global pandemic has well explained the essence of Tech for Social Good, which is in line with the role of IGF advocating values and spirits of the internet.

Relevance to Theme: Firstly, data governance has become one of the hottest topics in Internet governance, of which personal information protection and privacy security are the most critical issues. Because they involve everyone's fundamental rights and interests, ensuring a high level of protection of personal information and privacy has been chosen as an overarching objective by several jurisdiction around the world.

Secondly, against the background of the COVID-19 pandemic, the pursuit of a balance between the protection of personal information and public health interests has been amplified during the work on

adopting IT to carry out epidemic prevention and control work. This is also a controversial topic in the background of data governance.

Thirdly, problems of personal information and privacy protection should be solved properly with the development of data-driven technologies and applications such as AI, IoT and big data. It is an inevitable requirement for the sustainable development of cutting-edge ICT.

Fourthly, relevant departments or agencies in many countries and regions have taken relevant measures to protect personal information in the process of epidemic prevention by ICT, which would be beneficial to continuously improve their protection measures. During this special period, it is necessary to discuss the global consensus on personal information protection, the remaining differences and the challenges faced in the fight against the epidemic. Those discussions will also serve as case studies on how data protection is ensured in similar global public health emergencies in the future.

Discussion Facilitation:

The workshop provides both on-site and online interactions.(Under special circumstances, guests who cannot make it on-site will be invited to deliver speech remotely.) In order to expand the influence of the event, we will use official IGF remote hub for live broadcast, and our online host will organize remote audience during the Q&A session. The agenda is as follow:

1. Opening---5 minutes.The moderator will open the session by welcoming participants, framing the topic and introducing the panelists.
2. Formal Speech---45 minutes. In this session, 5 panelists will be invited to introduce the experience and measures (e.g. legislation, policy, application and solutions design, technical standards, interoperability of data, etc.) adopted by relevant agencies. The workshop will in particular examine how public health imperatives are balanced with the protection of individual privacy rights, as well as how e-Philanthropy is practised during the pandemic prevention.
3. Discussion---25 minutes. The host will invite panelists and other guests to discuss the international cooperation mechanism in protecting personal information in response to global public health emergencies. Some suggestions will be put forward during the discussion on specific issues such as personal information protection in special sub-scenarios (e.g. during pandemic prevention and e-Philanthropy during public health emergencies.
4. Q&A---10 minutes. The floor will be open for Q&A to on-site and online audience. The moderator will invite participants to raise questions to panelists or complement the discussions with their own insights and experiences.
5. Closing---5 minutes.The moderator will summarize the output of the discussion and bring the session to a close.

We plan to invite the following guests to join our discussion, so as to improve the diversity of views.
(1) Representative from Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC)
(2) Representative from World Health Organization (WHO) or Hospitals/Medical Institutions
(3) Ms. Maria Grazia Porcedda (Dr.), Assistant Professor of Trinity College Dublin
(4) Mr. Lacina Kone, Secretary General of Alliance Smart Africa
(5) Mr. Leonid Todorov, General Manager of Asia Pacific Top-Level Domain (APTLD)
(6) Ms. Wang Rong, Senior Expert from Tencent
(7) Representatives from Microsoft, Google, Apple or Bending Spoons.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #183 Internet Governance challenges in crisis periods: Covid 19

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Conducive Regulatory Frameworks
Digital Cooperation
digital divide

Organizer 1: Government, African Group
Organizer 2: Government, African Group
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Hend BAKLOUTI, Government, African Group
Speaker 2: Wajdi Garali, Government, African Group
Speaker 3: Chokri Ben Romdhane, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

As the world deals with the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), this crisis has empowered the rise of e-services (telehealth, e-learning, virtual conferences, teleworking) and interactive services (Netflix, online videogaming, etc.). This workshop is an immersion in the various challenges related to internet governance to which the world had to face during the coronaviris crisis. During this workshop, the Tunisian experience will be presented through representatives of the Tunisian National Regulation Authority (INT). This workshop will be divided into two sessions:
• The first session will deals with the importance of the emerging technologies in preventing, monitoring and managing the effect of the crisis. This session will also highlight how can digital policies (restrict access to the internet, block social media platforms, free access, etc) has helped spread / stop the virus. The coronavarius crisis has revealed the need to bridge the digital divide (drop of connectivity, low-speed internet, undeserved regions, etc.). The last part of this session will present technical approaches taken by the Tunisian telecommunications stakeholders as well as QoS indicators measured during lockdown period.
• The second session will present the findings of a survey of the Tunisian internet security and Trust during the COVID19 lockdown period, it will involve Tunisian internet community and will measure:
☐ The effectiveness, of actions engaged by the Tunisian stakeholders in order to reinforce the Trust of Internet use during COVID19 lockdown.
☐ The degree of application of the of Tunisian community of the these actions.

Issues:

This workshop will deal with challenges related to internet governance to which the world had to face during the coronaviris crisis as well as the importance of the emerging technologies in preventing the effect of the crisis and reinforcing the Trust of Internet use during COVID19 lockdown.

Policy Question(s):

1.What is the impact of digital tools in monitoring and managing crisis? How to implement them to advance the inclusion of people affected by the crisis?
2.How can technology play a role in restoring trust in internet use during crisis periods?

Expected Outcomes:

The outcomes will be enriched through the various exchanges and discussions with the participants during the workshop.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In crisis periods, the roles and tasks of the differents stakeholders in the internet ecosystem (governents, private sector and civil society) may be tested or modified.This workshop will highlight the various challenges related to internet governance to which the world have faced during the coronaviris crisis.

Relevance to Theme: The workshop will bring out the role of techological advances and digital policies in helping the inclusion of people affected by crisis (The Tunisian use case as an example). The workshop will also underscore the effectiveness of actions engaged by the Tunisian stakeholders in order to reinforce the Trust of Internet use during COVID19 lockdown.

Discussion Facilitation:

After the two sessions presentation, the speakers will collect questions from the different participants and answers will be given through a debate

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #184 Children's Rights and Participation in Data Governance

Session	

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Data Literacy
digital rights
Personal Data Control

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Couldry Nick, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Bietti Elettra, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Greene Gretchen , Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Ganesh Varunram, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Format: Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description:

Data-driven decision-making, in combination with the growing attention to children's digital rights due to the increasing digitization of their everyday environments of home and school, has led to an amplification of the risks and less so of the opportunities from online access to information about health, quality education, social interaction and creativity. This skewed focus has led to more protective and limiting measures than ones that enable children's beneficial participation in the digital world. Moreover, as the focus shifts towards big data, which has the potential to override human decision-making, knowing, understanding and being able to act upon any decision-making related to their data should be treated as integral to children's human rights. With a global drive to open borders for data sharing and interoperability based on the principle that this will lead to innovation and the successful implementation of the Sustainability Development Goals, common principles and measures must be taken to fulfill children's rights and consider their role in how this data flow will be governed. As research shows, children lack an adequate understanding of data collection, data profiling, and equally of the commercial and marketing objectives of such increasingly common practices (ERGA, 2018). Simply delivering warning messages or providing more information to parents and children about these practices fail to ensure that children specifically can take informed decisions about the fate of their own data (ICO, 2019). While providing protective measures against the collection of children's data for commercial purposes guarantees safer Internet for them in general, commercial entities still manage to find existing loopholes such as, for instance, to use data for improving 'education-related' products and services (FERPA, 2011). By focusing on children's education, we build upon the argument that simply drafting restrictive measures to children's participation in the digital world will not help to uphold their rights and freedoms. Children must grow to become informed adults who are aware of and understand both the limitations and the potentials of data. The objective of the proposed workshop therefore is two-fold: 1. To gather feedback on the dominant awareness and understanding of the issues and challenges that exist in relation to children's rights and participation in the processes of establishing data governance mechanisms. 2. As a result or [1], identify commonalties and draft practical next steps that can serve as guidance for industry and states on how to consider including children's rights and participation in their decision-making related to data governance.

Issues:

- Raise the issue of the overall lack of progress by states to take active measures in creating mechanisms that can monitor the effective respect of children's rights by industry - Discuss the challenges jurisdictions may be facing in applying laws against the use of discriminative algorithmic decision-making (e.g. job or university applications), products collecting data, including biometric data, from children - Envisage pathways for bringing up children into an adulthood where the concept of personal data control can work effectively - Identify common principles on how youth can take part in the design of data governance frameworks - Identify practical mechanisms for educating children's workforce and children themselves with regards to data use, collection, benefits and limitations

Policy Question(s):

Children's rights as a dimension for governance of data-driven technologies What is – and should be – the role of children and youth in data governance, how should their meaningful participation be included in all cases where consequences will affect them now or in the future?

Expected Outcomes:

• Policy recommendations specifically with regards to setting up curricula for children's workforce, children and youth across all levels • Publication outlining the proposals collected during the breakout sessions

Relevance to Internet Governance: • Gather feedback from all participants during the IGF through the proposed workshop and identify dominant beliefs and understanding of children's rights and participation in the digital world. • Outline existing barriers to developing common measures for enabling children's data literacy, awareness and understanding that translates into the ability to raise informed adults with the skills for effective personal data control. • Contribute with the outlining of common principles and measures specifically for states and the private sector to adhere to in order to uphold children's rights in the age of datafication. Specifically, for children to be aware of, understand and make informed decisions about their data, their meaningful participation must be included and acknowledged across all state levels and industry.

Relevance to Theme: The objective of the workshop aims to lead its participants into discussions surrounding three themes that directly relate to the IGF thematic track, which considers the need for developing people-centric frameworks that respect human rights, empowers individuals and specifically calls for the inclusion of youth. These are: - Guidance for Innovators: the technical implementation and the role of the private sector in ensuring that children's participation in data governance is included. Including those more vulnerable members of society by developing creative and constructive measures that emphasizes their agency rather than 'victimize' and therefore incapacitate them. - The role of law: specifically, as companies increasingly cross borders with their digital products and services targeting children, data collection and use crosses differing legal regimes. The workshop will contribute with discussing the current awareness and understanding of these differing legal regimes relating to cross-border data flow with the attendees, draw on research evidence and identify possible difficulties relating to understanding the role of law from the producer's (tech provider) and the receiver's (child) end. - Youth Participation in Policy Agendas: This theme will aim to discuss and gather a diverse view of what the role of youth should be in drafting policies on data governance; identify commonalities and find ways to provide common ground that all states can relate to and apply.

Discussion Facilitation:

The breakout sessions will be split into three, according to the proposed overarching themes: Guidance for Innovators, The Role of Law, and Youth Participation in Policy Agendas. Each moderator will begin with icebreakers, such as introduction and a short exercise with asking the participants to draw how they imagine a child in a safe internet environment and a third warm-up discussion of what the participants' knowledge or perception is of how children in their own geographical regions engage with networked technologies, the current governing mechanisms relating to children's data, and the pressing issues that remain unresolved. Each moderator will take notes of these in order to identify commonalities and trends of the recurring issues but also the benefits the children experience as the workshop participants perceive. The discussions will then continue with concrete questions relating to the overarching themes but they will have common purpose: to address issues and possible solutions relating to 1) the business sector, 2) to the state and its various agencies, and 3) to all children's workforce (parents, educator...)

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** A video-conferencing platform, which can allow me to bring a small group of youth members online at the end of the breakout sessions. The gathered feedback from the breakout sessions will be sent out to a small focus group of youngsters from different backgrounds, who will be able to take part in the concluding notes of the workshop by making an initial review of the gathered feedback.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education

IGF 2020 WS #187 Open data For Women and Persons with disabilities

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Emergency Procedures For Data Access
Human Rights
Open Data

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 5: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Joan Katambi, Intergovernmental Organization, African Group
Speaker 2: Rebecca Ryakitimbo, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Peace Oliver Amuge, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 4: Eileen Kwiponya, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 5: Innocent Adriko, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

Introduction
In recent years there has been an increasing interest in Open Data, leading to the implementation of many initiatives and platforms to publish open datasets and build capacity around data use and help improve decision and policy making across the different sectors in the region. The open data movement in the area of access to public and other information is a relatively new but very significant in the East African Region States namely (Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and South Sudan)
Description of the content
Open Data is data which is made accessible and available in a standardized machine-readable format and under a license that allows it to be re-used and re-shared.
Open data policies should be able to provide frameworks for opening up access to government data and provide governance mechanisms. Policies from governments should always highlight the requirements for the successful implementation of open data for all people including Women and Persons with disabilities. These policies must aim at making all public sector data open by default with exception to personal identifiable information and data with security or commercial or intellectual property rights or environmental restrictions.
Open data is known to be digital data that is made available with the technical and legal characteristics necessary for it to be freely used, re-shared reused, and redistributed by anyone, anytime, and anywhere. This therefore means Women and Persons with disabilities must have ICT tools and Infrastructure to be able to access the Open Data on Government platforms.

However, there is a growing concern that some Women and Persons with disabilities are being left behind in accessing information on Open Data. This is because, despite the recent expansion in the usage of ICT in the region, a large section of Women and persons with disabilities face digital exclusion due to lack of access and affordability of the requisite ICT tools and equipment, yet the major goal for Open Data is to increases Women's and Person's With Disabilities participation in policy making processes across all sectors.

For example Uganda has laws which guarantee access to information by the people and disclosure of the same by government. A good example is the Access to Information Act (ATIA) 2005 which manifests a step forward for government's willingness to provide useful public information. However, accessing information does not guarantee open data. In principle, open data should be complete through making it publicly available and not subject to valid privacy, security or privilege limitations, Primary where data is as collected at the source, with the highest possible level of granularity, not in aggregate or modified forms, timely by making it available as quickly as necessary to preserve the value of the data. The Ministry of ICT in Uganda has been developing an Open Data Policy and the first draft was out in May 2017. The Uganda Open Data portal does exit however more work needs to be done to ensure people understand the datasets and they can interpret them.

For Kenya, According to the Centre for public impact Foundation Report released in 2010, a new Kenyan constitution was codified. this included access to information obligations, which required the Government to publish and publicize any important information affecting the country. The citizens' rights to information are set out in Article 35, Access to information. "35.(1) Every citizen has the right of access to (a) information held by the State; and (b) information held by another person and required for the exercise or protection of any right or fundamental freedom (3) The State shall publish and publicize any important information affecting the nation, the report said, the Kenya Open Data initiative has made Government datasets available to the public in easy reusable formats with data from the different Categories across all sectors of the economy. However it doesn't clearly indicate on how Women and People who are differently enabled will be able to access and interpret the Open Data.

For Tanzania, The Tanzanian open data portal describes its purpose as making data publicly available, a wide range of actors being brought into the policy making process and debate, bringing valuable new ideas and new thinking to policy making, and stronger public participation in monitoring and citizen feedback. In Tanzania, an Open Data movement was initiated through the dLab project in order to realize the benefits of open data. So Tanzania has got a Basic Statistics Portal that provides Open Data in a machine-readable format to be used and re-used by anybody. The data produced is prioritized for Education, Water and Health sectors only.

The methodology should work upon having all the East African Countries develop frameworks that will improve policy formulation, coordination and implementation of the Open Data initiative while enabling access and inclusion for Women and Persons with Disabilities in the East African Region.

Conclusion

Across the region, all the East African countries have Open Data policies that allow for access and share of information, however these policies don't further explain how Women and Persons with Disabilities will be able to access this Open Data and how it can be interpreted.

Intended Agenda of the Session

The session panelists will talk about different areas of this topic, after each panelist speaking the floor would be open to the participants to ensure that we get comments, additional information and policy issues or strategies to ensure that Women and Persons with disabilities access open data and can meaningfully use it. The content of discussions will be; the current state of open data in the East African States, The policies and regulations that exists and the gaps, The reality of how Women and Persons with disabilities access open data and the challenges they face. This session will be conducted in a round table discussions to ensure that its participatory and enhance substantive policy discussions.

Issues:

6. What are the issues, challenges and/or opportunities you intend to address? *
Issues to be addressed
• Encourage governments to establish open data governance framework that involve Women and

PWDs.
• The need to have standard formats for publishing data that women and PWDs can interpret
• The need to have platforms that provide open data.
• The need to have the right datasets and data dictionaries
Challenges to be addressed
• Availability of the data
• Accessibility by all vulnerable groups like women and PWDs
• Standard formats
• interpretation
Opportunities
• Enabling participatory governance
• Improved government transparency and accountability
• Share data
• Support for innovation
• Improved efficiency and effectiveness of government services
• Evidenced based Policy development Process;

Policy Question(s):

2) Digital identity
Topics: digital ID, consent, identity management, autonomy, personal data control, self-determination, privacy, biometrics, decentralized identities, certified identities.
Example: What are/should be the rights and responsibilities for individuals in determining the use of their personal data, and what right do individuals have to determine their own digital identity?

3) Data-driven emerging technologies
Topics: artificial intelligence, IoT, algorithms, facial recognition, blockchain, automated decision making, machine learning, data for good.
Example: What is the impact of AI and other data-driven technologies in the exercise of rights of most vulnerable groups? How to implement them to further advance their inclusion and avoid further harm?
5) Data access, quality, interoperability, competition & innovation
Topics: data concentration, data trusts/pools, data quality, technical standards, interoperability, open data, data portability, competition, innovation.
Example: What are the competitive, developmental, Human Rights, ethical, regulatory and technical issues raised by increased concentration of data?

6) Data & Jurisdiction
Topics: digital sovereignty, data localisation, data flows, extraterritorial rules, cross border law enforcement, emergency procedures for data access, digital cooperation.
Example: To what extent, if any, could the development of international norms and principles facilitate common approaches and interoperability of data protection frameworks, and also facilitate international trade and cooperation?

Expected Outcomes:

1. Out lined strategies to ensure Women and PWDs access open data
2. Identify the policy gaps and the advocacy areas to be taken
3. Establishment of collaborations and movements with the agenda to enhance access to open data by women and Persons with disabilities (PWDs) plus other vulnerable groups.
4. An article will be published to further disseminate the out comes and encourage discussion further.
5. Follow up events in the regional IGFs and the next Global IGF to keep the discussion going and involve all the key stakeholders.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session is very relevant as part of Internet Governance ecosystem to let the world know how far Developing countries are in-terms of implementing Open Data Policies as we do recognize that free access to, and subsequent use of, Government data is of

significant value to society and the economy, and that Governments data therefore should be open by default to enhance policy and decision making processes leaving no one behind.

Relevance to Theme: Open Data is relevant to this thematic Track reason being Open Data acknowledge the need to promote the Global development and adoption of resources, standards, and policies for the creation, use, exchange, and harmonization of open data. Furthermore We recognize that Open data can only be unlocked when our citizens are confident that Open Data will not compromise their right to privacy, and that our citizens have the right to influence the collection and use of their own personal data or of data generated as a result of their interactions with governments.We also recognize that in order to be most effective and useful, data should be easy to compare within and between sectors, across geographic locations, in the different countries.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session panelists will talk about different areas of this topic, after each panelist speaking the floor would be open to the participants to ensure that we get comments, additional information and policy issues or strategies to ensure that Women and Persons with disabilities access open data and can meaningfully use it. The content of discussions will be; the current state of open data in the East African States, The policies and regulations that exists and the gaps, The reality of how Women and Persons with disabilities access open data and the challenges they face. This session will be conducted in a round table discussions to ensure that its participatory and enhance substantive policy discussions.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We plan on using Zoom meeting application. We plan to run effective live stream with Question and Answer session support to generate more participation in our dialogue for the online participants.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #188 Privacy & Pandemic's: Developing Privacy Laws and Policies

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Data Protection
Digital ID
Surveillance Economy

Organizer 1: Private Sector, African Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, African Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 1: Constantine Bitwayiki, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 2: Sizwe Snail, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 3: Pria Chetty, Private Sector, African Group

Format:
Other - 90 Min
Format description: Other/Breakout Group Discussion:

We will utilise a 90 minute breakout group discussion that follows the following format:

1. 25 minute expert introduction / overview (5 minutes per Chair/expert);
2. 60 minute discussion (3 rotations of 20 minutes each); and
3. 15 minute wrap-up and conclusions.

Description:

Privacy & Pandemic's: Developing Privacy Laws and Policies in a Post-COVID-19 Africa:

Content:

This Workshop will be focussed around the intersection between privacy rights and state surveillance during pandemics. The content will consider the current privacy law framework in Africa, the importance of agile privacy frameworks, and some novel principles that may be incorporated into privacy frameworks to protect privacy whilst allowing governments to take necessary measures in the public interest.

Agenda:

1. 25 minute expert introduction / overview (5 minutes per Chair/expert);
2. 60 minute discussion (3 rotations of 20 minutes each); and
3. 15 minute wrap-up and conclusions.

Methodology:

Consult speakers and prepare and plan the content to be included in the introductions, the outcomes and objectives of the session and how to incorporate relevant references into the session discussion.

As a breakaway session, the intention is an interactive engaging session that affords policymakers a platform to discuss this emerging topic and share experiences and approaches. The Chair will prepare questions to stimulate discussions and encourage discussions to align with the objectives of the breakaway session.

Issues:

Through our Workshop, we intend to address the following issues/challenges/opportunities:

- The opportunity to raise awareness on the importance of strong, adequate privacy frameworks;

- The issue of state surveillance activities carrying over into a post-pandemic Africa;

- The opportunity to push for deeper harmonization of African privacy frameworks;

- The challenge of ensuring that privacy-laws are designed with reference to disadvantaged groups (including woman and gender-diverse persons);

Policy Question(s):

1. How can the right to privacy in Article 12 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Right be protected and enforced in nation states who do not have national privacy frameworks / who have outdated or inadequate privacy frameworks?

2. How can we provide for the systematic protection of women, trans and gender diverse people's personal data, during and after a pandemic?

3. To what extent can African privacy-law frameworks be harmonised post-COVID-19 to strengthen the right to privacy on a continental level?

4. How can privacy-respecting track-and-trace systems be designed and implemented in an African context, considering the lack of access to technological devices/ the low internet penetration in Africa?

Expected Outcomes:

The expected outcome of the Workshop is to have created a forum for a multi-stakeholder discussion on privacy issues, both generally, and in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has brought to light the need for privacy-frameworks on a national level, as well as harmonization on regional and continental levels.

It is an expected outcome that the take-aways from the Workshop may inform and stimulate novel policy stances of various-stakeholders including academia, civil society and government.

The output would include a Report on the discussions and take-aways in the Workshop.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Privacy is deeply intertwined with participation in the digital economy and in digital society as a whole.

In our Workshop, we are providing a platform for a multi-stakeholder discussion on privacy. This Workshop is relevant to Internet Governance in the sense that privacy is a foundational right that ought to be protected for all stakeholders when using the internet.

We seek to discuss the adequacy of current privacy principles, norms and rules in Africa and bring attention to the multi-stakeholder opinions and perspectives.

Relevance to Theme: The proposed workshop session aligns with the data track theme. The workshop topic and content consider themes including: data; privacy; surveillance; privacy-by-design; gender; digital identity and data-driven emerging technologies.

The proposed workshop will contribute to the data track narrative by:

1. Creating a contextual awareness of the current status of data privacy laws in Africa (including what regional and continental privacy-frameworks exist in Africa);

2. Highlighting privacy-issues that have arisen during the COVID-19 pandemic and that have potential to remain post-pandemic without adequate privacy-frameworks;

3. Gathering opinions on best-approaches to inclusive, African-centric privacy frameworks.

Discussion Facilitation:

The agenda and methodology for the Session is as follows:

1. 25 minute expert introduction / overview (5 minutes per Chair/expert);
2. 60 minute discussion (3 rotations of 20 minutes each); and
3. 15 minute wrap-up and conclusions.

Consult speakers and prepare and plan the content to be included in the introductions, the outcomes and objectives of the session and how to incorporate relevant references into the session discussion.

The expert introductions will be designed to be stimulating and thought-provoking, open to diversified responses.

As a breakaway session, the intention is an interactive engaging session that affords policymakers a platform to discuss this emerging topic and share experiences and approaches. The Chair will prepare questions to stimulate discussions and encourage discussions to align with the objectives of the breakaway session.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Possibly: if need be, we may utilise Platforms like Zoom to facilitate multiple-virtual room discussions.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #191 Media Services; protecting children from harmful content

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Child Online Safety
Child Rights
Content Blocking and Filtering

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Maria Spyraki, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Suzanne Garcia Imbernon, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Catherine Williams, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Anna Rywczyńska, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 5: Marina Kopidaki, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Other - 90 Min
Format description: Panel - Auditorium and Break-out Group Discussions

Description:

The session will open with a segment that will identify: (1) Viewers, and particularly minors, are moving from traditional TV to the video serviced on-demand (VoD) and video-service platforms (VSP), (2) the legal framework protects minors more on TV than on on-demand services and certainly than in the online world and (3) minors need to be more protected by restricting access to any kind of harmful content. (5 minutes)

Experts and policy makers will present the challenges and needs arising at an international level in the context of child online safety in the audiovisual context. They will focus in particular on the content protection measures such as age rating and parental controls, protecting children from harmful content, protecting children from unfair commercial practices related to online advertising and actions taken to limit illegal and harmful content online. Moreover, they will describe the current state of how the protection of minors is regulated. Specifically, they will describe the actions that their countries/Unions have taken in that direction, and/ or their intentions for the future, by taking into account that innovation will not be stifled. (20 minutes)

Furthermore, representative from NETFLIX, will discuss the provisions that the platform has taken into the directions of: Protecting minors from potentially harmful content; Protecting minors from the most harmful content, such as extreme violence and pornography; Personal data protection of minors that should not be used for commercial purposes; Respect on advertising rules and indication when user generated video has advertising purpose.(20 minutes)

After the presentations by experts, policy makers, and the industry, a youth representative will raise her voice to describe her perspective of the matter. (10 minutes)

Then the floor will be opened to the audience, by facilitating group discussions led by representatives of civil society and youth. The first group will discuss what (more) measures should be taken from policy makers and the industry about protection of minors from harmful content, and the second group will discuss unfair commercial practices related to online advertising and how to reduce children's exposure to ads that promote unhealthy habits. (20 minutes).

Finally, the rapporteurs from each working group will give a summary of what was discussed and the audience will have time to ask questions to the panel.(15 minutes)

Issues:

Issues:
--Minors are moving away from traditional audiovisual media services towards consumption of VoD and VSP.
--Legal framework today protects minors more on TV than on VoD and VSP.
--Personal data of minors should not be used for commercial purposes.
--Co-regulation on content descriptors.

Challenges:
--Realisation to the extent to which children are exposed to harmful content on VoD.
--Widespread use of AI techniques and algorithms for content classification.
--Cultural differences could lead to different classification systems (e.g. age ratings).
--Age ratings without additional explanations complementing this rating do not always give sufficient information to parents.
--VoD platforms establishing a functionality to disclose advertising for the uploaders.

Opportunities:
--Parents will be helped from a higher level of information, such as a content classification scheme.
--VoD platforms putting in place effective, transparent and user-friendly mechanisms allowing users to report or flag content.

Policy Question(s):

--Are children protected today while consuming VoD and VSP?

--To what extent are children exposed to harmful content online?

--How can children's rights to participation, access to information, and freedom of speech be preserved and balanced with their right to be protected from violence and harmful content in the online environment?

--Are the legal frameworks today enough to protect the children on VoD and VSP?

--How can new legal frameworks be inserted without stifling innovation?

--Is the establishment of co-regulation on content descriptors necessary and how can the cultural differences be addressed?

--By keeping in mind the lack of editorial responsibility of the VoD and VSPs, what are the needed steps to be taken from platforms to ensure that commercial communications follow the same qualitative rules as other media services (e.g. prohibition of discrimination, ban on tobacco advertising, restriction of alcohol advertising) ?

--How can platforms ban ads for minors that promote unhealthy habits?

Expected Outcomes:

Raising awareness on the extent to which children today are exposed to harmful content in the audiovisual context, is one of the first key features and outcomes of the workshop. Furthermore, another objective is to provide information on practices about the application of existing/recent legislation and on any related emerging issues, as sometimes technology threatens to overtake legislation. Another objective is to provide information about actions taken at industry level particularly in relation to content protection measures such as age rating and parental controls, protecting children from unfair commercial practices related to online advertising and actions taken to limit illegal and harmful content online.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Children are avid technology users and they are most of the time more technological savvy than their parents and guardians. They also need to be protected from various harms which they are exposed to or which they encounter online as their development is still at a vulnerable stage where they are wrongly influenced by what they are being exposed to or end up in risky situations because of their lack of maturity. The Internet Governance Forum brings about multi stakeholders from different countries around the world and from different institutions, that's why our workshop is relevant to IGF as it wants to address the area of protection of children from harmful content from a multi stakeholder approach with panel members from the tech industry, children's rights champions and the general public.

Relevance to Theme: Content-based risks have long been recognized in broadcasting and generally audio-visual content. Multiple researches show that children will come across certain material unacceptably shocking and disturbing. What's more, the media has an extremely important role in the lives of our children, since they are exposed to the media from a very early age – starting by observing their parents' media consumption habits, followed by the media behaviour of friends and peers, and school. Within the media context, the term protection of minors is primarily concerned by ensuring that harmful content in the media does not damage the physical and psychological development of children and minors. To this end, the subject of the workshop "Audiovisual Media Services today and tomorrow; How to protect children from access to harmful content" falls into the category of child online safety and thus is closely related to safety, security, and children's fundamental freedoms and rights, exploring where the trade-offs might be needed in response to the growing range of threats to children's internet users.

Discussion Facilitation:

The organisers will be helping in the moderation of the the session primarily by introducing the members of the panel, followed by a brief introduction to the topic and ultimately by asking questions to the different panel members related to the topic and the objectives of the session.

Indicative Agenda:

5' Welcome and Introduction to the panel

10' Speaker 1: Discussion about the current state of situation about the protection of minors in the audiovisual media services

10' Speaker 2: Information from the European Parliament/ Commission about the measures taken about the protection of minors in the audiovisual media services

15' Speaker 3: Report on the Children Protection Tools in the Audiovisual Media Services.

10' Speaker 4: Youth Perspective on the matter of audiovisual safety online.

20' Break-out group discussion for the audience, addressing the following questions:

--How can children's rights to participation, access to information, and freedom of speech be preserved and balanced with their right to be protected from violence and harmful content in the online environment?

--Are the legal frameworks today enough to protect the children on VoD and VSP?

--How can new legal frameworks be inserted without stifling innovation?

--Is the establishment of co-regulation on content descriptors necessary and how can the cultural differences be addressed?

--By keeping in mind the lack of editorial responsibility of the VoD and VSPs, what are the needed steps to be taken from platforms to ensure that commercial communications follow the same qualitative rules as other media services (e.g. prohibition of discrimination, ban on tobacco advertising, restriction of alcohol advertising)?

Table leader:

--Deborah Vassallo, Safer Internet Administrator and Hotline Analyst at Agenzija Appogg, FSWS

--Lina, INSAFE Youth Ambassadors

10' Table leaders reporting back from break-out discussions

10' Q&A and final closing words by high-level panel and takeaways

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We will use Adobe Connect Platfrom , in the case Ms. Maria Spyraki, would like to participate remotely.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #192 Haters gonna hate? Identifying & measuring online hatespeech

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Artificial Intelligence
Hate Speech
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 4: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 5: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Paulina Gutierrez , Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Wolfram Bechtel, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Martha Stickings, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Format:
          Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

Harassment, hate speech and (incitement to) violence on the internet has become an everyday reality for many people, from women to persons with disabilities, and members of ethnic and religious minorities. Online hate speech affects its victims' fundamental rights in many ways, impacting the enjoyment of rights ranging from privacy, data protection and freedom of expression, to effective remedy, non-discrimination and freedom to conduct a business. Its potentially devastating impact on individuals is compounded by the wider societal implications of greater polarisation.

Effectively addressing online hate speech requires understanding its extent, nature and how it is disseminated. Through an interactive multi-stakeholder discussion, this session will consider how to identify and measure online hate speech across different countries and languages. It will offer an opportunity to discuss different approaches to collecting and analysing incidents of online hate speech, measuring its spread and assessing the ways it affects different groups in our societies. Accurately measuring online hate helps the design of better policy to prevent it and to identify and investigate incidents when they occur, including when online hate is triggered by particular events such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

The roundtable will consist of brief opening interventions by the subject matter experts (approx. 30 mins) to highlight the instruments they have developed and are working with to identify and measure online hate speech, followed by a discussion with and between other participants:
• Moderator: David Reichel, EU Agency for Fundamental Rights: introduce the subject matter experts, explain the discussion topic and highlight the key human rights issues at stake.
• Wolfram Bechtel, European Commission against Racism and Intolerance: setting out how measuring online hate speech can support the development of a clear, rule of law-based framework to address it.
• Facebook (name TBC): highlighting the steps major tech companies are taking to measure and identify online hate speech and its dissemination, and how they make use of this data.
• Paulina Gutiérrez, Article 19: reflecting on issues related freedom of expression from a global perspective.
• Andrea Di Nicola, Hatemeter: showcasing the tool they have developed to monitor, analyse and tackle anti-Muslim hatred online across different countries, and to develop counter-narratives.
• Emmi Clay Bevensee, Mozilla Fellow: highlighting the technical and methodological challenges in measuring online hate speech.

To support practical outcomes and substantive policy discussions, subject matter experts will be provided with a set of guiding questions prepared by the organisers. These will ensure that each of the key policy questions are addressed. Discussion during the session will be facilitated by keeping the opening interventions short, leaving the bulk of the session for exchanges of questions and ideas with and between the walk-in participants and speakers. Speakers will be encouraged to respond to each other's interventions, and those of the audience.

Issues:

While there is widespread acknowledgment of the importance of action to address online hate speech, more attention is needed on how to ensure a reliable and comprehensive evidence base for legal and policy action. By bringing together different international experiences of identifying and measuring online hate speech, this session will highlight how to increase our knowledge and understanding the phenomenon and better protect fundamental rights.

Policy Question(s):

• What evidence do policymakers need to inform sustainable, proportionate and comprehensive policy measures and regulations to protect human rights internationally?
• How can tools to identify and measure online hate speech work across languages, contexts and national jurisdictions? Can such tools operate at a scale proportionate to the quantity of content constantly uploaded to the internet?
• How can the wide range of stakeholders better work together to address hate speech online? How should such cooperation take account of different definitions of hate speech?
• How do we balance the need to remove hate speech with protecting freedom of expression? How should we define the role of automated means in tackling hate speech online?

Expected Outcomes:

Discussions are underway at the national, regional and international levels – as well as with and among business and civil society – about how best to tackle the phenomenon of hate speech online. This session will contribute to identifying how to collect the data on experiences of online hate speech necessary to support effective, evidence-based policymaking. Participants will gain insight into existing approaches to identifying and measuring online hate speech, and learn about how such data is supporting law and policy initiatives to combat it.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Experiences and fear of online hate speech prevents people from taking full advantage of the opportunities the internet offers, with negative repercussions across society and the economy. Ensuring that rights are protected online is a core challenge for internet governance.

Successfully tackling online hate speech requires cooperation between governments, the private sector and civil society. Determining what constitutes hate speech is the responsibility of governments in line with their human rights obligations. But the private sector and civil society are essential actors in developing the tools to identify and measure it, which in turn serve as a basis for effective, evidence-based law and policy.

Relevance to Theme: Feeling free to express our identities without fear of becoming victims of online hate speech is essential for maintaining both security and safety, and for maintaining trust in the internet and online platforms. Successfully identifying and measuring online hate speech across different countries raises questions of how to develop tools capable of operating across multiple languages and contexts, and at a scale adequate to the huge quantity of content constantly uploaded to the internet.

This session highlights how to ensure the robust, comprehensive evidence on experiences of online hate speech necessary to inform law and policy that upholds everyone's human rights online.

Discussion Facilitation:

At the outset of the session, the moderators will introduce some key questions to the audience, encouraging them to reflect on them during the opening interventions by the subject matter experts and to contribute their ideas and suggestions on these issues during the discussions. Throughout the session, the moderators will proactively reach out to walk-in participants, encouraging them to not only ask questions but to share their own ideas and experiences. Speakers will be clearly briefed on the format and encouraged to ask their own questions to each other and other participants.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The co-organisers will actively promote the session on social media, encouraging remote participation and exchanges on the issues raised during the discussion. Remote participants will be able to pose questions to subject matter experts and other participants during the session. A special hashtag will be created, digital promotional materials will be published on official online platforms of both co-organisers and finally, both co-organisers will be running social media campaigns with a specific focus on Twitter and Facebook platforms.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #193 Towards an evidence-led accountability framework

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cyberattacks
Cybersecurity Awareness
Cybersecurity Best Practices

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Douzet Douzet, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Nathalie Van Raemdonck, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Ronald Deibert, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description:

The growing weaponization of the Internet reflects the current threat landscape, where malicious actors are conducting cyber operations with little risk to be held accountable. The increasing number and, at the same time, the challenges of conducting thorough investigation after major attacks leave people desensitized, disillusioned, and disempowered; therefore, crippling their trust in institutions and governments. The exponential growth of cyberattacks occurring amid the COVID-19 outbreak has been a shattering revelation of how malicious actors are not scrupulous of exploiting the weaknesses of critical infrastructure's systems and networks. In this regard, the CyberPeace Institute is determined to

ensure the reinforcement of these weaknesses, as it is part of its mission to assist and protect vulnerable populations.

In this particular context, healthcare organizations as well as medical suppliers and manufacturers are among the most vulnerable to COVID-19 related cyber threats. The healthcare sector and its wider supply chain often rely on weak IT systems and cyber capabilities, which make these infrastructures more easily affected by the current digital divide. Not only can cyberattacks on hospitals cripple people's trust in the whole sector, but they also put human lives at risks. The digital vulnerabilities, lack of IT capabilities and overlooked cybersecurity standards affecting healthcare organizations and related supply chain have facilitated the exposure of this sector to cyberattacks. These aspects together with the growing difficulty of holding malicious actors accountable show how not closing the accountability gap means a widening of the digital divide between who has the capabilities in place to react to cyberattacks, and who does not.

Insofar, one framework to address the issue of accountability is to enact globally recognized norms and regulations. But this top down approach shows its limitations when confronted with the technical construct of cyberspace and with the fact that nowadays neither norms nor regulations constitute law in the cyberspace. Therefore, a new capability for accountability needs to be built whilst taking into consideration multiple facets: strengthen the top down approach for the international community to design an overarching framework, and develop a bottom-up approach where grassroots practitioners propose actionable accountability measures on the basis of the technical characteristics of cyberspace and the socio-economic consequences, and, ultimately the cost of human lives of cyberattacks.

The CyberPeace Institute is adopting and combining a top-down and bottom-up approach through its series of CyberPeace Labs, titled "Infodemic: A Threat to Cyberpeace", where the Institute has gathered experts from academia, international organizations, civil society, private sector and government bodies in order to investigate how malicious actors are exploiting the COVID-19 crisis for launching cyber operations. Targeted attacks against hospitals, health agencies, testing and research centers during the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrate the pressing necessity to promote an actionable and evidence-led accountability framework, that links attacks with consequences and allows to compare analytics and evidence of attacks with the views, practices and pledges of the international community.

In the format of a break-out group discussion:
- The CyberPeace Institute will propose an evidence-led accountability framework as a tangible solution for achieving greater accountability, including for attribution of malicious cyber activities. After a brief presentation of the framework by the CyberPeace Institute, in a tour de table the 3 speakers will present their views on the topic of closing the accountability gap in cyberspace, setting the stage for the break-out group discussion (30 minutes).
- The CyberPeace Institute will ask to the audience to discuss in groups potential challenges and opportunities to build such framework (40 minutes).
- With the help of the speakers as moderator, the discussion within the different groups will be focused on identifying challenges and good practices related to the following questions:
o How to assist targeted civilian populations in a scalable and sustainable way, when there is such an asymmetry in the capabilities of attackers and defenders?
o How to ensure accountability, when malicious actors are operating in a culture of obfuscation, benefiting from a technical landscape which evolves at an exponential pace (i.e. AI, 5G)?
o How to develop collective analysis, research, and investigations of sophisticated cyberattacks in such a complex technical context (i.e. heterogeneous big data flows, barriers to information sharing)?
o How to create incentive for states to operationalize norms? How to enforce consequences when norms are violated?
- The groups will gather together to present the highlights of their discussions, outlining what they believe are the best practices to enforce a framework for accountability (20 minutes).

From this break-out session, the CyberPeace Institute will draft a set of actionable recommendations to implement a credible evidence-led framework for collective analysis and strengthen the process to

accountability. The Institute's commitment stems from the belief that the cyberspace is a common good, and how malicious actors abuse it should be public knowledge.

Issues:

In this break-out discussion, the CyberPeace Institute intends to address the challenges posed by the current accountability gap, and to promote a framework designed to ease the process of holding malicious actors accountable for their actions.

The Institute aims to address the topic of accountability in cyberspace, starting from the following statements:
- Accountability is rooted in facts, that allow investigations of cyberattacks to be carried out based on collaborative forensic analyses and transparent methodologies;
- Accountability is about consequences, that represent the incentives for states to apply regulations;
- Accountability is about bridging the gap between technology and norms.

Policy Question(s):

- How does the accountability gap in cyberspace affect the concept of United Internet and of Internet Governance?
- How can the multi-stakeholder community collaborate in order to bridge the accountability gap in cyberspace and to promote the shift from best practices to cybersecurity norms?

Expected Outcomes:

The main outcome is to gather the audience's feedback in order to draft a set of actionable recommendations aimed at implementing an evidence-led accountability framework to support states to hold malicious actors accountable and, ultimately, to deliver scalable and sustainable solutions to vulnerable communities targeted by major attacks.

The CyberPeace Institute is determined to carry out a civilian-centric process to close the divide between who has the capabilities in place to react to cyberattacks, and who does not. It is paramount to bear in mind that such divide lies also in the communities' necessity to have a certain level of digital infrastructure in place in order to be able to absorb the assistance provided by multi-stakeholder initiatives. Finally, this divide results as well in a lack of effective collaboration between the technical and policy environments.

The evidence-led accountability framework will provide an actionable solution to support the collective effort of narrowing this divide. The framework is designed to collectively analyze data to hold malicious actors accountable, to support the assistance of vulnerable communities following cyberattacks, and to help shaping the fragmented ecosystem of norms to better respond to potential cyber threats.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Institute's session is aimed to ensure that Internet Governance discussions will not happen in a vacuum, as it is easy to forget that governing the Internet is not about governing networks or infrastructures, but protecting and empowering people. It is about ensuring that civilian communities can benefit from a cyberspace at peace, everywhere.

The Institute is aware of the challenge to ensure that technology informs diplomacy in real time, as shaping the technical reality of cyberspace immediately causes an impact to its normative framework at a global scale. For this reason, the Institute believes that its session on an evidence-led accountability framework could facilitate the IGF 2020 discussion around the implementation of a more united Internet.

The Institute believes that Internet Governance is about ensuring the readiness of a normative framework towards effective accountability. It is about ensuring that this framework provides for the

tools and methodologies to hold malicious actors accountable, and that conducting a malicious act bears consequence also in cyberspace.

Relevance to Theme: The Institute's session will contribute to the narrative of the Trust Thematic Track, as the session aims to draft actionable recommendations for the implementation of a framework designed to foster accountability in cyberspace. Such framework also has the ultimate goal of restoring trust of civilians and vulnerable communities in institutions and governments.

With a specific focus on cybersecurity policy, standards and norms, the Institute's session will engage with the audience to discuss an innovative framework, that will react to the urgent need to build capability for accountability whilst taking the technical construct of cyberspace into consideration through multiple facets. This framework will be combined with the multi-stakeholder efforts of enacting globally recognized norms and regulations to promote a better and more united Internet.

Discussion Facilitation:

The organizers are planning to actively participate to the break-out group discussion, by briefly presenting the CyberPeace Institute's proposal of an evidence-led accountability framework and by discussing the topic of the accountability gap with the speakers. Together with the speakers, the organizers will moderate and facilitate the groups' discussions around the main questions provided in the session's description.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #194 Governing Cross Border Data Flow & Sustainable Development

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Data Flows
Data interoperability
Data Localisation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Raymond Tavares, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Jay Gullish, Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Bipul Chatterjee, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Peter Mwecha, Private Sector, African Group

Format:

Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

Cross-border data flows has brought forth immense benefits such as innovation, competition, cross-border trade, and economic growth. However, it has been observed that there has been a considerable rise in the protectionist measures of restricting cross-border data flows, by countries pursuing valid regulatory objectives of national security, Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) access to data, economic development etc.

The proposed session will shed light on the adverse impact of restricting cross border data flows on factors affecting sustainable and inclusive growth, such as denting inclusive participation in economy (i.e. Gross Domestic Product (GDP), exports and employment), of Medium Small and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) and startups, from developing countries, working in the Information Technology Enabled Service (ITES) sector. Consumers trust and usage of select digital technology driven services (e-commerce, social media and communication services) is also expected to be adversely impacted, with curbs on associated fundamental human rights towards privacy and freedom of speech and expression. Evidently, these concerns specifically link to the objective of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No.8 for promoting sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, No. 9 on fostering innovation, No. 17 pertaining to aspects of technology and trade. Findings from various evidence-based research (based on in-depth interactions with more than 50 subject experts and service providers, survey of over 1200 consumers, and econometric data analysis) conducted by Consumer Unity & Trust Society on the above would be discussed/presented, which would be followed by an expert panel discussion on the way forward for framing harmonised global data governance frameworks, for enabling cross-border flows, since it is one of the key factors for achieving the SDGs, as mentioned above.

Speakers will comprise of representatives from multinational industry bodies, intergovernmental organisation, established civil society organisation and private sector trade body, from different jurisdictions, to have a substantive and holistic discussion from a multi-stakeholder perspective on the issues mentioned above. A question and answer session will follow the panel discussion to make the session interactive, and get diverse viewpoints from participants.

The objective of the session would be to discuss a way forward for reaping the opportunities presented by cross-border data flows in terms of increased participation of local industry in the global value chain, knowledge sharing. This can open avenues for attracting investment in different sectors leading to increased employment, contribution to the GDP, value creation through innovation, and upholding fundamental rights, during times of risking a splinternet.

The envisaged outcome of the session would be to develop a nuanced understanding towards fostering international digital trade agreements, participation of developing economies within digital services trade, balancing the objective of cross border data flows with domestic policy concerns of LEAs access to data, economic development etc., identifying mutual standards and norms which can promote adequacy and equivalence in regulatory objectives between countries to formulate interoperable data governance frameworks.

Issues:

The session is envisaged to emphasise on the need for developing harmonised global data governance frameworks which enable cross-border data flows while balancing it with other policy objectives (privacy, data protection, freedom of speech and expression, economic development etc.), leading to inclusive and sustainable development, on the lines of SDG 17.3 and 17.14 pertaining to enhancing global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence for sustainable development. The following adverse consequences of restricting cross-border data flows would be discussed, based on evidence-based research conducted by Consumer Unity & Trust Society:
1. Digital Exports – The trade of digital services exports across the border is significantly based on the free flow of data and favourable policies in destination countries facilitating trade. Global data flows hold potential for firms to enter new markets, generate business insights, facilitate efficient management of global value chains and improve business practices. Strict restrictions placed on

cross-border flow of data would hinder how digital services are traded with such countries. Similarly, digital services exports of many countries rely heavily on imports of data-intense inputs from abroad. Thus, in the context of global value chains, restricting the data flows would also impact the source of digital service inputs. Therefore, such measures would harm efforts towards achieving SDG 17.11, i.e. significantly increasing the exports of developing countries.

2. GDP, FDI and Innovation – Any restriction on cross-border data flows and will have an adverse impact on GDP, of which the IT industry holds substantial economic value, particularly in countries like India. The services sector attracts substantial FDI equity inflows, where digital services is a major component. Additionally, IT industry fosters growth through indicators such as innovation, FDI, exports for the wider digital economy. It is observed that digital services export positively correlates with GDP, FDI Inflow, and indicators of innovation such as start-up ecosystems and patents filed. This directionally signifies that any impact on digital services export will affect the GDP, thereby slowing the achievement of SDG 9 with respect to promoting innovation.

3. Employment – A general assumption pervades the discourse that data localisation will lead to the growth of data centres industry, and thus creating employment opportunities. However, data centres are largely automated system, where the number of technical staff associated including maintenance and security staff is less. Initially, temporary employment would be generated during the construction of data centres and associated supplies of hardware. On the contrary, curbing cross-border data flows would hold adverse impact on digital exports, resultingly lowering employment opportunities in the IT/ITES sector, bearing consequential impact on SDG 8.

4. Consumers – Experts believe that restricting cross-border flow of data would adversely affect various consumer welfare parameters such as innovation, privacy and data protection, freedom of speech of expression, quality of service etc. This is likely to have a ripple denting effect on consumers, uptake, usage and trust of select data-driven services.

Discussions during the session would also touch upon exploring international best practices for governing cross-border data flows, as speakers would deliberate on the various pros and cons of different agreements and laws, such as Chart of signatures and ratifications of Treaty 185: Convention on Cybercrime, The US Clarifying Lawful Overseas Use of Data Act, 2018, Digital Economy Partnership Agreement between New Zealand, Singapore and Chile, Japan Data Free Flow with Trust initiative by Japan etc. This would shed light on the principles through which adequacy, mutual recognition and equivalence can be ensured within global data governance frameworks.

Policy Question(s):

1. What is the impact of restricting cross-border data flow, on different stakeholders (startups, MSMEs, government, consumers, multinational service providers), which inhibit competition, innovation, sustainable and inclusive economic growth?

2. To what extent, if any, could the development of international norms and principles facilitate common approaches and interoperability of data protection frameworks, and also facilitate international trade and cooperation?

3. How can fundamental rights be upheld, while advancing the need for cross-border data flows?

4. How can valid regulatory objectives of data localisation (such as LEAs access to data, economic development, national security etc.), be balanced with the imperative of cross border data flows, given its benefits?

Expected Outcomes:

The proposed session envisages creation of a substantive discourse on enabling equitable cross-border data flow. Participation is expected from international organisations, government representatives, academia, industry bodies, consumer groups and civil society organisations from

different countries, thereby being a good platform to showcase our evidence-based studies, which may be used by them for further advocacy efforts in their respective jurisdictions.

Informed multi-stakeholder discussions would spur the session organisers and participants to engage in further advocacy efforts through follow up events and policy dialogues, along with promoting follow-on research publications on the need convergence of cross border data flow frameworks. Additional we will also be preparing an event outcome report which will be disseminated within our circles to get more views on the topic.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Businesses from around the world are leveraging data-driven digital technology enabled services, to participate in global markets and benefit from global value chains with greater collaboration and innovation, voluntary technology transfers, and improved business processes. The free flow of data across borders — and the government policies that enable data flows — underpins such cross border trade, and provides benefit to a myriad of connected stakeholders, like consumers benefit from access to more services, better quality of services, enhanced innovation through fair competition - and economies benefit from exports, employment generation, increased GDP. Despite this, undue restrictions on data flows, are threatening the balkanisation of the internet, which is likely to hamper competition and innovation, dent economic growth, and infringe upon fundamental rights of consumers. However, the valid regulatory objectives (LEAs access to data, national security, economic development etc.) of governments imposing restrictions must also be accounted for.

Thus, there is a need for undertaking Cost-Benefit Analysis, through tools such as Regulatory Impact Assessments, Competition Impact Assessments and Consumer Impact Assessments, in order to ensure that the costs imposed by such protectionist measures do not outweigh its envisaged benefits. Evidence backed regulation making would enable harmonisation of global data governance frameworks, taking into account the interests of all stakeholders.

Relevance to Theme: As mentioned in the previous sections, the proposed session aims to foster a dialogue on the need for harmonising global data governance on cross-border data flows, for enabling sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Discussions will be aimed at identifying globally acceptable values and norms, based on which domestic data frameworks may be framed/amended, leading to stronger bilateral or multilateral protocols on cross-border data flows. The need for upholding freedom of speech and expression, privacy and data protection for consumers, while also facilitating economic growth in terms of exports, GDP growth and employment generation, would be stressed upon, thereby drawing linkage with SDG 8 & 9. The session will also try to bring in a multi-stakeholder global north-south perspective, while also deliberating upon ways for governments to purse their valid regulatory objectives pertaining to LEAs access to data, national security etc.

Discussion Facilitation:

Question and Answer Session, post the panel discussion.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #195 Protection or Participation? Child Rights in a New Normal

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Child Rights
CSEA
Information and disinformation

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Uri Sadeh, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Bongani Dlamini, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: AMANDA THIRD, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

The global COVID-19 crisis has brought into sharp focus many unresolved challenges relating to Children's Rights in a digital context.
The pandemic has caused schools, teachers, parents and children to scramble to find digital solutions to maintain a sense of normalcy in children's lives – from supporting education through remote learning solutions to maintaining social contact with friends and families. Connectivity has also been critical in getting vital health and safety information about staying safe during the pandemic out to communities.
Regrettably, connectivity has also been misused during this time: in its recent report, "Catching the Virus – cybercrime, disinformation and the COVID-19 pandemic", Europol notes a rise in several types of cybercrime including the spread of fake news and an increased interest from sex offenders in online child sexual abuse material.
And what are the additional and specific considerations for those young people who don't have access to the internet at all at this time?
The session will follow a debate format. The 4 speakers will be asked to outline the issues they have encountered relating to children and young people during the COVID-19 period. These could include, for example, the closing of educational settings, the role of information (and disinformation) in keeping children safe and healthy, as well as the impact of social isolation and social distancing requirements.
Two of the speakers will talk about protection, and two about participation. Each will be asked to share observations and perspectives from their experience and area of expertise, and they will also be charged with proposing specific policy recommendations for all stakeholders relating to their respective areas.
The speakers and participating audience members – both on site and online - will be given the opportunity to ask questions and debate the recommendations.
The moderators will support the group in sifting through recommendations collectively and working towards understanding, compromise and collaborative solutions with a view to getting a shortlist of 'next steps' and policy recommendations for all IGF stakeholders – based on learnings and experiences from this unique period.

Issues:

The day-to-day realities of managing the COVID 19 pandemic have shone a bright light on a number of considerations that child rights stakeholders have been pushing for several years: digital inclusion, online safety, youth participation, and so on.

That the need to address digital divide is more widely acknowledged and understood, for example, is extremely positive. At the same time, many parents and carers have climbed a steep learning curve on internet safety issues during this period.

There is now an opportunity to move Child Rights up the policy agenda and we must use this. However, collectively, we must also get ahead of any 'knee-jerk' approaches which favour protection over participation, or vice versa, by creating solutions which seek to maximise opportunity whilst combatting potential risks.

Policy Question(s):

Subtheme 1: Impact of the Digital Divide on young people
Topics: Education; Access to information; Freedom of Association; Freedom of Expression; Right to be heard; Social Development and Mental Health
Policy questions: In a world where access to digital content and services is increasingly important, what are the specific impacts on young people who don't have reliable internet access?

Subtheme 2: Online risks
Topics: Disinformation, cybersecurity, CSEA
Policy questions: In a push to swiftly close the Digital Divide and get internet access to all young people – that is, to maximise opportunity - how can stakeholders simultaneously combat the potential risks connectivity will bring to young people?

Expected Outcomes:

UNICEF and GSMA will produce a short 'discussion document' style paper after the session, noting the concerns and opportunities raised, along with proposed policy recommendations and suggestions for collaborative Next Steps.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Child Rights are everyone's business. By bringing together the collective experience and insights of the session speakers and the wider IGF stakeholder group, we can propose balanced and workable solutions to issues relating to children and connectivity that have been highlighted during the current global pandemic.

Relevance to Theme: The 'trustworthiness' of the internet is critical to children being able to reap maximum rewards from its potential to educate, connect, inform and entertain. Indeed, lack of trust in the internet is a key obstacle to participation for many young people as carers and institutions would rather remove access than face potential risk.

If governments, private sector players, civil society and academia can work collaboratively towards developing practical solutions, policies and approaches which manage potential risks, then the internet can be better promoted as a tool to support access to fundamental rights.

Discussion Facilitation:

Participants (including those joining virtually) will be invited to contribute to the debate by asking questions to the panellists and offering their own views and experiences of these issues. As one of the aims of the session is to identify concrete examples of instances where children's rights to protection and participation are achieved in balance, collecting inputs from participants will be an important contribution to the session output.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Depending on the final setup of the event (in person or fully virtual) we may benefit from using https://www.sli.do/ or similar platforms to facilitate maximum participation.

IGF 2020 WS #196 Incomplete Democracy-Israeli Policy and Palestinian Minority

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Democracy
Freedom of Expression
Hate Speech

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Kholod Abo Zraki , Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Deema Abo Elassal, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Luca Bekemeier, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 60 Min

Description:

This workshop will highlight and address the problem of the unequal treatment of socially critical content on the Internet. The work of our organization and various researches prove that in Israel oppositions to the hegemonic discourse are suppressed. It is noticeable that radical opinions towards the Palestinian minority in Israel are not blocked, while critical opinions towards the state, especially those of the Arab minority, must undergo drastic interventions and censorship.
I'lam center has been coordinating a monitoring project for 3 years that aims to monitor racist and incited speech in all Israeli media outlets including social media pages for leading Israeli politicians and journalists. According to our last inclusive research (January 2019 – December 2019), social media, especially Facebook, is the most popular platform for inciting against the Palestinian citizens of Israel and their political leadership (the Joint List). The inciting and racist speech against the Palestinian minority in Israel increases during elections time as part of the attempt to gain more votes from the right wing voters.
The workshop will deal with the attempt to shape internet governance in such a way that everyone has the same chance to speak their mind and that there is equal treatment of individuals. This means that at the beginning of the workshop the workshop-leader will present the background and the problem. Afterwards, the individual participants will sit down in groups to discuss the topic and work out possible solutions. The participants should be as diverse as possible so that a lively and constructive discourse takes place. The discussions should be supported and additionally stimulated by the workshop-leader. At the end the work of each group will be presented and discussed again with the whole group.

Issues:

The problem at hand, as mentioned above, includes the unequal treatment of socially critical publications on the Internet and social media. In a democratic state, freedom of opinion must be given, and fair and equal treatment of each individual must be guaranteed. It is not acceptable that certain minorities are treated more harshly and restricted in their social statements than other parts of society, which are equally critical of society. Criticism of the state must be guaranteed, since a good democratic state should be able to bear criticism and deal with it sensibly.

The main challenge is how to acquire a minority the tools and the power to change the policies of the authorities in this regard. The minority has less resources and power to fight against the hegemonic society. An external help would contribute to the success of the project. Moreover, there is a subjective perspective on the problem, due to our involvement in this issue. Therefore, new impulses for thought from outside is very helpful. These two aspects are the main results to be achieved during the workshop.

Policy Question(s):

This motion refers to area number 4, especially Hate speech, freedom of expression, democracy, platforms and election interference. The relevant question is: How can a fair and equal treatment of socially critical expressions of different individuals on the Internet and social media be guaranteed by Internet governance? How can particularly resource-poor and oppressed minorities defend themselves against blockades and censorship?

Expected Outcomes:

The main result is the critical examination of the problem at hand and the resulting awareness of the problematic situation that exists in Israel. Through the increased awareness, new recommendations for the solution of the problem should be created. In addition, the exchange of different perspectives on the subject is to be encouraged in order to broaden the perspective of each individual.

Furthermore, the network to fight the present problem shall be strengthened and further sponsors for projects shall be found, as the necessity to make a difference in this field of topics cannot be denied. A decisive factor that has been fueling the long-standing conflict between the two communities must be eliminated with external help. This is exactly what the workshop aims to make the participants aware of in order to find solutions together.

Our organization is already involved in the elimination of the problem through various projects and through cooperation with important stakeholders in the country. The workshop is intended to further promote and improve this in the long term, through the various expertise of the participants.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This topic is particularly relevant to Internet Governance, as the unequal policies towards the different communities within Israel are a source of conflict. There must be equal treatment of critical reporting and expression on the Internet, rather than allowing one community to be critical and prohibiting the other community from expressing itself. The standards and rules that have been set should apply equally to everyone.

Relevance to Theme: The workshop refers to the topic of trust, as it does not allow for an equilibrium of information procurement of the population and as the absolute freedom of expression does not apply to all citizens equally regardless to their background differences. One-sided censorship is consuming the formation of public opinion. Mostly, Palestinian citizens have limited media platforms to publish critical articles against the government and/or the hegemonic society. There is no freedom of speech and hate preachers are additionally encouraged towards one side mainly by politicians as they use this discourse especially during elections time. Thus, an important tool of democracy is damaged, which in turn affects or manipulates the elections.

Discussion Facilitation:

The facilitator will encourage participation and interaction by asking open questions and allowing discussions. Moreover, the chosen session format encourages interaction and participation.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #197 Tackling all forms of child sexual exploitation online

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Child Online Safety
Child Rights
CSEA

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 5: Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Melissa Stroebel, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Denton Howard, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: David Miles, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Sonia Livingstone, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

More and more minors engage in different forms of social activities online – often related to romantic and sexual relationships which makes them vulnerable to exploitation. Defending their right to engage in those activities safely while protecting them from harm is a responsibility for the entire society. Representatives of governments, civil society, the internet industry and academia must work together to ensure the balancing of children's rights to participation in the digital environment and protection from sexual exploitation. The workshop will give stakeholders from all areas concerned the opportunity to connect and discuss responsible ways to fulfil both rights. In order to guarantee a substantive discussion, the workshop will be facilitated as an interactive panel discussion by means of an online interactive tool. After introducing speakers, agenda and methodology, the speakers will present their expertise on protecting children from sexual exploitation online while keeping in mind their right to participation. Each speaker will present the perspective of a specific stakeholder group:

1) Civil Society: Hotlines Combatting Sexual Exploitation; Denton Howard, INHOPE (confirmed)
2) ICT Industry: Safety by Design; David Miles, Facebook (confirmed)

3) Academia: Media Literacy; Prof Sonia Livingstone, London School of Economics (confirmed)
4) Member States: Regulatory Approaches; Representative of ITU (to be confirmed)
5) Civil Society/Research: Technological Tools; Melissa Stroebel, Thorn (confirmed)

Following the presentations, the speakers will discuss the policy questions, including on-site and online participants' questions collected through the online tool. There will also be the possibility for participants to ask additional questions during the discussion. Young activists will be invited to the workshop to enable also the intergenerational exchange of thoughts and opinions. At the end of the session, participants will have the opportunity to give a final input about the finding(s) they deem most relevant for the session. The outcomes will be visualized in a word cloud, which will be incorporated into the session report.

Planned Agenda: 1. Introduction (10 mins); 2. Presentations (8 mins per speaker = 40 mins); 3. Panel discussion including participants' questions (30 mins); 4. Final vote and wrap-up (10 mins)

Issues:

The session addresses the various forms of child sexual exploitation online and gathers the perspectives of different stakeholders – ICT industry, policy makers, science, civil society and youth. While law enforcement agencies, ISPs and CSOs have already joined efforts to combat child sexual abuse material (CSAM), there still are concerns for children's safety when it comes to phenomena like grooming, sexting, sexual harassment, sextortion, or non-consensual dissemination of images for sexual purposes. Unlike the criminally illegal activities in terms of CSAM, not all forms of sexual exploitation of children are liable to prosecution in every country. Many of these incidents relate to self-generated material (e.g. sharing nude pictures among peers) and take place on streaming platforms, messengers and networks popular among children. Furthermore, these problems can aggravate in times of a global pandemic like currently with COVID-19, since young people are even more engaged in online communication in times of social distancing and isolation. The session will provide the opportunity to bring together expertise from different stakeholder groups in order to discuss solutions on a) how to improve child online safety and b) how we can balance children's rights to participation and protection and implement these responsibly.

Policy Question(s):

- What are the views of different stakeholders on balancing children's right to participate in the digital environment and their right to be protected from sexual exploitation?
- How can we tackle all different forms of sexual exploitation online – like grooming, harassment, sexting and non-consensual use of images for sexual purposes – taking into account children's rights to participation and protection?
- What are the tasks stakeholders must fulfil in order to protect children from sexual exploitation on the Internet and which concrete measures should be taken?
- How can children benefit from the opportunities the Internet has to offer without the risk of being exposed to sexualised content or contacts?

Expected Outcomes:

- Stronger visibility and awareness of children´s rights to participation and protection.
- Better understanding of the importance to tackle all forms of child sexual exploitation online.
- Initiation of a dialogue and cooperation between all relevant stakeholders.
- New networks/working groups for discussion and collaboration in the field of combating child sexual exploitation online: All participants will have the opportunity to sign up for a group of individuals and organizations interested in further cooperation. The aim will be to set up regular meetings to exchange findings and organize public events to address further relevant stakeholders. The organizers also intend to reach out to the Dynamic Coalition on Child Online Safety to create synergies. Members of the DC will be invited to the workshop.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Protecting children against sexual exploitation online is an undeniably important issue, which can only be solved by all stakeholders joining forces. States are responsible for the protection of children's fundamental rights according to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and they have to implement the appropriate legal framework. Civil society should raise awareness for risks and challenges regarding sexual exploitation. Additionally, it is important to enable parents, teachers and children to develop the necessary media literacy skills. The ICT industry plays a key role when it comes to providing a safe digital environment. At the same time, all relevant stakeholders are responsible to ensure and balance children's rights to participation and protection online in accordance with the UNCRC. The Council of Europe's Guidelines to respect, protect and fulfil the rights of the child in the digital environment further set out these rights and give them a concrete form.

Relevance to Theme: Current studies show that young people all over the world engage in online activities more than ever, playing games, watching videos, chatting with friends and creating own content on social media. Studies also show that many children have already been confronted with sexualized content or have felt uncomfortable through online grooming or sexual harassment, particularly when they share private images or videos. In order to experience the internet free of troubles, children need to be able to trust in platforms and online communities to shelter them from all forms of sexual exploitation. Especially in times of a global pandemic like COVID-19, the relevance of this issue becomes even more visible. With young people staying at home most of the time, they move their relationships online and may be inclined to take more risks when sharing sexual content with their peers or even with strangers. Therefore, risks are even higher for young people to become victims of sexual exploitation. All stakeholders are aware of the challenges that go along with growing up in a digital environment and of their responsibility towards children. Although a lot has been done to improve the situation, there still are gaps and the need for a holistic approach towards tackling child sexual exploitation online in all its facets.

Discussion Facilitation:

The workshop will have the set-up of an interactive panel discussion enabling active participation both on-site and online. By using Slido or a similar online interaction tool, we will involve everyone. During the presentations and throughout the entire workshop, on-site and online participants will have the opportunity to collect their questions in the tool. By allowing people to upvote the questions, we can focus on the topics that the audience is most eager to discuss. The online moderator will make sure that questions are prioritized by selecting the most frequently asked questions. There will also be the possibility for participants to ask additional questions during the discussion.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The online interaction tool Slido facilitates involving both online and on-site participants equally and fosters interaction between them. All participants can connect to the tool via their smartphones and type in their questions, which can be upvoted by the other participants. Furthermore, participants will answer a poll in the online interaction tool at the end of the workshop to give a final input about the finding(s) they deem most relevant for the session. The outcomes of this poll will be visualized in a word cloud, which will be incorporated into the session report.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

IGF 2020 WS #199 How blockchain works in Internet governance innovation

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Blockchain
Data Protection
digital rights

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Xiaoya Yang, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Chun Chen, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Yu Zeng, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: alexandre polvora, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Vitalik Buterin, Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Format:

Other - 90 Min
Format description: Discussion and voting
Besides general conversation and discussion, speakers will share different approaches/ideas/practices(typically by presentations) towards certain problems, then audience choose the preferable/more practical/more valuable ones.

Description:

Agenda
【5 mins】Welcome: Introduction to the workshop by the moderator
【35 mins】Speech and presentation: 3-4 guests with different nationalities and background give speeches about the following sub topics:
·How can blockchain promote digital economy development？
·Blockchain's application in the supervision and guidance of e-financial innovation
·How blockchain can be applicated into innovative co-governance of Internet infrastructure
【20 mins】Conversation and discussion：Guests discuss the development of, and the opportunities/challenges brought by blockchain, aiming at popularize its prospect to the audience and inspiring new ideas
【15 mins】Open discussion and Q&A：Audience are welcomed to be involved as well
【5 mins】Vote for the best practice: All onsite and online will have a chance to vote for the best practice of blockchain application.
【10 mins】Summary and Closing: Closing remarks by the moderator

Issues:

1) How does blockchain promote the construction of global digital economy security and trust ecology?
2) What role can blockchain play in the supervision and guidance of global financial innovation?
3) How does blockchain technology support the innovation and change of existing Internet infrastructure system?

Policy Question(s):

·How can blockchain promote digital economy development？
·Blockchain's application in the supervision and guidance of e-financial innovation
·How blockchain can be applicated into innovative co-governance of Internet infrastructure

Expected Outcomes:

1) The new information technology represented by blockchain has extended to digital finance, Internet infrastructure and other aspects, which is bound to affect the international governance system. The workshop hopes to take this opportunity to discuss how to jointly deal with the challenges and formulate new rules.
2) The workshop will provide stakeholders with a platform to share the innovative application of blockchain, including the practice of promoting digital economy development, supporting Internet co-governance thus stimulating more innovation applications and even promote the development of blockchain.
3) The workshop hopes to promote practical cooperation among all parties by demonstrating innovative concepts and applications, and truly implement the application of blockchain technology in Internet governance such as data tracking, security verification, multilateral co-governance, etc.

Relevance to Internet Governance: To establish and improve the global Internet governance system, peace, security, openness and cooperation are important values. A safe, stable and prosperous cyberspace is of great significance to all countries and even the world. A secure and stable Internet environment should and must become the most basic requirement of global Internet governance.

Since the 21st century, technological innovation has entered a period of rapid development, but the hidden dangers brought by technology have gradually increased: privacy disclosure, network financial fraud, electronic information theft and other events emerge in endlessly and the environment of cyberspace is influenced. Also, data track and data protection need to be strengthened. However, at the same time, the new generation of information technology represented by blockchain has accelerated its breakthrough in application, which not only applies to the innovation of Internet basic resources, but also extends to digital economy, Internet of things, intelligent manufacturing, supply chain management, digital asset trading and other fields, bringing new angles for theInternet governance mode in the future.

The international Internet governance has not been standardized but blockchain can effectively guarantee data security and solve the problem of network trust under the situation. However, its value in Internet governance has not been fully explored, which is worth further exploration.

Relevance to Theme: Blockchain has unique characteristics of anonymity, non rewritable information, traceable root, transparancy, security and openness, etc. It is a distributed ledger system that all people could be involved in, maintain, store and read, mainly including point-to-point technology, asymmetric encryption technology, timestamp, smart contract and other core technical methods. Blockchain technology has aboivious advantages in the application of Internet financial innovation, personal information protection and other fields, with the potential to promote the innovation of Internet governance mode and achieve the precision, service and customization of Internet governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

The workshop will be conducted in the following ways to ensure participation:
1) Guest: we fully respect diversity. Among the invited guests, there are 1 lady and 5 gentleman; from the perspective of community, there are 1 guest from the government, 2 guests from the technical community, 2 guests from the private sector, and 1 guest from the civil society; from the perspective of region, 3 guests from the Asia Pacific region, 1 guests from the Eastern European group and 2 guest from the WEOG. The moderator has dual backgrounds of intergovernmental organizations and academic institutions.
2) Moderator: the moderator is the chief scientist of blockchain organization with strong professionalism. He has a lot of experience and experience in stimulating multi stakeholder discussions, and can well control the progress of the meeting. Questions and comments will be prepared in advance for speakers to help promote an interactive and dynamic dialogue.
3) On site design: the seats will be arranged in a "T" shape, with participants sitting on both sides. The moderator and the speaker can go deep into the participants for better interaction, with the audience being provided with a great observation angle.
4) Audio visual materials: the organizer will use the trial materials (video, slide, image, information chart) to activate the whole seminar and help people whose native language is not English.
5) Voting: the purpose of voting is to encourage audience participation

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Online participation will be welcomed. The remote conference platform will be selected and the scheme will be determined based on the factors such as user usage, security and stability, system backup status, and convenience of terminal system. In the future, with the situation of global epidemic situation, we can further consider to posibility of strengthening the online participation.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #200 AI AND CYBERSECURITY, TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Artificial Intelligence
Cybersecurity Awareness
Cybersecurity Best Practices

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 5: Intergovernmental Organization, African Group

Speaker 1: Agostinho João Almeida, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Marina Kaljurand, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Yuliya Morenets, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Wonki MIN, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 5: Robert Strayer, Government, Intergovernmental Organization

Format:
            Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

The European Union, the OECD, and numerous other governmental and non-governmental entities have released proposals for the governance of Artificial Intelligence, consistent with their conceptions of trustworthiness and reliability. AI applications are often used in the field of cybersecurity to detect anomalies, authenticate legitimate users, and pinpoint attacks. How do these sets of principles and governance tools apply to cybersecurity use cases? This panel will explore which values are most essential to protect in AI applications for cybersecurity, what type of variance may be needed when applying the leading AI principles to cybersecurity applications, and what best practices exist regarding risk assessments, bias mitigation tools, etc. in this area.

Issues:

Issues: how to best integrate AI into cybersecurity in an ethical way. One that doesn't use AI as a weapon but rather as a security shield to foster trust in the Internet ecosystem.
Challenges: Lack of guidance and principles on AI development, but as well a half-way road on global cybersecurity understanding, rules and applicability.
Opportunities: The multistakeholder development of global standards and principles on ethical AI development for cybersecurity, taking the internet trust to the next level.

Policy Question(s):

To what extent can principles such as Transparency and Explainability, and Robustness, Security, and Safety be applied to AI use cases in cybersecurity?
How to ensure that AI and cybersecurity technologies are used for cyberspace security and not for cyber-attacks (dual-use)?

Expected Outcomes:

The workshop will provide participants with an improved understanding of both the technical and policy elements necessary to support and standardize AI development for cybersecurity with an ethical dimension at the international level.
The summary of the workshop will feature a list of case studies mentioned by speakers and participants and will provide a menu of good practices for policy approaches.
Lastly, the workshop will aim to highlight areas for future action and potential questions to be explored in future IGF sessions.

Relevance to Internet Governance: When talking about the Internet, either in the context of its benefits, challenges or overall governance, a conversation about cybersecurity cannot be avoided, and the inclusion of AI in the debate cannot be skipped any longer.
Cybersecurity and AI sits in the front and centre of economic opportunities, technological innovation, social progress, sustainable developments, and, above all, is a key element of trust in the entire Internet ecosystem.
Getting the policy right around the governance on cybersecurity and AI is essential to safeguard the open, free and trustable Internet, and uphold its safe, secure, sound and resilient architecture.
Considerations around AI applied to cybersecurity governance should be built starting from commonly

shared global values and principles, developed in collaboration with all stakeholders with an ethical dimension.

This workshop will look at what policy elements are necessary to include AI into cybersecurity, as a key element for trustable economic growth. It will also aim to identify and provide options for policy response to the main challenges posed.

Relevance to Theme: The workshop directly addresses one of the main themes of IGF 2020: Trust. It aims to showcase the applicability of AI in cybersecurity to enhance trust. It also aims to bring IGF participants closer to identifying policy best practices and policy initiatives that foster the development and smooth integration of AI into cybersecurity enabling trustable economic growth while ensuring security, ethics and respect for human rights.

The workshop will uncover how a trustable internet is critical for any kind of business, governments and citizens. What cybersecurity powered by AI technologies do companies use in their day-to-day activities? What are the ethical considerations that must be kept in mind?

Discussion Facilitation:

The list below provides examples of the ways discussion will be facilitated amongst speakers, audience members, and online participants and ensure the session format is used to its optimum:
Preparation: A preparation call will be organised for all speakers, moderators and co-organisers in advance of the workshop so that everyone has a chance to meet, share views and prepare for the session.
Given the varied background of discussants and audience members, organisers aim at advertising the session in different medium in the run up to the workshop. This will introduce the subject, encourage conversation and create links to other dialogues on the topic taking place in other forums to create awareness and help prepare in-person and remote participants for the workshop.
The moderator will have questions prepared in advance to encourage interaction among invited experts and between participants, if conversation were to stall.
Moderator: The moderator will be an expert and well-informed on the topic and experienced in animating multistakeholder discussions.
During the discussions questions will be incorporated to encourage responses from participants and everyone will be given equal weight and equal opportunity to intervene. Walk-in participants will be encouraged to participate in the discussion by the moderator who will seek contributions from participants in person and remotely.
The remote moderator will play an important role in sharing the ideas of remote speakers/participants and will encourage their interventions through video.
Reporting: Following the discussion, participants will be encouraged to share their key takeaways from the session through online tools and social media. This will help ensure diverse perspectives raised during the discussion are included in the reporting.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

IGF 2020 WS #201 COVID-19 and Internet Governance: An IGF 2020 Approach

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Chris Buckridge, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Constance Bommelaer, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Marco Hogewoning, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Other - 90 Min
Format description: A main session is proposed.

Description:

Rather than proposing a single session, this is a larger proposal for the MAG's consideration for a coordinated series of sessions within IGF 2020 to consider the events surrounding the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its implications – specifically, the way the Internet was used, the Internet governance actions that were (or weren't) taken in response, and the many Internet governance questions raised or highlighted by what occurred (and will likely still be occurring in November 2020).

The details of this proposal are laid out in the supporting document.

Issues:

The proposal establishes a framework for the IGF 2020 to consider the events surrounding the global response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its implications – specifically, the way the Internet was used, the Internet governance actions that were (or weren't) taken in response, and the many Internet governance questions raised or highlighted by what occurred (and will likely still be occurring in November 2020).

Policy Question(s):

This proposal establishes a framework in which a wide diversity of policy questions can be explored in a holistic way.

Expected Outcomes:

It is expected that a consistent, holistic framework for consideration of COVID-19-related issue at the IGF 2020 will facilitate the production of concrete outputs, either by the organisers of the individual workshops, or by the IGF community as a whole, if the MAG decides to facilitate such a process.

Relevance to Internet Governance: As described more fully in the supporting document, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the societal responses to the pandemic, have a raised a broad range of questions in relation to Internet governance, including:

- Impact on Internet infrastructure
- Impact on global lifestyles and work, particularly the remote work transition
- The growing and changing use of Internet platforms
- Regulatory responses
- The Internet industry: What the COVID-19 response has revealed

the supporting document further breaks this out into specific issues relating to each fo the four thematic tracks.

Relevance to Theme: The supporting document describes a breakdown of topics that may fit well or be appropriately grouped into separate workshops arranged according to the four thematic tracks:

Data
- Use of private electronic data to track COVID-19 exposure (e.g. use of contact-tracing apps)
- Potential and risk in harnessing big data approaches to health data
- Online platforms and the use/retention of private data

Environment
- Environmental impact of increased Internet use
- Potential for online communications to reduce professional travel in the future: Lessons learned from the COVID-19 experience
- The place of the Internet in a "new normal", post-COVID-19: What should that end goal be, and what can different stakeholder groups do to help achieve it?
- Reduction of environmental impact in social isolation through IoT and e-services

Inclusion
- Diverse global experiences in relation to Internet-enabled work alternatives: A new facet of the "digital divide"?
- New opportunities through increased and normalised remote working
- Cooperative models between operators and with other stakeholders to develop and ensure connectivity
- Multistakeholder governance in the COVID-19 era: Has the model worked? How are the fundamental principles of inclusivity, accountability and transparency maintained?

Trust
- Online platforms, security and building/maintaining trust
- Lessons learned for cybersecurity discussions and cyber-norm development
- Cybercrime, misinformation and misuse during the COVID-19 response: New approaches, new dangers, new responses
- Regulation and new legislation: Human rights implications of COVID-19 responses and their persistence after the crisis
- Recognition of the Internet infrastructure as essential during COVID-19 and the implications of this

Discussion Facilitation:

Ensuring interactive contributions (alongside interventions from the planned speakers), whether from those physically in attendance or online, will be a priority in ensuring that the main session is able to achieve its goal of effectively framing the COVID-19-related discussion with relevant factual information. As a main session, responsibility for the modalities for such interaction will lie with the MAG; however, effective onsite and online moderators will be vital. This is particularly true at a time when many around the world are becoming more comfortable with participating in online sessions via platforms such as Zoom.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #202 Digital Discrimination during the COVID 19 Pandemic

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Accessibility
digital divide
Digital Skills

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 5: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Lidia Best, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Christopher Lee, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Shadi Abou-Zahra, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Masahito Kawamori, Technical Community, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 5: Fernando Botelho, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

Digital Discrimination during the COVID 19 Pandemic: Challenges and Solutions
Background:

As a result of the global lockdown due to the COVID19 pandemic, all essential services have migrated to virtual platforms and remote participation methods for education, businesses, emergency or health services. Much of those services were often impossible to access for persons with disabilities and those with specific needs - 15% of the world population as per the World Bank and WHO estimates. This lack of accessible digital platforms meant that many could not access the guidelines around the world to help protect themselves and their families to fight COVID-19.
As a result, Persons with Disabilities and those with specific needs, especially older persons with age related disabilities, were at a significantly higher risk of illness, isolation and death.

Digital Exclusion due to lack of digital accessibility accommodation equals to a form of discrimination as per the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) ratified by 181 countries. Since well documented digital accessibility solutions exist, they should be utilized. Beyond the COVID19 Pandemic, in the future these solutions should be implemented on a global basis and be standardized and interoperable.

This session will examine with the audience, and well-known international accessibility experts, the most prevalent forms of digital exclusion that occurred during the pandemic and the solutions for accessible remote communication and participation for Persons with Disabilities.

Workshop Chair: Andrea Saks, Chair, ITU JCA-AHF (Joint Coordinating Activity on Accessibility and Human Factors)

Remote moderator: Judith Hellerstein ISOC SIG

Speakers:

- Lidia Best: NADP, EFHOH,UK
- Christopher Lee: Chief Learning Officer, G3ict, MD of IAAP. USA
- Shadi Abou Zahra: (W3C), France
- Fernando Botelho: f123.org, Brazil
- Masahito Kawamori: Keio University, ITU Rapporteur SG16/26 Japan

This session will bring into a spotlight what it means to enable Persons with Disabilities in meaningful participation, where they shall be equal partners in designing, implementation and delivering solutions which will provide access.

Issues:

Topics that will be discussed by the speakers in brief presentations and a round table setting with audience participation:

1.Describing specific barriers to digital access to virtual platforms.
2.How remote participation and remote participation tools should be set up to include all participants
3.COVID 19 pandemic's real impact on Persons with Disabilities and those with specific needs because of technical exclusion.
4.Solutions that can be implemented with examples of good practices.
5.Digital divide among Persons with Disabilities and those with specific needs including those with age related disabilities
6.Educating Governments on what needs to be done by raising awareness of technical solutions with education.

Policy Question(s):

1.What are specific barriers to digital access to virtual platforms.
2.How remote participation and remote participation tools should be set up to include all participants
3.COVID 19 pandemic's real impact on Persons with Disabilities and those with specific needs because of technical exclusion.
4.Solutions that can be implemented with examples of good practices.
5.Digital divide among Persons with Disabilities and those with specific needs including those with age related disabilities
6.Educating Governments on what needs to be done by raising awareness of technical solutions with education.
7.What participation of Persons with Disabilities means in practice?

Expected Outcomes:

The session will help identify the most important areas of opportunity that governments can tackle to reduce the exclusion of persons with disabilities from digital contents and services during emergency situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The conclusions and recommendations of the workshop will be memorialized by the rapporteur of the workshop and subsequently published through the Global Accessibility News, the International Association of Accessibility Professionals and the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs with the aim to foster and coordinate advocacy initiatives around the world.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Since mission critical information and services during a state of emergency are communicated in large part via the Internet, ensuring that those are accessible to persons with disabilities is a critical Internet governance issue that needs to be addressed by all governments around the world. While policies have been progressively adopted to this effect around the world for public web sites, their implementation is severely lagging due to a lack of enforcement.

Relevance to Theme: The accessibility of digital contents and services is a necessary condition for the full inclusion of persons with disabilities in today's digital society, culture and economy. The specific topic of the session around the COVID-19 situation will illustrate how a widespread lack of attention to digital accessiblity ends up discriminating against persons with disablities on a large scale most often with public funds.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be roundtable, all participants will introduce themselves (both onsite and online) and everyone will be encouraged to take part in the discussion. We will ensure all participants are aware of accessibility such as real time captioning and we will support everyone participation actively during roundtable.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Background Paper

IGF 2020 WS #203 International Governance in Cyberspace: New Explorations

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):

Data Localisation
Data Protection
Digital Sovereignty

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Yi Shen, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Cuihong Cai, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Tianjiao Jiang, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

Advancements in Cutting-edge ICT Technology and the New Order in Cyberspace
Cutting-edge technology development and new challenges of network governance
Nowadays big data, artificial intelligence, 5G and other cutting-edge technologies are changing the world rapidly. At the same time, these technologies are also bringing changes to the order and governance structure of cyberspace. In this session, we will discuss the three core elements of cyberspace governance, ie the changes in the value goals, core issues, and governance logic of cyberspace international governance, thereby contributing to smart solutions for cyberspace international governance.
Cross-border Data Transfer and Global Digital Governance
With the development of the digital economy, data globalization has become an important force to promote the development of the global economy, and the cross-border flow of data has become a core issue related to the political, economic, social development and security of various countries. Discussions on privacy protection and the development of the digital economy, data localization and cross-border flow, digital sovereignty and data sovereignty are heating up around the globe. This session will discuss in depth how to promote the development of the global digital economy by regulating cross-border data flows and improving digital governance, thereby enhancing the real economy, promoting cultural exchanges among countries, and turning the Internet from the largest variable into an incremental global development.

Issues:

In the first session we will address the impact from new technology towards cyberspace governance. In the second session, we will focus on data localization, cross-border flow, digital sovereignty and data sovereignty issues under the background of digital economy.

Policy Question(s):

What is the impact of AI and other data-driven technologies towards international cyber governance? How to solve the threats and risks, at the same time share the benefit of the development of cutting edge technology?
To what extent, if any, could the development of international norms and principles facilitate common approaches and interoperability of data protection frameworks, and also facilitate international trade and cooperation?

Expected Outcomes:

The attendees of the Workshop arrive at an agreement which can promise a whole practicable framework of digital governance for all parties.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data is one of the most important elements in the digital world, and Data Sovereignty or Digital Sovereignty will be one of the top issues in the future Internet and a

component of Internet Governance. It calls for the international community to make a widely-accepted rule of governance.

Relevance to Theme: Our first proposed session will discuss about artificial intelligence, IoT, 5G etc, which are related to "Data-driven emerging technologies" thematic track. The second proposed session which is about data localization, cross-border flow, digital sovereignty and data sovereignty is relevant to the "Data & Jurisdiction".

Discussion Facilitation:

During the session we will encourage interaction between speakers and more importantly between the speakers and audience. We will invite people whoever is interested in relative topics to join our session by various methods. Considering the uncertainty of the corona-virus, we will also promote online engagement of our session.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #204 Internet Data Protection Under Different Jurisdictions

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
And Other Regulatory or Non Regulatory Models For Data Governance
Data Protection

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Kulesza Joanna, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Farzaneh Badii, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Leon Sanchez, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Christine Arida, Government, African Group
Speaker 5: Milton Mueller, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

The global nature of the Internet and the transfer of digital information across borders brings an international dimension to discussions around data. The generation, collection, processing, storage, retention, transfer, and discloser of data (including personal ones) have enabled new social, cultural,

and economic opportunities than ever previously imagined. At the same time, the massive use of these data through the application of data-driven technologies by the public as well as private entities poses challenges around privacy, freedom of expression, and the exercise of other human rights.

The protection of Data on the Internet is today one of the most important concerns of Internet users. Repetitive Breaches of the users' data made their privacy flouted.

Several attempts to put regulations for the protection of users' data on the Internet have been done since 15+ years. Today, there are some regulations in some countries/regions https://www.privacypolicies.com/blog/privacy-law-by-country/, but how can the users' data be protected under different jurisdictions? How can any regulation be applied for the Internet which is a cross border good? Issues like data collection, processing, retention, transfer, and discloser are today subject to regulations here and there in the world, but no coordinated efforts are done to make these regulations harmonious to ease their application worldwide for questions related to the Internet. Should there be an international regulation replacing the various existing ones?

The panel will explore the existing regulations, and discuss the way to make the user's data better protected wherever they are based and make recommendations thereupon

Agenda:
•Opening and introduction of the topic and the experts – Moderator (5 min)
•Open structured discussion - Speakers and attendees (50 min)
•Recap and identification of the outcome discussion points. – Moderator (5 min)

Issues:

Personal Data Protection under different jurisdictions.
Digital sovereignty, data localization, data flows, extraterritorial rules, cross border law enforcement, emergency procedures for data access, digital cooperation.
The Internet is being a global good, which jurisdiction to apply for data protection.

Policy Question(s):

• Does the current situation allow for Data protection of all Internet end users?
• To what extent, could the development of international norms and principles facilitate common approaches and interoperability of data protection frameworks, and also facilitate international trade and cooperation?

Expected Outcomes:

The session's expected outcomes may feed into the Internet and Jurisdiction Policy Network (I&J) works, including an article on the I&J monthly newsletter

Relevance to Internet Governance: The use of the Internet requires that users enter their personal data. So addressing Internet Data Protection under various Jurisdictions is indeed relevant to the Internet Governance as defined in Tunis Agenda of the World Summit on Information Society.

Relevance to Theme: The session is about Internet Data Protection under various jurisdictions, so relevant to the thematic track "DATA" and will contribute to the reflection and debate about this particular aspect of the internet Data.

Discussion Facilitation:

The format selected for this session is a roundtable discussion, however, with slight variation as during the discussion of the topic, the subject matter experts will briefly introduce it from their respective perspectives and answer any question. The moderator will make sure that all subject matter experts did address their issue and there were discussions and input from the attendees on it.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #205 From Content Moderation to Censorship? How to safeguard free

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Content Blocking and Filtering
Freedom of Expression
Platforms

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Emma Llanso, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Helani Galpaya, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Victoria de Posson, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Today, it is unthinkable for a politician, an association or a company to be absent from the Internet. Most of them use online platforms to connect with citizens, voters, and customers.

Online platforms create spaces for people to communicate with others, both locally and globally. The policies that platforms use to moderate content shape online spaces and potentially determine what content can be shared or amplified. These policies are not developed in a vacuum: they are informed by underlying legal frameworks, business priorities, values of the service providers, as by communities using the platforms.

This workshop will focus on the importance of freedom of expression in the framing of online content moderation policies across jurisdictions. We will examine the ways that laws governing intermediaries' liability for user-generated content affect individuals' human rights and enable or interfere with different approaches to content moderation. This discussion is pertinent, as countries across the world are considering changes in their legislative frameworks for hosting user-generated content.

We will discuss the approaches and trends in intermediary liability frameworks across multiple countries and regions, including the EU, the US, Southeast Asia, and Japan. This will include an exploration of the human rights risks in (i) proposals to fight illegal content; (ii) legislative initiatives

restricting lawful but "harmful" content; (iii) renewed regulatory interest in content filters and other "proactive measures". We will also examine the emerging best practices around different forms of transparency reporting and how these can support oversight and accountability in content moderation.

The panel will discuss best practices for shaping company and government policy that strikes the balance between addressing illegal content, mitigating harmful effects that stem from lawful speech, all while respecting users' human rights and preserving an open and free internet.

INDICATIVE AGENDA

A. Introduction by the moderator & Introductory remarks by speakers (30min)

B. Discussion among panellists (30min)
* Is the freedom of expression at risk due to disinformation and fake news?
--> Question to Emma Llansó, Centre for Democracy and Technology Free Expression Director
*Southeast Asia's perspective on the interplay between the freedom of expression and content moderation policies [(i) illegal content and (ii) lawful but harmful content]
--> Question to Helani Galpaya, CEO, LIRNEasia
*Japan's perspective on renewed regulatory interest in content filters and other "proactive measures"
--> Question to Masayo Ogawa from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs
*Google's perspective on the challenges and approach taken by the industry to find the right balance in content moderation
--> Google is very interested in participating, but they need more time to provide a name

C. Q&A session with the audience (25min)

D. Concluding remarks by the moderator (5min)

Issues:

* Difference and definition of illegal content and harmful content (dis/mis-information, hate speech, fake news): Stress the impact of the local contexts.
* Platforms' characteristics: No one size-fits-all. Stress the complexity of having different intermediaries, different services and different business models.
* Underblock vs. overblock: Challenge of finding the right balance for intermediaries between over-block and under-blocks.
* Responsibility of platforms towards
° Content providers: Opportunity to have its content amplified, or challenge to be seen.
° Users: Opportunity to get information easily, or challenge to differentiate 'real' information from fake news
° Human rights: Challenge to limite the abuses online (terrorist content, child pornography, cyberbulling, hate speech, defamation, etc).

Policy Question(s):

More and more countries are unilaterally adopting new intermediary liability laws, while the Internet is global. What are the policy and legal implications of such measures on the freedom of expression and our democracies? What's the role of governments, civil societies, industry, and users/consumers? What is the right balance between government regulation of speech and private company moderation of online content? How can we jointly work together to enable an open Internet that empowers individuals? How can we prevent or minimise the emergence of conflicting laws which companies must comply with?

Expected Outcomes:

(a) Recognise that rules need to be modernised to meet the needs of today's digital realities while respecting the freedom of expression.

(b) Contribute to on-going and future multilateral and bilateral dialogues to establish common approaches to intermediary liability frameworks and to explore developing norms around content moderation.

(c) Developing a joint CDT-CCIA white paper on the balance between content moderation policies and the freedom of expression.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Whether and how to regulate user-generated online content is a key issue at the heart of Internet governance. This session will explore the various modalities of Internet governance, including laws, company policy, and user behavior and norms, and the roles of different stakeholder groups, including government, industry, and civil society. We will focus on how the decisions made by these different actors, through these various mechanisms, directly and indirectly affect people's enjoyment of their fundamental rights.

Relevance to Theme: People's ability to enjoy their rights to freedom of expression, access to information, freedom of association, and privacy online all depend on trust. We must be able to understand the laws and policies that will be applied to our online speech and to trust that they will be enforced fairly and transparently. We must be able to trust that we will know when governments have been involved in restricting our speech and access to information, or obtaining information about us from private companies, so that we can hold our governments accountable. Companies must provide clear and honest explanations for how they determine what information we do and don't see online, so that we can choose whether to entrust them with our speech and personal information. Ultimately, a lack of trust can exert a strong chilling effect on people's willingness to participate online and can disproportionately affect already marginalised groups and individuals. A clear understanding of how governments and companies should act to promote people's rights to free expression and privacy is essential to building and restoring trust in the Internet as our predominant communications medium.

Discussion Facilitation:

Short three to five minutes presentations made by the speakers will open the discussions and encourage contributions. 80 % of the time of the workshop will be allocated to open discussions. On spot and online participants will be encouraged to present their views and possible solutions.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We would like to have a twitter hashtag through which the audience could interact and ask questions.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #206 5G: Privacy Implications of intelligent connectivity

Session

Thematic Track:
　　　　　　Data

Topic(s):

IoT
Privacy

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Dan Warren, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Andrew Arowojolu, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 3: Nelson Angarita, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Peter Kimpian, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Amba Kak, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

From augmented reality to telemedicine, autonomous vehicles to smart cities, from the expansion of wearables to the deployment of Internet of Things and machine learning, the new generation of mobile technologies represent the most significant development in the history of mobile communications. While previous generations offered significant improvements in network performances, 5G will be more than a technological leap. 5G's ubiquitous hyper-connectivity will spur diverse next-generation applications such as augmented reality, intelligent transportation systems, optimised industrial processes, remote controlled robots, boosted crop yields and remote surgery. As the mobile industry starts to roll out 5G, it becomes increasingly important to understand what data is generated on mobile networks and how it is used. As part of its role representing the mobile industry globally, the GSMA publishes resources on 5G and the visions, opportunities & considerations for 5G.
This will be an interactive panel session and will aim to provide clear information to stakeholders on 5G technology and to explore the data privacy challenges it may pose as the 5G landscape develops. Panellists will provide mobile industry insights on how 5G technology works and the service it enables, as well as exploring the potential data privacy challenges and the risks and possible identification and mitigation schemes, with participants through open discussions.

Issues:

This session will aim to address the following matters:
- What is 5G?
- What are the potential use cases of 5G?
- How does 5G work?
- What is network slicing?
- What data is generated and how is it being used?

Policy Question(s):

- Who is responsible for security and privacy in a 5G/IoT World?
- Where are the privacy challenges?

Expected Outcomes:

The session will support the IGF community by deepening its understanding of 5G technologies and privacy considerations. Session speakers will seek input from attendees and invite participants to engage and identify novel use cases with the aim of flushing out issues and strengthen mechanisms

that deal efficiently with privacy risks.

With wider and more informed dialogue between industry, authorities, consumer groups and civil society organizations on the developing 5G landscape, this session will enable a multi-stakeholder approach to exploring the challenges and solutions

Relevance to Internet Governance: 5G connectivity will act as a key enabler for the deployment of novel technologies in the Internet of Things sphere, with a direct impact on the way internet is being governed. Responsibility will rest on a number of different players that make up the digital ecosystem. Enhanced connectivity will bring with it greater convergence of sectors and technologies and will require legislators, regulators and industry to adopt a holistic approach for the benefit of individuals. This session will therefore aim to bring together such stakeholders in order to identify and discuss best practices of integrating 5G dimensions into internet governance.

Relevance to Theme: The proposed session will contribute towards the narrative of the 'Data' Thematic Track by explaining the key features of 5G in a way that enables data protection authorities, telecom regulators, and anyone with responsibility for overseeing good data governance and ensuring trust in new services to start thinking about the privacy and data implications of 5G.

The session will also contribute by generating an open dialogue between industry, authorities and consumer groups to explore the potential challenges together as the 5G landscape develops.

Discussion Facilitation:

- We plan to use Slido in order to gather input and questions from participants throughout the panelists presentations
- We plan to dedicate enough time (circa 40 minutes) in order to facilitate a healthy debate and have the participants ask questions, interact, and share their points of view on the panellists' presentations

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #207 Ensuring Trusted Data Sharing for Monitorining the SDGs

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Data for Good
Data interoperability
Data Sharing

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Ana Laura Martinez, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Daniel Ker, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Jaco Toit, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 4: Mark Uhrbach, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Dominik Rozkrut, Government, Eastern European Group
Speaker 6: Alison Gillwald, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 7: Helani Galpaya, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Traditional official data producers may not be able to provide timely, reliable, well-disaggregated data that meet policy design and SDGs monitoring needs. Therefore, a new data production ecosystem that brings new data providers and data sharing opportunities must be discussed. This workshop addresses the urgently needed discussion on how to build a comprehensive data production model that incorporates different data sources and data sharing mechanisms to meet policy data needs.

The discussion will cover the key opportunities, challenges and alternatives for data governance of such new model of public statistics production, so that to ensure trusted data sharing and use for development.

The proposed panel will count on specialists from the different regions of the word and from diverse stakeholder groups, with Alexandre Barbosa (Cetic.br) as a moderator.

1. Introduction (10 minutes). The moderator will introduce the topic, the participant experts, and explain the dynamic.

2. Experts will expose their perspectives on the subject matter (50 minutes).

3. Participatory discussion (20 minutes).

4. Sharing of reflections and final wrap-up (10') The moderator will provide a final wrap-up.

Confirmed panelists:

Daniel Ker. OECD (International Organization)
Jaco Du Troit. UNESCO (International Organization).
Mark Uhrbach. STATISTIC CANADA (Government, North America)
Dominik Rozkrut. STATISTICS POLAND (Government, East Europe)
Alison Gillwald. RIA – Research ICT Africa (Academia, Africa)
Helani Galpaya. LIRNEASIA (Civil Society, Asia)
Ana Laura Martinez. CETIC.br (Civil Society, Latin America and the Caribbean)
A panelist from the private sector will soon be confirmed.

Issues:

This workshop will address the following issues and challenges related to combining innovative data sources for monitoring the SDGs:

• Production of high-quality public statistics in a timely manner to monitor progress towards SDGs on all areas covered by the 2030 Agenda, based on alternative data sources, such as big data and private sector datasets;

• Engagement of data providers from both public and private sectors in collaboration agreements for data sharing;
• Data governance in the context of use of alternative data sources for the production of public statistics;
• Trusted data sharing between government and private sector data providers (legal and technical aspects of data sharing).

This workshop will also address opportunities arising from data sharing:
• Data for good: engaging the private sector in data sharing collaboration agreements;
• Inter-organizational collaboration;
• Cost reduction in the data production process: quality and timely data for policymaking and for monitoring the SDGs.

Policy Question(s):

The policy questions guiding the discussion in this workshop will be:
• What is the potential of private sector's data, e.g. big data sources (social media, web data, transaction data, image data) to the production of reliable and timely public statistics?
• How can governments and institutions from the private sector engage in the debate on a new and comprehensive data production ecosystem?
• How to maximize the benefits of data sharing, while minimizing its associated risks, such as confidentiality and privacy issues?
• How to share data in a trusted manner, within data governance frameworks and a proper legal environment, so as to safeguard the data being shared?
• How to implement guidelines for trusted data sharing and how to improve quality in the various phases of collecting, processing and disseminating data?
• How can private sector data providers ensure equitable access to data for fostering sustainable development?
• How can private sector data providers promote interoperability of data for fostering the production of data to monitor the SDGs?

Expected Outcomes:

The value of the proposed workshop is that it will promote a discussion on the role of data governance in ensuring trusted data sharing for the production of data and statistics for monitoring the SDGs. Furthermore, this workshop will be an opportunity to promote a multi-stakeholder discussion around issues related to data access, sharing, quality, interoperability, competition and innovation.

Besides, the debate around the establishment of partnerships that allow the use of alternative data sources and shared data will be at the heart of the discussion. The ICT industry and the private sector, for instance, own very large amounts of relevant data that would likely be unavailable to official data producers if agreements and partnerships are not reached. This new environment poses numerous challenges and requires actions that enable trusted cross-organization data sharing.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This proposal is relevant in the sense that this workshop will be an excellent opportunity to engage key stakeholders – governments, data producers and the private sector – to debate innovation on data production through trusted data sharing; on how on how to create public value from data, and on how to promote institutional innovation (including partnerships, governance, legislation, privacy and ethics agreements, and stakeholder's engagement).

Besides, it will bring to the table researchers, policy-makers and international organizations from all regions of the word to debate data governance.

Relevance to Theme: Countries still face major gaps in the production of official and timely data for monitoring the SDGs. Many international organizations acknowledge the substantial contribution of Information and communication technologies (ICTs) both in achieving the 2030 Agenda and in measuring its progress.

Therefore, new sources of data and statistics production will be crucial for tracking the progress towards the objectives set out in this Agenda. Traditional official data producers may not be able to provide timely, reliable, well-disaggregated data that meet policy design and monitoring needs.

Therefore, a new model for a data production ecosystem that includes new data providers and new data sharing opportunities must be discussed. The debate on how to build a comprehensive data production model that incorporates different data sources and data sharing mechanisms to meet policy data needs is urgently needed.

We are living a veritable data revolution – data is currently produced by a myriad of stakeholders, mainly from the private sector, faster than it can be used and transformed into information that can drive sustainable development. Official data producers will increasingly depend on their capacity to partner with these stakeholders to develop and disseminate information and knowledge to promote development.

In this context, on the one hand, policymakers increasingly require official data producers, e.g. national statistical systems, to produce high-quality data in a timely manner to monitor progress towards sustainable development goals. On the other hand, a wide range of data providers from both public and private sector must work in collaboration to produce relevant and timely data for monitoring progress towards the SDGs.

Enormous amounts of data available at ever-increasing rates, new data sources, and institutional arrangements will reshape the production of statistics. Big data, along with traditional sources such as administrative and survey data, has emerged as a promising paradigm. This session addresses the key opportunities, challenges and alternatives for data governance arising of such new model of public statistics production, so that to ensure trusted data sharing and use for development.

Discussion Facilitation:

Right after the expert's presentations, time is allocated for participants to share their reflections and ask questions.

The moderator will consider those inputs as well as those coming from the online participants and integrate them into the final wrap-up.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** A Twitter hashtag will be used as an additional resource for encouraging online participation.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 14: Life below Water

GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #208 Safe Internet-Standardization for protecting children online

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Perry Aftab, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Tito de Morais, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Konstantinos Karachalios, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

The expansion of Internet has been happening at an unprecedented pace and scale. The digital world is already integrated into our lives in almost every possible way. This brings many benefits, but it also has a dark side as it exposes vulnerable parts of societies, children particularly, to risks and threats online, including different forms of violence and exploitation. To protect socio-economic development in an increasingly connected world in which the Internet, digitally enabled services, devices and emerging tech are becoming an integral part of economies worldwide, measures to ensure safe Internet play an absolutely critical role. All relevant stakeholders - governments, law enforcement, the private sector, parents, educators, academia, civil society, developers, individuals themselves - recognize a need for an urgent action through creating a comprehensive cybersafety-centric ecosystem. Ways for effective response to such demand will be discussed at the proposed panel, offering solutions oriented dialogue on the reality of cybersafety standards in order to restore trust and build a safer empowering digital world.
This workshop will involve a 10-minute introductory presentation outlying the main issues. Then each panelist will present a view on the issue of children safety on line and the role of standardization (10 min each). Each presentation will be followed by the discussion (5min), including attendees' participation. Wrapping up the discussion and summarize (5 min). Questions from the audience will be fielded by the on-site moderator and rapporteur. There will also be an online participation app in place to ensure the most popular questions are answered during the workshop.

Issues:

The workshop will address inter alia listed questions:
- Benefits of creating a comprehensive cybersafety-centric ecosystem
- State of the art of cybersafety standards
- Challenges for creating cybersafety standards and trustworthy internet services

- Structural, competence and legal limitations
- Cooperation ideas, different stakeholders
- How ICT standardization and certification can influence the choices and behaviors of children and parents - internet users
- Funding and state/political involvement

Policy Question(s):

- Do we need standards for creating safe Internet?
- What are the responsibilities of the different stakeholders, in particular government agencies, around standardization for protecting children online?
- What are the benefits and limitations for different stakeholders on standardization of solutions for protecting children online?
- What risk is associated with process and technology standardization?
- How to effectively build a chain of trust from child through parent to the service provider?

Expected Outcomes:

The major expected outcome of the workshop is to raise awareness of the need of creating a comprehensive cybersafety-centric ecosystem in order to restore trust and build a safer empowering digital world. An important task of this workshop is to draw the attention of various stakeholders to the need for standardization of solutions for protecting children online, regardless of level of digital competence in different countries in the world.

Relevance to Internet Governance: To protect socio-economic development in an increasingly connected and global world in which the Internet, digitally enabled services, devices and emerging tech are becoming an integral part of economies worldwide, measures to ensure safe Internet play an absolutely critical role. Global web brings many benefits, but it also exposes vulnerable parts of societies, children particularly, to risks and threats online, including different forms of violence, exploitation and abuse. All relevant stakeholders - governments, law enforcement, the private sector, parents, educators, academia, civil society, developers, individuals themselves should be aware of the problem of the creating cybersafety standards and should create communities and indicate the directions of actions to develop such standards.
The proposed workshop aims at presenting broad perspective on the standardization for protecting children online, giving opportunity to consider necessary policy adjustments, proposing new ideas, best practices or even giving inspiration for creation of international research and government programmes.

Relevance to Theme: The issue of creating standards for protecting children online is a challenge. It requires taking into consideration multiple aspects concerning privacy, protection of victims, different levels of digital competences in various countries, etc. To solve this problem the cooperation among different types of stakeholders representing research community, lawyers, educators, governments, public organizations, the private sector, etc. The creation of comprehensive cybersafety-centric ecosystem is especially important in concerned with the significantly increase the access to information and communication technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries.

Discussion Facilitation:

This workshop will involve a 10-minute introductory presentation outlying the main issues. Then each panelist will present a view on the issue of children safety on line and the role of standardization (10 min each). Each presentation will be followed by the discussion (5min), including attendees' participation. Wrapping up the discussion and summarize (5 min). Questions from the audience will be fielded by the on-site moderator and rapporteur. There will also be an online participation app in place to ensure the most popular questions are answered during the workshop.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #209 Empowering all citizens through a Digital Identity

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Steve Olshansky, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Karine DOGNIN-SAUZE, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Amba Kak, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

This session will be splitted into three parts. During the first part, we will introduce the idea of a digital citizenship built around a digital identity provided as a public service. The second part will explore the requirement of including citizens with various digital knowledge -- and the steps to climb -- in order to have a trustable and massively used tool. Finally, it will question the relationship between identities, data safety, system governance and citizen trust.

Issues:

Digital Identity is thought and commonly addressed as a sovereign matter. Going beyond the national framework and questioning the development of Digital Identity in an all-stakeholder approach is a way to strengthen public institutions . Digital Identity may achieve such a goal by improving the confidence of citizens and by proposing a tool that does not deepen inequalities. The digital identity is part of a broad innovation ecosystem, while at the same time supporting economic sectors.

Policy Question(s):

What is an inclusive Digital Identity?
How to insure that civil society has a role in the governance of Digital Identity?
What are the relevant tools for the governance of Digital Identity?
Are there international norms and jurisdictions that should be created ?
Private and public demand and services: how to insure data protection of the most fragile population?
What innovation for digital identity tomorrow?

Expected Outcomes:

The expected outcomes will be a report of the session that will be useful to all the stakeholders who want to ensure that digital identity is developed to answer civil society needs and improve their relation with the administration.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Every institution's experiences must benefit from one another on this issue which concerns us all and which addresses a large number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Digital identity is not a static service, it embodies the wide variety of services every sector can provide. It can always be improved to develop a digital citizenship that nourishes economy and innovation while reducing digital inequalities and increasing access to rights.

Relevance to Theme: Including citizens in the governance of digital identity is a case study of trustworthy and an informational self determination system.

Discussion Facilitation:

Several calls of preparation will be conducted with the speakers before the session in order to coordinate the interventions. Public will be invited to address questions to the speakers during at least one third of the session. The platform of the IGF will be used for online participation.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #210 Nobody Left Behind - Interregional Cyber Capacity Building

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Confidence-Building Measures
Cybersecurity Awareness
Cybersecurity Best Practices

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Liga Rozentale, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Latha Reddy, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Bart Hogeveen, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description:

Although discussions on cybersecurity often focus on Western countries, fragility and the lack of security in cyberspace is not a Western phenomenon and is as much of a threat to those in developing regions of the world. In particular, those countries in the process of developing their ICT infrastructures can lack resources and capabilities to address security and resilience issues. However, increasing cybersecurity capacity is not only in the interest of individual countries – in a globally connected world where vulnerabilities in one country create risks for others, building capacities and confidence across the world is crucial. Despite international organizations recognizing this need and the existence of an increasing number of incentives, few lessons learned and best practices are shared globally. Realizing the importance of regional collaborative efforts to address these threats and challenges, the Paris Call for Trust and Stability in Cyberspace serves as an ideal platform for its worldwide supporters to work together on strengthening cyber capacity measures. Most recently a significant number of nations and civil society organizations in Asia, Africa and South America joined the Call and thus expanded its reach in these important regions. Other international fora such as the IGF Best Practice Forum on Cybersecurity and the Global Forum on Cyber Expertise have also highlighted the added value of like-minded multistakeholder groups exchanging and advising each other on best practices in capacity building. This workshop will be mindful to not duplicate those previous efforts, but rather to build on them by leveraging its large and diverse group of endorsers and their experiences. Drawing on the contributions of Paris Call signatories, this workshop aims to bring together stakeholders from less developed regions to identify best practices of cyber capacity building initiatives. Participants will discuss in regional groupings where their interests lie and what challenges they face. Subsequently potential links between regions and their applicability can be identified. These synergies can then be used to build an informative basis to strengthen interregional cooperation on cyber capacity and confidence building measures.

In the first part of the session the moderator will set the scene and each of the speakers will contribute from their specific stakeholder perspective as researchers, government, civil society and private sector representatives. Then the floor will be opened, and participants will work together in regional groups to identify common interests and challenges. This format will encourage brainstorming and interactive dialogue in a candid atmosphere. In a concluding part of the session, groups will briefly present their preliminary findings and panelists will comment on identifiable common grounds. This workshop is intended to be 90 min.

Issues:

The threats and challenges in cyberspace not only affect industrial countries who are leading the international policy debate, but also less developed regions. The latter often lack appropriate infrastructure and resources to address their vulnerabilities. Despite an increased international recognition of the importance of cyber capacity building, there is a high risk of duplication of initiatives due to the lack of exchange and communication on existing projects - as acknowledged in recent GFCE meetings. Realizing the importance of regional collaborative efforts to address this gap, the Paris Call presents an ideal platform to enable cross-sector communication and knowledge exchange regarding existing efforts and best practices as well as their applicability to other regions. The Internet Governance Forum presents an ideal platform for this interregional workshops as it enables important actors from less developed regions who are usually under-represented, to take part in these important discussions.

Policy Question(s):

• How do different international actors and regions understand cyber capacity building and what role does it play for them?
• What are the common interests among regions and where are the differences?
• To what extent can best practices from one region be applied to others?
• What are the key tools and instruments that can be applied across regions?

• What are the policy areas where interregional cooperation could be helpful to better inform and support governments' engagement around these issues?

Expected Outcomes:

Added value from this workshop will range from discussing interests and experiences, recognizing common best practices to identifying challenges among different regions. We want the participants in our workshops to exchange their lessons learned and best practices, and to suggest actionable steps on how to transfer those practices to other regions. As such, this discussion would make an important contribution to the current CCB discussion by providing attending representatives from various sectors and less developed regions with already existing innovate ideas and tools and hence reduce duplication as well as shifting the focus on underrepresented regions. Based on this preliminary analysis, further discussions on interregional cooperation can be continued in different fora. The Paris Peace Forum 2020 will take place only a few days after IGF and offers the opportunity to present conclusions of this workshop and continue the discussion. A publication of these findings will be discussed as well.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Paris Call directly speaks to the multistakeholder approach of internet governance as it founded on the principle of international cooperation between governments, private sector and civil society to address challenges and threats in cyberspace. This session will support the very notion of the Forum by bringing together a wide range of stakeholders in the international community, with a particular focus on less developed regions, and hence, support underrepresented stakeholders to contribute to this important exchange.

Relevance to Theme: The supporters of the Paris Call commit to working together to build trust and security and adopt responsible behaviour within cyberspace to further advance digitalization. Two years after its creation, the Paris Call is still the largest multi-stakeholder group ever assembled in support of a cybersecurity focused agreement and has received support from industry and civil society in key developing countries and also smaller, usually underrepresented, states. Particularly, in the context of the implementation of practicable initiatives, as in the case of cyber capacity building discussions, it is crucial to involve industry and civil society to realise these efforts. As the Paris Call offers a reliable platform to continue and advance multistakeholder discussions, having this session at the IGF would enable us to share learnings from the Paris Call and alert stakeholders not already involved to the benefits and capacity building assistance that can be gained by participating. Particularly, this session allows for an interactive participation and informal exchange of experiences among stakeholders and therefore, creates trust and strengthens cooperation that can be built upon in other fora.

Discussion Facilitation:

The format of the workshop will be focused on interactive discussions in groups to encourage open exchanges and sharing of best practices among the participants. Furthermore, each group will be asked to shorty present their key findings, and hence, allow for equal participation of each region that is present. The panel of experts will be asked to avoid long speeches or formal presentations in the introductory part of the session and to share their short but straightforward thoughts in the concluding part. However, considering the current uncertainty, this workshop format is flexible to move the discussion online and find creative ways to push interaction in the digital space.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #211 Collective human rights approach to deepfake applications

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Inclusive Governance

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Khalid Ibrahim, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Sam Gregory, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Alex Comninos, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description:

Proliferating interest in harnessing artificial intelligence and automation in deepfake technology necessitates a human rights approach to discern the dual-use of deepfake. The session is at introductory level to make the conversation about deepfake accessible. The principles to be developed in this session too are to be make accessible for audiences of different technical skills level and disciplinary backgrounds. Workshop speakers will present three vignettes on the development and applications of deepfake content: DeepNude which 'undresses' women, deepfake on social media to reflect on content regulation by platforms, and OpenAI's text-producing algorithms. After presenting the vignette, participants are asked to examine possible creative and malicious uses of the technology and discern possible universal principles to observe. The session aims to provoke insight from different perspectives in developing these principles: businesses, developers, users, and targets/subjects of deepfake technology. In light of this, the workshop will probe into implications of absent guidelines for deepfake in situations such as: documenting conflict violations, attacking freedom of speech, and targeting members of vulnerable communities. For this purpose, highlighting the intersection between identity, stakeholder group and regional contexts is important to capture the challenges in leaving deepfake unattested by stakeholders. Speakers in this session will join the participants in developing the principles to allow for exchange regarding the vignettes, as well as ideas geared towards developing the principles.

Issues:

Identifying positive and malicious uses of deepfake by different actors.
Devising accessible human rights principles for deepfake.
Advising on principle for best practice in governing deepfake.

Policy Question(s):

How can deepfake development observe human rights?
How can human rights principles for AI and deepfake be made accessible to all stakeholders?

How to engage the different identities, interests and preferences of stakeholders in universal guiding principles for deepfake?

Expected Outcomes:

The direct outcome of this session is producing a 5-10 principles guiding businesses, developers, and users of deepfake applications. By the end of the session, participants will be invited to join the organisers' mailing list if they are willing to sign the principles for endorsement before publication. Indirectly, the session aims to initiate a conversation about the role of different stakeholders in ensuring that human rights are observed in technology development and application. Particularly, identify when and what collective effort can do to safeguard the creative uses and combat malicious employment of deepfake. The potential of this conversation to be expanded in other spaces post-IGF.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Safety, security and inclusion of stakeholders is one of the critical aspects of open and free internet. To achieve this requires using spaces such as IGF to discuss the principles to be sought in navigating the technologies which affect our online interactions and the internet. Therefore, this workshop in itself resembles a governance process in which stakeholders come together to think about advancing the objective of safe, secure and inclusive internet and means for enforcing these principles and objectives in light of deepfake technology.

Relevance to Theme: The questions raised in this workshop include who is included when thinking about human rights and emerging technologies? And to what extend do identities, interests and preferences influences by personal, professional and spatial experiences are articulated in contributing to internet governance? This workshop fits in the thematic track of inclusion because while entertaining these questions, it aims to illustrate through the workshop and its outcome that diversity and inclusion are important values in thinking about internet governance, discussing internet governance, and the creation of norms of internet governance. In effect, inclusion can be achieved even when not present on the table by thinking about principles that are accessible and easy-to-understand by stakeholders who are of limited knowledge of the debate.

Discussion Facilitation:

Hosting the session online for attendees.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Zoom, to stream the discussion and organise questions and follow of the conversation

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #212 Learn from Home During COVID-19

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
digital divide
Digital Skills

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 5: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Tim Unwin, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Rilla Gusela Sumisra, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Paola Galvez, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Veronica STEFAN, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

Introduction (10 mins)
Moderator will begin the session by introducing the agenda, speakers, and the background of the topics of the workshop, in order to build the ground for a discussion.

Panel Discussion (40 minutes)
A total of 3-4 speakers will be invited to present their practice of distance learning and experience in implementing different education models during the pandemic. This session serves as a platform for the speakers to exchange their experiences and opinions, in order to further develop a ground for the discussion during the open-floor session in this workshop. This enables a showcase of different case studies in different economies when tackling the same challenges in a similar situation regarding Learn from Home during COVID-19. In a broad outline, all these discussions will answer the policy question: Which is the role of multi-stakeholders in the implementation of Learn from home due to COVID-19?

First Round Discussion (20 minutes)
We will focus on these policy questions especially from the education sector as the opening for this discussion:
1. What technologies and platforms are used by students and educators when learning from home?
2. What are the challenges and the limitations faced by the management of the schools and the educators?
3. How COVID-19 pandemic is redefining the role of educators in digital education?
4. What are the privacy and security vulnerabilities associated with zoom or similar popular video conferencing apps regarding the 'Learn from home' process? How could we solve this problem?
5. What are the ICT development opportunities of education and learning that will be implemented in the future after getting insight from this pandemic?

Second Round Discussion (20 Minutes)
Going into deeper discussions related to the inclusion, mainly the digital inclusion expert (Enthusiast Digital Advocate and Researcher in both national and international contexts) will share their knowledge in the second round discussion, focusing on the following policy questions :
1. What are the limitations and challenges faced by the underprivileged group of students? How do governments, educators or schools tackle the phenomenons?
2. How could we close the digital divide under the new shifts in education within a country or region, and between developed and Less-developed countries?
3. What should be done to improve the digital literacy of the educators at individual, organizational, and governmental levels?

4. How do existing materials and tools accommodate people with different abilities? What are the possibilities of new tools and platforms if the current ones are not sufficient?

Questions & Comment (10 minutes)
This session enables speakers to quickly respond to the sharings or presentations of other speakers. We believe it will help form the ground for the discussion in the next agenda item. Attendees can also ask a few questions if the audience believes it is a critical point in shaping the direction of the open-floor discussion.

Open-floor Discussion (10 minutes)
Moderator will continue the session by opening the floor for questions and comments to spark up the discussion. The comments, responses, or questions do not have to point to the speakers only but everyone in the workshop.
Wrap-up (10 minutes)
Moderators to summarize the discussion and wrap up the session. The moderator will also ask the participant to fill a digital questionnaire to get feedback, response, and comments on the topic and the items discussed during the session.

Issues:

A novel coronavirus first encountered in Wuhan, China in 2019, it then widely spread to many Asian countries and it has further affected more than 1,400,000 people across the globe, causing over 80,000 deaths.

The escalation of COVID-19 worldwide has demanded governments' attention to take precautions, from suspending the public services to a temporary closure of schools. The private sector in Hong Kong and Japan, for example, encourage their employees to work remotely, in order to keep their business up but prevent gathering at the office. But what about our "kids"?

While we work from home, what do schools do to ensure students are accessing education amid the COVID-19 lockdowns? How technologies help us to overcome the limitation during this pandemic? What are the challenges faced by educators?

Millennials and gen-z are digital natives, but what about the students who do not have stable access to the internet at home? In some cases, the home bandwidth simply isn't enough for working people and students to share and thus will be competing for resources. How about the teachers? Are they empowered with sufficient capacity to continue the curriculum with their students? How do they engage their students remotely?

These are all new to us, both the virus and distance learning. Perhaps it is time for us to think of a way and work together to further develop digital education.

Policy Question(s):

This workshop will be moderated along with a set of policy questions and the organizers will develop and discuss with the speakers in the months leading up to the event. The moderator and organizers will work with speakers in advance to ensure the quality and the content of the discussion.

1. What technologies and platforms are used by students and educators when learning from home?
2. What are the challenges and the limitations faced by the management of the schools and the educators?
3. How do existing materials and tools accommodate people with different abilities? What are the possibilities of new tools and platforms if the current ones are not sufficient?
4. Which is the role of multi-stakeholders in the implementation of Learn from home due to COVID-19?
5. How COVID-19 pandemic is redefining the role of educators in digital education?
6. What are the limitations and challenges faced by the underprivileged group of students? How do governments, educators, or schools tackle the phenomenons?

7. How could we close the digital divide under the new shifts in education within a country or region, and between developed and Less-developed countries?
8. What should be done to improve the digital literacy of the educators at individual, organizational, and governmental levels?
9. What are the privacy and security vulnerabilities associated with zoom or similar popular video conferencing apps regarding Learn from the home process? How could we solve this problem?
10. What are the ICT development opportunities of education and learning that will be implemented in the future after getting insight from this pandemic?

Expected Outcomes:

To achieve expected outcomes, organizers and speakers will work together in the months leading to the forum for setting up a mutual understanding of the workshop topic and possible questions that will build the foundation of fruitful discussion. For the record, before, during and after this session we will create publications on local and global Internet Governance Organisation news and also educational sites, both in social media platforms and official websites such as Internet Development Institute (local), APAC ICT Women, ISOC Chapters and Special Interest Groups (SIG), NetMission.Asia or Youth4IG (regional), a network of Youth IGF coordinators (global).

This workshop will contribute to local initiatives to improve the education system because by knowing a variety of perspectives from speakers and people working in the world of education, technology, and society. It will provide best practices for methods and strategies adopted and implemented by schools of different regions around the world and also public policies drafted by Governments to enable rural students to access to the Internet and technology devices.

Furthermore, it will also contribute to increasing the interest of academia, along with the increasing number of studies and research in the organization of remote education which aims to learn from previous mistakes and improve the efficiency of the e-learning system.

By understanding from the topic "learn from home during COVID-19" from this session where the importance of the ability and struggle to maintain the continuity of teaching and learning in a time of global crisis, it will increase the willingness of educators to handle future possible global emergencies as well as encourage other stakeholders such as the technical community to develop better learning platforms and incentivize researchers to develop quality education and learning tools with ICT in the future. We believe that education is the premise of progress in every society. The workshop will also explore the current privacy and security vulnerabilities associated with zoom or similar popular video conferencing apps and ways to address these issues.

Relevance to Internet Governance: As worldwide, educational institutions, schools, researchers are adapting to the shifts in digital learning. The COVID-19 pandemic caused storms on the Internet. The internet load has massively increased as all the offline operations moved online. During this chaotic time, it is essential for everyone to stay at home and try to continue with work, school, and life digitally. Governments and the private sector took many initiatives to support their nation and economies with digital inclusion addressing the digital divide, connectivity, and accessibility.

These new learning modalities lead to any time, anywhere learning. This dynamic amelioration has triggered interest in various multi-stakeholders for proactive Connectivity, Content, and Accessibility. The governments, the private sector significantly impact supporting their civil society to stay home with digital connectivity and accessibility.

This transition in the education system online also results in the digital divide. The student's from low-income families may not be able to adapt to this new e-school environment. They need support from schools, organizations, and the government for technological gadgets, laptops/PCs, and reliable internet access for home-based learning. It is also necessary for both governments and businesses to work towards introducing policies to eradicate the digital divide in such a pandemic situation. They

have to come up with shared principles, guidance and regulations to improve the infrastructure, content, and accessibility to every one

Relevance to Theme: This session is relevant as it improves the main core of the theme of inclusion. The COVID-19 pandemic being designated as an international emergency is not something that can be underestimated. It affects all aspects of life, one of which is the education system in the world. Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) play an increasingly active role in the learning system. Along with the requirement of social/physical distancing, ICTs help break through barriers to communication and access to information and learning material.

This session focuses on digital inclusion to ensure the ability of individuals or groups to access and use communication technologies and information, we believe that the key to digital inclusion is engagement and awareness of individuals in underrepresented regions around the world. We could see how the government gives enough support to educators, whether schools have enough virtual resources to educate and provide reliable and trustworthy tools and the sharing of the right information. The digital divide is an existing concern in all regions around the world because the COVID-19 crisis will likely bring further global inequality. We will explore how this can lead to improved outcomes in digital education and digital inclusion by discussing some best practices, case studies, and examples in minimizing the digital divide and serving the underprivileged group of users.

The starting point of digital inclusion is engagement and awareness of individuals in underrepresented regions around the world. As more and more youth (students) get connected to the internet for education during this crisis, engage in internet communities and work in industries where the internet is key, UN's sustainability efforts in reducing the digital gap that exists between societies by enhancing economic development, facilitating communication, and making future skills learning opportunities inclusive to all (Goal 4: Quality Education and Goal 10: Reduce Inequalities).

To produce formulations for digital inclusion especially now, the role of the multistakeholder community cannot be emphasized enough. It is crucial to get all different stakeholders who have been engaged in the process of implementing remote learning to share ongoing education and technology issues initiated by responses to COVID-19: to seek an analysis of the situation and challenges faced, and explore various methods of implementing remote learning effectively and eliminating challenges faced with this method of learning. With the contribution and the experiences of different speakers, as well as an open discussion, we will be able to aggregate different perspectives from a spectrum of stakeholder groups across all regions.

Discussion Facilitation:

The Organizers plan to facilitate and encourage interaction and participation during the session with :

Speakers
The session organizers will facilitate participation by leveraging the round-table nature of the session and dedicating time for discussion during the session, also conducting and organizing a discussion of several policy questions which are in accordance with the speaker's expertise. The moderator will start this discussion by asking guiding questions in the first round discussion, the speakers will talk about the experiences and perspectives in the educational process in 'Learn from home' which aimed to answer the key points of initial policy questions such as Learning tools, challenges, limitation and education developments. The second round will discuss digital inclusion. For each round, the speakers will be asked to identify two or three key points they want to make to address their specific topic, the moderator, in turn, will interweave these points into a series of questions aimed at encouraging both expert commentary as well as a discussion between the speakers.

Audience-to-Speakers (Q&A)
The moderator will ensure the active participation of the audience, who will be able to intervene and ask questions to the speakers. Sufficient time will be given to online participants to ask questions.
Audience-to-audience

To encourage interaction and participation among audiences, the comments, responses, or questions do not have to be directed to the speakers only but everyone in the workshop.

Questionnaire
After the session, We will provide a questionnaire to participants and the audience to share their experiences or suggestions using ICT in the education sector and compile comments and suggestions we were unable to address during the workshop.

Online Participation:
The on-site moderator will work closely with the online moderator during the pre-IGF preparations to establish effective means of communication between them to ensure the timely insertion of a remote question/comment. The onsite and online moderator will encourage online participants to ask questions or comment before and throughout the workshop, the moderator makes a queue and manage the time available to address all questions both online and on-site.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** As we state in discussion facilitation, we will provide a questionnaire in google docs for comments and suggestions. You may find the draft of the questionnaire at https://nma.asia/questionnaire_covid-19.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #213 Bridging the data divide – for planet, people and prosperity

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Competition
Data Concentration
Innovation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Nicole Alix, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Obasegun Ayodele, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 3: Duncan McCann, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Anita Gurumurthy, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:

Other - 90 Min
Format description: This session will follow an innovative problem-solution format with an opening and concluding round of lightning inputs from speakers interspersed with facilitated small group discussion among audience members. For this, we request circle seating in flexible that can allows for quick group discussions and exercises.

Description:

There is a growing recognition that the advent of platform capitalism, as signified by the presence of very large trans-geographic players who have monopolized critical sectors, poses a threat to the continued relevance of the idea of the internet as a digital commons and discourages the emergence of new players and local innovators, thus defeating the idea of a healthy and competitive global digital economy. The demands for better and more comprehensive antitrust regulation, more accountable content governance and regulatory oversight are a direct outcome of this thinking. But this recognition is often decoupled from an acknowledgement of the fact that the building blocks of the digital – data is enclosed, concentrated and monopolized.

Without structural reform that can free data from the organizational logic of mainstream platform capitalism, renewing a digital commons remains but a distant dream.

The proposed workshop session will bring together participants and audience members to debate and think through how 'deconcentrating' data value chains where wealth and resources are not cornered at the top, can help us shape a more democratic and equitable digital economy that is geographically diverse, can function at various scales and allow for context appropriate local innovation.

The proposed session will attempt to answer this question – How can data value chains be democratized to better serve the economic and social needs of people and communities? Speakers will draw from their standpoints as experts in policy advocacy, research and industry.

a) Duncan McCann, New Economics Foundation will moderate the session and provide an overview of the issue, and highlight learnings from various data sharing platform experiments being undertaken in the UK

b) Anita Gurumurthy, IT for Change, will discuss the policy challenges around governing data value chains and outline the vision for a global-to-local data governance framework that promotes economic democracy

c) Nicole Alix, La Coop des Communs will share concrete experiences of building platform and data infrastructure to support cooperative platform business models

d) Obasegun Ayodele, Vilsquare Capital will share from his work in using data science and civic technologies to support public and private sector organizations in Africa

This session will follow an innovative problem-solution format with an opening and concluding round of lightning inputs from speakers interspersed with facilitated small group discussion among audience members. In the first round of lightning inputs, speakers will define the problem statement around data concentration and its discontents, touching upon the role of data in markets, in critical infrastructure and the implications of data concentration for the rights of smaller economic actors. This discussion will serve as the impetus for breakout groups, where audience members will be encouraged to react/respond and brainstorm solutions towards this problem.

In the second round, speakers will make an additional round of lightning inputs and share lessons and success stories on alternative data value chains at the local/sub-national/city level. Representatives from breakout groups will also share the discussion points with the larger audiences and an open floor interaction will be facilitated through this process.

Issues:

The data-propelled tendency towards monopoly in the digital age means that small players stand little chance at reaping the data dividend. To realize the objective of inclusion for all actors in the platform economy, we need a new social contract for data that can serve the needs of different actors – developing nations, small and mid-sized platform firms, workers, platform users and so on.

This session will therefore aim at enriching the current understanding of evolving policy spaces, data regimes and platform ecosystems is useful to be able to inform this process

Policy Question(s):

The proposed workshop session will focus on the IGF's sub-theme of '5. Data access, quality, interoperability, competition & innovation' and in particular, examine the policy questions:

1. How can data governance policies address systemic issues of concentration in data value chains?

2. How can regulatory frameworks advocate and further data decentralization and allow actors located outside of geographic, financial and political power centres to have equitable and meaningful access to data and reap data dividends?

3. How can data be 'deconstructed' as a commodity and 'reconstructed' as a resource for social value creation at national and local levels and for re-imagining the digital commons?

Expected Outcomes:

The session will aim to consolidate diverse inputs and views on frameworks for data value chains in a bid to furthering existing discourse and develop new and innovative frameworks on the issue. Another concrete outcome will a knowledge output to be used for academic, policy and advocacy engagement that will be created from the discussions generated through the session.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data concentration is the seminal Internet Governance issue of our times. There is an urgent and imminent need for policy direction and thinking on addressing what is fast becoming one of the biggest structural inequality of the digital sphere. In this context, the proposed workshop seeks to make an important intervention through the IGF platform by not only offering IGF participants a chance to articulate the problem from their standpoint, but also to co-construct solutions.

Relevance to Theme: The proposed workshop directly engages with one of the mandates of the 'data' theme at this year's IGF and tackles relevant policy questions on issues such as data concentration, data trusts/pools, competition and innovation.

Discussion Facilitation:

The proposed session has been designed to be interactive through breakout groups discussions that will be a major component of the sesssion. We will also live tweet the session and collect questions and comments from remote participants.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We will use Twitter to live tweet thee session as well as collect questions and comments from remote participants.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #214 Should social networks be interopable?

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Serge Abiteboul, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Chatellier Regis , Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Constance Bommelaer, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

Regarding the competition issue between digital platforms, data sharing and interoperability may constitute new tools to reduce barriers to entry for competitors and to stimulate innovation. While the European Commission is working on the Digital Services Act, which may impose new ex ante obligations on the biggest platforms, an obligation of interoperability can be considered as a promising option. The workshop would take the social networks market as a case study to understand the potential effects of interoperability. This market is particularly relevant because it includes large actors which significantly benefit from the "network effect".
In the first half, we will present the importance of interoperability in social network:
First we will present the case study and describe the different actors that we are including in this market.
Then we would explain the effect of competition issues on end users (lack of freedom of choice, existence of filter bubbles,...)
The second half will be dedicated to discussing concrete solutions to make social networks interoperable highlighting the advantages and drawbacks of each solution.

Issues:

This workshop aims to assess interoperability as a tool for enhancing competition between digital platforms, especially social networks. Although it is generally presented as a way to fight against direct network effects, and improving freedom of choice for users, it may also have a negative impact on business models' companies and rights' consumers. The objective would be to determine the relevance and, if so, the appropriate level and perimeter of interoperability, regarding the global picture.

Policy Question(s):

How can data portability and interoperability contribute to addressing the issue of digital competition and how can they improve freedom of choice for users?
What initiatives exist and what can be done to improve them (ex: Data Transfer Project)?
What can be the drawbacks of interoperability between digital platforms (especially social networks) regarding companies and users' rights?
- If appropriate, what would be the relevant level (which features?) and perimeter (which platforms?) for interoperability ?

- Would it be better to apply interoperability on a case by case basis (on the basis of competition law for instance) or to elaborate a new ex ante regulation?Is making social network interoperable better for competition?

How to articulate users'privacy expectation with network interoperability?

Expected Outcomes:

The expected outcomes will be a report of the session that could be useful to all stakeholders but also to institutions (ex: European Commission) working on platform regulation. We hope that the conversation will enlighten the potentiality of interoperability to address some of the competition issues in the digital market and will help stakeholders to identify and avoid pitfalls.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Digital competition should be a priority of the Internet Governance, regarding its direct impact on companies and users, but also due to its link with other fundamental topics (hate speeches online, privacy, overexposure to screens…)

Relevance to Theme: This session will give a transversal and synthetic approach of the link between platforms interoperability and competition / users' freedom of choice.

Discussion Facilitation:

Several preparation calls will be conducted with the speakers before the session in order to coordinate the interventions. Public will be invited to address questions to the speakers during at least one third of the session. The platform of the IGF will be used for online participation.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

IGF 2020 WS #215 Tomorrow's "Employable" Human in the Digital Era

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Economic Development
Emerging Technologies
Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Soklay HENG, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Jaewon Son, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 3: Aisyah Shakirah Suhaidi, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Ben Wallis, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

This workshop aims to raise awareness of the gap between low-skilled and high-skilled workers in the age of automation and artificial intelligence. This growing digital gap creates unfair treatment among workers, and disproportionately affects those in developing and emerging economies. For example, Cambodia as a developing country is well-known for garment production, dominating its manufacturing sector. This garment production is strongly characterized by low-skilled and labour intensive work, resulting in low wage jobs and low education attainment. Conversely, high-skilled workers (particularly those working in the digital economy) are always employed in a labour market by virtue of a beneficial educational background.

In contrast, the United States as a developed economy is able to better leverage the digital world as their economy is less reliant on a low-skill manufacturing sector as in Cambodia. One of the key factors belying this is the established level of education in the United States, allowing for citizens to better cope with technological change.

Therefore, this workshop will aim to discuss two hypotheses. Firstly, whether labour rights can be guaranteed under the threat of automation, and secondly, whether low-skilled workers can survive the threat of rapid technological change. Additionally, the workshop will also seek to highlight these issues as they are arising in the emerging economies of Asia.

This workshop will have a duration of 90 minutes, including 5 minutes of brief introduction, 40 minutes for each speaker to present their presentations in a panel-style format, meaning that each speaker will be given a maximum time of 10 minutes to present, followed by 10 minutes of Q&A session. Following the Q&A session, there will be 15 minutes of open floor comments and discussion. As for the remote participants, one of the organizers will be in charge of communicating with the participants on the group chat so that they are able to address questions, comments and opinions in a whole session. Also, the break-out group discussion of remote participants will be formed by one of the organizers and each organizer will be in charge of moderating the break-out group discussion. In the meantime, the on-site participants will be formed in a group and each group will consist of one speaker and therefore, the on-site participants will be formed into four groups. The next 20 minutes will be spent for presenting the outcome of the discussion followed by the closing remark of the moderator.

Issues:

- The rise of artificial intelligence as a threat to low-skilled workers disproportionately benefits high-skilled workers and it causes unfair treatment between low-skilled and high-skilled worker in a labor market;
- The threat of automation making low-skilled workers redundant and unable to survive in a labor market because most low-skilled workers in developing countries have disadvantaged academic background;
- Living in a remote area creates barriers for the low-skilled worker to engage with technology and develop their skills. In contrast, people living in an urban area has a better access to technology which make them able to develop their skills and survive in a technological change;
- Challenging governments to lift the inadequate level of education of low-skilled workers and find a way to encourage low-skilled workers to compete in the labour market;
- A topic of low-skilled workers in a digital era is rarely discussed in a dialogue and therefore, it is best to raise this issue and build a deeper understanding about the importance of skills under automation threats.

Policy Question(s):

How to ensure the inclusion of low-skilled workers in the age of automation and artificial intelligence

To what extent can the governments protect the rights of the workers in the age of automation and artificial intelligence?

What are the criteria (expertise, qualities and abilities) for the workers to be 'employable' in this digital age ?

How does an education and technology impact the opportunity of the workers to be employed?

How to facilitate easy access to technology for those living in a remote area?

What are the elements of an ideal education system in the age of automation and artificial intelligence?

Expected Outcomes:

We hope to cultivate further discussions outside of the IGF with respect to ensuring low-skilled workers can continue to be a key part of the labour market;

All participants are expected to share their experiences of attending this workshop on any social media by hoping that this topic will be widely promoted and recognized;

The result of this discussion will be a vital resource of any kind of publication such as article, journal or blog which is expected to publish online in order to build a greater awareness and understanding about this topic;

Greater connection among those who attend the workshop is highly needed in order to strengthen our voices and communities in the future.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This workshop intends to discuss the improvement of low-skilled workers in developing countries to be able to work in this intelligence era. By comparing the employment situations in developed and developing countries, there are plenty of needed improvement skills for labor workers. To practice the bottom-up strategies, various participants including academia, government, organization, and other private sectors are welcomed to attend this session to share their perspectives in order to upgrade the prevailing education level of workers due to the replacement of Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things. By doing so, the outcomes, which are the ideal education systems, qualified abilities, can be seen as the evolution of workers in the age of AI from the policy questions and interaction between the speakers and multi-stakeholders audiences.

Relevance to Theme: INCLUSION
The employment market best shows the reality of the society in relation to people's economic activity. Based on this, we can see the shift in demand and supply of people's skill sets that applies to each market movement in the economy. In the chain of economic activity in every country, it is crucial to take consideration of 'inclusion,' especially considering our focus on low-skilled workers in more vulnerable parts of the world in developing countries. While technology has developed immensely throughout history, the internet penetration still stays stagnant in many parts of the world. 'Diversity' is compulsory for development and no one country should be left behind in such a fourth industrial revolution. The world is rapidly changing and keeping up with the speed with equality and support accordingly to each context is crucial. In order to pursue a more equal, developing world, this workshop comprises aims to have an open discussion on issues that revolve around the technology and lag in following up with such speed in many lacking countries, as well as to encourage more discussion to provide solutions for more inclusion and efficiency in each and every one of human resource in this hugely globalized world.

Discussion Facilitation:

As previously mentioned in a description, this proposal will include a QnA session and break-out group discussion. During these sessions, one of the organizers will be appointed to interact with the remote participants through group chat for comments, opinion and questions. Following the QnA session, the organizer will also be in charge of forming a break-out group discussion and the total members of the group will depend on the number of the remote participants. Due to the fact that there are three organizers, each organizer will be in charge of moderating each break-out group discussion for remote participants if it exceeds what is expected. As for the on-site participants, every group will consist of one speaker. It is expected that the participant is free to hold an opinion because, after the discussion comes to an end, every speaker and moderator are assigned to recap the whole discussion. To carry out an inclusive interaction and participation, the outcome of the discussions will be recorded by the organizers.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Zoom-online streaming for remote participation is highly needed to carry-out QnA and break-out group discussion.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #216 Governance and Business Models for Inclusive Development

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Conducive Regulatory Frameworks
Economic Development
Inclusion

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Gonzalo Navarro, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Jade Nester, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Rishab Raturi, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Daniel Annerose, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 5: Mercy WANJAU, Government, African Group

Format:

Other - 90 Min
Format description: We would like to organize the workshop as a hybrid between panel and roundtable. The panelists would be given sufficient time (approx 8 minutes each) to make substantive presentations in their are of work, given their experience and expertise. Then, rather than traditional Q&A, the session would adopt a roundtable format, allowing all participants to contribute their

thoughts on the questions posed by the moderator. In this sense, physically, a classroom format might be more amenable to discussion, preferable in a U shape. Remote participation will also be encouraged. The moderator would devote the last 15 minutes summarizing thoughts share in the form of a sort list of conclusions and recommendations.

Description:

The Coronavirus pandemic has confirmed that the online activity and the digital economy will be ever more central to social and economic wellbeing. The Internet enabled home bound citizens to order online, pay electronically, and take advantage of services that permit teleworking, e-education and telemedicine more than ever before. The Internet powers online activities, including digital trade in all its forms. Its emergence transformed people's lives and the global economy. Another result of the pandemic is that it offered irrefutable proof that the Internet holds out the prospect for the greater inclusion of underserved communities and developing countries. Many companies found that they needed to expand connectivity and network capacity to reach even the most underserved communities in times of a health emergency. If the trend is maintained, it can enhance participation in global economic value chains and contribute to improving the standard of living of all citizens, if appropriate governance is employed. The digital divide, however, remains a concern for many developing countries, who face challenges of reaping value from e-commerce and the data-driven economic activity. Governance and frameworks of policy principles and regulations extending to the Internet and to trade over the Internet can play a role in enhancing wealth creation. This involves initiatives at the national, regional and international levels which will be explored in this session along with private sector experiences and views.

Issues:

The panel/roundtable will explore iinclusion as a contributor to stronger economies and enhanced economic development. It will focus on sustainable business and regulatory models for the digital age that can lead to more widely shared wealth through improved livelihoods, income generation, and employment. In short, it will draw on the link between internet governance, enabling regulatory frameworks and online economic activity. It will ask the various stakeholders on the panel how governance can ensure that Internet offers economic opportunity for all; opportunity that is more equally distributed among less advantaged and less well connected communities.
The panel will explore the challenge of developing adequate legal and policy frameworks that reflect the broader interests of digital strategy on trade to create value from data and e-commerce for developing countries. Particular consideration will be given to the challenge of determining and implementing digital trade policies that strengthen the ability of governments and their partners, such as IGOs and NGOs, to achieve sustainable development for all segments of business and society. Debate will focus on the key challenges facing Internet and the digital economy policy making, combined with a reality check of presentations by private sector representative from developing countries laying out the challenges they face in adopting innovative business models that can promote their inclusion. Private sector representatives will also be encouraged to challenge the policy makers' notions of what may or not be helpful to their growth and development.

Policy Question(s):

• What factors should be considered when seeking to understand and tackle connectivity and affordability issues, and how might improvements be made?

• Within the evolving Digital Economy, how can we maximize the contribution of different actors of the Internet ecosystem, including trade and ICT ministries, in order to create wealth for developing countries and underserved communities?

• Can we achieve national economic and societal objectives, while also sustaining opportunity for different business models to evolve that are relevant to all segments of the population, including those engaged in micro-, small, and medium enterprise?

• What policy strategies and legal frameworks, can help ensure inclusiveness of the Internet and inclusive online trade (e.g. platforms and services) that will contribute to equitable and sustainable development?

Expected Outcomes:

The purpose of this session is to facilitate a thoughtful dialogue on how to reconcile divergent interests and promote policy frameworks that can contribute to value creation from data economy for developing states. In this sense, two important expected outcomes of the panel presentations are:
• Recognising the challenges of many developing countries in trying to gain value from data and from e-commerce, in general, and
• Contribution to the on-going dialogue to develop common policy approaches to data driven digital trade.
Finally, the session will employ a roundtable format to seek policy recommendations from panellists and participants that they believe will ensure that the digital economy supports value creation and improved livelihoods for developing countries and those with limited access to the Internet, such MSMEs and other underserved communities. These recommendations would be compiled into a briefing note aimed at WTO member delegations, but that would also be made publicly available.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet governance in its most holistic sense encompasses principles, norms, and decisions taken in many fora and at many levels of government and society. This includes national and international rules and principles relating to Internet and Internet-enabled trade. All must be harnessed for the betterment of humankind, including for sustainable development. This panel explores digital business models that can be employed to promote inclusive development and the role of governance frameworks, including Internet governance, to complement one another towards accelerating the prospects of inclusive trade.

Relevance to Theme: Inclusiveness of the Internet and in Internet governance, like inclusion in international trade, are key contributors to stronger economies and enhanced economic development through shared wealth, shared employment, and equal opportunity. Together, these serve as enablers toward the fulfilment of many of the Sustainable Development goals (see below).

Discussion Facilitation:

Once the session breaks into roundtable format, the moderator will pose the relevant questions not only to the panel but to the audience, at large. Participants will be encouraged to share not only questions but also their own thoughts and experiences. There will also be an opportunity to critique some policies and strategies in terms of what participants feel may work well, or not work well in attempts to close the digital divide, promote inclusive connectivity and enable broader participation in the digital economy by underserved communities. Participants would be urged to ensure that their critiques would be framed as possible recommendations for action by governance bodies.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Given the broad regional representation of it might be the case that one or more panelist may need to participate remotely, either for timing or funding reasons. It ill also be advantageous to be able to allow remote participation to allow greater interaction with stakeholders from the regions concerned who may be unable to come to Poland physically. They would be afforded the opportunity to integrate fully into roundtable discussion, technology permitting.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #217 The role of digital tech. in environmental sustainability

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
Climate Change
ICTs Impact on the Environment
Leveraging Artificial Intelligence and Big Data for Environmental Sustainability

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 5: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 6: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 7: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Lise Fuhr, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Andrea Halmos, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Natasa Perucica, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Reyna Ubeda, Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description:

The ICT and telecommunications sectors often come under fire for what is perceived to be high levels of energy consumption. However, the telecoms sector is evolving to be carbon neutral, with ambitious targets for emissions reduction. Additionally, in providing connectivity and developing new solutions, telcos and ICT companies are paving the way for a reduced environmental impact in a whole range of other sectors, including energy, transport and smart cities: technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT) and big data, powered by greater connectivity, have the potential to mitigate climate change, monitor the health of biodiversity, manage waste, and protect endangered ecosystems.

The objective of the session is to address the current uses of digital technologies in achieving environmental sustainability and explore the potential opportunities that digital technologies offer. The discussion should also focus on the interplay between digital and the environment from a policy perspective that only recently started gaining ground at the International (e.g. ITU recommendation ITU-T L.1470 (01/2020) entitled 'GHG emissions trajectories for the ICT sector compatible with the UNFCCC Paris Agreement) and regional levels (e.g. European Green Deal and EU's communication 'Shaping Europe's digital future').

The proposed format of this session is a panel discussion of 60 minutes. The session should start with an overview of the discussion topic and an introduction of the panellists by the moderators.

Following the introduction by the moderator, each panellist will give a short statement on their perspective of the role of the ICT/telecoms sector in reducing environmental impact, illustrating this with relevant case-studies from their organisation / sector.

The moderator will then open a panel discussion, seeking to explore the opportunities mentioned, and crucially, identify the shortcomings and see where more work / innovation / regulatory or policy intervention is needed, in order to realise the ambition.

Finally, a Question and Answer time will be open to the participants at the session, with directed by the moderator.
Below is an indicative agenda with timings and participants:
• Overview and introduction, moderators (5″)
• Statements, panellists (5″ each, total 25″)
• Panel discussion, led by moderators (20″)
• Q&A, led by moderators, questions from audience (10″)

Issues:

This panel will look at the potential which greater connectivity and digital technologies can unleash to reduce our impact on the environment, as well as some of the ways in which policymakers could speed up such opportunities, and indeed, how existing models can be scaled up or adapted to different contexts.

In addition to discussing the potential of the telecoms and ICT sectors to enable a greener economy, we will hear from the sectors putting greater connectivity and digital technologies into use, employing digital technologies to realise reductions in emissions in their respective sectors. The session will also not neglect the environmental impact of the ICT/telecoms sectors: what can be done to reduce the carbon footprint of the sector (e.g. sustainable infrastructure, carbon-neutral data centres, efficient manufacturing etc.)?

Policy Question(s):

• What is the role of digital technologies in environmental sustainability, which is a fundamental component of the UN 2030 Agenda?
• How can digital technologies contribute to the greener economy?
• What is the role of different stakeholder groups in shaping practices and behaviours that allow for digital contribution to sustainability?
• What are some regulatory considerations that must be made to create a sustainable, enabling environment for the ICT sector?
• Where do the biggest deficiencies lie in achieving these ambitions with the help of digital technologies? Is it a problem of regulation, innovation, investment shortfall?
• Is the current Internet infrastructure capable of sustaining a vast Internet of Things (IoT)? Would strains on current infrastructure, e.g. DNS, lead to a technical roadblock, meaning that the ambitions could not be achieved?
• How can existing and emerging digital technologies contribute to addressing climate change and how can they foster change in various sectors of the economy (manufacturing, trade, agrifood, etc.)? What initiatives exist and what can be done to improve them?

Expected Outcomes:

The intended outcomes of the session are key points and recommendations on how to translate successful examples and uses of digital technologies in achieving environmental sustainability and transition towards a circular economy. The recommendations could also serve as guidelines for

development of 'environmental by design' digital technology products and services that could contribute to the realisation of 2030 Agenda.

Another useful outcome would be an overview of the roadblocks along the way, whether they relate to policy, innovation, technical hurdles, lack of investment etc., which could be used as a starting point in future discussions for how to mitigate these problems, and keep advancing the ICT/telecoms sectors towards enabling greater environmental sustainability.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The lines between the physical and the virtual world are blurring. Digital transformation is changing the natural environment in both positive and negative ways. Nevertheless, global initiatives on the relationship between environmental sustainability, the Internet, telecommunication networks and emerging technologies are still shy away from discussing the two issues together. While the Internet and related technologies can foster environmental sustainability, the former can also contribute to defining the future role of digital technology.

Relevance to Theme: The role which the ICT/telecoms sector play in reducing environmental impact is an important cross-over between the broad areas of Internet Governance and environmental policy. This session would specifically respond to a number of SDGs, including numbers 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. Furthermore, the multi-stakeholder representation and the global aspect of the workshop also responds to SDG 17, partnerships for the goals, as we see cross-sectoral collaboration in the sectors and participation from governments, academia and the private sector, reflected in the panel.

Discussion Facilitation:

Following the introduction by the moderator, each panellist will give a short statement on their perspective of the role of the ICT/telecoms sector in reducing environmental impact, illustrating this with relevant case-studies from their organisation / sector.

The moderator will then open a panel discussion, seeking to explore the opportunities mentioned, and crucially, identify the shortcomings and see where more work / innovation / regulatory or policy intervention is needed, in order to realise the ambition.

Finally, a Question and Answer time will be open to the participants at the session, with directed by the moderator.

Below is an indicative agenda with timings and participants:
• Overview and introduction, moderators (5")
• Statements, panellists (5" each, total 25")
• Panel discussion, led by moderators (20")
• Q&A, led by moderators, questions from audience (10")

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 14: Life below Water
GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #218 Climate Change Disinformation - Beyond Confusion, Action

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
Climate Change

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Martina Klimes, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Kahumbu Paula, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Caldas Astrid, Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 60 Min

Description:

This workshop is co-organized by UNESCO Paris and IPS Academy.
Description:
Anthropological climate change is threatening the survival of humanity. In the fight against climate change, disinformation is a spanner in the works. Climate change disinformation downplays the severity of climate change and humanity's role in exacerbating the consequences. If disinformation is believed, individuals may be discouraged from acting to reduce their environmental impact, slowing down our fight against climate change.

The Internet, especially social media platforms, has become a major vector of climate change disinformation, and emerging technologies have been misused to produce and further disseminate disinformation.

As part of the fight against climate change, it is important to address the two key suppliers of information – the producers and the disseminators. Supply-side solutions work on the suppliers of information, to curb the production of false information, remove it from circulation or prevent its spread by yielding more true information.

Workshop Format:
The workshop will be conducted in a Panel Format where a diversity of experts, journalists and climate scientists will explore climate change disinformation and the various implications.

The diverse stakeholders invested in climate change information, including journalists, climate activists, academics will discuss the phenomena of climate disinformation and how they, in their various fields, observe this phenomenon and are affected by it, as well as some measures that can be taken. They will also further explore the supply side aspect of climate change disinformation and discuss various information management strategies that can advocate for accurate information.

These stakeholders will give a concise 10 minute presentation (presuming there are 5 speakers) and then proceed to a 40 minute panel discussion on the topic with questions from the floor.

Issues:

1. Description:
Anthropological climate change is threatening the survival of humanity. In the fight against climate change, disinformation is a spanner in the works. Climate change disinformation downplays the severity of climate change and humanity's role in exacerbating the consequences. If disinformation is believed, individuals may be discouraged from acting to reduce their environmental impact, slowing down our fight against climate change.

The Internet, especially social media platforms, has become a major vector of climate change disinformation, and emerging technologies have been misused to produce and further disseminate disinformation.

As part of the fight against climate change, it is important to address the two key suppliers of information – the producers and the disseminators. Supply-side solutions work on the suppliers of information, to curb the production of false information, remove it from circulation or prevent its spread by yielding more true information.

Avenues for Problems and Solutions
There are measures which respond to disinformation from both types of information producers. Legal and political regulation strategies can discourage and punish dissemination of disinformation. For example, media platforms can also commit to self-regulatory standards, such as the European Commission's Code of Practice on Disinformation. The Code of Practice includes measures such as removing fake accounts and limiting the visibility of sites that promote disinformation, and was signed by Facebook, Google, Twitter, and others.

Social media companies can also make use of AI enabled engine and algorithms to identify and address disinformation. Facebook, for example, now reviews little-known websites whose articles get sudden surges of traffic, which is a red flag for misinformation and clickbait

Finally, producing true information helps to consistently communicate facts in an approachable way in order to build up a resilient reality that citizens should understand before encountering false information. In this effort, independent and quality media are key. An example is Fact Avalanche, an online tool that alerts participants when a false tweet about climate change is released, and invites them to respond using proven scientific facts, to "bury" disinformation under truth.

Relevance
The potential contributions of Internet and digital technologies on the fight against climate change have been often touted, particularly its ability to provide information and avenues for collaboration, facilitating understanding and ultimately action. Our workshop aims to explore the opposing side to this phenomenon, which is emerging as a potent force; the use of the Internet to foster disinformation and discourage serious action against the climate threat.

This misuse of Internet and digital technologies is an area that needs to be subject to more governance, both in terms of self-regulation and innovative responses from the private sector, and potentially policymaking from governments.

Policy Question(s):

Key Policy Questions:
1. How are existing and emerging digital technologies being used to facilitate the production and dissemination of disinformation about climate change?
2. How can the same technologies be used to combat disinformation and circulate verified scientific information to the general public?
3. What sort of policies/regulations can be formulated to combat climate change disinformation facilitated by technologies?

Expected Outcomes:

--To facilitate an open dialogue between policy makers and experts regarding the forms and implications of climate change disinformation.
--Discuss the current platforms and available resources that monitor and fact-check information. As well as discuss ways to formulate a strategy for information dissemination that overrides any disinformation.
--Explore the prospects of forming new collaborations and long-term projects that propel accurate information surrounding climate change, particularly initiatives making use of Internet and new technologies.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The potential contributions of Internet and digital technologies on the fight against climate change have been often touted, particularly its ability to provide information and avenues for collaboration, facilitating understanding and ultimately action. Our workshop aims to explore the opposing side to this phenomenon, which is emerging as a potent force; the use of the Internet to foster disinformation and discourage serious action against the climate threat.

This misuse of Internet and digital technologies is an area that needs to be subject to more governance, both in terms of self-regulation and innovative responses from the private sector, and potentially policymaking from governments.

Relevance to Theme: 1. Avenues for Problems and Solutions

There are measures which respond to disinformation from both types of information producers. Legal and political regulation strategies can discourage and punish dissemination of disinformation. For example, media platforms can also commit to self-regulatory standards, such as the European Commission's Code of Practice on Disinformation. The Code of Practice includes measures such as removing fake accounts and limiting the visibility of sites that promote disinformation, and was signed by Facebook, Google, Twitter, and others.

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Finally, producing true information helps to consistently communicate facts in an approachable way in order to build up a resilient reality that citizens should understand before encountering false information. In this effort, independent and quality media are key. An example is Fact Avalanche, an online tool that alerts participants when a false tweet about climate change is released, and invites them to respond using proven scientific facts, to "bury" disinformation under truth.

Discussion Facilitation:

The stakeholders will give a concise 10 minute presentation (presuming there are 5 speakers) and then proceed to a 40 minute panel discussion on the topic with questions from the floor.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Yet to be defined. E.G.: YouTube - The objective is facilitating the participation of broad public worldwide.

SDGs:

GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

IGF 2020 WS #219 Co-Designing policies for a sustainable digital industry

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Ananya Singh, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Ndeye Maimouna DIOP, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: PIERRE BONIS, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

This session has two main objectives. First, it will present the public policies and the priority measures to operationally decline the transition to converge ecological and digital transitions. These measures could aim to achieve a sober digital and at the service of ecological and united transition and the achievement of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Second, it will give the methodology to co-construct, with a multi stakeholder approach, a roadmap on environment and digital sobriety.

Issues:

Digital must initiate its ecological transformation. It must also be used to serve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This workshop will present the most relevant policies for achieving these goals and the lesson learned about how to identify and create a coalition around those policies.

Policy Question(s):

What are the measures to reduce the environmental impact of digital?
How to put digital at the service of the ecological transition?
What are the tools for implementing effective public policies on ecological digital technology and serving the environment?
How to get interested parties to contribute to an ecological digital that serves the environment?

Expected Outcomes:

This panel will propose a contribution to : 1/ identify the best public policies on digital and environnement and 2/ propose a methodology to co-design them.

In a first session, it will explore the different regulatory frameworks applied to digital and environnement, to open the discussion on how to define digital sobriety and digital at the service of environnement, to public and private sectors bodies, associations and publicly funded researchers. Indeed, this panel will have drawn a complete picture of the different regulatory methods applied today to digital and environnement.

In a second session, this panel will also discuss the methodology to co-design public policies on environment and digital. At the end of each session, the moderator will then open the floor for interaction with the public to engage in a discussion about the future of legislation on public interest data.

Agenda:
Introduction (5min) on the definition of digital sobriety and digital at the service of the environnement
First session : The framework of public policies on digital and environnement
The case of France : a roadmap of 50 measures co-designed by CNNum and HCC
The case of Germany : a roadmap of 70 measures realized by the federal ministry of environment with the participation of 200 actors
Others cases
Q&A and debate moderated by the onsite moderator (10 min)
Second session : The methodology to co-design theses public policies
The vision of the civil society
The vision of academics
The vision of companies
Q&A and debate moderated by the onsite moderator (10 min)
Conclusion : a synthesis of this debate (Conseil d'Etat France) (5 min)

The expected outcomes will be a report of the session that could be useful to all stakeholders who attempt to co-design a strategy on digital sobriety and digital at the service of the ecological transition.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The preservation of the environment is one of the biggest challenges facing humanity. Digital transformation should be a priority of the Internet Governance, because with its transversal and disruptive characteristics, digital can optimise and accelerate the ecologic transition.

Relevance to Theme: This session will give a transversal and synthetic approach of digital sobriety and digital at the service of the environnement.

Discussion Facilitation:

The list below provides examples of the ways discussion and presentation will be facilitated amongst speakers, audience members, and online participants and ensure the session format is used to its optimum:

Seating: The panel of experts will debate share their expertise and their vision on Internet regulation sitting at the same table so the participants can see and hear them. It will be an effective way to compare and contrast the various positions of the panel. The moderator will open the discussion with a general review of the policy question and then speakers will provide their remarks on the question and then address questions from the moderator. At least 30 minutes will be allowed for questions/comments from the audience.

Media: The organizers will explore the use of visuals (i.e. interactive presentation, charts) to animate the session and aid those whose native language may not be English. Experts who have short video material to share will be encouraged to help animate discussion and debate on these examples. Video material may also be considered to help engage remote participants.

Preparation: One prep call has been organised for all speakers, moderators and co-organisers before the workshop so that everyone has a chance to meet, share views and prepare for the session. A conference will be organised on this theme during the French Internet Governance Forum 2020 (FGI France).

Moderator: The moderator is an expert, well-informed and experienced in animating multistakeholder discussions. The moderator will have questions prepared in advance to encourage interaction among invited experts and between participants, if conversation were to stall. The remote moderator will play an important role in sharing the ideas of remote speakers/participants. At the end of the session, the moderator will encourage questions from the audience in order to open the debate and bring new perspectives into the discussion. This will also invite the speakers to reflect differently on the matter and think out of the box.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The remote moderator will be involved throughout workshop to include participation from online viewers. The onsite moderator will frequently communicate with the remote moderator during the session to ensure remote participants' views/questions are reflected and integrated to the discussion, especially during the Q&A sequence. This will ensure remote participations are given the opportunity to interact with multiple experts remotely. Organizers have specially invited a participant to act as the remote moderator and will share information with the remote moderator about training sessions for remote participation at IGF and ensure they have all the necessary information. Co-organizers will ensure that the workshop is promoted in advance to the wider community to give remote participants the opportunity to prepare questions and interventions in advance. We can include the intervention from youth participants from Latin America and Africa to increase diversity and bring fresh opinions and questions to the debate. Any handouts prepared in advance for the panel will be shared with remote participants at the start of the session so that they have the necessary material to participate.

The position on the French Digital Council on digital and environnement are published on its website under the Creative commons licences. Given the varied background of discussants and audience members, organisers will explore introducing questions to animate discussion on social media in the run up to the workshop. This will introduce the subject, encourage conversation and create links to other dialogues on digital skills taking place in other forums to create awareness and help prepare in-person and remote participants for the workshop.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action

IGF 2020 WS #220 Going CooP: Alternative Models in the Digital Economy

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Digital Cooperation
Economic Development

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Deepti Bharthur, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Sofia Scasserra, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Simel Esim, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

In a world of increased data and value concentration, where the labor force is engaged in a struggle for better terms of inclusion and the continued preservation of hard won labor rights, alternatives not only further the possibilities for fair and decentralized value distribution but also promote greater worker/producer autonomy, and long term livelihood and local sustainability. Whether they be crypto-currency communities in Argentina, traditional weavers' cooperatives in India foraying into e-commerce, or young entrepreneurs in Africa hacking the development challenges of the continent, world over, collectives and individuals are constantly innovating to renew the original promise and potential of the platform economy – economic and social cooperativism, equity and solidarity.

Lessons from these initiatives prove invaluable, especially in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, which has thrown light on the issue of immense worker precarity in the gig-economy and highlighted the need for more equitable value distribution among actors in the digital economy. In the inevitable global economic downturn right on the heels of the pandemic, there will be an urgent need to look towards creating viable paths to recovery in the digital economy outside of mainstream capitalism. Against this context, this session will delve into the potential and challenges for social enterprises and worker/producer led platform models.

The choice of a 'Birds of a Feather' format for the proposed workshop allows for a highly interactive and issue-centred participation. In this proposed session, we will bring together experts from research, government, civil society and private sector. Speakers will draw from their backgrounds in on-ground collective organisation efforts, entrepreneurship and cooperativism to ideate and discuss how the original promise of the digital can be harnessed for developing viable and sustainable models of social and economic solidarity.

A tentative methodology for the workshop is provided below with details of how discussions will be facilitated;

• Introductory remarks by moderator (5 mins) introducing the topic and the speakers
• Lightning talks by speakers using one illustrative story (10 min x 3)
▪ Sofia Scassera, World Labor Institute will shed light on the lessons from the new forms of labor and producer collectivization
▪ Fabien Anthony, AfricaGen will elaborate on alternative digital enterprise models being developed across the African continent and the challenges faced by independent entrepreneurs
▪ Simel Esim, International Labor Organisation will speak on the role for policy support for cooperativism
• Follow up Q & A session by moderator using prompts and questions collected from social media channels (30 mins)
• Open floor discussion with audience inputs (20 mins)
• Concluding remarks from speakers (5 mins)

Issues:

While alternative platform models in the global North find it easier to reclaim the potential of the internet, going against the grain is not easy for actors in the global South. This panel will specifically delve into the challenges and constraints faced by global South actors in the space of alternative digital innovation – from navigating infrastructural and policy deficits to finding suitable options for mainstream platform tools.

This geographically diverse and global panel, which brings together actors in the policy space, labor organizing, research and business will share insights on the challenges of getting locally situated innovation off the ground and answer to the question – what it takes to build truly viable and resilient models that can maximize social and collective interest? How can we balance innovation and growth with comprehensive and equitable gains for all actors in the value chain?

Policy Question(s):

The proposed workshop session will focus on the IGF's sub-theme of '5. Sustainable business models in the Digital Age' and in particular, examine the policy questions:

1. What kind of global internet governance regime can shape and foster sustainable and alternative business models and ensure diversity and inclusion in the digital economy?

2. What role can public digital infrastructure including connectivity, banking and credit, logistics, and fair access to data marketplaces play in allowing alternative models to enjoy and complete in a level playing field?

Expected Outcomes:

The session will be geared towards furthering current conversations around alternative labor and business models in the digital economy to include and reflect the voices, perspectives and concerns of actors in developing countries. IGF audiences interested in exploring and learning about alternatives in the data economy will have the opportunity to interact and learn first-hand from those actively operating in this space. This is a critical knowledge gap in current discourses that will be well-served through the proposed workshop session. Through the session, we also aim to connect with other networks, individuals and organisations engaging with these ideas and think through collaborations for advocacy, outreach and cross-learning.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The regulation of the digital economy is a key concern for the Internet Governance agenda of the coming decade. The structures of the internet need to urgently respond and adapt to tackle the issue of increased economic concentration and also be reclaimed towards the original promise of shared global knowledge, value and community. The topic of the proposed session is therefore of great relevance to Internet Governance.

Relevance to Theme: The proposed workshop directly engages with the key mandates of the 'Inclusion' theme at this year's IGF and promotes a conversation around encouraging digital innovation that is sustainable, accrues gains in an equitable manner and is both grounded in and suited to the local development context.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be structured to facilitate high levels of audience participation both on site as well as remotely. Ahead of the IGF, organizers will work on reaching out to interested IGF communities on social media and via e-lists to solicit input and questions that can feed into the session. We will also live tweet the event.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #221 Striking the right(s) balance

Session

Thematic Track:

Data

Topic(s):
Ethics

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Florencia Serale, Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Veronica Ferrari, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Teemu Ropponen, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description:

Fighting for greater transparency and protecting privacy are two sides of the same coin - both principles seek to prevent corruption, promote freedom of expression, strengthen democracy and construct solid democratic institutions that have the interests of their citizens at heart. However, often the various camps advocating for these important rights use different approaches. Currently, data rights-based legal frameworks are contradictory in principle -- while many Rights to Information (RTI) laws are moving towards promoting open data and transparency by default, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the European Union introduces specific privacy by default and by design obligation.

The Open Data Charter wants to work with partners in this field to articulate and lobby for reforms that reflect and protect a balance of data rights. The first step is to establish a set of criteria for what data should be open by default, and when.

We would like to bring this discussion to the IGF community as the open data community hasn't done a good job so far in connecting and collaborating with data privacy and data ethics community.

We propose a dynamic session where the room is separated into smaller groups to discuss key questions that the mail moderator will pose on the participants. Each team will have to answer questions putting themselves in the shoes of data privacy and of open data organizations navigating through a series of calls to action on certain policies that ODC has been able to compile.

Issues:

Access to and control over data both reflects and determines how power is distributed in society. It can be used for good or ill - and those with least power tend to be most vulnerable to abuse.

Opening up some types of data can deliver huge benefits to society. It helps make governments more efficient and accountable, stimulate development, and tackle critical problems like climate change and corruption.

Equally, releasing some types of data without accounting for potential risks can do great harm. It can put lives or national security at risk, prevent markets from functioning properly, allow companies to abuse our personal data for profit, or cause unacceptable intrusion into our private lives.

The Open Data Charter believes firmly in the transformative power of greater transparency and accountability openness when balanced with the need to protect other data rights. Some types of data should be open by default, and others closed by default - and there should be clear exemptions to both rules.

Policy Question(s):

What are the safeguards we need to put around open data to ensure it accounts for other concerns (such as privacy, security and AI)?
What does transparency and accountability mean for different data communities?
What are good criteria to help define what data should be made open, what can be carefully shared, and what should be closed?

Expected Outcomes:

We expect to have a prioritization on possible policies to address the conversation and trade-off between the right to access information and freedom of speech and the right to data privacy. Out of that we expect to draft a document understanding which policies and discussions need more research and collaboration to try to develop a concept note to follow up this session.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session will address an important discussion that has to do with the link between internet governance and its impact in the rights discussion beyond it. Freedom of speech, access to information, open data and data privacy play a major role in the data governance discussion where internet governance is one of the key arenas to address.
Digital data rights is important as two important human rights, RIght to privacy and the right to access information are now impacted on how data flows in the digital world, mostly on the internet.

Relevance to Theme: It has never been more important to protect and promote the responsible access and use of data. Used effectively, openly available data make governments more efficient and transparent and empowers citizens to hold them to account. Yet data's role in shaping our society and economies has rightly come under the scrutiny of late. As this global pandemic has shown, there is an urgent need for data about COVID-19 - whether it's to track the spread of the disease, identify the availability of supplies, or monitor fast-tracked emergency procurement. Governments are struggling to share consistent, up to date information, while others are doing so in highly controversial ways. The use and generation of data by artificial intelligence systems that deliver bias results have created further suspicion and unease.

Discussion Facilitation:

We want to make this a very interactive session where we begin with short presentations from the speakers and then we separate the participants into smaller groups to discuss a set of questions posed by the presenters. The idea is that each group can play the role of a certain interest group and answer the questions taking into account that perspective (private sector, data privacy advocates, open data advocates, multilateral organizations, governments, etc)
The questions will revolve around practical cases and the idea is to find the common ground among the different stakeholders or to understand each other's positions and perspectives in order to create connections that foster better collaboration and conversations after IGF has passed.

We could create a group with participants that are connected remotely and have then take the role of a specific stakeholder.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We could create a group with participants that are connected remotely and have then take the role of a specific stakeholder. We could use any online platform like Skype, Webex, Zoom, Gotomeeting.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #222 Building Trust for your Data: Governments and Citizens

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Confidence-Building Measures
Democracy
Norms

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Lousewies van der Laan, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Karen Melchior, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Aleksander Tarkowski, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

While the issue area is described in greater detail in the following section, this workshop will focus on the building of trust between primarily citizens and governments. To create a regulatory environment where data can be used effectively to fulfil all the opportunities that technological development has offered, this trust is essential.

Participants will be encouraged to share both their personal experiences as citizens of which factors have influenced whether they trust or mistrust how the government will handle their data, and their professional expertise of working in internet governance. This will allow the discussion to take in a wide range of perspectives from people with different backgrounds and experiences.

To guide the discussion and stimulate participants, the session has been split into several parts where discussion and remarks from the speakers are mixed. This both creates a variation in the format and supplies participants with a new injection of information halfway through the discussion. The moderator will ensure that the discussion stays on topic and that no participant takes over the entire conversation.

Clear guiding questions and aims will be provided for participants to guide the discussion to stay on topic and not divert.

Agenda

Key information and welcome, Moderator Louseweis van der Laan – 10 min

Speaker Remarks – 10 min
Karen Melchior (Denmark), MEP, will share her experiences as an elected politician working in the field of digitalisation on what policy-makers can do to facilitate digital trust between themselves and their citizens.

Roundtable discussion – 25 min

Speaker 2 Remarks – 10 min
Alek Tarkowski (Poland), President of the Board of Centrum Cyfowre, will share his experiences from research, public policy and civil society on how this trust can be facilitated, and what civil society can do to assist.

Roundtable discussion – 25 min

Conclusion – 10 min
The moderator will summarise the key takeaways of the discussion and clearly link the conclusions back to methods of trust-building. The speakers may also make some additional concluding remarks, if time allows.

Issues:

During the spring of 2020, with the rise of the coronavirus pandemic, the use of citizens' data by governments has been thrown into the spotlight like never before due to the use of personal data, and location data in particular, in tracing the spread of the virus.

Governments from across the globe have implemented varying technological tools to trace contact between people and curb the spread of the virus, some very far reaching and some less so.

This has sparked new discussions among ordinary citizens, also among those who have previously not been very engaged in the use of their personal data by the government. Who has my information? How is it being used? And do I trust them to use my data sensibly?

To ensure that the use of data is effective, this element of trust is essential. Citizens who trust their data to be in good hands are more likely to provide truthful and reliable information, and less likely to try to avoid giving away data.

How can policy-makers, in particular, but also others like civil society, work to build up such a data-related trust in society?

Policy Question(s):

How can we build trust between policy-makers and the public with regards to data protection and handling, particularly by public authorities?

What actions can policy-makers, in particular, take to build trust to ensure that we can take advantage of the opportunities that digitalisation and the use of data bring, while also ensuring trust between citizens and governments in that data and rights are protected?

Which are the key features of an environment of trust between authorities and citizens, regulatory or otherwise? How can these be encouraged and maintained effectively?

Expected Outcomes:

This workshop will aim to identify key aspects for the creation of trust between citizens and governments regarding personal data. This information will be used in our continued work in the field of digitalisation and human rights globally, and feed into a publication on principles on digitalisation.

With the participants at the IGF, this event produces a unique opportunity to gather stakeholders in the field and hear their best practices in this field.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In discussing how different parts of societies can work to build an environment of trust regarding the handling of personal data, this discussion feeds into the regulatory environment of the internet. The discussion will cover both regulatory and normative aspects, as well

as structures that can assist in creating a situation where citizens feel safe to share some of their data with their governments in a relationship built on mutual trust.

Such an environment, when achieved, assists with development and innovation as data can be used in a safe and productive way where data can be used in research and other developments to improve the societies we live in.

Relevance to Theme: Since the topic specifically regards the creation and maintenance of an environment of trust surrounding personal data, it will cover a range of issues relevant to the Data Thematic Track but even more so regarding the thematic track on Trust. The regulations and norms surrounding the handling of the data itself will be front and centre of the discussion, and the impact such trust can have on the use of data in our societies is a key element of the outcomes we aim for.

Discussion Facilitation:

In addition to the agenda structure of the event, outlined in the description section above, participants will be encouraged to share both their personal and professional thoughts and experiences regarding trust. In this way, participants who may not be as experienced within the field can still contribute to the discussion in a very meaningful way as citizens.

The short introductions by the speakers will also aim to facilitate discussion among participants, with the mid-discussion break for the second speaker as a way to inject new information and questions into the discussion.

We will also ensure that remote participants can participate in the session, using a virtual meeting room and also taking advantage of tools such as Slido to encourage participants to engage with the topic and each other.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** As mentioned above, we will use interaction tools such as Slido to encourage remote participants to join in the conversation in an easy way.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #223 Privacy & Access: upholding HRs in times of crisis

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Freedom of Expression
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Pansy Tlakula , Government, African Group
Speaker 2: Ailidh Callander, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Bertoni Eduardo, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
        Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Amid moments of crisis, such as this year's public health and socioeconomic crises caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, governments face new challenges. In many cases, they have had to rapidly review some of the procedures aimed to provide access to official information and protect the privacy of citizens. This has often posed additional challenges to interpreting the scope and application of these two fundamental rights. Deciding on the availability of access to information and the applicability of restrictions to the right to privacy exemption are among lessons to be learned vis a vis future public health crises. It is especially important since the two rights – access and privacy – are often monitored and implemented by the same institutions. There is a growing consensus that life-saving actions and informed policy decisions depend on access to information, especially in times of crisis. Limiting the right to information does more harm than good, and the public's access to official information must be implemented based on existing international norms and principles. The COVID-19 pandemic, what UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has called humanity's greatest threat since World War II, has required many countries to review their activities and resources in many fields, including access to information and privacy. While some governments have proactively released public health data, others have gone in the other direction, clamping down whistleblowers, attacking journalists, restricting free speech, and shutting off access to the internet and social messaging platforms and services. Any restrictions to these rights should be justified; for example, limits to accessing public information could legitimately be permitted if authorities of particular institutions are overburdened by extraordinary demand, or to protect the health of staff members are under quarantine measures for their own health and safety. Any limitations on access to official information, including the suspension of specific legal clauses, must be laid out by law, have a legitimate aim, be necessary and proportionate to the aim of protecting public health, and limited by the duration of the crisis. The panel will discuss how to achieve both – adjust to the crisis and uphold the right to information. Another issue related issue to be addressed by the panel is the impact of the right to privacy during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly through the use of digital technologies. In recent years, the rapid development of new digital technologies and services, including artificial intelligence and algorithmic decision-making, has presented new questions related to the right to privacy. Such technologies have allowed for the collection and sharing of unprecedented amounts of data. At the same time, this data is often collected, used and held by private sector companies for the purpose of personalized advertising, in some cases posing direct threats to the right to privacy. The release of some such data-sets risks revealing sensitive health information, especially when triangulated. In addition, technologies for mass surveillance to trace the spread of the virus and the enforcement of quarantine measures—including through geolocation, facial recognition and thermal checks—present unique risks to privacy and personal data protection. Often implemented by governments in partnership with tech companies, more transparency is needed to ensure that the processes for the collection, processing and retention of data follows data protection requirements and international human rights standards This session will share good practices regarding how to uphold the right to access information and the right to privacy, as well as strengthen proactive disclosure of information and ensure enabling environments for all, and in particular journalists and whistleblowers, in times of crisis.

Issues:

Potential iissues may include: - What trends have been observed around the world in recent years related to the protection of access to information and privacy? - In what ways is access to information and privacy complementary and interdependent? How can laws foster this complementarity? (e.g, confidentiality of journalistic sources; transparency of personal data policies and practices by internet

companies…) - What are the biggest risks faced, and what urgent steps are needed? - What good practices exist for ensuring implementation of access to information and data protection laws in times of crisis? - How can the rights to access to information and to privacy be respected by governments and private sector actors, during and after the COVID-19 pandemic? - What was learned about the effectiveness and necessity of modifications of legal regimes and practices related to access to information and privacy during the COVID-19 crisis? (as well as privacy) during the crises? - Which novelties in managing ATI requests and protecting privacy were acceptable from the point of view of international standards? - Has the thinking of major stakeholders been modified because of the outbreak? What action can stakeholders take to protect access to information and privacy as human rights in moments of crisis?

Policy Question(s):

Policy questions: - Trends around the world related to the protection of access to information and privacy and complementarity and interdependence of access to information and privacy regulation in times of crisis. - Good practices in the field of law and policymaking ensuring implementation of access to information and data protection laws in times of crisis. - Policy novelties, introduced during the COVID 19 outbreak, in managing ATI requests and protecting privacy in line with international standards. - Policy and awareness oriented action undertaken by stakeholders to protect access to information and privacy as human rights in moments of crisis?

Expected Outcomes:

The discussions will lead to recommendations on how to improve national policies in these areas and how to guarantee that the regulators' actions are in line with international standards for human rights. These recommendations will mainly be informed by what was learned about the effectiveness and necessity of modifications of legal regimes and practices to access to information and privacy / data protection laws during the crises. Recommendations on how to improve the protection of access to information and to privacy may include: (i) education and capacity building for national institutions (through massive open online courses (MOOC), open educational resources (OER), and training-programs (ii) sharing good practices in the field of implementation, in particular based on UNESCO's national survey of SDG 16.10.2 on public access to information (iii) strengthening measures aimed to ensure rights to access information and to privacy by representatives of special/vulnerable groups. (iv) addressing the challenges to the right to information and the right to privacy in times of crisis from the point of view of international standards. In addition to these recommendations, the discussions will directly contribute to shaping UNESCO's work in these areas. This will include supporting Member States in the implementation of right to information laws, providing technical advice to data protection authorities and information commission, building the capacities of judges and regulators, applying UNESCO's media development and internet universality indicators at national level, shaping reports submitting to the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review, and producing research including through the 2021 global edition of UNESCO's series on World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development

Relevance to Internet Governance: Freedom of expression, access to information and privacy have long been recognized as core topics for internet governance. While there is global consensus that these rights should be protected (such as through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights), their application and interpretation in the digital age is still under debate. Norms and rules on these issues vary by country, with a lack of consensus posed by the flow of data enabled from digital technologies and services, including social media platforms and messaging service and emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence. Bringing together stakeholders from around the world is needed to exchange ideas and good practices, and to identify ways forward. In addition to international organizations, the private sector, and civil society, this session will include data protection authorities and information commissioners, stakeholders who have traditionally not participated in the IGF but have much to add to enrich these debates.

Relevance to Theme: Access to information and privacy are fundamental human rights and important pillars for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Sustainable Development Goal 16.10 on peace, justice and strong institutions. Trust in digital technologies requires the individuals know how their personal data is being collect, processed and retain – which is in turn predicated on transparency from governments and private sector companies. Trust must be built among all stakeholders, in a multi-sector manner that empowers users. Without trust, people may abandon or wall off their use of the internet, leading to fragmentation, and threatening the human rights-based, open, accessible a multi-stakeholder nature of the internet (UNESCO's concept of internet universality).

Discussion Facilitation:

The session is conceived as a debate, with a strong role being played by the moderators in involving the invited speakers and audience in contributing to the achievement of the key expected outcomes of the session. The moderator will introduce the session with context and then invite speakers to address briefly for no more than three minutes (total 45'). Following the discussion with the subject matter experts, the moderator will open the floor for questions and comments from the in-person and remote participants (45'). Depending on the room, either microphone will be available for participants to queue, or one or two persons will circulate with roving mics.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The session will take steps to integrate remote participants as equal members in the discussion. Notably, the remote moderator will have a microphone and will be in close contact with the in-person moderator, to signal when questions or comments are received and to adapt as situations arise. In order to ensure a large number of remote participants, the session will be promoted by UNESCO on its website and through its Field Offices.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #224 Network Disruptions; a growing threat to inclusivity

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Accessibility
Internet censorship

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Prasanth Sugathan, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Kris Ruijgrok, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 3: Jan Rydzak, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Mishi Choudhary, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

India is the world's largest democracy, but also holds the dubious record of having the highest number of internet shutdowns worldwide. Worryingly Moreover, the frequency of shutdowns in India is only increasing. This panel discusses this troublesome trend, the main explanations for the high number of shutdowns, and the ways in which they can be fought most effectively.

The central point of this panel is not to merely discuss the grave violation that Internet shutdowns cause but how they end up affecting billions of people economically, socially, by restricting their access to welfare schemes, education, and business opportunities. SFLC.in has been documenting experiences of Internet Shutdowns on the common man. There has been some judicial intervention on Internet shutdowns in India where SFLC.in has been both intervenors and petitioners.

The speakers will provide an overview of the magnitude and severity of the problem of shutdowns in the Indian context, using data from SFLC.in's 'Internet Shutdown Tracker' and an original survey that investigates the impact on affected populations. There are a number of reasons given by the State to shut down the Internet and there are litigations filed in various courts against arbitrary orders of shutdowns. There is a need to study the reasons given for shutdowns.

The problem of the shutdown is not peculiar to India but has been on a rise in the global south. Governments have also started network throttling and using jammers to prevent citizens from using social media. It is important to understand and develop a collective understanding of the issue from across the world. This will help in policy discussions in this space as well as for building coalitions in addressing these problems.

Issues:

- The increasing trend of Internet shutdowns/Network disruptions as a measure to curb dissent - How does civil society equip stakeholders to deal with this phenomenon?
- The varied impact of these network shutdowns across geographical boundaries - Building a coalition to document and strategize against these network disruptions.
- Developing a technology-based solution as an alternative for internet shutdowns.

Policy Question(s):

1. How can the judiciary help in dealing with network shutdowns when the government imposes them?
2. How can citizens in conflict-prone areas be trained to document these shutdowns?
3. During Pandemics like COVID-19, Network disruptions can cause lethal harm, Can certain common guidelines be developed to address this?
4. Can a common understanding be developed by stakeholders across the world in combating these internet shutdowns?

Expected Outcomes:

The outcome of the session is multi-fold:

The first outcome is that by sharing, informing, and contextualizing the Internet Indian shutdowns, participants will get a better understanding of the causes, consequences, and impact of the shutdowns, as well as what so far has been done to address them.

The second outcome is that the 'lessons learned' from this session can guide the work of those who want to combat internet shutdowns in various regions.

A possible outcome of this session is to have a coordinated approach for judicial interventions in combating Internet shutdowns.

We would also want to build an international coalition that could look at possible technological solutions to be used during an internet shutdown. The Potential collaborations/partnerships with other international organizations could emerge at IGF, which can assist organizations in resolving the menace of internet shutdowns.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Across the world, countries, and courts have started recognizing the right to internet access as a fundamental right. This also means that rights suppressing regimes have been forcing clampdowns on the internet citing reasons like the spread of misinformation and rumors. This has impacted many areas such as education, health, and welfare schemes. It is important to understand the importance of the internet in this day and age and to develop a common understanding to fight against arbitrary clampdowns of the internet. COVID-19, a pandemic that shook the world also saw government-imposed internet disruptions in areas like Kashmir(India), Rakhine State(Myanmar) as well as areas in Pakistan. This further made it difficult for citizens residing in these regions to counter the pandemic. These network disruptions result in deepening the digital divide. It is important to deal with these issues and develop measures to prevent this from happening in the future.

Relevance to Theme: Inclusive internet means an internet that is available for all, where it can be used to learn, express, and create. Network disruptions attack the core of this philosophy where a certain sect of the population is deprived of the internet for a duration which in turn poses an attack on a number of their fundamental rights. This session by aiming to address the menace of network disruptions and looking at possible solutions to these disruptions aims to help further accessibility of the internet for all. The first step in creating an inclusive internet is to ensure that the internet is not cut off to curb dissent and all have access to it.

Discussion Facilitation:

- By collecting perspectives from the diverse participants of the panel about shutdowns in their own states.
- By opening the floor to comments, suggestions, and questions for the last 30 mins of the session.
- By using an interactive exercise at the beginning of the session.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

IGF 2020 WS #226 Community Data and its Economic Implications

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
And Other Regulatory or Non Regulatory Models For Data Governance
Data Concentration

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Parminder Jeet Singh, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Sarah Ganter, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Daniel Bertossa, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

Data is at the heart of a digital economy. Most attention till now has been paid to personal data, including in matters of data governance. In its initial phase, digital economy has largely been based on targeted advertisements which are centred on personal data. Now, it is shifting to involve the use and development of artificial intelligence (AI) which picks patterns from huge quantities of data to make intelligent predictions and decisions. This is done not just at the consumer end but across the value chains. However, AI depends mostly on non personal data.

Since non personal data cannot be associated with individuals, there are no personal data protections or questions of 'ownership' of such data. Such a lawless state of non personal data means that, currently, whoever collects data – mostly a few global platform corporations – become the default owners of all such data. They are able to take up all the economic value of such data for themselves. Data is increasingly recognised as the most valuable resource in the digital economy. Such unilateral and complete appropriation of the value of society's data by a few global digital corporations is behind their unsustainable and often monopolistic power in different sectors. This is causing many economic and social problems, and is the reason behind what is being called a 'tech-lash' against such corporations.

But should all value of data go entirely to the data collecting corporation? Even if not identifiable individually, does not most non personal data belong to the specific communities or groups of people from where such data arises, and of which such communities or groups of people are the subject? Such data is being called as community data, and new frameworks of community ownership of data are emerging, including at the level of some national governments.

The workshop will present the idea of community data, or community ownership of data. It will explore its economic implications; how diffusion of economic rights to non personal data among different digital economy actors will make the distribution of digital or economic power fairer among them. This might just be the key to resolve many economic, social and political ills of the immense global concentration of digital power currently in place.

Methodology:

The workshop will be in the form of a panel of four speakers and one moderator. One speaker will be from civil society, another from a government supported think-tank, a third from a labour union and fourth one from the private sector.
The moderator will first present the issues and the civil society speaker will lay out the work being done by Just Net Coalition and at least one developing country on the concept of community data. Other initiatives will also be presented where the term may not be used explicitly but the idea is implicitly presented.
Then the speaker from the German think tank will discuss how the German government has been discussing the need and basis of data sharing as a commons resource.
The speaker from the labour union will discuss what data rights means for fair wage and work conditions for workers, and what kind of new ideas and practices are emerging in tis regard, and how

this connects to collective or community ownership of data.

The speaker from a national traders' association will discuss how small traders who may be dependent on e-commerce platform look at data rights from an economic and collective perspective in a manner that can improve the balance of power between platforms and traders on platforms.

The moderator will then take a round of questions.

While responding to the questions, in a second round the speakers will try to pull together various contributions into a holistic community data framing, and the policy implications and real world impacts of such an approach .

Issues:

The main challenge is the unsustainable economic power of digital platforms which is largely based on their appropriation of society's data in absence of any economic laws and regulation around personal and non personal data. The issue here is whether such default appropriation by digital corporations of all or most of society's data is fine, or economic rights to data should primarily belong to the subject individual and/or community, through a community data framework. This will enable an appropriate allocation of economic rights to various actors, including to the individual and community concerned, various actors in the digital economy and also certainty to small and larger digital businesses as the greatest opportunity to secure economic justice in data.

Policy Question(s):

To whom do various economic rights related to data collected by various non-private sources in a society accrue – to data collectors or to data subjects, both individual and communities?

If different data related economic rights and privileges accrue to all the above actors, what could the basis of appropriate application of such rights?

Whether a community data framing can be useful to ensure rights to data subject individuals/ groups/ communities as well as the required data related economic privileges to data collectors and platforms?

Expected Outcomes:

The outcome from the workshop will contribute to the urgently felt need, especially in developing countries, but also in the EU, to develop appropriate economic governance framing around data, including as the legal basis to enable society wide data sharing which is necessary for development of a robust domestic digital industry.

This will include discussion on possible legislative frameworks, joint memoranda and publications to develop the ideas further, as nuanced by the Workshop held at IGF, 2020.

Relevance to Internet Governance: If the Internet provides the pipes for society's social and economic interactions, data is the main flow in it. While early attention was most focussed on the technical architecture of inter-connections, today it is the substance of the flows, data, which is the attracting most attention in terms of governance. In fact, it is the pipes and the flows of social interactions that together comprise the Internet, and thus both are implicated in Internet governance.

Relevance to Theme: The thematic tract is data, and the workshop has a central focus on governance of data. Data's governance has till now mostly been from a security and privacy protection point of view, and the workshop seeks to bring up the neglected but much needed economic side to data governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

The workshop will be in the form of a panel of four speakers and one moderator. One speaker will be from civil society, another from a government supported think-tank, a third from a labour union and fourth one from the private sector.

The moderator will first present the issues and the civil society speaker will lay out the work being done by Just Net Coalition and at least one developing country on the concept of community data. Other initiatives will also be presented where the term may not be used explicitly but the idea is

implicitly presented.

Then the speaker from the German think tank will discuss how the German government has been discussing the need and basis of data sharing as a commons resource.

The speaker from the labour union will discuss what data rights means for fair wage and work conditions for workers, and what kind of new ideas and practices are emerging in tis regard, and how this connects to collective or community ownership of data.

The speaker from a national traders' association will discuss how small traders who may be dependent on e-commerce platform look at data rights from an economic and collective perspective in a manner that can improve the balance of power between platforms and traders on platforms.

The moderator will then take a round of questions.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

IGF 2020 WS #227 Data localisation in the times of COVID-19

Session

Thematic Track:
                Data

Topic(s):
                Data Concentration
                Data for Good
                Data Localisation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Anita Gurumurthy, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Venkatesh Hariharan, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Ursula Jasper, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
                Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description:

While the issue of regulating cross-border data flows of data is not new, it has taken on greater importance over the last few years with a number of countries (particularly developing countries) seeking to introduce measures that limit the ability of individuals and businesses to freely transfer data to foreign jurisdictions. The issue is also increasingly the subject matter of international trade negotiations, in bilateral and multilateral fora.

One area in which a number of countries implement restrictions on cross-border data transfers concerns health data, due to its perceived sensitivity. However, the COVID-19 crisis has demonstrated the importance of enabling cross-border flows of certain types of health data – to enable epidemiological and other scientific research, to enable countries to model for spread of the disease and examine possible interventions.

While health data sharing across countries can help in developing responses to the pandemic, there continue to remain questions concerning privacy and surveillance, the levels of security that data may be subject to outside its 'home' jurisdiction including in terms of whether it can be appropriately anonymised or otherwise masked to remove personal identifiers, and importantly, how the benefits of analysis of such data can be made more equitable and widespread. Given that developing countries in particular may not have the skills or expertise needed to conduct appropriate analysis of pandemic related data (or to develop solutions thereon), they may often have to rely on foreign companies or multinationals. This raises critical issues concerning the fair distribution of the social and economic benefits that could flow from an analysis of pandemic related data, and is directly tied to issues of "ownership" and control over data (and the broader issues of "data colonialism").

In the circumstances, it becomes important to try and understand (a) how different jurisdictions are enabling or restricting cross-border flows of data related to the COVID-19 pandemic, (b) whether any basic principles can be forged, that enable privacy and economic rights of individuals (and communities) to be protected while at the same time allowing for cross-border data flows, and (c) the relevance in this regard of new technical models like federated or edge computing that allow data to stay close to its places of origin while just insights from such data travel for further centralised analysis.

The session will attempt to bring together multi-disciplinary expert perspectives on these issues, in order to try and foster greater understanding of global health data ecosystem during the COVID-19 pandemic. The session will in particular seek to explore if and how cross-border data flows of health data can or should be permitted, and how the benefits of analysis of such data can be democratised.

Issues:

The session will seek to address the challenges involved in enabling cross-border flows of health data (related to the COVID-19 pandemic). While data localisation norms are increasingly being considered by a number of countries in domestic policy instruments, the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need for global solutions and accord, particularly on issues that affect humanity as a whole. The session therefore presents a good opportunity to discuss the issue of how one may regulate cross-border data transfers in a specific scenario i.e. pertaining to COVID-19 related data, where there are clear benefits (enabling cross-country comparisons of data sets, developing global epidemiological models, etc.) as well as challenges (such as privacy, distribution of economic benefits, etc).

Specifically, the session will attempt to shed light on the following issues:

(a) To what extent are countries restricting cross-border data flows of COVID-19 related health data? What are the benefits and drawbacks of this?
(b) What, if any steps are being taken to ensure protection of civil liberties and fair value sharing across the health data ecosystem?
(c) Whether any governance principles or frameworks can be suggested to ensure public policy goals are met without unduly compromising individual or community interests?

Policy Question(s):

What, if any, restrictions should be placed on cross-border transfers of COVID-19 related health data, and how can these be designed to ensure public policy goals are met without unduly affecting individual or community interests in such data?

Expected Outcomes:

Debates on the implementation of free flow of data provisions or restrictions thereto are taking place domestically (for instance in privacy and data protection legislations in a number of countries) as well as at various international fora (under bilateral and multilateral agreements, under the WTO framework, etc.). One of the primary goals of this session will therefore be to build capacity for civil society to engage with these processes.

The session will (a) expose the attendees to information on how cross-border transfers of health data can be used and/or exploited, for a variety of purposes (b) try and understand methods that could be used to ensure public policy outcomes (such as epidemiological research) can be met while protecting civil liberties and ensuring an appropriate distribution of economic value.

This will ideally enable the creation of a community that can strategize and engage on the issue, with a view to continued knowledge-exchange and influencing government policy. This may take the form of an e-list or platform for information exchange on the issue.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The issue of cross-border data flows is one that is increasingly being debated in Internet governance circles, not least due to possible effects on civil liberties and the need to ensure the Internet remains a global network. While many countries are increasingly pushing for restrictions on cross border data transfers, particularly of sensitive data sets such as health data, the current pandemic has only emphasised the need for global cooperation on these issues. At the same time, concerns related to civil liberties, and the equitable distribution of economic benefits must be addressed in order to foster greater global trust and cooperation. This session will therefore seek to address such issues, drawing on the experience of multidisciplinary experts.

Relevance to Theme: The session will address the issue of cross-border data flows pertaining to health data and governance frameworks that could be used to enhance such flows, without adversely affecting individual or community rights.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will look to bring together people from different geographic regions and stakeholders to present perspectives on the issue of cross-border data flows relating to health data. We will kick off with expert comments from some of the designated speakers before opening up to all the participants present. We will encourage debate around each of the issues listed for discussion.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #228 What governance framework for data altruism?

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):

Accountability and Transparency (FAT) Models
Data for Good
Open Data

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Alves Facebook, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Jens-Henrik Jeppesen, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Alexandre Roure, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
           Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

During this session, the speakers will offer their thoughts on possible governance model(s) to encourage data altruism for the common good. Through use-cases and expert opinions, we will investigate the concept of 'data altruism', for which purposes data altruism may be useful, who should be 'donating' data, the variety of data required and the data policy implications they raise, and the mechanics required to 'donate' data in a privacy-preserving way (opt-in/opt-out, pseudonymization, anonymization).

The main governance themes we expect to address include open data, data ownership and control, privacy and data protection, intellectual property, public sector data, transparency, and accountability.

Agenda
[30 minutes]
Welcome and introduction from the moderator, and introductory remarks from speakers (6 min per speaker)
- Facebook Representative: 'Data for Good' Program
- DataKind Representative: Presentation of on-going projects and changes
- Polish government Representative: Data-driven response to COVID
- CDT representative: Balancing the interests, challenges and opportunities that data altruism raise
- EDPS representative: EU's response to COVID-apps

[30 minutes]
Speakers' exchange on open governance principles for data altruism, focusing on:
(1) Input / data: whose data, aggregate vs granular, anonymized vs identifiable, further processing of existing data vs new data
(2) Output / algorithms: transparency vs data security/integrity, privacy preserving measures, accountability of the data holder

[30 minutes]
Q&A open to on-site and online audience (through online moderator)

Issues:

Data altruism, whether it relates to government, company, or individuals' data, can be a force for good, from advancing humanitarian and human rights causes to addressing environmental and safety issues around the world.

The global Covid-19 crisis has put the issue of data altruism at the forefront of the policy discussions around the globe. Most of these discussions have focused on two questions: (1) what are the conditions for data collection and use for the good of the society? and (2) how do we measure the effectiveness of data-led projects on the ground?

We have seen vastly different responses and approaches around the world on these two questions. The purpose of this panel is to explore common considerations and approaches based on speakers' policy and operational expertise. The panel discussion and Q&A will address best practices on: the availability and limitations of individuals, governments and company data, privacy-risk mitigation measures, mechanisms to foster data altruism ('donation') depending on the purposes of the solution e.g. opt-in vs opt-out, transparency protocols to maintain trust and guaranteeing security, and the accountability framework.

Policy Question(s):

1) Governance dimensions for data-driven technologies
Topics: open data, data ownership and control, privacy and data protection, intellectual property, access to public sector data, transparency, and accountability.

Questions:
(a) What is "data altruism", what form(s) does it take, and which are the relevant policy fields to consider? (e.g. health, environment, safety, etc)
(b) What are the data and digital policy implications of data altruism?
(c) Can we draw some perspective from other fields to encourage altruist behaviors regarding one's data? e.g. analogies with organ donations, and lessons learnt.
(d) Where data altruism applies, how do we reconcile greater open data policies needed on the data supply side with the data privacy, security, integrity and (some would argue) "sovereignty" that the data demand/use side must consider?
(c) What transparency and accountability framework should apply when developing/using solutions in the context of data altruism?

Expected Outcomes:

This session will feed into CCIA's and its Members' on-going and future awareness and advocacy campaign on common data altruism best practices. We will do so with like-minded groups and vis-à-vis governments and international organizations (OECD, EU, G20, etc.)

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session on data altruism would address a subset of a broader global conversation around data (personal and non-personal) governance, and focuses on growing practices where companies and governments use the digital solutions for the benefits of human welfare and contribute to many of the SDG goals (see list below).

Relevance to Theme: The governance of data altruism is a subset of a broader conversation around data (personal and non-personal) governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

Short five minutes presentations made by the speakers will open the discussions and encourage contributions. 80 % of the time of the workshop will be allocated to open discussions. On-site and online participants will be encouraged to present their views and possible solutions during the 30 minutes Q&A.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We intend to promote this IGF panel via our Twitter and LinkedIn page, and inform relevant media (with link to the live stream).

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action

IGF 2020 WS #229 A-changin' times for data governance?

Session

Thematic Track:
> Data

Topic(s):
> And Other Regulatory or Non Regulatory Models For Data Governance
> Digital Cooperation
> Inter-organizational collaboration

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Farzaneh Badii, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Guilherme Canela Godoi , Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Gabriella Schittek, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Enrico Calandro, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 5: Vargas Paula, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
> Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

The Times They are a-changin'
Come gather 'round, people / Wherever you roam / And admit that the waters / Around you have grown / And accept it that soon / You'll be drenched to the bone / If your time to you is worth savin' / And you better start swimmin' / Or you'll sink like a stone / For the times they are a-changin' (Bob Dylan, 1963)

These lyrics express one of the most emblematic songs of protest of a decade which marked significant changes in the international world order. It still serves as an analogy to contemporary times. The scenario of hyper-globalization, the tendency towards digital monopolies and the regional / national fractures in terms of data governance approaches which were already setting up a context for a revision of the rules that have shaped the Internet ecosystem over the past decades. Those rules have been put to an additional and severe test with the current pandemic: the need to accelerate the digitization in government, society and businesses in all sectors across the globe has gained new perspectives.

While the ubiquity of digitization has been challenging both existing Internet governance arrangements, norms and principles, as well as those of the traditional / analogue economy on an unprecedented scale, the pressing urgency to accelerate digitalization raises several concerns from a data governance perspective. "Today, we need to figure out how to strike a balance between the individual, the firm, and the state when it comes to managing data. That process will not be smooth, and the result probably will not look particularly elegant" (Medhora, Owen, 2020).

In addition, this gap is more acutely present in the context of the platform / AI based model in a global context where regulatory, computing, legal and market skills to address the digital economy are unequally distributed.

In such a context of market, social and political asymmetries as well as of urgency, the session addresses questions concerning the broader mechanisms that are shaping data governance frameworks. Based on those questions, the session aims to provoke a discussion that goes beyond a purely organizational and normative approach of data governance and which addresses the political economy and international ecosystem perspective of this issue. The questions for debate amongst invited specialists and participants seek not only to elicit conceptual approaches but also to gather and share significant experience, benchmarks and lessons learned in the past couple of months. The bulk of that material will be reflected on the final report for the session and is intended to serve as an input for future policy debates and practices at the national, regional and international levels.

First block of questions - Digital acceleration challenges

Second block of questions – Lessons learned for future policy-making

Third block – Paving the way for a Digital Bretton Woods?

The moderators will propose the questions comprised in each of the blocks for the designated subject matter experts to trigger ONE or TWO (max) initial comments for each of the thematic blocks of questions (developed in point 7). Then the moderators will open the mic to participants (onsite and online) in the session for dialogue.

The session is being co-moderated by two experienced participants at the IGF. The specialists that are invited have a proven trajectory in Internet governance issues from a human rights, business models, technical dimension and the ICT4D approach.

Issues:

The session aims to bring to the forefront a discussion about the future of data governance frameworks. These should be understood more broadly to achieve some degree of cooperation at the global level where the solutions and policies for cooperation are put forward to maintain a global Internet which at the same adequately addresses the different concerns raised by data governance approaches for human rights, autonomy and opportunities for the least developed sectors.
The Internet governance regime is being increasingly subject to scrutiny due to the business models based on data. International cooperation and consensus is being achieved for some of the Internet issues – such as coordination and management of critical Internet resources – or infrastructure issues at international organizations. But there is not an institutional process that may adequately address a) the increasing concerns exposed by fragmented regulatory approaches to data protection, b) an organizational rather than an ecosystem view of data governance and c) the asymmetrical power and market relations exposed by these models. The session aims to address these challenges as well as discuss the opportunities that are ahead in times of urgency when there is a marked acceleration of the digitization.

Policy Question(s):

First block of questions - Digital acceleration challenges
- How is accelerated digitalization changing the rules about data governance?
- What are the main challenges facing data governance in the developing world in the scenario where accelerated digitalization becomes imperative?

Second block of questions – Lessons learned for future policy-making
- How can (multistakeholder) cooperation be framed to reduce asymmetries in data governance capacity?
- From a North/South, digitally advanced/digitally unprepared perspectives: What are the lessons

learned from data governance initiatives over the past months of dealing with the pandemic?
- What are the main barriers for global cooperation for a data governance framework that addresses not only data management within the organizational boundaries but key issues around data ownership, portability, privacy within a country? And between firms and states? Can some instrument akin to legal interoperability concerning data governance possible to imagine?

Third block – Paving the way for a Digital Bretton Woods?
For some years now different cyber experts have claimed that the time has come to reconstruct a new system for the digital environment based on data.
- After the urgency of the pandemic subsides, are we ready for a Digital Bretton Woods approach with changes on the institutions and rules that govern the digital realm at a systemic level?
- How can new institutional mechanisms at a global level emerge to address the different data governance frameworks? What should their characteristics look like if at all desirable?
- Where are the critical bottlenecks to develop a system that would encourage greater cooperation?

Expected Outcomes:

The session form parts of an ongoing research from the organizer on Internet governance and data issues: future paths of cooperation mechanisms? This is part of a project the organizer is preparing for a research in residence at the Centre for Global Cooperation Research with the University of Duisburg - Essen. The session's debate will be constitute valuable input for a publication on the theme and a workshop on the subject for March 2021 as well as for other policy and scholarly outlets where the organizer is currently involved in Latin America (DiGI - Diploma on Internet Governance) and as part of the activities and sessions of the DataGovHub at the Elliott School of International Affairs at GWU.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The discussion around the governance of the Internet has shifted moved from network control and coordination, including the so called critical Internet resources, to data control. Data governance has become one of the central themes in the Internet policy debates, to the point that it is a cross-cutting dimension for classification of workshop proposals at the IGF in the last years.
Many of the problems facing contemporary debates around the state of Internet governance are issues connected with the multi-layered problem of data governance and how it is shaping the business models of the Internet and the digital environment.

Relevance to Theme: The session will address governance dimensions for data-driven technologies in the context of data-driven business models, the two issues are inextricably linked in this session.
In addition, the session addresses the challenges for innovation particularly from countries and sectors that have been lagging in the digital economy.

Discussion Facilitation:

As mentioned previously, the moderators will propose the questions comprised in each of the blocks for the designated subject matter experts to trigger one or two initial comments for each of the thematic blocks of questions. Specialists will initially have 10 minutes of interventions in all for each block of questions while participation from session attendants (online and offline) will be initiated by trigger questions that re- frame these after the interventions from specialists as well as encourage new comments emerging from the attendants as well as the specialists.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Social media (Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn) with specific hashtags will be used in order to encourage remote participation and collect comments from remote participants. The session will be distributed in relevant mailing lists and we will ask for support from the specialists to distribute among their contacts.

The information will be disseminated a few weeks before the event so that participants can schedule it accordingly and it will be reinforced the week and 24hs prior to the session . The online moderator will

be summarizing key aspects of the discussion in order to engage remote participants into the roundtable debate.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #230 Encryption, trust and crime online

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Digital Safety
Encryption

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Sheetal Kumar, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Gregory Nojeim, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Robyn Greene, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

This workshop will address the IGF's policy issue and subtheme of "trust" and in particular, the issue of end-to-end encryption.

In the wake of the spread of COVID- 19, individuals and communities around the world have become increasingly dependent upon the internet to carry out their daily lives. They take classes, conduct work, engage in sensitive financial transactions and receive medical treatment online to an unprecedented extent. As a result, trust in the internet has never been more important. To build trust, more and more online tools and platforms are integrating end-to-end encryption to strengthen security and protect the users' privacy. However, concerns have been raised by some policymakers, law enforcement officials and wider stakeholders that the broad adoption of encryption may impede efforts to investigate criminal activity, including the dissemination of child sex abuse material.

In order to address this issue, the workshop will convene a diversity of stakeholders, including representatives from children's rights and womens' rights groups, as well as civil liberties and human rights campaigners and social media companies' representatives. By considering a range of technical and legislative proposals, panellists will debate the ongoing question of how to further extend the use of end-to-end encryption and protect the privacy of individuals online, whilst addressing online harms.

Issues:

The main issues to be addressed will include the right to privacy, trust and security in context of the broader debate on end-to-end encryption. The central challenge to be addressed is how to reconcile the benefits of end-to-end encryption with concerns surrounding child sex abuse and other types of criminal activity online. This session is intended to be an opportunity for all relevant stakeholders to consider the broader issues and commit to working together on a rights-respecting response.

Policy Question(s):

Why is weakening end-to-end encryption a short sighted solution to a larger problem?

How can stakeholders successfully balance privacy and safety on end-to-end encrypted platforms? What should their roles and responsibilities be?

What technical options are available and feasible to ensure privacy and safety on end-to-end encrypted platforms without the need for exceptional access, backdoors, or weakening of encryption?

Expected Outcomes:

The outcome of the session is expected to be the initial foundation for a framework to manage harms in an encrypted environment. This would ideally lead to the creation of a manifesto of broad areas that policymakers, academics, and practitioners should consider when implementing end-to-end encryption.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session directly relates to the role of governments, online platforms, civil society and other stakeholders in responding to the unique benefits and challenges posed by end-to-end encryption. One of the key issues here that will be discussed are the challenges and priorities of different stakeholders in the encryption debate, and their respective roles and responsibilities. This is an important facet of internet governance discussions more broadly. By bringing a diverse range of interest groups together, it is expected that great clarity and understanding of respective roles and responsibilities can be understood as it pertains to inclusion and trust in cyberspace.

Relevance to Theme: This workshop will directly address the "trust" thematic track. It will contribute to the narrative of this thematic track as it will foster dialogue on the relationship between security, safety and fundamental rights in the context of end-to-end encryption.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will ensure that speaker remarks are kept short and will invite interaction with the audience after their introductory remarks. Speakers will also be asked to respond to each others remarks and to take questions from the audience. The moderator will ensure that the onsite online moderator is integrated into audience questions. The moderator will also ensure that the audience is surveyed on key questions and points raised during the discussion.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #231 Youth&Sustainability: Creating change through collaboration

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
ICTs Impact on the Environment
Responsible Consumption
Technology Development for Climate Action

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Josaphat Tjiho, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Edmon Chung, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Katarzyna Jagiello, Intergovernmental Organization, Eastern European Group

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 60 Min

Description:

In this workshop, the organizers, speakers, and participants shall co-create a prototype on how the practices of youth advocacy for climate justice can be transformed in order to fit the specific thematic framework of Internet governance. Self-organized movements like Fridays for Future have generated a lively discourse on climate policy, and work in a decentralized fashion. The Internet governance sphere has - through national, regional, and sub-regional youth IGFs and diverse youth initiatives - an active network of young people worldwide. The possibilities, challenges and shared objectives in the context of environmental sustainability shall be explored in an interactive manner. After short key-notes by the speakers to set the scene about regional activities, the participants shall split in working groups moderated by the co-organizers and speakers to explore at least some of the following questions (according to their own interest):
What are successful strategies of environmental advocacy? How can they be adapted to the context of Internet governance?
How can we best use the resources and networks in place to further the discussion? Where are we as a community in need of information or further input to base our action in factfullness?
How can we act in an inclusive manner, especially in regards to geographical differences? Is the current advocacy Euro/Western-centric, if so, what are different needs we should adapt our action plan to?

After the group work, the outcomes of the discussions shall be discussed in the plenary. The group shall have the opportunity to together create a prototype for an action plan, containing possible next steps, and focus areas for further activities.

Issues:

6. What are the issues, challenges and/or opportunities you intend to address? *
The challenge we intend to address revolves around the relative newness of the topic in the Internet governance sphere, and the status of young people, who have been the drivers of advocacy against climate change, but who are traditionally underrepresented in official decision-making fora. Therein lies the opportunity for proactive advocacy exchange that takes these challenges into account, but moves the narrative beyond the current state of affairs, to a lively co-creation of action items.

We see a great opportunity in gathering experts from all stakeholder groups, geographic backgrounds and ages in the unique context of the Internet Governance Forum to exchange on solution-oriented

policy development for positive climate action. The benefits of the Internet (decentralized, cross-border collaboration, democratization of information) have immense potential to address negative environmental effects in an inclusive fashion, rather than working on singular solutions. However, through the involvement of different regions, we want to explore how policy development can effectively be adapted to specific circumstances.

Policy Question(s):

Environment sustainability has become a widely discussed topic - how can we (the Internet governance community at large, and young people, specifically) support the discourse, while adapting it to Internet governance specific frameworks and fora?
What role can young people take, as they are at the same time the drivers of sustainability advocacy, while being traditionally underrepresented in official decision-making fora?
What specific needs and challenges can we address in a global, inclusive, multi-stakeholder context just as the IGF, that lacks in other contexts?
What can be the unique input of the Internet governance community regarding ICT for sustainability, the role of the Internet in climate change, and positive action for environmental justice?
How can we best identify tools, frameworks and solutions in order to mitigate negative environmental effects of the Internet, and to further positive action on and through the Internet?

Expected Outcomes:

The outcomes of the workshop shall be at least three-fold, with only the first part being based on frontal expert input. The majority of the workshop, as well as the outcomes, shall be co-created with the participants. Participants shall be continuously encouraged to share their expertise, perspectives, and contribute to the outcomes.
- Input on the state of advocacy for sustainability and environment
- Prototype for action plan
- Mapping of initiatives in different regions and contexts
These outputs shall be compiled in a paper, and then be published after the IGF workshop. This shall also be part of a project outcome of Youth4DigitalSustainability, a project facilitated by the German Informatics Society with a global scope. The prototype character of the action plan allows us to contribute to ongoing processes, thereby this workshop shall not act as a stand-alone event, but rather an exploration of possible synergies on the topic of environment and Internet governance.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This exchange shall allow Internet governance stakeholders to get a clearer understanding of how already existing advocacy processes for sustainability and climate justice can effectively be adapted to their respective fields of action. There is potential to learn from actors who are drivers of the discourse (civil society, youth) and to find points of policy transferability to regulators and other public actors, as well as the private sector.
The topic of environmental sustainability is represented in the IGF for the first time, so the co-organizers see this year as a starting point to make more explicit how the physical Internet, its use, and its tools impact the environment, and if we can find proactive regulatory, technical, and business solutions that preserve the beneficial effects of the Internet, while being intentional about its evolution by continuously taking into account environmental effects. Our premise is that we do not need to develop new frameworks entirely, but rather create synergies between different stakeholder do work on the most appropriate solutions, rooted in the multi-stakeholder system of the IGF.

Relevance to Theme: The aim of the thematic track to gain a clearer understanding of the role of Internet governance in the reduction of carbon emissions and other negative environmental effects of Internet and ICT deployment will be at the centre of this collaborative exchange. We want to explore what positive stimulus can the Internet Governance Forum create, in its unique capacity as a global, multi-stakeholder effort focusing on ICT and the Internet. We also want to explore what effective approaches, both in terms of policy advocacy and technological solutions, are already in place, and how we can effectively adapt them to our context(s). Lastly, the age dimension of positive action for

climate change shall be made explicit, as young people are in many places at the center of climate justice movements, while also being the most affected by the cost of inaction.

Discussion Facilitation:

For the onsite participants, the session shall be mostly based on collaborative working groups, with only small portions of the session being lectures. The working groups shall be guided through their process with methodologies of design-thinking and moderated by the co-organizers and speakers. The online participants shall constitute a working group on their own. With the help of the online moderator, they shall be empowered to also collaborate on and present action points while the working groups are active.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We intent to use a service like Mentimeter to have onsite and online participants partake in polls, the outcomes of which can be presented in real-time.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #234 Security of digital products: Industry and enhancing trust

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cybersecurity Best Practices
Norms
Safety by Design

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 5: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Jon Albert Fanzun, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Barrack Otieno, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 3: Anastasiya Kazakova, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Sebastian Stranieri, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format: Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

Vulnerabilities of digital products are rapidly being exploited by a wide range of actors for various purposes. Nations develop military cyber arsenals for defensive and offensive use. Criminals organise transnationally, putting businesses and consumers at risk. Terrorists and political groups improve skills to conduct digital attacks. Consequences of cyber-attacks are often global, and increasingly destructive. This puts the stability of the digitalised world at risk, erodes user trust in digital services, and undermines global online business models.

To reduce these risks, businesses must increase the resilience of their digital products and services. Enhanced security practices not only protect individual businesses; but also act as a general deterrent by raising the cost and difficulty of cyber-attacks, increasing consumer trust, and strengthening supply chains. However, securing the digital space is a collective effort. Among other things, it requires the global business community to work together – in co-operation with authorities and civil society communities – to enhance the security of their digital products; set examples and leadership towards others; and drive up demand among users for more secure products.

Building on the Geneva Dialogue on Responsible Behavior in Cyberspace (https://genevadialogue.ch/) - a project implemented by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and DiploFoundation - ; this workshop will discuss best practices and examples of creating global, resilient, and ethical digital products. The interactive workshop will bring together perspectives of the industry, public authorities, technical community, and civil society, from all parts of the world.

Issues:

What are the main guiding principles for ensuring security of digital products and services? What is industry doing about it - what are good (and bad) practices around the world, from various industries? How do users, civil society look at insecure products, and what is needed to drive the demand for more secure products? What are the policy challenges in enhancing security of products, and what can public authorities and regulators do to help the industry? How to bring emerging businesses on board to implement high security in the product inception phase already?

Policy Question(s):

Tentative policy questions:
- How is trust in cyberspace influenced by the security of digital products; across various sectors and geographies?
- What are the guiding principles for resilience and security of products? What can we take from existing multilateral and multistakeholder initiatives, and what should be added?
- What are the expectations of other stakeholders towards the industry with regard to enhanced product security?
- What particular roles and responsibilities is the industry willing to take at a global level?
- What are the best (and bad) practices of the industry?
- What are the technological, economic, and political challenges that the industry faces? How can the authorities assist the industry in bridging these challenges?
- What are the next steps for the industry and other stakeholders?

Expected Outcomes:

Discussion will feed into the output documents of the Geneva Dialogue, in particular on principles and good practices on securing digital products and services. Also, government stakeholders such as the Swiss FDFA will highlight specific outcomes of the discussion in UN fora such as the UN Group of Governmental Experts (UN GGE) on advancing responsible state behaviour in cyberspace in the context of international security.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Trust and security in digital technologies are central for the further evolution of the Internet. Governments, the private sector, and civil society have already shaped initial sets of norms for responsible behaviour in cyberspace, in particular in relation to trust and security. The most important international multilateral instruments are the two reports of the UN GGE – namely the reports from 2013 and 2015 – both subsequently adopted by the General Assembly. An important initiative, shaped jointly by governments and the private sector, is the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace. Several principles of responsible behaviour of the business sector have been developed by the industry itself – in particular the Charter of Trust for a Secure Digital World, and the Cybersecurity Tech Accord. Not the least, the Geneva Dialogue on Responsible Behaviour in Cyberspace has in its first phase; outlined key roles and responsibilities of governments, the industry, civil society, and communities with regards to Internet use and international security. The workshop, which directly contributes to the second phase of the Geneva Dialogue, will discuss particular roles of the industry in relation to securing digital products and services; and raise good practices related to shaping and implementing joint principles, contributing to trust and security on the Internet.

Relevance to Theme: Trust in the digital environment heavily depends on the possibility of misuse and exploitation of digital products and services. In order to increase users' trust and strengthen the supply chain, global businesses must increase the resilience of their digital products and services. A collective effort of the broad community of businesses worldwide is required. This effort includes close co-operation with authorities and civil society communities; to enhance trust and security of the digital environment. The session will bring together various stakeholders from around the globe, to discuss how (in)security of digital products can impact trust, and look for principles and particular roles of the industry to reduce risks and enhance trust.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interactive discussion, in round table seating. Moderator will invite audience to reflect on policy questions, and then turn to discussants to contribute with own positions. Particular voice will be given to youth participants in the audience, who drive the demand for new solutions. High interaction with the online participants will be stimulated; including through the introduction of online polls, and audio/video interventions from remote hubs. In case the IGF is held online entirely (with no in situ component), the workshop's format will be adjusted to include additional interactive and multimedia elements.

Before the session begins, best practices and possible roles of the industry for more secure digital products and services, taken from the ongoing Geneva Dialogue on Responsible Behaviour in Cyberspace (https://genevadialogue.ch/) will be provided as direct input into discussions.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Mentimeter (online engagement tool), possibly slides/multimedia (not presentations, however) for visual reflections

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #235 Embracing Digital Spaces in the Times of Covid19

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Accessibility
Design for Inclusion
digital literacy

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 5: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Innocent Adriko, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Lisa nyamadzawo, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Lily Edinam Botsyoe, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 4: Arthur Oyako, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Simple is the most complex ideal that man has sustained since the beginning of time, our is simple how do we inspire objectivity through proper conversation and dialect on matters of how do we ensure survival whilst we have localized content to know how we are valued in being included by total ownership and understanding on how we can include ourselves in the universe of contrasting policies and impractical digital unified messages, We are pushed into a corner where we need to be able to adapt to digital resources and utilize them to sustain a livelihood yet we don't have safe spaces and environments that equip us with the curiosity and mechanisms to create net innovators let alone civil servants and students enabled with the access to adapt to the accessible resources and create meaningful and life empowering inclusion.
We shall use our session to question the reality of the state of inclusion and if it's equally distributed under the banner of Internet of all, are we the curiosity-driven culture that embraces experimentation of all people at a basic language backed with meaningful quality access and empowered communities especially in marginalized communities, our opportunity is to reimburse the digital dividend with ways of how modern people learn and increment it to boost inclusion and align with the changing times of Covid19 as creative destruction is an empowering venture ot our generating thriving on open data, and easy access to information. In this era of a pandemic, we call for agility safe spaces not driven by the government nor corporate interest rather humanistic driven for social benefit.
Inclusion is based on the motive of resource availability and ability to utilize it for benefit of the human cause broken down to the specific reality of particular societies that's how we are able to learn and willing to navigate through the barriers of access and fully achieve meaningful inclusion. Our session aims to be a collective conscious dive into the reality we are forced in and our stories on how to adapt and truly achieve our universal goal of a safe and free internet for all. Rumble Netizens, Rumble

Issues:

We have a growing and substantial youth base that needs to fully adapt to a digital revolution enforced especially by the corona crisis, children from developing countries with limited infrastructure and living under impoverished conditions are lagging in terms of education and can not possibly study and

match with the privileged few who are able to study yet the digital divide grows in a crisis, and its a challenge that most of us developing countries face a different reality, we want to address the reality of this matter.

With cases of shutdowns, online extremism, censorship, and unstable infrastructures how can we people from developing countries work from home with unfavorable conditions whilst maintaining a livelihoods?

We propose an opportunity of trust based inclusion that empowers young people and the multi stakeholder model to full embrace the problems that normal netizens face,

We aim to address the flawed positions of basic safety online as working from home people , the access to digital rights, freedom of expressions access to the infrastructure of connectivity and importantly as we work from home dependant on the creative upgrades of digital transformation how do we dismantle the digital authoritarianism to fully gain inclusion as an equal internet for all?

The tools we use in lockdowns are they secure and how can use data protection and progressive policy to influence sustainable covid19 alignment as we face and mitigate a crisis as youth we shall share the our own views on the matter as we propose solutions to such a crisis that the collective netizens have faced

Policy Question(s):

How do we create synergies among the multi-stakeholder model that the youth base are gainers of policy and participate in policy decisions to further inclusion in the policy sector?

Is the available infrastructure, the digital state of the world compatible with the culture and interoperable contingencies of current modern agendas example covid19?

Does technology inclusion dehumanize evolution and environmental mastery?

How do we improve and create a youth generation that can be used as human capital adept to adaptable to the social, economical, political-cultural digital sustainable transformative nature?

Are policymakers inclusive and keen to the growing demand of a crisis based population in terms of influencing and coordinating aptitudes of internet users, who are unaware of the unequal share of digital dividends and how do we balance equal share?

Should different digital economies face different digital adversities and how do we break digital authoritarianism?

Expected Outcomes:

We expect at first to have a woke room of Netizens demanding change and progress, that shall be recruited into our movement of woke emerging youth citizens wanting a better internet and working for that intent, this shall cascade into a report to be shared to our respective governments and institutions to create actionable workpans and partner with our movement to improve our digitization of modern civilization agendas and a manifesto we aim to collectively create.

Relevance to Internet Governance: One of the core meaning of Internet governance is it has no agreeable definition and we as the youth contributing to crisis management are ready to innovate and curate open dialogues and actionable results that will be used as protocols for future visionaries in tackling crises faced by Netizens and young internet leaders.

Relevance to Theme: Inculsion in these times is the fixer of how humanity adopts to master the circumnavigation of a pandemic, with more voices and mere representation we can capitalize on diversity and gain a whole new undertaking of how the aerial photograph of inclusion can be boosted to reach each home and segmented demographics our sessions sees how the conflicting multistakeholder approach can reach a consensus and aid in a smooth transition of an amicable inclusive and empowered society especially now where exponential penetration of the internet as a

resource is needed more than ever in this pandemic. Our session views the impact of the pandemic in a youthful and social economical and political cultural sphere of a growing humanity as analysed demographically we aim to align to the truth and contribute to the future of a progressive inclusion.

Discussion Facilitation:

We are all young people widely adapted to the rebel culture of ice breaking to curate conversations from social media to interactive web 3.0 each platform from TikTok to twitter is to capitalized on to form a message that aligns to our target group .

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** All social media platforms shall be used and and a digital strategy to build up attention through online challenges and memes to gain attention to our targeted youth base

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #236 Data flows, Trade and International Cooperation

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Data Flows
Inter-organizational collaboration
Trade

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Chuang Liu, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Jade Nester, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: De La Peña Sissi, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Jennifer DASKAL, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Sopin Evgen, Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

Businesses increasingly rely on data to conduct their domestic and international operations. Cross-border data flows are inherent to international business operations, such as the sourcing of ICT services from foreign suppliers, the offer for sale of goods, services and intellectual property online in a more cost-efficient way, or even the management of supply chain logistics and foreign-established subsidiaries, among other business applications that involve international trade. Trade in all its forms is facilitated when Internet functions at its best and data can flow freely and efficiently. In fact, the

Covid-19 pandemic has stressed the importance of data flows within and across borders for tele-working, distance learning and global logistics.

Due to the non-rival nature of data, the societal value of data increases when a dataset can be used by many others to make decisions and can be enhanced through combination with other datasets. As such, data flows not only contribute to the execution of international activities, when complemented by data sharing it can also foster competition and innovation.

That said, governments are introducing new laws and regulations governing data and cross-border data flows. These moves aim at addressing legitimate policy goals such as privacy protection, combatting cybercrime or copyright infringement. Another concerns centre on how to promote market competition and innovation, as well as on the ways to achieve a more equitable distribution of the value generated from data.

When well designed, data regulations may enhance trust in the digital space and thereby facilitate cross-border data flows. They may also foster competition and innovation, as well as improved control by individuals over their personal data. But best practices are not yet evident. Some data regulations may be more restrictive to data flows and trade than others. Some stakeholders argue that highly restrictive measures could "break the Internet", as we know it. Can trade principles also offer some guidance in this respect? Can the Internet community provide trade policy makers with examples of best practices to address data-related policy issues? How can governments and other stakeholders collaborate to address data-related policy issues, while minimizing impact on trade flows and the Internet infrastructure?

In order to explore these questions, the Session will:

i. How are international business operations are affected by and adapt to different data regulations, including privacy regulation, cyber-security regulation, and data sharing frameworks, among others.
ii. How do data regulations impact the Internet infrastructure, such as trust, and in turn, enable the conduct of international business operations
iii. What are examples of international cooperation methods meant to reduce trade costs resulting from the fragmented data regulatory frameworks.

Issues:

Data regulations can foster trust, yet could also disrupt the seamless functioning of the Internet if overly intrusive. In turn, data regulations may have an impact on the conduct of international business operations. What form of international cooperation is needed to address data-related policy issues, such as privacy or cybersecurity, while minimizing the costs for the conduct of international business operations? What basic principles of governance should apply?

As stated by the Berlin Message resulting from the 2019 IGF, working collaboratively on developing commonly agreed values and principles for data frameworks could assist in building confidence in cross-border data flows, with resultant economic and social benefits. Small and Medium Enterprises lacking the resources to map differing national legal regimes would particularly benefit from international cooperation on data regulations.

The Session intends to highlight existing or potential international cooperation forms to address data-related policies. The expected outcomes (see below) should provide WTO Members negotiating e-commerce rules on data governance with considerations to take into account from the Internet governance community.

Policy Question(s):

• How do current cross-border data flow regulations address the legitimate needs of law enforcement to access evidence? When may data localisation requirements be necessary for ensuring government access to data for law enforcement and regulatory oversight?

• How can international cooperation on privacy facilitate the conduct of international business operations while addressing privacy issues?
• How can cyber-security regulations related to data accommodate the conduct of international business operations while adequately addressing issues related to illegal activities and content?
• Are there data regulations, such as regulatory or contractual data sharing schemes, that can foster market competition and innovation and to improve public policy? What data regulations are necessary for empowering individuals' control over their personal data? Can arrangements such as data pools or data portability schemes strengthen individuals' control over their personal data and ensure value distribution?

Expected Outcomes:

Interested persons will be able to know more about trade principles and WTO e-commerce negotiations on issues related to data governance. Reciprocally, trade policy experts will be able to be aware of examples of international cooperation methods to reduce international business operations' costs, while addressing data-related policy issues, such as privacy. This IGF workshop will provide useful inputs for meetings and workshops underway at the WTO. The WTO work can build upon the recommendations of the IGF workshop, thereby strengthening links between the IGF and WTO.

Relevance to Internet Governance: One of the objectives of the workshop is to inform policymakers, about international cooperation initiatives or proposals to foster the use of the Internet and cross-border data flows, which in turn, facilitate international business operations. We aim at encouraging policy makers to reflect and cooperate in adopting related policies, while minimizing restraints on trade. Another objective of the workshop relevant to Internet governance is to link trade governance at the WTO with Internet governance issues, particularly data governance since Internet governance is based the multi-stakeholder model that can offer broader insights to WTO.

Relevance to Theme: Data governance is now a critical component of Internet related governance issues, which is also under discussion at the WTO. The WTO talks need to take Internet governance into account as digital trade continues to grow and garner the increasing attention of trade policy makers in both advanced and developing countries.

Discussion Facilitation:

The Session will take the form of a roundtable to be interactive. The Session will start with the Moderator's presentation on the objective of the workshop, i.e. to explore international cooperation methods to address data-related policies, such as privacy, while reducing costs involved in the conduct of international business operations. The presentation should last no more than 5 minutes. The Moderator will then invite speakers to participate in a round table.

The roundtable will start with the presentation of speakers who have been contacted and invited beforehand by the organizers. Each speaker should take no more than 6 minutes at this stage. After speaker presentations, a substantive amount of time will be dedicated to an open discussion with participants and raising of questions to speakers or the audience as a whole. Overall, the Session will last 90 minutes.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We intend to use an online poll to assess participants' opinions during the Session. The online poll will be managed by the Online Moderator.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2020 WS #238 Fortnite to Hong Kong: video games policy and human rights

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Automated Decision Making
Human Rights
Public Policy

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Micaela Mantegna, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Javier Pallero, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Kurt Opsahl, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

Our session proposes to map the topics, challenges and opportunities in the nascent field of video games policy, and its balance with the exercise of human rights in online gaming and digital distribution platforms.
From monetization practices, online content moderation, games as a medium for political participation and activism, perceived violence in video games, intellectual property, freedom of expression, and so forth, this workshop aims to present the landscape of the more relevant issues in the video games industry, and its projection onto internet governance.
Growth in the number of gamers and availability of new technologies brings new challenges to human rights. Online games and platforms are akin to social networks, functioning as virtual places where people gather, interact and communicate. In this context, the rights to free association, free expression, privacy, political participation and others are attaining increased relevance. Last year, Activision Blizzard's decision of banning a professional player for showing support to the Hong Kong cause was met with a political firestorm and extensive PR backlash.
Without a doubt, video games are becoming increasingly political, not only in their themes (with titles such as This War of Mine or Bury me, my Love), but as novel spaces for activism and dissent. From hidden libraries in Minecraft to demonstrations in Animal Crossing that got the game banned in China, this has become even more relevant in social distancing times. When physical gathering is restrained, political dissent translates itself into staging creative online protests.
Moreover, social play is thriving, tearing down geographical and physical barriers, through massive online multiplayer games, augmented reality, game related communities and streaming platforms. With issues around public and private censorship, ethical development, gender-based discrimination, automated content moderation, loot-boxes, consumer rights or digital property, cases are coming up with respect to the rules for the governance of those digital spaces.
Moving from single player experiences to online gaming has allowed an unprecedented gathering of player's data, that is fueling new artificial intelligence implementations. This adds a new layer of complexity, bringing legal and ethical challenges on its own, from automated content moderation for toxicity, privacy, to transparency and bias, that would be addressed specifically in this session for the

video game context.

In terms of real-world violence, video games have historically been used as a scapegoat for complex crimes, leading to public pressure to regulate content in ways incompatible with freedom of expression' standards. The unfortunate circumstances surrounding Christchurch's massacre gave rise to another wave of video game blaming, media disinformation and public outcry.

Amidst this complex landscape, our session will focus on the challenges identified by analyzing recent cases in which video games have intersected human rights, as well as regulatory trends from governments, as a way to collaborate in informed policy-making.

Finally, we will engage in discussions of how already proposed frameworks for human rights-based content moderation (such as those elaborated by Access Now, the Santa Clara principles, and other groups) could be applied to video games policy.

Issues:

As IGF 2020 will be hosted by the Government of Poland, this is a unique opportunity to showcase how this creative industry can boost national economies, exports and jobs, as exemplified by the leading case of CD PROJEKT RED and The Witcher series.

One of the challenges to be addressed is to tear down misconceptions about gaming and its value for access to economic, social and cultural rights. Despite being a multibillion-dollar industry (surpassing revenue of both music and cinema combined), the idea of videogames as a teen hobby or niche pastime is still persistent in media and cultural representations.

Misconceptions surrounding player's gender or age contribute to disregard interactive entertainment as a valid art form and scholarly subject, obscuring regulatory and human rights challenges in the governance of those digital spaces. Aforementioned prejudices downplay interactive entertainment´s relevance as a booming economy that enables a whole ecosystem of internet industries, such as streaming and esports.

It also disregards the fact that as an interactive narrative media, videogames opened the way to new perspectives and voices, sharing stories about mental health, dealing with loss, migration, gender, and other mature themes. Even more pressing in the present context of social distancing, video games present a tool and interactive gathering space for political mobilization.

Regarding fundamental rights, video games scene has been overlooked due to said prejudices, and urgent debate is needed around cases involving automated content moderation, privacy, intellectual property limitations or weaponization of DMCA claims, amongst others. Digital distribution and cloud gaming are challenging consumer rights , inviting to rethink about how first sale principles should be interpreted in an online context, as well as how DRM policies are implemented.

Policy Question(s):

What are the roles of ethical guidelines, private content moderation and government regulation in the video game policy world? Are decision-makers able to provide human-rights respecting regulation to the wide range of activities being developed in gaming environments?

Should virtual gaming spaces –especially massive multiplayer games– be considered venues where political expression needs to be protected? What is the role of regulators, judges and other legal and policy organisms in ensuring political participation in these online spaces
?

Should gaming platforms moderation rules abide by human rights law? How can fundamental rights be upheld in gaming platforms in an effective manner that safeguards transparency, notification, remedy and other basic requirements? Should companies take care of this on their own or is there a role for governments?

What areas of regulation or policy are better equipped to address the challenges arising from video-game environments? Are traditional media and consumer regulators appropriately equipped to deal with these new realities or do we need specific new oversight mechanisms?

Expected Outcomes:

Expected outcomes from the session are:
*provide an overview of the policy landscape of the modern video game industry (from platforms, key players, economic relevance, incentives and trends, to the looming regulatory challenges).

*tear down myths around gaming, both from players' perspective (regarding age, social play,gender and representation) as well as content (exemplifying how videogames are used as a new interactive media to convey diverse voices and narratives).

*shed light onto business models and practices (loot boxes, digital distribution and content moderation to name a few) and how they can affect human rights (from freedom to expression to consumer rights, involving first sale exhaustion on digital goods)

*Generate a coalition amongst attending organizations and interested parties to move forward the discussion on the advancement of human rights standards in gaming platforms, with an eye into continuing the work on specific recommendations in the future.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Video game policy touches open a very specific intersection of private content moderation, business-related decision making and a growing regulatory interest from governments.
The IGF and its multi-stakeholder view and participation is the ideal venue to generate a global and diverse discussion about video game policy, the challenges it should tackle and the opportunities that should come up from the discussion.
From a governance standpoint, misunderstanding of the video games scene contributes to misguided policy-making that ends up with regulatory solutions that overtly violate human rights. As the Government of Poland can attest, the video game industry is a powerful source for economic growth that must be carefully considered by the Internet Governance community.

Relevance to Theme: This session is proposed to be in the Data track, which is especially relevant considering that online gaming is allowing an unprecedented gathering of data regarding player's behavior, habits and spending, amongst others.
Video game business models and practices have been disrupted by the expansive effect of the Internet, moving from buy-to-own single-player commercialization, to online cloud gaming, and licensing schemes.
Due to the predominance of online gaming, those spaces are increasingly mediated by artificial intelligence technologies, under the promise of contextual storytelling or screening player's interactions for toxicity. AI solutions such as patented matchmaking algorithms are being deployed to entice consumer spending, opening a path to manipulation and exploiting player's vulnerabilities through predatory tactics, from those parties who don't abide by ethical development guidelines. Therefore, Data track presents the proper thematic space to frame the aforementioned challenges regarding video game public policy.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interaction will be encouraged through relatable examples and key takeaways to frame the debate. Besides a Q&A, the audience (both in-person and remote) will be invited to share instances of these cases and scenarios in their countries or organizations, through their own perspectives and experiences. Finally, we will engage in discussions of how already proposed frameworks for human rights-based content moderation could be applied to video games.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #239 Sustainable Automation as SDG#18

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Digital Skills
Economic Development
Smart Manufacturing

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Reyansh Gupta, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Siya Tayal, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Susheel Ladwa, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Piotr Henryk Skarzynski, Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Post the COVID shutdown; automation will get fast-tracked. A few companies wanted to lay off people but could not are be using COVID as an excuse to layoff people.
Post the COVID shutdown; automation will inevitably get fast-tracked. I think that the United Nations revisit its Sustainable Development goals and correct its mistake by adding another goal, SDG18, 'Responsible Automation.' Mad rush for automation will have a cascading effect, and this is not something the world is prepared for, given that we have 7.7 billion humans to cater to and sustain. Responsible automation is where we need a better understanding of the business community and political leadership that, 'Profits' with the 'proliferation of technology' should not be without 'people.' If we keep people out of the equation, the consequences would undermine all other SDGs and, maybe, render them irrelevant. It is time for the United Nations to have the most critical SDG, 'Sustainable Automation,' as an 'intergenerational goal.' It's better late than never.

Issues:

The biggest challenge before the world post-COVID will be to boost profitability and be prepared for such emergencies and make it less dependent on manual labor - which is automation. The issue is a sensitive one; on one side, it will boost productivity but on another side, the buying power of consumers will come down due to layoffs.

It is expected that automation will take away 40 percent of the jobs.

In such a scenario, we have to remember that we need to take care of 7.7 billion people and that cannot be without 'responsible or sustainable automation'.

This panel discussion will take into account the prevailing scenario and discuss the opportunities in automation and the peel to which we must automate. Also, what are the skill sets we need to develop to upskill the current workforce?

Finally, what will it take to make Automation as a Sustainable goal, that is sustainable automation

Policy Question(s):

1. How will the developing and the developed world handles automation differently- What is the future of jobs
2. Without automation, which sectors can enhance productivity and create more jobs
3. Are profits directly related to the adoption of technology
4. If we exclude people from Profits, will technology be still relevant
5. Do women suffer more with technology adoption and what is the solution?
6. What is the role of local governments in preparing their workforce for the future
7. Do we require a major overhaul in our education systems to prepare for the future of jobs
8. Do we need a policy for Sustainable Automation and if yes, what should be the contours of such a policy

Expected Outcomes:

We expect to come out with a discussion paper to start with. Then, we will work with various stakeholders to come out with a knowledge paper on 'Sustainable Automation- Future of Jobs'. This is likely to be based on a global survey which I will conduct with the attendees of IGF during the Poland meeting and online later. We will circulate the key findings to various governments

We will also make a strong case for proposing 'Sustainable Automation' as SDG#18

Relevance to Internet Governance: Every country, small or big, developed or developing will need to handle the key question of Automation and upskilling their workforce. Without it, everyone will face a dilemma of creating jobs, balancing productivity, and profits. This is the right time to address this issue before the water flows over our heads

The private sector will have to work with the civil society and their local governments to address this issue and also, develop a policy about 'Sustainable Automation'. It is about shared values, shared future.

Relevance to Theme: If we don't adopt Sustainable Automation, it will lead to the accumulation of profits in the hands of big tech giants. We have to ensure that people who are less skilled and don't have access to technology now, don't get left behind. Sustainable automation is about inclusiveness and equity. Lack of sustainable automation will endanger inclusivity at the global scale.

Discussion Facilitation:

Every speaker will be given a question to share their perspective in three minutes . We will have two such questions . Which will take about 30 minutes . Post that, the moderator will pose questions based on the flow of the discussion. After that , audience will be asked to make comments or share their experience and post questions,

This is a major and important part of our panel discussion to evoke extensive participation from the audience and towards the end, the moderator will sum up the key points and the next steps.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Skype
Zoom
Google hangouts

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #240 Investigating Internet Censorship through Open Data

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Community Networks
Internet censorship
Internet measurement

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Maria Xynou, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Arturo Filastò Buzzolan, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Simone Basso, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 90 Min

Description:

Internet censorship events are increasingly emerging around the world. Hundreds of media websites and human rights websites are currently blocked in countries like Iran and Egypt. Amid Venezuela's economic and political crisis, numerous independent media websites have been blocked, along with several blogs expressing political criticism. Minority group sites (such as LGBTQI sites) are blocked in numerous countries, while social media apps (such as WhatsApp and Facebook Messenger) are frequently blocked during elections and protests around the world. But how can such censorship events be detected, confirmed, and analyzed?

Since 2012, the Open Observatory of Network Interference (OONI) has been developing free and open source software with the goal of empowering the public to measure Internet censorship and other forms of network interference.

This session aims to introduce participants to OONI's tools, resources, and methodologies for measuring Internet censorship. OONI has developed mobile and desktop apps -- called OONI Probe --

designed to measure the blocking of websites, instant messaging apps, circumvention tools, as well as to measure the speed and performance of networks. To increase transparency of Internet censorship worldwide, OONI openly publishes all network measurements collected by OONI Probe users around the world.

Through this session, participants will learn how to investigate Internet censorship and contribute to the world's largest open dataset on Internet censorship. More specifically, participants will learn how OONI Probe works, how they can use it to measure various forms of Internet censorship, how they can coordinate censorship measurement campaigns, and how they can use OONI's open dataset to investigate cases of Internet censorship around the world.

As part of the session, participants will be encouraged to discuss how we can increase transparency of Internet censorship and support evidence-based public debate on information controls.

As an outcome, participants will have an understanding of how to use OONI's tools and dataset to investigate cases of Internet censorship around the world. As OONI data can serve as evidence of Internet censorship, it can support advocacy and policy efforts in defense of a free and open Internet.

Issues:

Internet censorship can constitute a violation of human rights (such as the right to freedom of expression and the right to access information), yet there is limited transparency of where, why, and how it occurs around the world.

Identifying the intentional blocking of sites and services can be challenging. For starters, cases of Internet censorship are easier to notice when they affect services that are commonly used (such as WhatsApp) and receive media coverage, while the blocking of less popular sites and services (such as the blocking of minority group sites) often goes unnoticed.

The fact that an Internet service is inaccessible doesn't necessarily mean that it is intentionally blocked by an Internet Service Provider (ISP), as there are many reasons why a service may be inaccessible. Perhaps that service is hosted on an unreliable server, or its owner is blocking all IP addresses originating from a specific country. Internet censorship can vary from network to network within a country, as different Internet Service Providers (ISPs) often block access to different websites, often as a result of vague government orders. Most censorship techniques are quite subtle, making it hard for the average Internet user to distinguish a case of blocking from a transient network failure, a case of DNS misconfiguration, or other reasons why a service may be inaccessible.

There is also limited transparency and oversight over cases of over-blocking and when Internet censorship results in collateral damage. In Indonesia, for example, Vimeo and Reddit were found to be blocked on a mobile network, even though their ban had been lifted more than 2 years ago. In Egypt, the blocking of a media website resulted in the collateral blocking of thousands of other websites that were hosted on the same Content Delivery Network (CDN).

In order to monitor all cases of Internet censorship and ensure that they are lawful, it is necessary to measure networks to detect such cases. The Open Observatory of Network Interference (OONI) has therefore built free and open source software that anyone can run to measure networks and collect evidence of Internet censorship.

Through this session, participants will learn how to investigate Internet censorship through the use of OONI's censorship measurement tools and open data. As a result, they will be able to use network measurements as evidence of Internet censorship and support their advocacy and policy efforts.

Policy Question(s):

This session will address the following policy questions:

* How can we increase transparency of Internet censorship?
* How can we support evidence-based public debate on information controls?

Expected Outcomes:

As an outcome of this session, participants will have learned how to use OONI's tools for measuring Internet censorship and how to use OONI's open dataset for investigating cases of Internet censorship around the world.

Through the knowledge and skill-share of this session, human rights defenders will be able to use censorship measurement data as part of their campaigns, journalists will be able to support their reporting with empirical data on Internet censorship, lawyers will know how to search for data that could potentially be useful in court cases, and policy researchers will know how to find censorship measurement data that could support their work.

In short, through the open methodologies shared in this session, participants will be able to independently investigate cases of Internet censorship around the world and use relevant data to support their research, advocacy, and policy efforts. This session may also create opportunities for new partnerships and multi-stakeholder collaborations on the study of Internet censorship around the world.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet censorship is an issue that is at the heart of Internet governance. This session aims to discuss how Internet censorship is carried out around the world and to share methods for increasing transparency of Internet censorship.

Relevance to Theme: This session aims to discuss cases of Internet censorship around the world, and how the public can participate in a decentralized, citizen-led, Internet censorship observatory. This is relevant to the thematic track of Inclusion, since it pertains to Internet accessibility (and the lack thereof) and the inclusion of diverse voices on the Internet.

Discussion Facilitation:

As part of the session, participants will be encouraged to discuss how we can increase transparency of Internet censorship and support evidence-based public debate on information controls. They will also be encouraged to share feedback on OONI's tools and methodologies, install the OONI Probe app, and use OONI Explorer to find relevant measurements from the countries that interest them.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #241 Covid19 Cybersecurity Information & Analysis Sharing

Session

Thematic Track:

Topic(s):

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: magdalena wrzosek, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Evangelos Ouzounis, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Eneken Tikk, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Annemarie Zielstra, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Florian Pennings, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
          Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

The Covid-19 health crisis has exposed both the challenges of and the need for cybersecurity information and analysis sharing, at a regional and global level. Faced with an international crisis that knows no national borders, it is paramount that the global cybersecurity community responds efficiently, effectively and cohesively based on the principles of multistakeholderism. This is, and will continue to be, a shared challenge, and requires from us a shared approach, based on cooperation and coordination. Cybersecurity is global and heavily depends on cooperation.

The objective of this session is to clarify the different positions on cybersecurity threat information and analysis sharing in our digital society, specifically in the aftermath of the Covid-19 outbreak. Through discussion, different views from public and private stakeholders, a baseline of shared interests and common objectives will be identified that can be used to serve as a recommendation to the IGF (public/governmental) stakeholders for consideration when developing cybersecurity strategies and policies.

The session will hear from multistakeholder participants coming from industry, Government, Cybersecurity cooperation experts and academia, who will engage in a moderated discussion to identify best practices to approach shared challenges and to draw up responses to the policy questions highlighted below.

Issues:

The core issue this session and its speakers will aim to address is how to bridge the gaps in regional and global cooperation on cybersecurity information and analysis sharing. Cybercriminal and state sponsored activity targeting critical infrastructures (such as healthcare facilities) does not respect borders, rule of law, nor any one national authority, not even during a pandemic. In recognition of malign activities in times of global crisis as a 'shared responsibility' that the international community's competent authorities must address, this session hopes to encourage increased sharing of threat information and analysis by public cybersecurity authorities by exploring existing and new models for information and analysis sharing.

Policy Question(s):

• What lessons can we learn from existing cybersecurity policy frameworks (such as the EU NIS Directive, national legislation, or even CBMs on cybersecurity at the OSCE) regarding public private cyber information/analysis sharing?

• What are best practices regarding operational cybersecurity cooperation within critical infrastructure environments that can serve as baselines for policy recommendations?

• What is the importance of harmonizing cybersecurity cooperation methodologies and models around the globe (taxonomy, regulation, incident response)?

• What role do intergovernmental institutions, international organizations, governments, and industry have in common regarding threat and information sharing?

• What is the most constructive method or model to enable public and private stakeholders to cooperate, identify and implement the right parameters for operational and tactical cybersecurity cooperation?

Expected Outcomes:

The session seeks to identify a set of shared objectives, common interests and goals in cybersecurity information and analysis sharing. We will also seek to define a set of recommendations to public and private institutions on how to better cooperate and coordinate on a international level to respond to global crises, such as that faced with the Covid-19 pandemic.

The shared objectives and identification of common interests (to be discussed in session) will subsequently lead to draft recommendations to be integrated into the post-session report, to be made available on the IGF 2020 website.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The proposed session would contribute broadly to the concept of shared principles, norms, rules and programmes. The overarching objectives of the proposed session specifically set out to recommend best practices on how, in particular, industry, government and civil society can share information and analysis and how they can learn from one another. Ultimately, this is about how we as a society of cybersecurity experts from industry, government and civil society can promote a safer online and offline space for citizens across the globe.

Relevance to Theme: The IGF aligns well with Microsoft strategy and advocacy for multi-stakeholderism. It is regarded as the main forum to discuss internet governance issues and solutions at a global level with all relevant stakeholders. In 2020 'Trust' is one of the 4 Thematic tracks and invites participants to propose session around topics like: Cybersecurity best practices; Norms; Cyber-crime; Cyber-attacks; Capacity development; Confidence-building measures; IoT; Domain Name System; DNS abuse; DNS security; Internet protocols; Encryption; Global routing security; Human rights; Digital safety; Child online safety; CSAM; Hate speech; Extremist content; Terrorism; Social media platforms; Freedom of expression online; Disinformation; Fake news; Deepfakes; Democracy; Elections; Hacking.

A discussion on the topic of cybersecurity information and analysis sharing, particularly in the relation to the Covid-19 outbreak (a global healthcare crisis affecting us all) helps us to identify best practices and outline some necessary steps to develop 'Trust'. The INternet Governance Forum is indeed the best forum in which to hold such discussions.

Discussion Facilitation:

This session will hear from a range of participants coming from Industry, academia, public authority and civil society backgrounds. Following the various interventions of invited speakers, the onsite moderator will open the floor to onsite attendees to ask their burning questions. The onsite moderator will restrict the number of questions from onsite attendees, to ensure the online moderator can select several questions coming from online attendees of the workshop. The onsite moderator will ensure attendees' questions (both off and online) are respected and responded to. This session is as much about helping attendees understand the dynamics within the topic as much as allowing for an equal and fair discussion between attendees and panellists.

IGF 2020 WS #242 Digital gap boost - unexpected post-pandemic effect?

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Design for Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Olga Budziszewska, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Olga Budziszewska, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Katarzyna Szwedor, Intergovernmental Organization, Eastern European Group

Format:
Debate - Classroom - 90 Min

Description:

Isolation has divided humanity in a zero-one way: some of us have access to advanced techlologies and devices, others are still cut off for technical, social, mental other reasons.

Issues:

Has the pandemic widened the digital gap?
How can we minimize negative effects of mass transition to remote education in perspective of limited access to the Internet and devices?
What is the scale of digital gap - compering pre and post pandemic time?
Can we predict how digital gap will impact future development and career paths?
What decision were made by the government and local entities to minimize negative effect?
What is the role of technology providers?
How can we scale up remote education with limited tech-pro teachers resources?

Policy Question(s):

3) Accessibility & Policy for Social Inclusion
Topics: Gender, Disability, Refugees, Minorities, Design for Inclusion
Example: How do we manage ICT implementation ensuring social inclusion and preventing disruptions in the life of communities that may harm their social convenience, or increase previously existent inequality gaps?
4) Digital Literacy, Capacity Development, and the Future of Work

Topics: Digital Skills, Capacity Building, Digital Transformation
Example: How can we better utilize primary and secondary schools and tertiary educational facilities to promote and to deliver on digital literacy to their communities and should digital literacy be the fourth pillar of education, alongside reading, writing and maths?

Expected Outcomes:

As follow up we expect to build basis, directions and recommendation for broad cooperation between government, NGO, education, tech providers, social scientist to limit negative effect of digital gap in education which went out of control because of pandemic challenge.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet Governance significantly impact digital gap. On each level: governmental, educational, social and technology

Relevance to Theme: From digital gap there is only one step to digital inclusion. Before the pandemic challenge, we had a vision to close the gap step by step. We didn't expect that in such a short time all of the educational activities, with no exceptions, we will need to run on-line. This situation seriously impacted digital gap. Those who didn't have access to the Internet, literally lost access to all education resources.

Discussion Facilitation:

As Internet Society Poland Chapter we will engage our partners to encourage in participation. The chosen topic is very important for all social groups: employees, parents, teachers - that's why governments and edu organizations are actively seeking effective ways how to approach digital gap challenge.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We will use zoom as a platform to video conference recording. This will allow us to distribute recording and truck activities as follow up of the panel.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #243 Civil and Political Rights in the Digital Age

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Ethics
Human Rights
Public Policy

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Edouard Gaudot, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Kalypso Nicolaidis, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Tyson Nicholas, Government, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Digital transformation has a profound effect on almost every aspect of human existence, posing a complex challenge: the development and rapid advancement of digital technologies has created both new opportunities for citizens to be empowered, and also new risks for abuses of power. This has led to the recognition that we require a robust ethical framework to guide the development and operation of digital technologies, including data collection, use and storage.

During this workshop we will discuss aspects of legal, historical, political and social questions to more readily understand the how, why and what of protecting political and civil rights in the digital age. It will combine the question of what should be done to protect political and civil rights in the digital age, with the question of how this could possibly be achieved through well designed governance and regulation strategies.

To this purpose, we will discuss three case studies:

1) The covid-19 pandemic: data collection for tracking the location and cross-reference or contact-trace individuals via their smartphones. Whilst at face value nation states have asserted that the use of existing digital surveillance technology and the rapid development and implementation of specific smartphone applications is about public safety, a point of inquiry will be to understand what effect this has in terms of shifting perceptions of what is a 'normal' level of control. For example, how does linking the use of digital technologies for state surveillance, as a precursor to the lifting of individual and collective movement restrictions currently in place in many states (lockdowns and curfews), result in a normalisation of deviance as society accepts indefinite intrusions into privacy for the sake of lifting strict controls that are affecting other rights, like freedom of movement, freedom of association and peaceful protest, and economic opportunities? Are individuals ready to share their data and accept restrictions on their privacy for 'good' purposes and for how long?

2) This second case study will specifically look at the regulation of private technology corporations. It will try to determine how, when and / or if private technology corporations are approved to market and sell digital technologies. It will discuss how policy-makers can balance priorities between the promotion of digital innovation for economic growth, and the minimum guarantees given to the rights of individuals (e.g. avoid applications that 'listen' and collect data without consent and knowledge of the users).

3) The third case will discuss on the state as an 'enabler' of citizen empowerment through the use of digital technology. This case study is concerned with how states can actively support and encourage the positive potential of technology for participatory, transparent and trustworthy politics, through mechanisms such as digital direct democracy, online petitions, the mobilisation of citizens, and civil society control mechanisms. How can the state guarantee that the data collected for these purposes is not misused or manipulated?

Issues:

1. What data governance strategies and mechanisms should policy-makers adopt to avoid power abuses by state authorities, private corporations and other powerful actors, unintended side effects, and other potentially negative consequences of new technologies on the respect for and protection of civil and political rights (e.g. surveillance, social control, manipulation)?

2. What data governance strategies and mechanisms should policy-makers adopt to actively promote the respect for and protection of civil and political rights in the digital age)?

3. What analytical and ethical frameworks should policy-makers employ in order to a) assess if there is a need for regulation, b) balance risks and opportunities under conditions of uncertainty c) solve potential conflicts between competing values, norms and ethical principles in a transparent, explicable and fair fashion?

Policy Question(s):

1) Governance dimensions for data-driven technologies

- What is the relationship between ethical considerations, civil and political rights and regulatory frameworks in data driven technologies governance?
- Based on what rights and ethical principles (justice, responsibility) should we develop an ethical framework for resolving issues related to data-driven technologies?
- What societal, political or economic benefits and purposes would potentially justify the use of digital technologies and data collection that have an impact on civil and political liberties? How should these benefits be weighed against the need to protect fundamental civil and political rights?

2) Digital identity
- How to design governance strategies for meaningful consent in the use of personal data?
- How to ensure transparency and accountability in the gathering and handling of personal data?

Expected Outcomes:

This workshop is part of a bigger research project that aims to develop an ethical framework for policy-makers.

A main output of this workshop will be the discussion and development of an ethical framework that can be used by policy-makers in their task to design governance strategies and draft regulations in the digital field. This will substantially aid the work of policy-makers on the national and international level to strike a balance between driving technological innovation and digitalisation while protecting civil and political rights to the benefit of society.

During the workshop we aim to discuss the content of the ethical framework with a larger group of stakeholders. We will use their comments and inputs for adapting the ethical framework accordingly and reach out to participants to collaborate in one form or anther in the joint research project.

Relevance to Internet Governance: From a governance viewpoint, this workshop addresses the need to effectively regulate the development and use of digital technologies and invites discussions on the question of which direction we would like our societies to develop, namely towards more freedom and empowerment, or towards more control and repression. Specifically, this workshop (and discussion of an ethical framework) aims to guide policy-makers in the difficult task to 'translate' civil and political rights from the analogue to the digital space. Although there is widespread agreement that rights are valid with regards to the use of digital technologies, there is less agreement on what this means in practice and how norm conflicts can be fairly addressed - this workshop addresses this shortfall in a practical and meaningful way.

Relevance to Theme: The main objective of our workshop is precisely to address the fundamental challenge of ensuring the benefits of the data revolution to contribute to inclusive economic development while protecting the rights of people.

The generation, collection, storage, transfer and processing of data (including personally identifiable data) have enabled new social, cultural, and economic opportunities than ever previously imagined. At the same time, the massive collection, transfer and processing of data through the application of data driven technologies by public as well as private entities have created new risks for the respect and

protection of civil and political rights (which are a backbone of international human rights law, see Convenant on Political and Civil Rights 1966).

Out workshop aims to contribute to identifying best approaches to ensure the development of human-centric data governance frameworks at national, regional and international levels that are in accordance with fundamental rights and core ethical principles (most notably justice and responsibility, among others). It will encourage an exchange of views among participants on how to guarantee the respect and protection of civil and political rights in current uses and development of data-driven technologies.

Discussion Facilitation:

The discussion will be organized around the three case studies (see above) which will allow to discuss present and future technological trends; the legal, political and social context; the regulative capacities of national institutions and international organisations; the level of agreement on a shared vision of with intentions and for what purposes we aim to use (personal) data; and the discrepancy between the most likely outputs based on current trends and our vision of a fair and just society.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #244 How to survive being a woman (on the internet)

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
digital divide

Organizer 1: Private Sector, African Group

Speaker 1: Kayastha Shubha, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Lim Serene, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Neema Iyer, Private Sector, African Group

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

As we have woken up to the fallacy of an egalitarian and democratic digital space, there is a need to continually question whose voices and lived experiences that are still missing as we move towards a feminist internet. The choices we make today in our advocacy and activism can segregate us further or create new meaning to a wider group of people. A feminist approach to digital freedoms requires

consistent introspection of subjectivity and social experience through on-going negotiation and renegotiation, relies on defining and redefining experiences, and finally, demands that we accept and be inclusive of differences and diversity, while ensuring that no one is denied their human rights -- universal, indivisible, inalienable, interrelated and interdependent.

This session is yet another space where we convene to plug the gap when it comes to our activism and advocacy in making of a feminist internet. Missing from the current global conversation is the perspective from the Global South. Speakers from Africa, Malaysia and Nepal will bring together their knowledge, challenges and strategy for a feminist internet.

This session presents our recent research studies conducted across Africa, Malaysia and Nepal, some of which were part of the Feminist Internet Research Network. We will further open the discussion to a workshop around how this data can be used for further advocacy, training, and research, and how feminist research can be mainstreamed in technology design and production.

Issues:

For the past 30 years, internet connectivity has been heralded as the great gender equalizer. Despite the benefits of digitalization, the internet, once viewed as a utopia for equality, is proving to be the embodiment of old systems of oppression and violence. In this session, we want to address 1) lack of robust data 2) insufficient legal and policy protections for women 3) detachment from culpability of technology platforms and failing redress mechanisms and lastly 4) the opportunity to use Web 3.0 as a starting point for conversations on developing a radical shift in imagining alternative digital networks grounded in feminist theory.

Policy Question(s):

1) Accessibility & Policy for Social Inclusion
Topic: Gender, Minorities, Online Violence, Inclusive Design
How can we incorporate feminist thinking into designing a radical shift in how the internet works for women and minority groups?

Expected Outcomes:

The aim of the session is to:
1) workshopping ways that the data can be used for further advocacy work amongst civil society, government and technology companies to take into account the stifling of women on digital public spaces
2) opening up the conversation further on how to conduct feminist research for a feminist internet and
3) building a community who wants to collect data in their own countries/contexts.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Everyday, more of our lives are lived online. Even though digital technologies and spaces can provide new possibilities for being and knowing, it is important to be attentive to how power is shaped, embedded and wielded in these technologies and discourse. The continuum of violence has blurred the gap between online and offline spaces, whereby violence that begins online can be continued offline and vice-versa. Most, if not all, countries across the continent do not have specific legislation against technology-facilitated online GBV. Negative online experiences hinders digital inclusion and widens the digital gender divide. It is important for governments, private sector and civil society to come together to address this growing concern.

Relevance to Theme: The session is based at re-designing and re-conceptualizing digital spaces to be more inclusive for women.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will be participatory in nature. After presenting our findings and conclusions, we will open up the discussion to the entire group, with the aim of fielding ideas and developing a community for

further collaboration.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

IGF 2020 WS #245 Rogue Diplomacy in a Digital Age

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cybersecurity Best Practices
diplomacy
Inclusive Governance

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Casper Klynge, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Karoliina Ainge, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Latha Reddy, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Praveen Abhayaratne, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

The concept of digital diplomacy has been defined as the use of digital tools to accomplish the objectives of classical diplomacy, however the growing influence of nonstate actors on diplomacy on digital issues (or cyberdiplomacy) has many names. States are assigning ambassadors to the tech sector, industry is more and more involved in the decisions on norms by the UN and other regional international organisations. All actors are not regarded as equal, yet ownership and control of digital space is scattered throughout a multistakeholder environment. The goal of a safe cyberspace is shared, but the vision on diplomatic efforts, governance in cyberspace and actors differs. Thus we are in an era of "rogue diplomacy" – unexpected actors pushing state issues, often in contrast to the position of governments to achieve the same goals.

Issues:

Diplomacy has been seen as the ability of states to address challenges and find solutions. This has not been effective in the digital environment with states failing to address responsibility of states in cyberspace. On the global level, states are in a gridlock on the applicability of international law in cyberspace. How can industry, civil society and academia address the issues that states have failed to

solve? This session intends to address alternatives to state on state discussions, and how different stakeholders have achieved diplomatic successes by other means on various issues.

Policy Question(s):

(1) Cybersecurity Best Practices
Several regions or groups of governments have agreed on rules of behaviour on many issues. What can we learn from various regions on cybersecurity norms and international law that can be applied globally?

(2) Diplomacy
Several agreements by states have been negotiated using alternative means to reaching an agreement beyond closed door government to government sessions. What can we learn from other agreements on climate, etc that can be applied in cyberspace?
(3) Inclusive Governance
Setting rules, regulations and norms of behaviour traditionally is a role of governments. However in a digital space where openness and freedom is the norm, how can a multistakeholder approach improve on state set legislation and agreed international law to pressure on governments to agree on and put into practice common behaviour in cyberspace?

Expected Outcomes:

Business as usual for cyberdiplomacy has resulted in gridlocks at the global level. Misunderstandings and regional differences have been detrimental to increasing the level of cybersecurity globally. New, out of the box solutions to diplomatic efforts have been, can be and will need to be applied to foster trust and security online. The expected outcome of the debate is to identify points of tension and various avenues which all stakeholders on cyberdiplomacy – rogue or traditional- can enter to work toward a common goal of increasing responsibility in cyberspace, while putting aside.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The definition of internet governance alone justifies the relevance of this session. The assumption that governments, private sector and civil society have set roles and that there roles are uniform across all regions is what has made governance of cyberspace inefficient and chaotic. Several actors outside government have found creative, innovative and challenging ways to conduct diplomacy by other means, not only online, but in other sectors. This experience must be seriously considered as the norms in internet governance- stepping outside the respective and traditional roles of each stakeholder group to challenge the notion of diplomacy and achieve a more stable and trustworthy global cyberspace.

Relevance to Theme: Rogue Diplomacy in the digital age will serve to address several issues across the thematic track "Trust." First and most relevant is the issue of cybersecurity policy and norms and how we can attain norms in an ideologically and culturally diverse world of online users. Further, with the lack of creative solutions to normalizing the responsible use of the internet by states themselves, it is difficult to imagine how the many other users who share the internet can rely on its security, stability or resilience. Building trust among multistakeholder actors with innovative approaches will contribute to solving issues as diverse as the digital divide to the applicability of international law to cyberspace.

Discussion Facilitation:

The format of the session will be focused on interactive discussions after brief overview of the speakers experience on alternative diplomacy. Participants will be encouraged to challenge the extension of traditional roles of stakeholders and develop open exchanges and sharing of best practices among the participants. The panel of experts will be asked to avoid long speeches or formal presentations in the introductory part of the session and to share their short but straightforward thoughts in the concluding part. However, considering the current uncertainty, this session format is flexible to move the discussion online and find creative ways to push interaction in the digital space.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** If possible, we intend to use Microsoft Teams to facilitate discussion with chat and interactions with raising virtual hands. Additionally we can push twitter hashtags to input comments and questions made in social media.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #246 Will the real public Interest internet please stand up?

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Community Networks
human rights
Infrastructure

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Farzaneh Badii, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Albert Antwi-Boasiako, Government, African Group
Speaker 3: Mehwish Ansari, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Ramon Roca, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Dragana Kaurin, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

The rise of commercial Internet has helped shape society as we know it, but, 30 years after the invention of the World Wide Web and 15 years after the Tunis agenda, it is clear that there are still significant areas of improvement for this indispensable communication tool, if it is to work in the public interest.

During this session, we aim to discuss the characteristics of a 'public interest Internet', and the threats and challenges to it. Therefore, the discussions will build on previous discussions at the IGF on relevant topics. The workshop will be divided into two main parts 1) identifying the characteristics of a public interest internet and current challenges to ensuring it, and 2) examples of measures/proposals for measures which can protect the public interest internet.

This session will start with the thought provoking question "What does a Public Interest Internet mean to you ? Is the internet working on behalf of your 'public interest' concept?" to be replied by each of the panelists. This first session of the workshop will attempt at identifying the characteristics of a public interest internet and current challenges to ensuring it.

In the second half, we will adopt a case-based approach that will allow us to assess how these principles are being adhered to at the different 'layers' of the internet, as they're commonly understood: such as access, governance of Internet Critical resources/technical/infrastructure layer and how data governance policies are being shaped in times of the COVID pandemics. With the proposed discussion of the topics, we want to understand and identify how the public interest principles discussed apply to each of these areas, whether they have been adhered to and what proposals or measures could be taken in order to ensure that public interest principles are adhered to in the future.

By highlighting the key principles linked to the Public interest discussion in each of the proposed cases, this session wants to identify a framework of principles that can be applicable to other current challenges to the increasing digitisation of our lives happening during the pandemics and which are related to issues such as accessibility, privacy and affordability.

Issues:

As a result of the global lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic, essential services have migrated to virtual platforms and remote participation methods for education, businesses, emergency or health services. The delivery of these services help define what we think of as "the public interest Internet". Yet, in order for the interest to work in the public interest, it must also serve everyone, including for example people with disabilities or specific needs and vulnerable communities. The session will therefore discuss a range of issues including openness, privacy, accessibility, affordability and security that citizens worldwide are facing today. Additionally, we want to identify how what principles should be relevant to discussions relating to access, the governance of the technical infrastructure of the internet and data governance.

Policy Question(s):

- What does a Public Interest Internet mean to you ? Is the internet working on behalf of any 'public interest' concept?
- What factors should be considered when seeking to promote a public interest internet, and in tackling challenges to it"?
- How can the internet be governed today in the public interest"?

Expected Outcomes:

We expect that this session will provide the audience with a better understanding of the different components that make up the public interest internet and also suggest some proposals, roadmaps going forward on how to best promote a public interest internet. Many of the issues we will be discussing can be found in several of the current work tracks such as Digital Inclusion and Trust.

We will also aim to identify any relevant IGF intersessional worksteams where these proposals can be further discussed and elaborated.

Relevance to Internet Governance: By acknowledging the importance of the Internet for development and as a tool for the achievement of rights, the Tunis Agenda (2005) set forth a compromise that was mostly based connectivity, accessibility, a secure and stable infrastructure and the key role of each of the stakeholders in providing policy related responses to these challenges. In the fifteen years since the adoption of that document, the internet has evolved in unprecedented ways - but it has not bridged the digital divide which has now become more complex and multilayered. In the next fifteen years, we risk further exacerbating inequalities if we don't govern the internet according for and in public interest.

Therefore, the present submission aims to facilitate a multi stakeholder debate on a Public Interest oriented Internet and what underlying principles should be taken into consideration when we develop and assess the new tech solutions developed in light of the covid-19 pandemic and other global challenges.

Relevance to Theme: The session will contribute to the thematic track "digital inclusion" by identifying, the key principles that are needed to ensure inclusion during a time when dependence on the internet is greater than ever. By using case studies to reflect on those principles, the session will offer in concrete terms, a set of proposals and measures that can be taken forward to support a truly inclusive internet.

Discussion Facilitation:

In order to enable a fair and open discussion around what we are calling "Public Interest Internet" debate, the session moderator will frame the discussion with brief introductory remarks, after that, the proposed session will be divided into three parts of speakers interventions followed by a Q&A in order to allow audience to bring their views and inputs to the session. Another important factor to encourage interaction was the selected session format - Round Table - U-shape. By seating both audience and panelists at the same table, we believe this will allow us to have a more frank and open conversation on the proposed subject.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #247 ICTs, SDGs, and Existing Data Gaps for Measuring Progress

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Data access
Data Quality
Open Data

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Lorrayne Porciuncula, Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Antonio Garcia Zabellos, Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Christopher Yoo, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

Description:
The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are targets for global development set to be achieved by 2030. However, these SDGs appear to be heading for a similar fate as the Millennial Development Goals. Thus, with only 10 years left to achieve these goals, it appears that most countries are not on track to achieve the targets. Parallel to this, developments in Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) suggest opportunities to accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs. Over the past several years we have seen a surge in initiatives and organizations dedicated to advancing ICT-based services for sectors like education, healthcare, financial services, and agriculture. However, the successful integration of ICTs to enable sustainable development requires a deep understanding of their impact. Furthermore, interventions, including ICT-based services, need to be evidence-driven. Without timely, relevant, and disaggregated data, policymakers and practitioners will be less capable of developing informed interventions. However, data gathering mechanisms have been poor at local and governance levels resulting in significant data gaps. Therefore, with limited time left to meet the SDGs, it is imperative that we focus on building robust, inclusive, and relevant local and national data systems to support the curation and promotion of data for sustainable development.

This panel will serve as an opportunity to discuss a roadmap for a broad set of actors to address data gaps for sustainable development in consideration of institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities, and incentives. The panelists, drawn from different stakeholder groups, including academics, statisticians, policy makers, mobile network operators, and the private sector, will share current practices, reflecting upon the past couple years of progress and setbacks, and develop tentative recommendations on future best practices. The panelists will provide practical strategies to overcome the existing setbacks and highlight successful country and local-level practices. This panel underscores the need for better information to assess progress, make real-time course corrections, and aims to lay out an action plan for multiple stakeholders to kick-start the kind of systemic change that we need.

Outline:
The moderator will open the session by welcoming the participants, introducing the topic and the speakers. Then he will present the findings on data gaps based on the analysis of 120 case studies of ICT-based connectivity initiatives in various areas including digital skills, women empowerment, health, and economic growth, raising questions and issues for discussion (15 minutes)
Then each of the four speaker will share their views on the topic, reflecting on existing trends, data gaps, and action steps. The moderator will keep an eye to the audience for comments and questions for the speakers at any point. (40 minutes)
Right after the discussion with panelists, the moderator will engage the audience to get their questions and comments on the discussion (15 minutes)
The moderator will then identify the overarching themes from the discussion with panelists and audience and ask the panelists about their take-aways and roadmap to address these issues. (10 minutes）
Finally, the moderator will wrap up the discussion by summarizing the key points, policy and institutional guidelines on data governance, and best practices (10 minutes)

Issues:

Challenges:
Lack of impact indicators of ICT-based interventions in achieving SDGs
Data gaps
Data quality
Data timeliness
Measuring the progress towards SDGs

Opportunities:
Innovative institutional arrangements
Roles and responsibilities

Incentives
Policy

Policy Question(s):

● What are the main challenges in the production of quality, timely data, and an effective and inclusive national data system?
● How should collaboration among a broad set of actors occur across all stages of the data process?
● What work needs to be done to fully implement and monitor the SDGs?
● What is the role of incentives in data governance at the local and national levels?
● What should be the roles and responsibilities for individuals in producing quality and timely data?

Expected Outcomes:

There are three main expected outcomes of this session. First, to present key issues on the role of ICTs in facilitating SDGs and existing data gaps for measuring progress. Second, to explore the role of institutional arrangements, roles and responsibilities, and incentives at the local, national, and international levels. Third, to develop an action plan on data governance principles and guidelines and policy suggestions.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Sustainable development is the main focus of internet governance, and there are data gaps and lack of adequate coordination in the course of data production to ensure sustainable development. Lack of timely, quality data is still a great challenge. The data challenge includes data quality, timeliness, data sharing and those issues are not only at the local scale, but also at the regional and global scales; and this requires coordination collaboration of multiple-stakeholders. All these issues require deep understanding and discussion in the context of internet governance. In order to recognize data challenges to ensure sustainable development, address the issues more efficiently, and find out effective solutions, a common understanding of data governance should take place now.

Relevance to Theme: Data access, quality, interoperability, competition & innovation
In 2015, countries agreed on adoption of a new sustainable development agenda to achieve by 2030. ICTs can play an important role to promote economic growth and the well-being of the citizens, and thereby achieving SDGs. We need better data governance systems to track the role of ICTs and to develop the knowledge for responding effectively to the risks and opportunities of society and economy development. The best practices on production of timely and quality data and the coordinated actions between communities, countries, and international governance platforms will play important roles in enhancing joint efforts and achieving SDGs.

Discussion Facilitation:

The discussion will be facilitated by the Onsite Moderator who will guide the panel in each of the proposed interventions for the workshop as well as during the Q&A and comments session. All experts and audience will make comments and raise questions in regards to the speeches presented, guided by the moderator.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #248 e-Learning: how to tackle accessibility challenges online

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Accessibility
Capacity Building
Digital Cooperation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Gloria Alaneme, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Melaré Vieira Barros Daniela , Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Nancy Pyrini, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Amiel Tel, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description:

This 90-min session will discuss how e-Learning has been impacting society, focusing on the challenges for its adequate implementation. By organizing break-out groups discussions with the participation of some experts in the field of online education, we expect to create an interactive environment which will empower participants to bring their views and proposals for approaches on how to tackle this issue. The session will be split in three parts. In the first part, the session methodology will be explained, with some brief introduction from the moderators and guest speakers. In the second part, three groups will be formed (each guest speaker will be assigned to one), and participants will discuss one of these topics that deal with different accessibility issues and reflect on innovative methodologies to tackle them: (i) infrastructure challenges; (ii) digital divide challenges; (iii) fields of study challenges. In the final part, each group will present their findings.

Issues:

The expansion of network infrastructure has been transforming many societal fields and definitely one of these is education. e-Learning, the practice of facilitating learning by the use of online technology, is little by little being implemented in several contexts. Furthermore, crises such as the current global pandemic may boost the development of eLearning approaches. However many challenges and questions are still open. By organizing break-out group discussions, we expect to discuss these and other issues and try to figure out possible solutions to ensure that online education provides more (and not less!) accessibility to education.

Policy Question(s):

This is a non-exhaustive list of policy questions to be discued: Is eLearning fully inclusive? Which tools are needed to implement e-Learning? How can institutions (both public and private) provide better infrastructure for teachers and students? How to tackle different educational needs (basic vs. superior, students with special needs, etc)? How to reach students with lower incomes who don't have full access to Internet? How to tackle different learning curves (e.g. younger vs. older people, people with disabilities, etc)? Should all fields of study use the same approaches? If not, what are the differences and how they should be tackled?

Expected Outcomes:

By proposing a dynamic environment with parallel group discussions we believe we will have an optimal use of the session time in tackling such a complex issue as the one of online education. The session would also help participants to test their ideas and initiatives among their peers, and the findings could be used to bring back to their communities new approaches on how to deal with the issue.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet Governance is multifaceted, and definitely online education is one of its aspects. We believe that approaches to eLearning issues should be done both on a global and community level: while some challenges are macro (such as infrastructure), others need to consider a case-by-case approach, based on a community's needs. Therefore, by promoting an interactive method composed by a diverse group it's expected that many interesting ideas may be proposed during this session.

Relevance to Theme: The topic of online education is a perfect fit to the "Inclusion" Thematic Track, since in order to the Internet to be fully equitable and inclusive, a fair access to learning should also be considered. Furthermore, all the raised questions focus on accessibility-related issues, on some of the several dimensions it has (infrastructure, digital divide, areas of study).

Discussion Facilitation:

For the first part, the organizers will introduce the methodology and give 5 minutes for each guest speaker to present their view on the topic. In the second part, the organizers will help the mediation of the groups, rotating between them to promote the debate. The organizers should avoid leading the debate, since the idea is that the group comes with ideas themselves. The organizers' role is merely incentivizing the discussion. In the third part, the organizers will moderate so group representative's can present their findings.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Streamyard for online moderation in youtube

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #249 Democratic principles for Internet Governance

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Democracy
Information and disinformation
Platforms

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Christophe Deloire, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Nighat Dad, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Jeremy Hureaux, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

The Forum on Information and Democracy aims at implementing democratic principles in the global information and communication space. It is supported by a coalition of 36 countries through the International Partnership on Information and Democracy.

During this session the Forum will gather representatives of international organizations to discuss their role and involvement in the governance of the global space of information and communication.

Special rapporteurs and official representatives from international organizations will be invited to take the floor and bring their own perspective on the path to build an open internet that respect the democratic principles and how they could cooperate with the Forum on Information and Democracy.

During this session, they will be invited to recommend major issues to be addressed by the Forum, highlighting the most urgent needs in terms of regulation and self-regulation.

Issues:

This session will outline the major issues of the information and communication space has it impacts democracies around the world and the resilience of societies (disinformation, public and private spaces, promotion of reliable news sources, etc.)

Policy Question(s):

How could the principles outlined in the Partnership on Information and Democracy serve as a framework for the future of the internet?
What type of coordination would be set up between the various initiatives?

Expected Outcomes:

Recommendations for major issues to be addressed by the Forum on I&D.
Guidelines for cooperation at the international level.

Relevance to Internet Governance: After an initial commitment of more than 30 countries on the basis of the International Declaration on Information & Democracy, the Forum is seeking the involvement and active support of the principles of the Declaration by international organizations.

This initiative is a major brick to implement democratic principles in the global space of information and communication.

Relevance to Theme: The International Initiative on Information & Democracy brings a structural approach to implement democratic principles in the global space of information and communication.

Discussion Facilitation:

Attendees will be invited to ask specific questions during the conversation.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #250 Can excel sheets have ethics? AI Governance in Global South

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Artificial Intelligence
Ethics

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Urvashi Aneja, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Arthur Gwagwa, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 3: Anja Kovacs, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Amba Kak, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Latonero Mark, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 6: Vidushi Marda, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

Currently, policy thinking on the governance of AI is still in formative stages, as the field of AI is also constantly evolving. Aside from the broad agreement on value-based principles and governance frameworks within the global context - such the OECD AI Principles, or EU's Ethical Guidelines for

Trustworthy AI, there have been very few implementable advancements in the governance of AI technologies, particularly in the Global South. However, as intelligent decision-making systems become more pervasive, there is growing awareness of the risks and challenges resulting from artificial intelligence. As a result, we are now also seeing a much greater emphasis on identifying principles, standards, frameworks, and mechanisms for the governance of AI.

Most AI development and deployment in the Global South, is driven by a developmental perspective, focused on the utilisation of emerging technologies and practices such as the use of Big Data and Artificial Intelligence for solving persistent developmental gaps across different sectors. In India, for example, use of big data and AI is seen from the perspective of data empowerment of citizens and economic progress of the State. Due to low state capacity in the Global South towards achieving development goals, there is a greater tendency for technological solutionism. Further, unlike the experiences of AI in the industrialized economies, the realities of AI implementation are different-characterised by weak public institutions, differences in data collection and sharing practices, absence of data protection frameworks and low regulatory capacity. This raises the question of the governance of AI in differing institutional, socio-cultural, political and economic contexts.

The global south is also not a monolithic bloc and impacts are likely to vary across - as well as within - differing contexts. Conversations about AI governance, in the main, do not seem to be informed or reflect these varied experiences and realities. There is a need to bring these empirical encounters into the global narrative, otherwise there is a risk that socio-techno imaginaries of AI and its governance will not meet the needs of most of the world's populations.

The roundtable discussion brings together speakers from the global south, who are experienced in the empirical realities of the technology adoption and implementation of AI in the global south. This session aims to take into account the concrete challenges of AI governance, from the ground up, raising normative questions around the structural challenges to AI governance.

Issues:

The session seeks to address the gap in AI governance frameworks which account for the risks and challenges of AI from the ground up in the Global South. Most global principles on AI ethics and governance do not necessarily reflect the institutional, political and practical realities of the Global South, where there is low state capacity to enforce data and AI governance, greater dependency on private public partnerships, and low levels of digital literacy and awareness.

Policy Question(s):

1. How do we localise/contextualise global framework to match institutional realities?

2. How do these institutional realities require us to rethink global frameworks?

3. How does the political economy of AI development shape and influence governance?

Expected Outcomes:

Based on the session, a publication/report will reflect shared learnings and insight by the speakers, on AI Governance in the Global South by constituting a working group. Additionally, we aim to establish a network/consortium of research scholars working on AI in the Global South in order to take next steps to collaborate on future research to inform global AI governance perspectives and practices with perspectives the Global South.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The increasing integration of AI in the everyday lives of the individual has begun to intertwine the once distinct lines of governance; in discussing the realities of AI Governance in the Global South, the workshop will shed light on some of the resulting concerns of governance on the internet, much of which has found focus in individual rights, especially data practices. However, whether in using AI for as wide ranging purposes such as to further access to the

Internet or even for content moderation, AI's growing impact on the internet furthers the need to understand how to best ensure that the governance of one must complement the other.

Relevance to Theme: As a data-driven technology, much of AI rests on the collection, processing and analysis of data. By focusing on the empirical contexts of AI development and deployment in the Global South, the proposed session contributes to the data track, by bringing to fore the different data narratives and practices of developing AI. Ultimately, the session contributes to questioning some of the assumptions that have become commonplace in conversations around AI governance by reflecting on the realities on the ground; and to help reconsider the values, assumptions and tenets of AI governance frameworks.

Discussion Facilitation:

There will be open questions directed not only at the panel, but also other attendees. Additionally, time for questions will be slotted both, between individual interventions and at the end of the session. An online moderator will help facilitate interaction between the panel and the attendees.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

IGF 2020 WS #251 Facial biometrics and urban mobility: targets and purposes

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Biometrics
Data Protection
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Barbara Pareglio, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Rafaela de Alcântara, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Rafael Evangelista, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

Application of facial recognition systems in public transportation is spreading worldwide. We observe this kind of projects being planned or developed in different countries such as Brazil, China, Malaysia,

and Zimbabwe. A global trend is identified: under the justification that it will improve customer service and increase user's security, States and companies work jointly in order to generate, collect, store, transfer and process facial biometric data from millions of citizens. Bearing in mind this scenario, it is necessary to analyse and discuss with different stakeholders how to address the emerging challenges, for human rights, of the implementation of these technologies in public transport. Thus, this workshop aims to discuss the phenomenon, taking into account that it may directly affect among others, people's right to privacy, freedom of expression and association, and their freedom of movement. The violation of those rights might be a consequence of a series of risks related to how the technology is deployed, such as data leakage, mass surveillance, and use of data with biased purposes. Therefore, it becomes necessary to discuss how - and if - facial recognition systems in public transportation can be viable under a human rights-based approach. Among the various rights that can be impacted by the use of this technology, the workshop aims to provide a racial and ethnic approach to the analysis, since minority groups are potentially the ones whose rights and bodies are mostly targeted by data collection and further criminalization by public forces. Therefore, the workshop will focus on, for instance, the possibility of data usage by law enforcement agencies to persecute minorities and those who could represent dissent voices -- including in a collective way, repressing legitimate public protests. In this context, it is also important to discuss how the usage of such technologies can represent a specific threat for black people, immigrants, and other ethnic minorities -- not only concerning the right to experience the city and to freedom of movement, but also to the right to remain anonymous and to freely express themselves in public places. The complexity of this scenario demands an accurate analysis, which can be best provided by a multistakeholder panel, in order to built priorities on the addressing of different issues related to the framework. For this reason, a academic researcher will, at first, provide to the panel an overview on how the phenomenon relates to social structures, focusing on surveillance capitalism and militarization of cities. Then, three other panelists will be heard. A representative from Public Sector will help to explore the legitimacy and legality of the use of these technologies by the state and to discuss public power liability. In addition, she will focus on measures that could be taken to prevent discriminatory usage of face recognition in public transportation as well as to guarantee privacy and data protection for users. Another panelist, representing Private Sector, will be able to identify trends on how facial recognition is being used in public transport, and to describe measures companies can take to prevent the negative impacts of the technology or its misuse, in order to guarantee that society can benefit from it. Finally, a Civil Society member from Global South will provide a view on how civil society and social movements are facing this kind of projects and also how human rights standards may be a guideline for public power and enterprises. Time, introductions and other responsibilities related to the conduction of the workshop will be guided by the moderator. Each panelist will have 10 minutes to expose. The public (in-person and online) will be highly encouraged to participate and share their perspective specifically on what principles and aspects should address a human rights-based approach to the theme. The moderator will finally be responsible for synthesizing the recommendations made by public and panelists, since this summary will be a outcome of the session. Additional Reference Document Links: https://www.article19.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Governance-with-tee...

Issues:

The workshop aims to have a multistakeholder discussion about human rights challenges regarding the use of facial recognition in public transport services, and to reach consensus on a number of possible solutions. In particular, the workshop aims to look at the impact of this technology on minorities, and on their rights to privacy, freedom of expression and association, freedom of movement, and non-discrimination. Thus, the workshop should help defining guidelines for future advocacy regarding the matter.

Policy Question(s):

What is the impact of the use of face recognition technologies in public transport services on the rights of minority groups? How to guarantee these rights to further advance minority groups' inclusion and avoid further harm? Is public security a legitimate, proportionate and necessary purpose for the use of such technologies in collective transport services? How different stakeholders - governments,

the private sector, and civil society - can be involved in discussions prior to the implementation of such projects?

Expected Outcomes:

The moderator will synthese challenges, recommendations and concerns pointed out by public (both in-person and online attendees) and panelists, since this summary will be a outcome of the session. That synthesis aims to be a guideline to civil society with regard to advocacy opportunities, addressing different stakeholders, related to a human rights based approach to the phenomenon, especially for what concerns the relationship between Public and Private sectors, civil society mobilization (including social movements) and regulatory initiatives.

Relevance to Internet Governance: As a general rule, we can observe that application of ICTs in collective transportation is not preceded by a multistakeholder discussion, specifically regarding civil society participation. This kind of discussion is highly important for Internet governance since it can help governments, private sector, and civil society to address the challenges related to the growing implementation of facial biometric systems in public transportation services in a diversity of countries. In fact, we can already identify a relevant debate concerning the use of biometric data with public policies purposes, but we can find a lack of common approaches on how specifically facial recognition may potentially impact urban mobility. It is highly relevant to deepen this discussion and to open it to all stakeholders, since these projects can be a threat to minority rights, and in particular their freedom of expression and association, their freedom of movement, and their privacy. Thereby, it is a pivotal approach in terms of governance, since it needs a common understanding and shared approaches and strategies, including regulatory initiatives, to define how ICTs impact life on cities, and also to avoid biometric data use with discriminatory purposes.

Relevance to Theme: There is a shared concern among relevant stakeholders about the generation, collection, storage, transfer and processing of facial biometric data. The discussion proposed by the workshop will focus on the possibility of building a human rights-based approach regarding systems which apply facial recognitions in public transportation. Thus, bearing in mind not only the impact of this kind of projects on cities, but also how they are spreading worldwide, the workshop is pivotal to discuss a series of aspects related to it, such as mass surveillance, privacy, freedom of expression and association, and freedom of movement.

Discussion Facilitation:

While introducing panelists, the moderator will point out what aspects should be addressed and, in addition, prior to the workshop, items that will be explored by each stakeholder representative will be shared with all of them. After guest speakers expose, remote and in-person public will be encouraged for highlighting guidelines that they believe should followed by different actors when dealing with facial recognition and urban mobility, sharing experiences they have in their countries and regions, ask questions, and react to panelists speeches.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Zoom

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

[Reference Document](#)

IGF 2020 WS #252 Connected Health in the Post-Covid-19 Era

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Artificial Intelligence
Inclusivity
Privacy

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Sveatoslav Vizitiu , Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Jelena Malinina , Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Subbarao Kambhampati, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Analia Baum, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 5: Ben Wallis, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

The COVID-19 crisis has acted as a catalyzing agent for rapid change in a number of sectors worldwide, not least of which is the connected healthcare industry. As much of the world has moved to severely curtail travel and caution against non-essential healthcare visits, providers have adopted telehealth and remote patient monitoring solutions to handle a greater load of cases in a manner protective of social-distancing policies and public health. These technologies can provide patients with greater control and personalization in their treatment and could become even more beneficial with the continued advancement of certain promising AI technologies. However, this change comes with no shortage of challenges. Often, those most in need of connected healthcare are the ones who are least able to access it. Impediments include lack of smartphone access and internet coverage in rural areas, as well as regulatory barriers stemming from legacy approaches to healthcare. Greater provision of healthcare over the internet also enhances the opportunity for cyberattacks and can create new privacy risks. This panel will explore the newfound prominence of connected healthcare, including a discussion of whether this development will be a lasting one that can improve public wellbeing beyond the crisis, or if it will recede in as the crisis inevitably wanes. The panel will also weigh the benefits of the move to telehealth and remote patient monitoring against some of the drawbacks, including strains on existing privacy architectures, the ethics of layering-on certain AI applications and the accessibility challenges mentioned above.

Issues:

i. The inclusivity challenges that threaten to make digital healthcare more available for those with certain advantages, such as smartphone access, strong internet connectivity, and social capital that helps them tap into to such resources. ii. Legislative and regulatory decisions regarding whether teleahealth is a solution that can or should enjoy greater consideration after the pandemic subsides. iii. The privacy and security threats that multiply when the provision of certain health services normally transacted in an in-person setting now flow over networks. iv. The opportunities to make healthcare

easier and cheaper to access, and to layer on applications that allow for greater personalization of healthcare than was available in the past.

Policy Question(s):

i. Is connected health the right solution to improve healthcare outcomes even after the exigencies of the COVID-19 crisis subside? ii. What is the best way to bridge the digital divide that not only separates rural areas from urban, but the global south and developing nations from the rest of the world in terms of access to digital health? iii. How can policymakers ensure that patients retain strong privacy and security assurances as the provision of some healthcare moves from in-person to online? iv. What are the opportunities and risks of supplementing traditional healthcare with AI-powered analytics tools.

Expected Outcomes:

1. Understand the spectrum of opportunities and challenges that telehealth will bring to bear on communities during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, and how those opportunities and challenges are mediated by socio-economic factors. 2. Learn about what the IGF community can do to further action and cross-sector collaboration to realize the potential and work through challenges surfaced in the conversation. 3. Share diverse perspectives regarding the discrete priorities and/or changes needed from the IGF community to combat these challenges and harness opportunities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet governance is, and must continue to be, a leading force in advancing appropriate safeguards and standards when it comes to connected health. Meaningfully advancing such safeguards will not be possible without using the open and inclusive multi-stakeholder Internet governance process to develop norms, incentives and rules for digital health.

Relevance to Theme: Finding a viable, responsible path toward the provision of digital health via smartphones and other connected devices after the COVID-19 crisis in a way that respects the privacy of individuals and does not exacerbate existing access imbalances hinges on appropriate data governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

For each of the areas of interest, introductory short presentations/remarks by experts will provide basic knowledge and discuss important trade-offs from their perspective. The moderator will ensure the active participation of the audience, who will be able to intervene and ask questions to the experts. Sufficient time will be given to online participants to ask questions, by the online moderator. Following these initial interventions, the roundtable will get to the heart of the debate, guided by the moderator who will begin by giving an opportunity to online and in-person participants to pose questions and discuss views on the perspectives presented. The moderator will guide the debate with the goal of finding common ground between views brought forward. In addition to the background documents and papers that will be prepared ahead of the IGF< additional articles of itnerest, reference materials and social media conversations will be published and distributed ahead of the workshop. The moderator and organizing team will work with speakers in advance as to ensure the quality and content of the discussion.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The online moderator will encourage remote participation through various social networking platforms in addition to the platform provided by the IGF Secretariat. After the first round of interventions, the discussion section of the roundtable will open up an invitation to online participants to weigh in on strategies discussed and pose questions to the speakers. The organizing team will work to promote the activity on social media, and will specially invite relevant stakeholders to join the session and share questions ahead of the debate. Online

participants will be given priority to speak, and their participation will be encouraged by the online and in-person moderators.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #253 Internet censorship in India:A blunt-force policy instrument

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Human Rights
censorship
Internet Shutdowns

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Prateek Waghre, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Chinmayi S K, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Rohini Lakshané, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description:

Internet censorship in India has been steadily growing over the past few years. It manifests in different forms, some direct and some indirect. In this session we talk about two case studies about the government's attempts at censorship. The session will present significant findings from:

Usability testing of the whitelist for Internet access issued by the government of Jammu and Kashmir, India in January 2020, after approximately 5.5 months of total Internet shutdown in the region. (https://zenodo.org/record/3635885). The study was conducted from the perspective of the end-user. We will also shine a light on its methodology, limitations, various challenges involved in empirically analysing the whitelist, the timeline and events leading up to the issuance of the whitelist; and various

developments that happened after the whitelist was released and updated periodically. This required changes to be made to the technical tests and the logging of results; the selection of entries included in the whitelist; and the current status of Internet access in the region.

A year-long research study on the online censorship landscape in Manipur, India and its impact on press freedom and the freedom of expression, especially those of women and gender minorities in the state. This study employed mixed methods of measuring censorship using tools such as OONI and qualitative interviews to understand the nature of censorship in the state.

There will be a free-wheeling but topical discussion with participants. The structure for the session is as follows:
20 minutes: Brief introduction of the speakers and context-setting.
40 minutes: Testing methodology, results, policy interventions and other follow-up action(s).
30 minutes: Questions and answers with the participants, feedback and suggestions on the research method, methodology and findings, and a discussion of research work and interventions possible in the future.

Audience participation will not be restricted to the last 30 minutes of the session but will be sought and encouraged throughout.

Issues:

Issues:
State-imposed restrictions on internet access
Online censorship

Challenges:
Impact on freedom of expression
Unequal access to opportunities
Additional adverse impact on religious and gender minorities
Long term psychological impact
Further erosion of trust in the state

Policy Question(s):

What are the necessary and proportionate measures that governments can employ in complex geographies experiencing long-term conflict or civil war, in terms of Internet censorship and Internet shutdowns?

Expected Outcomes:

Outcomes:
Obtain feedback on methodology for studying whitelisting regime and effects of 2G-speed restrictions
Invite the participants to speak about similar or comparable experiences in their respective regions and document them.
Recommendations/ suggestions for future policy interventions.
Increased awareness of the situation on the ground in these conflict-stricken states of India.

Output:
With permission from all the participants, we will take notes of the discussion and compile the presentations as well as the significant and anonymised discussion points into a blog post or session report.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Indian government has regularly employs various methods to censor the Internet and the content accessed online. India experiences the highest number of recorded state-initiated Internet shutdowns globally.

Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) has experienced prolonged, armed conflict and public unrest over the past few decades, which have shaped the nature of civil liberties that can be exercised in the region. An Internet shutdown that lasts 5.5 months and was followed by whitelist-mediated Internet access for an indefinite period, for a population as large as the one residing in the Jammu and Kashmir region is an unprecedented occurrence. The whitelisting arrangement was suspended on 4 March 2020, however the speed restriction to 2G continues to be in place. Such measures when implemented as an alternative to blanket Internet shutdowns have severe and long-lasting implications for Internet policy, human rights, censorship, regulation and fundamental rights in a democracy, especially in view of J&K's conflict-strained status.

Manipur, a state in north-eastern India has also been the site of prolonged armed conflict and has experienced suspension of civil liberties for almost six decades. Manipur has experienced Internet censorship in the form of intentional Internet shutdowns, blocking orders from the government, and diktats from insurgent groups (called Underground Groups) and arrests over online content.

Via this session, we hope to start a conversation about the technical and policy implications of such approaches to Internet access. We also hope to obtain feedback and suggestions from the participants about our methodology, technical results, and subsequent policy interventions.

Relevance to Theme: Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights includes the "promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet". Therefore, the right to internet access, free from any state imposed restrictions whether partial or complete should be considered inalienable. Even more so when the world is battling a pandemic. Without unrestricted access to connectivity, the following are curbed.

1. Human rights
2. Freedom of expression online
3. Access to information to dispel misinformation, disinformation and counter 'fake news'

Discussion Facilitation:

We have budgeted a third of the proposed session time (30 minutes) for interaction with the participants and have chosen a seating style where participants can freely interact instead of being seated as members of the audience. We wish to invite members to the audience to give feedback on the research methodology of the Jammu and Kashmir studies, share similar or comparable experiences (if they are comfortable doing so) and studies in different parts of the world, and discuss possible policy levers and interventions relevant to such censorship.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #254 The interaction of platform content moderation & geopolitics

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Content Blocking and Filtering
Freedom of Expression
Platforms

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Pratik Sinha , Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Juan Carlos, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Monika Bickert, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Tarleton Gillespie , Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

In January 2020, a United States drone strike targeted and killed a top general of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard (IRGC) - Qassem Soleimani. Solemani was commander of the Quds Force—an elite unit of the IRGC which has been designated a terrorist organization by the U.S., Canada, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. The strike attracted strong reactions from within Iran and millions of individuals and organizations flocked to Instagram to share their views about the killing. With an estimated 24 million active users, and as one of the few western-built social media apps not banned by the government, Instagram is an important communications tool in Iran. In the days following the event, accounts of Iranian newspapers, news agencies, at least 15 Iranian journalists, as well as several human rights activists and celebrities were either suspended or censored by Instagram.
While the full scope of censorship on Instagram around Solemani's killing is not known, its parent company Facebook clarified that it removed "posts commending or supporting groups labeled foreign terrorist organizations by the U.S. State Department". Although the company later restored some profiles, posts containing information or references about Soleimani's death were deleted permanently. Facebook's decision to go beyond U.N. terrorist sanctions lists and censor posts published by media professionals, and unaffiliated users raises questions about its stated commitment to the values of free expression and ensuring that its users have a "voice." The incident also illustrates how private platforms like Facebook and Twitter that are not elected bodies are emerging as an influential force in international and geopolitical affairs.
Whether we consider platforms taking action against accounts allegedly backed by the Chinese government to spread disinformation on Hong Kong protests, or Facebook's informal agreement with the Israeli government to work together to address incitement on its platform, it is increasingly apparent that platforms content moderation standards, business practices, and its relationships with nation states effectively arbitrate which narratives can reach the global public.
While content moderation are essential functions of a platform's business, policies and practices of global platforms carry with them the capacity to reshape the dynamics of public discourse and are also changing the way political power can be organized and exercised across borders. In the absence of transparency and accountability, the rules and procedures for content moderation established and

enforced by private platforms pose a threat to democratic culture as they can severely limit participation and impact the individual interests of the platform's users—particularly minority groups and marginalized communities at risk.

This workshop will examine how platforms content moderation standards are reconfiguring traditional allocations of responsibility, accountability, and power in societies. Panelists will examine content moderation practices to highlight how constantly evolving and malleable standards and guidelines can contribute to differential treatment of similar content on platforms. The aim of the discussion is to draw attention to how inconsistency in enforcement of content moderation standards can reinforce and magnify existing power disparities. The workshop will posit steps to foster greater transparency and accountability towards even enforcement of community standards on platforms.

Issues:

This workshop seeks to deep-dive into content moderation practices of platforms in order to highlight policy gaps that leave platforms vulnerable to manipulation by individual preferences, majority-rule mentality or through state or geopolitical pressures. While the content moderation practices of social media platforms like Facebook have received a lot of attention, this workshop aims to draw attention to moderation of content on end-to-end encrypted communication platforms like WhatsApp that make enforcing community standards a challenge. Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg has suggested that the company will deploy tools to detect "patterns of activity or through other means, even when we can't see the content of the messages" it remains unclear what these tools will be or their impact on user privacy and integrity of encrypted messaging systems. A key focus of discussions will be to assess if coordination between digital platforms and governments has evolved into a vector through which political power can be exerted, consolidated, and restricted in non-transparent ways. Finally, the steps that platforms can take in order to limit being co-opted as a tool in geopolitical conflicts will be discussed.

Policy Question(s):

How do the variety of political, and regulatory contexts shape the different ways in which content moderation decisions and enforcement of community standards take place on platforms?
What kind of formal and informal arrangements have developed between digital platforms and governments to limit the proliferation of state-backed misinformation/ disinformation, hate speech, and violent or terrorist content?
What are the challenges associated with moderation of content on encrypted platforms like WhatsApp? How is Facebook tackling these challenges currently and what are some of the steps it is considering to improve moderation on WhatsApp?
How can platforms foster greater transparency and accountability in enforcement of community standards?
What are the opportunities/ limitations associated with proposals for auditing of moderation algorithms by researchers and other third parties?
Are the new forms of frameworks being explored by platforms to improve transparency and accountability around content moderation decisions for e.g. Facebook's Oversight Board robust enough to balance competing interests, values and narratives?

Expected Outcomes:

This workshop is a continuation of IGP's work around building cooperative solutions to tackle the challenges associated with content moderation. The immediate goal of the workshop is to bring together regulators, academic researchers, representatives from technology companies and civil society to discuss new ideas for introducing transparency and accountability in content moderation practices. Another aim of the workshop is to further knowledge sharing on regulatory and technical developments in order to tease out the similarities and unique challenges associated around content moderation in different jurisdictions.

Relevance to Internet Governance: As more and more of our social interaction moves online, and given the role that private entities have in deciding what narratives are available in the public discourse, it is crucial that we examine the content moderation practices of platforms. Platforms cannot claim to be neutral arbiters while simultaneously opting to cooperate with one side of a disputed narrative without considering the broader, significant implications of their actions. A focus on content moderation slices through platforms' claims of neutrality and allows us to question their claim of deserving certain legal rights and obligations. It allows us to understand how platforms can uphold consistent policies in the face of competing societal expectations, different experiences, cultures, or value systems. By understanding moderation as a fundamental aspect of a platform's service, we can ask new questions about their power in society.

Relevance to Theme: Uneven enforcement of content moderation standards can lead platforms to become a proxy battle in which disputing narratives and activities emerge and collide. Vague criteria for content removal and account suspensions, lack of procedural transparency, algorithmic bias, and informal relations between platforms and governments contribute to eroding the trust of users on both sides of these opposing narratives. This workshop will focus on steps platforms can take towards improving trust in their content moderation decisions including audits of algorithms, publishing data on its internal practices, providing robust data on its content removal and account suspension practices, particularly in conflicted territories.

Discussion Facilitation:

Prior to the IGF workshop, the organizers will hold an online meeting to improve engagement amongst speakers and identify the substantive issues that will be addressed during the discussion. The discussion will build on recent decisions on content removal and account suspensions in order to highlight policy gaps in existing content moderation practices and standards. Representatives of platforms will be given an opportunity to respond to these views and highlight the steps being taken to address these issues. An open mic session follows the main session to enable the audience and remote participants, not only from Europe but from stakeholders from other countries to join the conversation and present their experiences, opinions, suggestions, etc., on how to move the debate forward and identify action areas. To broaden participation, social media (Twitter and Facebook) will also be employed and online moderators will be charged with distilling the discussion using a dedicated hashtag.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #255 Digital (In)accessibility and Universal Design

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Design for Inclusion
digital divide

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Wairagala Wakabi, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Tim Unwin, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Bernard Chiira, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 4: Judith Ann Okite, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 5: Claire Sibthorpe, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

A large majority of Persons with Disabilities globally are excluded from reaping "digital dividends" because most digital technologies are, by their design, not accessible to them. Today, more and more aspects of political, social and economic life are being shifted to the online sphere where the societal exclusion of PWD is amplified. At the same time there is evidence that not only persons with disabilities, but everyone could benefit if ICTs were designed inclusively. Universal Design – designing ICTs to be usable for all from the start – improves the user-friendliness for everyone and widens the customer base. Still, inaccessibility is often times "built-in" and accessibility features are added as expensive "after-the-fact" solutions. This workshop will bring together a diverse set of stakeholders – development cooperation, civil society, the private sector and academia mainly from East Africa and Western Europe to discuss two main aspects. First, the speakers will discuss the state of the art of digital accessibility with a special focus on Low- and Middle-income countries (LMIC). Second, systemic barriers to accessibility will be illuminated, in order to develop concrete recommendations for implementation of accessibility policies by governments, development cooperation and the private sector in order to increase the accessibility of ICT and thus improving usability for communities who currently by and large excluded from digital development.

Issues:

Issues
● Digital Accessibility
● Universal Design
Challenges
● Exclusion of Persons with Disabilities through inaccessibility of ICT. Specific focus on LMIC.
● Amplification of social inequalities for PWD through digital transformations
● Affordability and Availability of Accessibility-features
● Lack of implementation of accessibility policies
Opportunities
● Business Case for Universal Design (User-friendliness, Wider customer base)
● Potentials of ICT for Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities

Policy Question(s):

3) Accessibility & Policy for Social Inclusion
What is the current situation (policy, implementation, practice) of ICT accessibility in Low- and Middle-income countries (LMIC) and what could be arguments for and actions of different stakeholders to promote Universal Design and digital inclusion of people with disabilities?

Expected Outcomes:

The intent is to live stream and record the session and share it via social media and other channels. The policy recommendations for the respective stakeholders will be shared through networks of International and German development cooperation as well as through civil society and private sector networks. This will create visibility of disability rights and the need for universal design, and provide evidence for onward advocacy for universal design and accessibility to information and ICT for persons with disabilities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD) is one of the most ratified UN-Conventions in history. However, commitments in terms of improving ICT accessibility have often times not been followed by concrete action. A collaborative effort of stakeholders seems necessary to reshape the understanding of inclusion of people with disabilities and their needs in ICT design and thus improving usability and the leverage of "digital dividends" for everyone through joint action.

Relevance to Theme: Accessibility and Universal Design is directly linked to the amplification of inequality and disadvantage of Persons with Disabilities through digital transformations. In order to leverage potentials of ICT for social inclusion, ways have to be identified to increase accessibility and beneficial usage by marginalized groups including people with disabilities.

Discussion Facilitation:

(1) Introduction to the subject / Introduction of speakers (moderator)
(2) Introduction of smartphone based online participation tool. Vote by the audience on the following question: What is the main challenge for the 1 Billion people with disabilities worldwide in using the internet? a. Affordability b. Connectivity c. Accessibility d. Awareness e. Other: _____
(3) First lead question to the speakers: Do you agree with the audience votes?
(4) Second lead questions to the speakers: What is the specific challenge of people with disabilities in Low- and Middle-Income countries with regard to ICT usage?
(5) Third lead questions to the speakers: What is the main challenge with regard to insufficient implementation of accessibility policies for governments, private sector and international and development cooperation?
(6) Forth lead question to the speakers: What could be a way forward?
(7) Opening up: Questions and Answers.
+ there will be an online live stream of the session, including the possibility to use comments.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Smartphone-based participation tools such as Wisembly will be used to facilitate participation of the audience during the session.
With regard to the online livestream, the choice of the plattform will be coordinated with the organizing team.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #256 Repurposing privacy protections for Africa

Session

Thematic Track:

Topic(s):
Data for Good
Personal Data Control
Privacy

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Linnet Taylor, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Gabriella Razzano, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Grace Mutung'u, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 60 Min

Description:

As access to the Internet grows (albeit slowly in some regions), the amount of data that is produced and transferred is also growing. As we work on bridging digital divides and connecting more people, we therefore also have to work on putting the right governance frameworks in place to protect them and uphold their rights once they are able to connect. In most African contexts, however, the ways in which we opt to govern data extraction processes tend to neglect lived African experiences, whilst prioritising governance frameworks developed elsewhere.

Domesticated data protection regimes are spreading across the African continent, many of which are significantly influenced by the EU General Data Protection Regulations (currently, 32 African countries have data protection laws, with an additional 5 currently being drafted). The efficacy of standard data protection laws have been questioned, as they focus on individualised forms of protection such as notice and consent (which extends to recourse opportunities, too). In addition, these protections are even more strained in their utility amongst vulnerable groups, which include marginal Internet users.

In Africa, strong regional frameworks exist in relation to human rights more broadly, for instance the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, and the African Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in Africa. These have contributed significantly to the third generation of human rights discussions on collective rights. And it is the nature of communal rights, which also contributed to public and communal benefits of both data access and data protection, that could be extended to consider more context-specific solutions to data privacy. These frameworks provide a useful basis for underscoring governance regimes of data, but can also be used as a normative foundation for exploring alternative solutions to current data protection regimes within the region.

This is necessary as the regional context offers some unique lived realities for citizen data protection that did not inform European and American data protection design. In Africa, public sector collection of citizen data is significant (especially in the context of growing calls around Digital ID and other citizen identity programmes). And in relations between the state and citizens, particularly where social provision is at stake, marked incentives are visible that render the ability to consent superfluous (not least of all because many state-centred data collection activities can be outside data protection regimes, or might occur in regional contexts without specific data protection laws).

In this session, we adopt a collaborative, multi stakeholder approach and aim to first set the scene by discussing prevailing conditions, before evaluating possible practical solutions to some of these challenges.

The proposed Agenda is thus:
a) Introductory discussion of context by speakers (10 minutes),
b) Define regional singularities (20 minutes),
c) Ideate practical interventions on data protection for vulnerable groups (20 minutes), and
d) Discussing practical next steps for action (10 minutes).

Issues:

Challenges to be discussed include:
What options for legal protection are available in countries that lack specific data protection regimes (e.g., administrative law or consumer protection law)?
How do we balance the public good benefits of personal data sharing and open data with privacy priorities (for example, in the context of public health data and COVID-19)?
What are the particular vulnerabilities of marginal Internet users and low income groups in relation to data privacy?

Opportunities to be discussed include:
Privacy and equality by design;
Data trusts and other forms of custodian models; and
Class action suits and alternative remedies for contraventions.

Policy Question(s):

What options for legal protection are available in countries that lack specific data protection regimes (e.g., administrative law or consumer protection law)?
How do we balance the public good benefits of personal data sharing and open data with privacy priorities (for example, in the context of public health data and COVID-19)?
What are the particular vulnerabilities of marginal Internet users and low income groups in relation to data privacy?

Expected Outcomes:

In addition to a workshop report, blog (to be published by Research ICT Africa), and the creation of a Google Group to facilitate future discussions, the discussions will feed into a process to develop a model law on data governance for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) (a process being facilitated by Research ICT Africa in conjunction with the SADC Parliamentary Forum).

Relevance to Internet Governance: As access to the Internet grows (albeit slowly in some regions), the amount of data that is produced also grows. As we work on bridging digital divides and connecting more people (a fundamental Internet governance issue), we therefore also have to work on putting the right governance frameworks in place to protect them and uphold their rights once they are able to connect. Privacy and data protection are significant Internet governance issues. Especially given cross-border data flows, collaborative and cohesive Internet governance regimes become necessary components for ensuring actual data protection domestically.

Relevance to Theme: This workshop will deal with governance dimensions of data in considering what models can work effectively in different African contexts, with a strong focus on practical applications of governance solutions. The session will contribute to creating African-centred discourses on data protection - a conversation traditionally dominated by either European or American perspectives currently. It will therefore play a significant role in supporting more equal participation in evolving discussions about the governance of the Internet and its critical resources, outputs and products (e.g., data and its governance).

Discussion Facilitation:

Borrowing techniques from unconferencing, the 'agenda outline' for each agenda item will be sourced from pre-registered attendees (but prior to the session). Speakers will each be given a two-minute spot talk introduction to inspire discussions, which precedes the rest of the agenda items. While the management for online participation will be designed once confirmation is received about whether or not the IGF will be hosted online, it will continue to occur onsite in Poland the organisers will train an online moderator who will assume responsibility for giving attendees online a specific and designated form of participation.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Social Tools: We plan on posing the policy questions on Twitter, Facebook and other social media (if appropriate) to encourage a Twitter debate at the same time as the session, using the official IGF hashtag for 2020.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #257 Online child abuse: prevention beyond platform regulation

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Child Online Safety
CSAM
CSEA

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Arsene Tungali, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Jeremy Malcolm, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Tomiwa Ilori, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 4: Charity Embley, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 5: Narine Khachatryan, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Regulating social networks has become a primary policy position for the world's largest child protection organizations, due to the use of Internet technologies as an element in many child exploitation offenses. But by feeding into larger calls to rein in the power of dominant Internet companies, this approach has seen child safety turned into a political football. To circumvent these

debates, this workshop will set aside strategies for child exploitation prevention that depend upon the regulation of Internet platforms, to consider other ways in which online child exploitation can be prevented. The workshop will also look at how the conversion to fully online instruction during the COVID-19 pandemic has also brought new challenges in exposing children to online harassment. There is a constant pressure for online meeting platforms such as Zoom to adjust and strengthen security, as well protect the privacy of children (personal data) from online trolls and predators entering virtual classes. Zoom is also sharing data with Facebook, even data on people with no facebook account (Cox, 2020). The tech website Motherboard (2020) reported that Zoom iOS app sends the data to Facebook. This is alarming because minors become vulnerable to online predators without knowing that their data is being used even if they do not have a Facebook account. Zoom did not anticipate the huge demand during the pandemic. Zoom is profit-driven and if it's free, the cost is minimal privacy. Jeremy Malcolm, Prostasia Foundation (Male, Civil Society, WEoG) will introduce how experts in the United States are using online support groups to provide peer and professional support to those with an elevated risk of sexually offending against children. He will explain how these initiatives are jeopardized by laws such as the EARN IT Act, currently under consideration in the United States Senate, that would increase the risk to platforms of hosting such support groups. Arsene Tungali, Rudi International (Male, Civil Society, Africa) will speak from the experience of his organization working in the area of child online protection and living in a country where child online protection is not a priority. He will share why he thinks in most African countries, child online protection education has failed and suggest how we can better support children as they try to take advantage of the numerous benefits that the Internet brings, while staying safe. Arsene will also share how the word "regulation" means violation of people's fundamental rights in most African countries including his country and why we should avoid suggesting it. Tomiwa Ilori, Centre for Human Rights (Male, Academia/Civil Society, Africa) will speak on a possible design of a multi-stakeholder toolkit for both state and non-state actors on the need to engage the growing challenges on child protection in the digital age. The toolkit will be informative to improve literacy in the area while also advocating for best practices that are rights-respecting. It may potentially assist in two key ways: it drives a bottom-up/multi-lateral/multi-stakeholder approach into the conversations of child protection in the digital age and minimises direct regulation of internet platforms. Depending on whether the idea will be further thought through, the toolkit may be designed in such a way that it draws a baseline of protections while also suggesting possible ways of adapting to several contexts. Designing such a toolkit, among other several ideas we will mull over, will be my contribution to the workshop. Charity Embley (Female, Academia, WEoG) will address the issue of child online safety during COVID-19 isolation. While applications like Zoom have identified some security flaws within their settings (e.g., zoombombing; Bond, 2020), another question also arises: What are faculty doing to protect the privacy of their minor students? Within the excitement of switching to online instruction, some faculty have posted images of students in their social media accounts without realizing the damage it could do to minor students, faculty are unaware and in dire need of more training when it comes to protecting the privacy of their minor students. Indeed, remote instruction has brought new, unforeseen challenges in our educational setting and this, among many other issues are what will be discussed at the meeting. The workshop will conclude with a half-hour open discussion of the policy questions that we have identified, led by the onsite and online moderators. Additional Reference Document Links: https://www.npr.org/2020/04/03/826129520/a-must-for-millions-zoom-has-a-... https://www.vice.com/en_us/article/k7e599/zoom-ios-app-sends-data-to-fac...

Issues:

The central issue that our workshop will address is how stakeholders can promote the prevention of online child sexual exploitation before it happens, rather than the investigation and enforcement of laws against offenders after an act of abuse has already been perpetrated. A challenge to this approach is the stigma that surrounds the topic of child sexual abuse exploitation. This can create a barrier to nuanced discussion of prevention-based approaches, which in turn leads to a rather singular focus on enforcement-based approaches. The stalemate between proponents and opponents of stronger platform liability rules creates an opportunity for us to break out of this mold, by discussing solutions to online child exploitation that don't involve the direct regulation of Internet platforms. There

is the challenge ex-ante content moderation systems pose to free speech. If it is possible to work with proactive moderation such as ex-ante content moderation that picks out potentially harmful content against children without adversely impacting the freedom of expression, it would be a great option to explore. An argument that might work in favour of such an approach is if the public interest of protecting children outweighs the individual right to freedom of expression. This will involve an important buy-in of platforms and online websites to get more invested in transparency that can help monitor for accountability. This can also be an opportunity to highlight the challenges with the EARN IT Act as an example of how bad laws affect such initiatives on peer and professional support groups. In addition, we can also consider looking at how laws in need of reviews for child protection online may go about it. For example, many laws (hard or soft), from major treaties to finer comments to national laws and reports on children's rights now require an overhaul to accommodate these new realities. How can this session set things on motion for such?

Policy Question(s):

Aside from the regulation of Internet platforms, what other interventions could be effective to prevent online child exploitation? What roles can civil society and academic stakeholders play in addressing online child exploitation? Does the stigma around this topic impede nuanced discussions of possible solutions, and if so how can stakeholders address this?

Expected Outcomes:

A comprehensive workshop report will be produced and published together with draft recommendations drawn from the discussions. The report will be published and circulated to a sign-up list of participants from the workshop who will be able to comment on the draft recommendations using an online discussion forum. The final recommendations will be published as an outcome from the workshop if and when a rough consensus on them has emerged from the online discussions. Depending on interest, we may also use the session to kickstart a project that develops a multi-stakeholder toolkit. This toolkit will address the needs of key stakeholders involved with child protection online. Each stakeholder will have a set of responsibilities and there will also be a point of convergence for all stakeholders on what is possible together. This, given the success can morph into a legislative policy.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Child sexual exploitation is a social problem that manifests itself both online and offline, but its online manifestations are some of the most intractable and troubling—especially the circulation of unlawful sexual images of minors, and the use of online communications channels for sexual grooming of minors. These problems are frequently at the epicenter of proposals for new laws that affect the Internet. But as the definition of Internet governance recognizes, not all governance solutions take the form of laws. This workshop will explore how stakeholders other than governments and Internet platforms are involved in abuse prevention interventions.

Relevance to Theme: One of the illustrative policy questions for the thematic track of trust is "What are the responsibilities of digital platforms and public authorities in regulating or policing content?" Our workshop will go beyond this by also exploring the limits of the actions that digital platforms and public authorities can take. Our panelists and discussants will investigate ways in which non-regulatory approaches to the prevention of child sexual exploitation can bypass intractable disputes between advocates for freedom of expression and child safety, while still contributing towards the development of a more trustworthy Internet.

Discussion Facilitation:

Due to the stigma that surrounds this subject area, we will provide the opportunity for participants to contribute interventions to the online moderator anonymously, either during the session or ahead of time. These will be treated on an equal footing to contributions from participants who identify themselves.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #258 Smart but liable: liability in machine-learning applications

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Artificial Intelligence
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Verónica Arroyo, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Andrea Renda, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Nathalie Smuha, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description:

This 90-min session aims to debate the issues arising from the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) based systems and how to establish both technical and legal solutions to address liability for damages. The increase of new AI technologies such as machine learning, which has "the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed", may lead humanity to incredible social advances but also creates unprecedented concerns on human rights.
The session will discuss the concerns on the possible risks posed by these applications by mapping potential issues of AI-based systems and the difficulties to address the liability of developers in this fastly developing context. These challenges may derive from the technical aspects of AI, including the lack of explainability of multiple solutions, or the challenges posed by conflicting and frequently up to date regulatory arrangements in different countries with regards to liability.
By organizing break-out groups discussions with the participation of some experts with different views (both technical and humanitarian) in the field of AI based systems, it is expected that valuable conclusions may be reached about how liability rules should be designed in order to keep the pace of AI's development.

The session will be split in three parts. In the first part, the panel's methodology will be explained, with some brief introduction from the moderators and guest speakers.

In the second part, three groups will be formed with people from the audience and which will be led by each guest speaker. The participants will thus discuss one of these topics that deal with different issues and reflect on innovative methodologies to tackle them:
(i) technical challenges for AI explainability;
(ii) jurisdictional challenges for AI-based applications;
(iii) regulations and enforceability challenges.
In the final part, each group will name a rapporteur to present their findings.

Issues:

Artificial intelligence-based systems have been applied to almost every human and non-human activity. Machine-learning is one of its most used applications: they are capable of predicting behaviours, creating users' profiles, allowing a car to drive by its own and process human language. However, due to their ability to learn, these technologies occasionally give rise to unpredicted outcomes that may cause damages for consumers. This brings new challenges to the liability frameworks of legal systems around the world.

By organizing break-out group discussions, we expect to discuss these and other issues. We also intend to figure out possible paths to protect consumers and allow for effective liability frameworks for machine-learning-based technologies.

Policy Question(s):

Among the questions to be discussion we suggest this non-exhaustive list:
Who should be responsible for a machine-learning system's learning outcomes? A developer? Its seller? Its data controller?
Should liability over machine-learning systems be extended for how long after the product or service is purchased?
How should these systems be developed in order to avoid undesirable learning outcomes?
How should rules be designed in order to allow for more explicable machine-learning applications?
What legal obligations should developers keep after the product or service is launched to the market?

Expected Outcomes:

The proposed session shall result in new ideas for addressing the theme of liability artificial intelligence systems. By addressing (1) the main technical challenges AI applications face in aspects such as the explainability of automated decision-making processes, as well as the (2) urgency of updating regulatory frameworks in order to keep the pace of technology development, we expect to achieve a clearer insight on how liability rules should be designed in order to render AI developers, data controllers and sellers liable for the damages to which their applications give rise.

The session would also help participants to test their ideas and initiatives among their peers in a participative and inclusive manner, in order to allow for diverse experiences to be shared with one another. The outcomes of the debate could thus be applied back in each of the participants' communities in order to develop new and more effective approaches on how to regulate AI in their home countries.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In accordance with the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, the Internet Governance shapes the evolution and use of the Internet, which makes relevant to dialogue about the regulatory challenges of Artificial Intelligence (AI) usage in Internet Governance Forum. It is fundamental for the society to take advantages of all Internet benefits and to that end the appropriate regulatory framework needs to be put in place. In order to render AI-based systems to be safe and ethical, legal and technical standards should be developed in order to allow for its sustainable development, promoting inclusion through responsible innovation.

Relevance to Theme: Addressing liability artificial intelligence-based systems is relevant for the "Trust" Thematic Track, since it relates to addressing issues on safety and security of people due to a rapidly developing industry that impacts society widely. The collaboration to regulate the topic in a multistakeholder approach provides the tools to protect digital and human rights and establish proper liability without prejudice to the innovation and economic development.

Discussion Facilitation:

For the first part, the organizers will introduce the methodology and give 5 minutes for each guest speaker to present their view on the topic.
In the second part, the organizers will assist the mediation of the groups, rotating between them to promote the debate. The organizers should avoid leading the debate, since the idea is that each group comes up with ideas by itself. The organizers' role is merely to incentivise the discussion.
In the third part, the organizers will moderate so that the groups' representatives can present their findings.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Streamyard for online moderation in youtube.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

IGF 2020 WS #259 Building Inclusive Digital Economies in Emerging Markets

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Digital Transformation
Economic Development

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Mieczysław Bąk, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Mary Rose Ofianga, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Juliet Nanfuka, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

Over the past few decades, the rapid adoption of digital technologies has transformed how people engage with one another socially, politically, and economically. This transition is particularly notable in

times of crisis that restricts personal movement, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, when internet connectivity and the digital ecosystem around it becomes indispensable for access to information, communication, and ability to work remotely and conduct e-commerce. The pandemic underscored the gaps in the digital divide, both globally and within countries, particularly felt by local businesses in emerging markets. Entrepreneurs traditionally engaged in the informal economy, especially women and small businesses throughout the Global South, continue to face numerous barriers in utilizing online marketplaces to maintain and expand their operations. Barriers such as accessibility and affordability of the internet, insufficient resources and tools to upskill businesses, and the inadequate national-level digital policies and frameworks that facilitate competitiveness and access to global markets continue to undermine the shared United Nations goal to leave no one behind by 2030.

Business resiliency and new opportunities to engage in digital commerce are paramount to building an inclusive economy. To realize an equitable post-COVID-19 recovery, the global community must build consensus around key priorities impacting the development of more inclusive digital economies. This requires coordinated multi-stakeholder efforts that provide opportunities to share locally-sourced priorities and solutions, establish new partnerships with common goals, and ensure diverse participation in policy development and implementation. Such efforts should include local business communities, women, and marginalized groups that are often excluded in the decision-making processes that affect their lives and livelihoods.

This participatory workshop will explore how diverse actors are reimagining and rebuilding their local communities and how the global community can help ensure inclusive, digitally enabled economic growth in the post-COVID-19 era, with an emphasis on expanding digital inclusion across emerging markets. While the session speakers will provide key insights on resiliency and how to build inclusive frameworks, the core of the discussion will be dedicated to highlighting perspectives from the broader IGF community through in-person and online participation.

Intended Agenda
1. Brief Introduction to the Discussion - 4 minutes
2. Introduction of Speakers - 2 minutes
3. Discussion among Speakers - 20 minutes
4. Questions and Inputs from IGF participants (Though in-person and online participation) - 30 minutes
5. Wrap Up - 4 minutes

Issues:

This workshop will explore how diverse stakeholders are participating in and contributing to creating opportunities for inclusive growth online, especially local businesses from the Global South. The session will also highlight how the IGF community can help address policy barriers at the local, regional, and international levels that impede a resilient and inclusive digital economy.

Policy Question(s):

• What policy barriers exposed by the COVID-19 crisis are entrepreneurs, particularly women, and small businesses urgently facing in emerging markets to participate in the digital economy?
• How can resources be mobilized to expand digital skills among local business communities operating in emerging markets?
• At a local or regional level, what are successful examples of diverse stakeholders working together to identify key priorities to facilitate inclusion in digital commerce?
• At a global level, how can local businesses communities, civil society, government, and multilateral institutions work together to develop a common framework that builds an enabling environment for inclusive digital economies?

Expected Outcomes:

With insights and experiences from diverse speakers, this session will explore the barriers that local business communities are facing to reopen post-crisis and transition to the digital economy, and how

different stakeholders can work together in addressing these economic and policy challenges. Furthermore, the convener of this session, the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE), intends to highlight key recommendations identified in this participatory session with its global partner network engaged in public-private policy dialogues and advocacy focused on building enabling environments for inclusive prosperity in a technology-reliant future.

Relevance to Internet Governance: While there is no complete global consensus on how to advance digital economies around the world, multi-stakeholder processes that harmonize priorities, rules, and best practices are key to ensuring the inclusion of diverse economic actors. The shaping of frameworks and norms that facilitate and sustain digital inclusion, particularly across emerging markets, also requires the participation of diverse stakeholders in internet governance policy fora at the national, regional, and global levels.

Relevance to Theme: For digital transformation to be meaningful, concerted efforts must be made to ensure sustainable development and inclusive economic growth. Ensuring that everyone has the necessary access and digital skills to participate in the digital economy is essential for digital inclusion. A successful digital economy is underpinned by laws, policies, and regulations that democratizes economic growth and inclusive e-trade. Therefore, the development and implementation of national legislation focused on the digital economy should take into account key priorities voiced by diverse stakeholder groups. At the same time, internet governance policy fora that build consensus on how digital policy frameworks should be shaped must include diverse perspectives, including representatives from emerging markets, to ensure that everyone has the ability to participate.

Discussion Facilitation:

While the speakers will provide perspectives on the key topics outlined, the on-site moderator will also encourage additional insights from IGF participants attending the session in-person. Furthermore, the online moderator will filter questions and comments from online participants up to the panel in real-time in order to develop a robust, multi-stakeholder discussion.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The session organizers intend to use Twitter as a key platform to promote the discussion and encourage additional perspectives from the international community.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #260 COVID-19 "Dis-infodemic": Challenges, lessons, opportunities

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Disinformation

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Moez Chakchouk, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Beeban Kidron, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Piotr Dmochowski-Lipski, Intergovernmental Organization, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Cristina Tardaguila, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

COVID-19 has spawned a range of disinformation types by different actors that risk having direct impact on lives and livelihoods. Falsehoods, fabrications and misinformation have sewed confusion about life-saving personal and policy choices, impacting nearly every person on the planet and across the global economy.

On 14 April 2020, UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres called for "countering the scourge of misinformation - a poison putting more lives at risk". He "salute(d) the journalists and others fact-checking the mountain of misleading stories and social media posts." Earlier the World Health Organization had described a 'massive infodemic' that is impeding access to trustworthy sources and reliable information.

Through this work, UNESCO invites representatives of governments, the private sector, civil society, media, journalists and other key stakeholders who have committed to "flatten the curve" of the viral COVID-19 "disinfodemic", with a focus on major goals designed to:

1) Effectively contain and counter the frequently dangerous falsehoods caused by misinformation and disinformation;

2) Assist UNESCO Member States to align responses to international human rights standards on freedom of expression, access to information and privacy;

3) Empower citizens through media and information literacy skills;

4) Support quality independent journalism to provide verifiable and reliable information;

5) Analyze automated algorithmic responses to combat the "disinfodemic", while addressing automation errors in the absence of human fact checkers and the dilution of a robust appeal and correction method.

The global challenge of the COVID-19 pandemic inspires the emergence of a consensus for dialogue on the need for cooperation among multiple stakeholders to contain the deadly risks of disinformation during a pandemic. This search for common ground may facilitate a broader dialogue on the opportunities for consensus about disinformation responses across other dimensions, impacting achievement of access to information.

Issues:

The COVID-19 pandemic and the impact of the "disinfodemic" surrounding it have raised challenges. These challenges also engender new opportunities, including those identified in two recent UNESCO policy briefs on the subject with the following recommendations:

1) For identification, monitoring and investigation of disinformation and the networks that propel it, along with normative, educational and credibility-labeling steps;

2) For "sunset" clauses on emergency provisions that weaken and may
normalize infringements on privacy, freedom of expression, access to information and other human
rights norms;

3) For internet communications companies to put multi-stakeholder engagement into top
gear, demonstrating their goodwill to improve policy and practices in
support of access to quality information, including independent journalism,
transparency on their controls of content, and redress mechanisms;

4) For governments, internet communications companies and other donors to support core funding for
news media and independent fact checking efforts, with "no strings attached";

5) For policy makers and institutions to promote open data sources that contain provisions and due
safeguards for privacy, especially with reference to surveillance and health data
gathering;

6) For states to commit to transparency on strategies to combat the pandemic and recover
from it, including public spending on pandemics and economic recovery plans, as a means to counter
false information; and

7) For internet communications companies to analyze and upgrade automated algorithmic
responses to combat the disinfodemic, while addressing automation errors in the absence of human
fact checkers and the dilution of a robust appeal and correction method during the crisis.

Policy Question(s):

What actions can governments take to enhance access to information and protect freedom of
expression, while countering disinformation?

How can tech companies moderate the spread of false content on their platforms, while providing
transparency, accountability and possibility for redress?

What role do fact-checkers play in countering disinformation, and how can their work be strengthened?

Expected Outcomes:

The session will aim to achieve the following objectives:

- Facilitate a conversation with actors that have developed resources to combat misinformation related
to COVID-19 from the UN, civil society, internet platforms, and media

- Discuss available resources, including related to monitoring and fact-checking, media and information
literacy, supporting quality journalism (including science journalism and investigative journalism),
legislative and policy responses, access to information, open data, safety of journalists, human and AI
curation by platforms.

- Underscore the central importance of journalism as an essential public service in times of
emergencies, and underline risks presented by the pandemic to freedom of expression (repressive laws
and fines, expelling journalists, surveillance, censorship) and other human rights

- Enable new forms of collaboration and medium and long-term projects to build capacity and better
prepare journalists, educators, platforms and other stakeholders in case of future pandemics.

- Identify common positions and strategies that can be incorporated in participants on efforts to
counter disinformation.

In addition to these outcomes the discussions will directly contribute to shaping UNESCO's work in
these areas. This will include supporting Member States to counter disinformation, providing technical

advice Member States and other actors, and providing input to the UNESCO series on World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Questions related freedom of expression and media, to the regulation (of self-regulation) of content have long been recognized as core components of internet governance.

While there is global consensus that these rights should be protected (such as through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights), the rapid production and circulation of disinformation and other harmful content has raised new concerns.

Disinformation—whether related to elections, climate change, or public health—post problems that can lead to deadly consequences.

Yet address this phenomenon while still respecting international human rights requires bringing together stakeholders from around the world to exchange ideas and good practices, and to identify ways forward.

In addition to international organizations, the private sector, and civil society, this session will include a relatively new stakeholder, a representative of the WHO or the office of the UN SG Office—actors who have traditionally not participated in the IGF but have much to add to enrich these debates.

Relevance to Theme: The circulation of misinformation and disinformation leads people to lose trust in public institutions, the media and digital technologies. This trust requires the individuals know that the information they see and hear is true, and what is not can be recognized through critical thinking and skills to verify the source of information. Trust must be built among all stakeholders, in a multi-sector manner that empowers users. Without trust, people may abandon or wall off their use of the internet, leading to fragmentation, and threatening the human rights-based, open, accessible and multi-stakeholder nature of the internet (UNESCO's concept of internet universality).

Discussion Facilitation:

The session is conceived as a roundtable discussion, with a strong role being played by the moderators in involving the invited speakers and audience in contributing to the achievement of the key expected outcomes of the session.

After a brief introduction by the moderator and opening remarks by UNESCO's ADG/CI Moez Chakchouk, the session will feature a live performance (or videostream) of Uganda musician and member of parliament Bobi Wine, who participated in the #DontGoViral campaign organized by UNESCO and i4policy to share information and counter disinformation and misinformation.

Next will speak a representative for the UN, either from the WHO or the Office of the Secretary General on UN efforts to counter misinformation and disinformation.

Julie Posetti will present a short summary of the typology of responses to COVID-19 detailed information the policy papers she co-authored for UNESCO on COVID-19 and disinformation, leading to a report of the Broadband Commission on Freedom of Expression and Disinformation.

A representative of Facebook or Twitter will highlight the tremendous challenge of the circulation of misinformation and disinformation on their networks, the dangers such content presents to their users, and the new measures and partnerships they have taken to combat it.

Renewed efforts by journalists to counter misinformation and disinformation will be presented by a journalist / factchecker.

A representative of ARTICLE 19 will comment on the role of the media in countering misinformation, building on a policy brief produced by her NGO, which outlines recommendations for governments, civil society, private sector, and media.

Finally, an academic will comment on the research into the spread of disinformation online.

Following the discussion with the subject matter experts, the moderator will open the floor for questions and comments from the in-person and remote participants (30'). Depending on the room, either microphones will be available for participants to queue, or one or two persons will circulate with roving mics.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The session will take steps to integrate remote participants as equal members in the discussion. Notably, the remote moderator will have a microphone and will be in close contact with the in-person moderator, to signal when questions or comments are received and to adapt as situations arise. In order to ensure a large number of remote participants, the session will be promoted by UNESCO on its website and through its Field Offices.

Additional continency measures will be planned in case the session will be held virtually due to travel restrictions connected with the COVID-19 pandemic

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #261 How to strengthen the resilience of information ecosystems?

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Democracy
Disinformation
Freedom of Expression

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Amber Heffernan, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Marjorie Buchser, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Kate Jones, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

The 2020 global health crisis has further highlighted and accelerated the underlying information crisis. The "infodemic", described as an over-abundance of information – some accurate and some not – has made it difficult for individuals across the world to find trustworthy sources of information and reliable

guidance. It has also increased the risks of manipulation and weakened individuals' ability to make informed, autonomous choices.

This infodemic has occurred against the backdrop of a proliferation of regulation, legislation and non-regulatory initiatives to tackle disinformation taking place in both authoritarian and democratic countries. In recent years, European nations such as France and Germany have enacted new legislations to mitigate specific aspects of the crisis from election misinformation to hate speech. In other parts of the world such as Hungary, Singapore or Brazil, governmental efforts have also raised questions about infringing free speech guarantees. Meanwhile, digital platforms have launched a number of initiatives and joint statements in a commitment to fight misinformation online. Yet, it remains unclear which of these efforts will prove most effective and whether they sufficiently address the root causes of the current information crisis.

Issues:

What are the technological and political remedies to the information crisis which do not compromise human rights including freedom of expression and privacy?
What are the new coalitions needed to coordinate international and regional responses to the crisis and improve the health of our information spaces?
How can we increase the resilience of national and global information ecosystems in the long term?

Policy Question(s):

What are the technological and political remedies to the information crisis which do not compromise human rights including freedom of expression and privacy?
What are the new coalitions needed to coordinate international and regional responses to the crisis and improve the health of our information spaces?
How can we increase the resilience of national and global information ecosystems in the long term?

Expected Outcomes:

This panel will draw on Chatham House long standing research on disinformation and the impact of digital technology on democratic processes. It will also inform Chatham House interdisciplinary work on strong institutions and critical infrastructures and will help develop ideas on preparation, adaptation, mitigation and resilience measures for cities and states. It will also help inform 2021 events such as in-country simulations (in Central Europe and Asia) on election infrastructure resilience and responses to disinformation campaigns.
Chatham House will produce a meeting summary at the end of the meeting and disseminate to its international network.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The objectives of this event is to provide trusted evidence and increase the IGF community's understanding of effective (technological or legislative) measures to improve the information space resilience. It will also aims at fostering greater collaboration between international stakeholders in addressing the information crisis.

It will also help policymakers identify whether to regulate disinformation, as well as platforms trying to address it. This is particularly relevant in the COVID context which has brought these issues to the forefront of policy debates.

Relevance to Theme: The event will provide the opportunities to discuss best practices (policy and technology solutions) for protecting information ecosystems, along with the appropriate roles and responsibilities of governments and technology companies.

Discussion Facilitation:

The event will follow chatham house expert roundtable format which is designed to ensure an optimal level of participation between speakers and participants.
This includes short presentation (5 min) by a range of stakeholders followed by a Q&A and open

discussion with participants. Chatham House moderator will liaise with each speaker before the event as well as selected participants to review topic angles, discuss the session flow and identify relevant questions to guarantee a balanced and dynamic discussion.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #263 What's trust got to do with it? Feminist digital insights

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Neema Iyer, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 2: Lim Serene, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Tandon Ambika, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Horacio Sívori, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

Title: What's trust got to do with it? Feminist insights on digital Security, Safety, Stability & Resilience

Policy advocacy on digital Security, Safety, Stability & Resilience has to address both the need for protecting users' human rights, especially women, LGBTIQA, and other marginalized or vulnerable communities, as well as growing concerns raised by internet rights groups in relation to online gender-based violence (GBV), censorship, misinformation, and online surveillance. These contradictions and complex challenges make relying on technology-based solutions naïve and unrealistic. Yet this is the approach taken by most companies that are managing social media platforms. The research findings by FIRN partners - POLLICY (Kenya, South Africa and Senegal), KRYSS (Malaysia), CIS (India), and CLAM (Brazil) - provide a shift in perspective to balance conversations that are often technology-driven, by centring the lived experiences and narratives of research participants from various Global South locations. The research findings show that while governments often express the aspiration and intention to prioritize digital privacy, security and safety for users, the policy outcomes adopted at the national and regional levels seem to remain as a "paper right," rather than a tangible reality that can be materialized in systemic technological and regulatory infrastructures. This panel, crafted upon a

diversity of conceptual frameworks, is an opportunity to focus and advocate for actionable policy, based on data-driven empirical findings.

Issues:

Issues that are going to be addressed by the four presenters:

CLAM's research focuses on anti-feminist and anti-LGBT discourse networks in the Brazilian social media sphere. The research explores modes of digital engagement with anti- and pro-rights feminism and sexual politics issue spaces. Earlier findings indicates that anti-rights heavy reliance on algorithmization, but CLAM's analysis nuances the usual monocausal interpretation of technology or algorithms as the single cause of the spread of hate speech and the creation of echo chambers, by also exploring the power of feminist and LGBT counter-discourse and resistance strategies.

The research done by KRYSS Networks shows multiple threat on Freedom of Expression with mixture of online GBV in Malaysia. The research result debunk two dangerous assumptions that tend to obscure diverse of voices and inevitably trivialize the cost of online feminist activism. These assumptions are: (1) access to exercise of freedom of opinion and expression (FoE) are equal for all; and (2) the social media platforms are inherently emancipatory. The research provide an insight on feminist resistance strategies and counter-discourse based on the lived experiences of research participants.

CIS-India research focuses on various operational logics and design of digital platforms that are increasingly mediating domestic work. The research asks "what are the ways in which relations of inequality that characterize domestic work get reinforced or challenged in the digital application?". One of the research findings of this research shows that regulation is not only related to content, but with labour and workspace. The gig-economy platforms explored in this research are designed to organize labour in exploitative forms and undermine the rights of workers. Consequently, domestic workers often experience an intersection of vulnerabilities related with social categorization (gender, class, ethnicity) that increases the risk of harm.

The study done by POLLICY indicates increase in online GBV in South Africa, Senegal, and Kenya as larger number of people come online, especially women. This raises questions about the safety and security of women online, what recourses and redressal mechanisms they have within mechanisms offered by the company and by the state. The research shows that implementation of existing laws and formulation of new laws, internal mechanisms for takedown of content etc. to address the problem are some of the solutions that are being proposed, but their effectiveness can be debated.

Policy Question(s):

2) Security, stability and resilience of the Internet infrastructure, systems and devices
Topics : human rights, Feminist internet, gig-economy, Freedom of Expression, algorithmization, online gender-based violence (GBV), censorship, misinformation, online surveillance
Question: How to address both the need for protecting users' human rights, especially women, LGBTIQA, and other marginalised or vulnerable communities, as well as the growing concerns raised by digital rights groups in relation to online gender-based violence (GBV), censorship, misinformation, and online surveillance?

Expected Outcomes:

This panel, crafted upon a diversity of conceptual frameworks, is an opportunity to focus and advocate for actionable policy, based on data-driven empirical findings.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Effective governance of the internet requires 1. data-based research findings that guide discussions aroudn governance 2. feminist approach that highlights the experience of women, and people of diverse sexualities and gender who are usually not considered central to

governance, but are in fact deeply impacted by internet governance in terms of their rights to expression and privacy, their well being and safety.

Relevance to Theme: The pane provides a shift in perspective to balance conversations that are often technology-driven, by centring the lived experiences and narratives of research participants from various Global South locations.

Discussion Facilitation:

we plan to create a feminist circle where FIRN partners are provided 10 minutes of time each to present the reflections of their research findings, we will then open up the floor for questions and discussions

we will also prepare prompting questions that are going to facilitate further engagement

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #265 Trends in privacy and data protection: Impact on women

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Consent
Data Protection
Digital ID

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Ines Hfaiedh, Government, African Group
Speaker 2: Chenai Chair, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Stephanie Perrin, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

The growth of technology bring immense benefit, and also creates new challenges. The increasing use of automated processing through the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning has shown to discriminate against women from sub-Sahara Africa, MENA, Asia, and Latin America. The use of quick loan applications while portending to increase access to credit, also plunge women into debt. The increasing deployment and use of new technology like facial recognition could impact on the rights and freedoms of women. Privacy International published a report in 2019 about the use of menstruation applications by women, and how the companies sell their data. In workplaces there is surveillance, social media could be a torrid terrain -the aggregation of these various violation creates risks, and sometimes impedes access to basic services.

Issues:

Privacy and data protection is a vital component of internet governance. The safety and equal access of everyone, regardless of gender, geography or demography is fundamental to inclusion and open internet. The session will be looking at different models to access the real and imminent risk the use of these technologies could portend to the rights and freedoms of women in the sub-Sahara Africa, MENA, Asia, and Latin America.

Policy Question(s):

How are the evolving trends in privacy and data protection impacting on women across the region?
Is private and public surveillance affecting fair participation of women on the internet?
How are the quick loan applications affecting credit rating and access to social benefit for women across the regions?
Are the current laws and regulations adequate to guarantee the rights and freedoms of women in the regions?

Expected Outcomes:

To understand the perspective of women across different regions on how the evolving trend in privacy and data protection impacts them.
To draw awareness to some obscure practices of organisations, and risks of violation of privacy and data protection rights

Relevance to Internet Governance: Privacy and data protection is a vital component of internet governance. The safety and equal access of everyone, regardless of gender, geography or demography is fundamental to inclusion and open internet. The session will be looking at different models to access the real and imminent risk the use of these technologies could portend to the rights and freedoms of women in the region.

Relevance to Theme: To draw awareness to some obscure practices of organizations, and risks of violation of privacy and data protection rights
To gain insight into women's perspective on privacy and data protection.

In workplaces there is surveillance, social media could be a torrid terrain -the aggregation of these various violation creates risks, and sometimes impedes access to basic services.

The safety and equal access of everyone, regardless of gender, geography or demography is fundamental to inclusion and open internet. The session will be looking at different models to access the real and imminent risk the use of these technologies could portend to the rights and freedoms of women in the sub-Sahara Africa, MENA, Asia, and Latin America.

Discussion Facilitation:

The roundtable format will allow a dynamic and flexible discussion. The moderators are experienced Internet
governance scholars and participants who understand the different points of view.

The moderator will pose questions and issues to pairs of speakers with contrasting views. They will engage
with each other, debating the differences and trying to reach agreement. There will be three rounds of this.
Then there will be an opening to the audience to discuss one side or the other. In the final segment the discussion will be steered toward resolution and agreement on best practices.
We'll have a remote moderator onsite fielding questions and comments online, we'll be publicizing on each
panelists' social media feeds, and the onsite moderator will promote remote participation throughout the
panel.
At least 30 minutes of the 90 minutes will be reserved for audience and remote participant questions and comments.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We plan to use Zoom, WebEx and youtube channels of the IGF for easy support of remote participation.
We will inform people from our diverse network about the date and topic, format and policy questions of our
workshop, that they are able to participate online to bring in their perspective and questions.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #266 Sustainable #netgov By Design: Environment & Human Rights

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
Climate Change
Human rights
ICTs Impact on the Environment

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Michael J. Oghia, ,
Speaker 2: Weronika Koralewska, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Alexandra Lutz, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group

(WEOG)
Speaker 4: Pia Wiche, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
 Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

This workshop builds on two workshops unpacking how Internet governance, environmental sustainability, and human rights are interconnected: the 2018 IGF in Paris addressed Digital City Initiatives from the point of view of environmental impacts and their human rights implications (IGF 2018 DC Internet Rights and Principles: Sustainable Futures: The Internet, Human Rights, and Environmental Issues - https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/igf-2018-dc-internet-ri...). The 2019 IGF Berlin session addressed the carbon footprint issues emerging from the continued dependence on non-renewable energy sources that run internet services (IGF 2019 IRPC Meeting-Sustainable Futures II - https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/igf-2019-irpc-meeting-s...). For IGF 2020, this workshop will bring together representatives from stakeholder groups in order to move forward in light of these initial conversations. The objective is to map out concrete steps to ensure how the principle of environmental sustainability as fundamental to the SDGS and, in turn, their basis in human rights law and norms, can be fully integrated into the design, manufacturing, implementation, and procurement of Internet-dependent technologies; from raw materials, to data storage and energy consumption, to disposal at the end of hardware lifecycles.

Issues:

The question of whether or not the environmental sustainability of ICTs in general, and the internet in particular, has moved on in recent years. However, a robust understanding of why cross-sectoral collaboration is vital to making the Internet and ICTs more sustainable is still in its early stages. The vast majority of sustainability efforts as it relates to technology tend to focus on narrow, siloed approaches, but generally fail to consider the compounding effects that the design, manufacturing, consumption, and discarding of multiple Internet technologies have on the environment. This session will provide an opportunity to break out of this siloed approach to illustrate why any meaningful progress to make the Internet more sustainable and ultimately realise the SDGs must include not only consumers but also the technical community, the private sector, and governments.

Policy Question(s):

1. How to reconcile environmental sustainability within technological innovation? 2. What role do regulators have to enforce Green Policy frameworks moving forward? 3. In addition to the private sector, what role does the technical community have to ensuring environmental sustainability at the design stage, manufacture, and service delivery? 4. How can consumers, individuals, communities, and institutions be encouraged to consider the environmental impact of their own internet access and use habits? 5. What form should oversight and enforcement take, at the national and international level, that respect and enhance fundamental rights and freedoms?

Expected Outcomes:

1. Agreement on the fundamental question of how environmental sustainability aligns with the mission of Internet governance fora and related multi-stakeholder processes. 2. Compilation of three-five priorities from each stakeholder group. 3. An action Plan for Draft principles on how to reduce the Internet's carbon footprint of the Internet in line with the principles of the IRPC's existing charter.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Although now seemingly validated by the MAG as an Internet governance issue, the relationship between the environment and Internet governance has a rocky history, with many (both in the past and present) questioning the need to include such discussion within Internet governance fora. Yet, the Internet is now integral to the physical world. Its architecture,

transmission lines, and data-storage facilities have an enormous impact on carbon emissions, energy uses, and global warming. Therefore, Internet governance and increasing concerns about the links between ICTs, climate change, and environmental degradation are inseparable – especially since multi-stakeholder collaboration are imperative to long-term, holistic, and sustainable solutions. The Internet and the planet are part of an integrated whole and the environmental impacts of any aspect to how the Internet is governed needs urgent attention.

Relevance to Theme: Our organisers have been at the forefront of this issue, advocating for its greater inclusion in the IGF and related events, for years. Therefore, the history and multiple workshops from both the IGF and NRIs (i.e., EuroDIG 2017) underpin the importance of why we seek to address the policy questions and outcomes we are. In this sense, it's critical that we ensure that human rights and the impact that ICTs have on the environment from a social and political point of view are included, and we are not simply relegated to looking for solutions outside of a larger framework that incorporates the wider problematics of our political and economic systems vis-a-vis climate change and environmental degradation.

Discussion Facilitation:

We plan to draw on the IRPC's network to gather those perspectives and stakeholder groups who are not present through targeted outreach ahead of the event so that we can ensure multiple points of view are heard. Given the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, we will also have a back-up plan should the session be moved to a remote setting – notably drawing on the experience we will gain from EuroDIG's Plenary 4 (as we are currently co-organising it as well).

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Social media based interactions, and pre-conference surveying.

SDGs:

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #267 Universal Acceptance of Domain Names and Email Addresses

Session	

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Design for Inclusion
Multilingual

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Kulesza Joanna, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Pei Wei, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Ajay Data, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Akinori Maemura, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

Universal Acceptance of domain names and email addresses (UA) is essential not only for providing end-users the online identity of their choice but it is also vital for allowing seamless online access to billions who use local languages and orthographies. UA is the key to access content online. Despite the availability of new options for top-level domain names, internationalized domain names and internationalized email addresses, the support for these in the technology solutions deployed online is still limited. Addressing this challenge is a "chicken and egg" problem. Those who want to use their preferred online identity, e.g. domain name or email address in their local language, ("demand") cannot find sufficient technical support. On the other hand, those who develop the tools and technology supporting UA ready solutions ("supply") do not see a sufficient demand to prioritize updating their software and online services. This workshop aims to address how we can motivate the stakeholders on the demand and the supply sides to come together to find catalysts and solutions to address the UA challenge to enable a truly multilingual and inclusive internet.

Several key players from both the demand and supply sides have been selected to explore this challenge. In a discussion led by the moderator, first the panelists will set the stage by presenting their stakeholder group's perspective for UA deployment or use. As this has a global socio-economic impact, this will lead into an open discussion with the participants present and online to determine measures to motivate all the stakeholders to adopt and promote UA ready solutions.

From the demand-side, the public sector could play a key role. To better serve their citizens, governments could lead by example and support all domain names and email addresses in their e-government services, including those in local languages and scripts. By requiring such support, governments would help push forward this digital transformation for meaningful connectivity opportunities for all their citizens, including minorities. The civil society should also support UA to provide access for the end-users to be able to participate in community-based platforms. Furthermore, this would also present business opportunities and open a wider market for entrepreneurs using online resources.

From the supply side, technology leaders whose platforms are used online globally are key players to provide UA ready solutions. Providers for programming languages and frameworks for developing web-based applications, providers of social media and communication applications, and the organizations which produce the underlying protocols for interoperability, are all key players in the implementation of UA. Unless these technologies are not UA ready the end-users cannot effectively use these tools and services globally.

The session will bring together policy makers and practitioners from both the supply and demand sides of UA to discuss what are the current challenges on either side for supporting UA and how to bridge

the gap to quickly and concretely to address UA and provide an inclusive internet experience for all globally.

Issues:

The implementation of the underlying technical standards and policy to support Universal Acceptance remain largely unrealized. This creates obstacles in wider deployment. As an example, registrations for domain names in local languages are many times not renewed because end-users find that email addresses based on these domain names are not widely accepted. Email service providers are reluctant to deploy such services knowing that customer experience would be degraded when such emails do not reach their intended recipients as, even if they support it, the email infrastructure deployed elsewhere does not widely support the updated email protocols.

The teams maintaining technology frameworks do not prioritize support for UA readiness because even with the potentially significant socio-economic benefit, the support for UA may not make a convincing business case in the short-term. Therefore, even where the demand for UA ready solutions exists, the technology is not available or only partially supports the solution. A broad-based awareness and strategy is needed to transform this situation.

The public sector, through the e-government systems and services it deploys, may be able to help transform this situation by driving the necessary demand. The unique position of government provides great opportunities, by requiring UA readiness in its procurement policy for instance. Government-led implementation and deployment will not only provide more access for citizens but also help create the awareness for the need to support the technical standards and corresponding availability of the multilingual palette of domain names and email addresses. A dialogue between the technology providers and public sector would allow to bring out a way forward.

Similarly, the civil society, through its efforts to promote online inclusion, can help provide the right awareness and drive the additional demand by requiring their own systems to be UA ready. The perspective will sensitize both the policy makers and technology developers on the impact of supporting UA and providing meaningful connectivity to all users.

Policy Question(s):

- What measures would motivate the technical community to prioritize the UA support in their tools and services, given the potential socio-economic impact for the end-users?
- How should the public sector address its practice and policy to incorporate UA readiness in its e-government services to better serve its citizens?
- How can the end-user community organize to motivate the public sector and technology developers to promote inclusion and choice by allowing UA for all domain names and email addresses?

Expected Outcomes:

- Create awareness of the potential benefits of UA readiness and the current challenges faced in achieving it
- Identify ways forward for addressing the gaps from the perspectives of the different stakeholder groups
- Use the discussion to chart out a high-level roadmap for UA readiness for the stakeholders

Relevance to Internet Governance: Breaking the UA barrier requires the involvement of governments, information technology (private) sector and civil society to have a dialogue to determine cohesive policies and measures to promote accessibility, choice and inclusion for end-users online. Due to the deadlock situation discussed, UA readiness requires a broader level of cooperation between stakeholders. The workshop proposal brings together stakeholders from all relevant perspectives contributing to the implementation of UA, including governments, end-users, academia, civil society and the private sector providing online technical solutions.

The potential for impact of UA readiness on end-users reaches globally, promising meaningful access to local content, more effective communication online, and broader participation in the digital economy. UA has the potential to contribute to the future growth of the Internet, and it is only through the sharing of UA experiences and development of partnerships between all stakeholders that this can be achieved.

Relevance to Theme: An inclusive internet would allow online participation in the user's own language and with the identity of the user's choice. End-users are more able and more motivated to participate online on local and global levels with such choices. Universal Acceptance of domain names and email addresses (UA) is essential for achieving this equitable and inclusive Internet. A more ubiquitous online opportunity would promote both the access and creation of local content, and communication online, which in turn impacts socio-economic growth.

UA is not just about having the technical standards, many of which are already in place to address access and choice, but about supporting these standards in practice. Without deployed technology being UA ready, meaningful inclusion remains an unfulfilled promise. This workshop on UA would explore how to achieve UA-readiness.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will start with each panelist given five minutes to lay out the challenges in supporting UA readiness from the perspectives of their stakeholder groups. The Onsite Moderator will then involve the participants present and online to contribute any additional challenges or clarification questions. (35 minutes)

With the challenges laid out, the moderator will summarize the gaps identified and then engage the panelists for another five minutes each to share what they can do, and how they would like other stakeholders to help, to address the gaps in UA readiness. The moderator will then open the floor to get inputs from the participants in the room and online to build on the responses from the panelists. (35 minutes)

In the end the moderator will open the floor for discussion on next steps based on the inputs form the panelists and the participants. In the end the moderator will give two minutes each to each panelist to make the closing remarks and then conclude. (20 minutes)

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #268 Education is the way of enhancing Inclusion and Trust

Session

Thematic Track:

Inclusion

Topic(s):
          Accessibility
          Digital Skills
          Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Oksana Prykhodko, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Natalia Krapiva, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Krzysztof Izdebski, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Format:
          Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

Education allows liquidation of mistrust between people of different countries, makes people included in the major international processes, erasing borders, and makes people closer to each other. Also, education provides joint access to the culture of the world.

Issues:

Here is the list of the challenges this workshop will address
cultural differences,
lack of quality and quantity of online education,
unskilled staff,
poor communication quality,
political challenges in the form of restricting access to foreign content, including educational content,
lack of universality in recognizing the validity of diplomas.

Policy Question(s):

Should we take into account the economic situation, including end-user and the level of technological development?
How to ensure openness to online education without state (political) barriers?
How should all participants in the learning process be provided with access to appropriate technologies without discrimination?
How to ensure the development of online education programs in all countries simultaneously under the leadership of the international community?

Expected Outcomes:

We plan to attract the attention of the major academic institutions around the world and invite the academic community to take part in the discussion on the importance of online education for all communities, including underdeveloped and underrepresented. This discussion is planned to be multistakeholder, with a special impact on the academic community, which is planned to become a special stakeholder group. Intersessional work includes dialogue between academic institutions of the West, East, and the Global South.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet Governance is one of the key topics of online education for Internet users as well as for decision-makers in different countries. Proper internet governance is recognized as one of the conditions for comprehensive inclusion and successful online education.

Relevance to Theme: Education is one key task for inclusive processes around the world. It is connected with Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Quality Education). The workshop topic also states that quality education could be an important prerequisite for building trust among peoples, nations, and societies.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will connect remote hubs to the session. These hubs based in Moscow, Higher School of Economics. Practice shows that these online platforms are interesting for other hubs in academic institutions worldwide. In addition, we reserve an option for speakers to participate online in remote mode in case some of them would be unable to be present onsite.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #269 The Challenges of Producing Sustainable Local content

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Capacity Building
Economic Development
Inclusion

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, African Group
Organizer 4: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Nana Kagga McPherson, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 2: Dzięciōl Piotr, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Lanre Malaolu, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

This workshop will provide an insider's perspective on how sustainable local content can be developed by having filmmakers from different regions of the world (Africa, Latin America and Europe) share their own experiences with producing culturally relevant local content expressing or dramatizing local narratives, concerns and aspirations. The goal of our panel is to demonstrate, through different case

studies, how local content is developed and supported in different regions of the world and the importance of local broadband Internet development as a technology that can be harnessed to support effective, affordable access to such content and contribute to making local content creators and producers economically sustainable. Over the past few years at IGF, the International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF) has showcased how locally relevant content can facilitate Internet adoption and digital inclusion by creating meaningful online spaces for communities. FIAPF has held successful discussions with policymakers, multilateral organizations, and filmmakers about how locally relevant content and the creative entrepreneurs that develop and produce it, can best be supported through a wide array of various creative programmes, initiatives, and incentives. These discussions helped impart important knowledge of the parameters under which sustainable local content production can thrive and what type of policy environment is needed to best support such content and encourage the integration of sustainable local content strategies with those regarding the development of Internet services. This year's session will build on the learning that local content often thrives in enabling environments that have the appropriate policy measures and services in place and where the increasing dynamism of the local audiovisual community is creating the demand for such measures. The session will explore the concrete reality of local content creation, its challenges and its social and economic impact, via a panel made up of with filmmakers and content producers who have successfully created local content for their communities and markets and are increasingly partnering Internet services as an integral part of their distribution strategies. The panelists will highlight how they are contributing to the local content ecosystems in their respective regions/countries by showcasing specific productions that they have created and walking audience members through the development journey of their works across the complex and risk-intensive stages of creative development, production funding, and pathways to markets, both offline and online. Additionally, the panelists will share their insights and suggestions regarding the forms of Internet regulation that can best help deliver a diverse, affordable, and sustainable availability of local content which in turn will boost local citizens and consumers' demand for affordable Internet connection. Through specific local case studies, our panel speakers,from different regions of the world will articulate why they believe local content is important and take participants through the complex creative, legal and economic process they go through in local content creation. They will each show short excerpts of their creative works and take participants through the narratives of how those came to be developed, funded, produced and disseminated to audiences, including through legitimate Internet services. The case studies we plan to present during the panel include: - From Latin America: One of the panelists will be one of the young producers of Enchufe TV, an Ecuadorian success story. Enchufe TV was created in 2011 by local Ecuadorian youth who began by uploading short comedic skits for direct-to-internet consumption . The sketches were full of practical jokes and a light satirical take on everyday life in Ecuador. By 2019, the young creative team had aggregated 18 million views on hosting sites . Having built their brand in this original way, they were also licensing the shows successful to local broadcast channels, with good schedule positioning. Additionally, in 2019, they produced a theatrical feature film which attracted record audiences in the cinemas in Ecuador, an all too-rare phenomenon. The creators of Enchufe TV will discuss how they used broadband Internet technology to leverage access to a local and regional youth audience and to create audiovisual content under professional standards Additionally, they will explore how having effective intellectual property protection and other appropriate regulatory constructs can encourage the development of local talent and creative enterprise , which will in turn contribute to the growth of local creative industries. - From Africa: Ms Nana Kagga is a prominent TV producer, show-runner and screen actress from Uganda, whose first career was as an engineer. Amongst other, Nana wrote and executive-produced Mela, a TV series about being young and a woman in contemporary urban Uganda and her struggles for identity in the tension between family tradition and modernity. The show achieves professional broadcast quality and seriousness in a market where locally-made content is not prevalent and is often displaced by discounted foreign imports. Nana Kagga founded the company Savannah Moon, which she runs with sister Meme Kagga and an exclusively female core creative and managerial team. Savannah Moon makes content for both the web and broadcasters in Uganda and the East African region with an appeal to the Diaspora and international audiences. Nana will share with workshop participants the significant economic and technical challenges of developing and successfully marketing local content for various platforms in a developing country brimming with talent and in need of appropriate training

and other incentives to help achieve local creative sectors' sustainability and growth. Nana is Director and Executive Director for Savannah MOON's latest offering, a feature film called Empaabi (The Turning Point.) - Europe: Since the IGF is being hosted in Poland, the panel will also include a film producer who will talk about the Polish film and TV as a dynamic vehicle reflecting Polish society, culture and history, and the importance of cooperation between creative producers and film talent to sustain quality, culturally-relevant production in Eastern Europe. Director Pawel Pawlikowski can use his films Ida (2013) and Cold War (2018) to exemplify the complexities involved in European co-productions to produce a film that is entirely Polish in its content and cultural tenor, yet with an international appeal. Additionally, he can discuss the value of the value of IP rights as development assets that can be used to raise finance through pre-sales. From Europe also, the panel will hear the fledgling young choreographer and film director Malaolu, whose short film The Circle was awarded one of the top prizes for the UK's nationwide competition Film The House. Lanre will describe his progression as a young artist and film director committed to finding the financial means to make cutting edge local content about the experience of youth in London and other British urban millieus. From the case studies, attendees will learn through concrete examples about the complexities and economic challenges involved in the production of quality content of cultural and social relevance to local or regional (or diasporic) audiences. Amongst other topics, they will discuss how they go about discovering and nurturing local talent, promoting skills, developing local stories (or locally relevant educational content), and making use of their country's or region's locations. The panelists will also engage in substantive policy discussions by highlighting the ways in which a "virtuous cycle" can be engineered to make local content production socially and economically sustainable, i.e., increasing locally relevant content of a good quality standard in turn leads to increased investment in the local creative economy as a whole, which also drives investment in the Internet delivery infrastructure and services. A moderator will facilitate discussions during the panel and will ensure that all speakers share their case studies and diverse experiences, and give specific recommendations that the audience can learn from regarding creative programmes and policies that support the local creative economy. There will be a 30-minute Q&A session following the hour-long panel and the presentation of local case studies.

Issues:

Local content often thrives in enabling environments that have the appropriate policy measures and services and this workshop will explore this topic through filmmakers and small-scale creative entrepreneurs talking about the practical challenges they face in maintaining their creative enterprises and the ways in which they have seized on opportunities to nurture and develop creative concepts, attract funding and build audiences at home, their region and the diaspora communities with whom their content has found cultural resonance. The filmmakers will also discuss the role that local enabling policies may have played in encouraging the economic risk taking involved in local content creation, production and distribution. In particular, they will underline how measures to support local content do not have to be restrictive: there exist numerous example s of public sector interventions and policies that have proven their efficacy in incentivizing the production of quality content and supporting the growth of the local creative infrastructure alongside the development of the Internet's communication infrastructure and services . This workshop will explore the following questions: • What are challenges with creating local content? • What impact has the local content you have created had on your communities? • What type of policy environment is needed to best support locally relevant content? • Are there any examples of successful programmes and initiatives that helped support your productions? • For those panelists who rely on open platforms such as YouTube, can you discuss how supporting local content can help drive Internet connectivity and adoption? • How can we ensure the sustainable growth of local content?

Policy Question(s):

Principally, our workshop will address policy questions 1) and 5). However, achieving sustainable local production sectors through appropriate policies, regulation and incentives also would participate in positive inputs on question 3).

Expected Outcomes:

The outcome of this panel will be that attendees will learn from a diverse group of filmmakers and audiovisual entrepreneurs why local content matters, and how it can best be economically and creatively supported through well-conceived policies and projects . Additionally, attendees, especially policymakers and government stakeholders, will learn from individuals who create content for a living about what types of regulatory/incentive apparatuses make it easier for local content producers and platforms to attain economic sustainability in the face of global competition for Internet users' attention and use. This part of the discussion is all the more strategically relevant as a result of the new challenges from the consequences of COVID pandemic on the sustainability of local content sectors everywhere. In terms of specific outputs and follow-up events, during IGF (potentially on the same evening of the day in which the workshop is to be held), the International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF) will hold a reception and film event showcasing one of the works discussed on the panel. At IGF 2018 in Paris, to highlight importance of local content, FIAPF held an event that showcased the low-budget independent Nigerian film, Kasala. Its director, Ms. Ema Edosio presented the film and talked about her experience in developing the original screenplay and creating a film that authentically reflects the experience of many urban youth in Lagos, Nigeria's teeming capital. Over 150 IGF attendees, including about 40 IGF Youth, attended the film event and reception. Additionally, at IGF 2019 in Berlin, FIAPF held a reception and showcased The Mercy of the Jungle (2018) by the young Rwandan film maker Joel Karekezi, which won the major prize at Fespaco - one of Africa's most respected film festivals. Joel Karekezi spoke to the audience about the importance of having Rwandan's tell their own story regarding the Second Congo War. Nearly 200 IGF attendees attended the reception/film screening in which an award-winning animated short film from South Africa was also presented by its producer Ms Vanessa Sinden . Given the success the past two film events, FIAPF is planning to hold a similar event for IGF 2020 in Katowice and will showcase one of the films from the directors/producers on the panel. The discussion on the panel will prepare attendees for the film presentation by highlighting both the importance of locally relevant content and the obstacles (economic, legal, regulatory, infrastructural, etc.) that must be overcome in order to secure its ongoing growth and to achieve long-term sustainability.

Relevance to Internet Governance: One of the goals of effective Internet governance is to help ensure that the Internet flourishes and has value to those who use it. As the IGF Best Practice Forum on Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) in 2015 and 2016 highlights, there is a two-way relation between local content and the growth and development of IXPs and the local Internet Infrastructure, which ultimately contributes to a higher quality and more affordable local Internet. It would be unrealistic to discuss digital inclusion and Internet growth without also discussing local content. Consequently, there is a strategic imperative for Internet governance that favors the emergence and development of cultural and linguistic diversity through policies that enable the growth of sustainable local creative enterprise and talent. The production and the dissemination of local content is tied to the development of the Internet. Quality online content, and video content in particular, drives the adoption of Internet connection by consumers. This in turn supports greater investment in infrastructure. An environment that encourages investment in content and in the services that make it widely available will also drive investment in broadband infrastructure. Thus, the Internet and content makers/distributors need each other for mutual growth, and policies that encourage content creation, production and distribution are critical to the continued expansion of the Internet.

Relevance to Theme: Fostering digital inclusion requires considering how locally relevant content can help develop the demand side of Internet adoption. As the IGF's Policy Options for Connecting and Enabling the Next Billion - Phase II (CENB II) highlights, meaningful access to the Internet requires ensuring that people can both consume and produce content, and that "access inequalities and barriers like content availability not only affect those in developing countries more profoundly, but also those in rural areas as well as cultural minorities, women, refugees, and disadvantaged groups." Often times when the topic of Internet governance arises, there is a large focus on the topics of access and cost. However, as this panel will showcase, access and cost are only two of three factors affecting Internet growth – the third one is the availability of locally relevant content and services. It's necessary

to have content that addresses matters of local interest and is also in a language that is understood by the local population; such content can help lead to Internet growth, especially in developing countries. If we want do ensure inclusion on the internet and drive new Internet uptake and demand by individuals and communities alike, we need to support the creation of content that is both relevant and appealing.

Discussion Facilitation:

As stated above, we are hoping to make this an opportunity for non-practitioners to hear practical insights from local content creators and producers Our preference for a panel format as the most appropriate will integrate as much interaction and discussion as there is demand for throughout the session; however, to make absolutely sure there is sufficient exchange and interaction, will also make cordon off time reserved specifically for such interaction over and above the spontaneous questions and contributions that may arise in a format we intend to keep flexible at all times. Our onsite moderator will invite questions and contributions from participants after each speaker's case study presentation and will also consult with the online moderator to the same effect. In this, the first year of COVID crisis management, we are acutely aware of the fact that the online presence may be greater than in previous IGFs and will consequently be very focused on ensuring that this interaction tool is used to its full potential, so people chosing to stay at home will have a chance to fully participate.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

IGF 2020 WS #270 AI-Powered Technologies for social inclusion

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Design for Inclusion
Local Content Development
Social Inclusion

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 4: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Arturs Vasilevskis, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Anna Kotarska , Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Speaker 3: Jānis Ziediņš, Government, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Andrejs Vasiļjevs, Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Format:

Other - 60 Min
Format description: 60 min auditorium Tutorial / Group Discussion. Our planned workshop is a learning session where presenters will share their expert knowledge on language technologies and present best practices. Following tutorial part of the session, we would engage the audience and raise discussions about different practices and policies that can help to reach Sustainable Development Goals.

Description:

With 7,100+ languages our world is truly multilingual, yet many governments exclude millions of people by limiting their access to public services due to language barriers. The number of international migrants and refuges has reached 272 million, - a number that would constitute 4th most populous country in the world. Additionally, since information traditionally has been only in written form it is not accessible to people with sight disabilities.

This is an ethical issue that brings attention to how the government includes all members of society to create an environment where everyone can access public services independently. And it is not just about accessing public services, it also about being able to access important and relevant information. For example, millions of people who speak lesser-known languages don't have a single resource on COVID-19 yet. The information gap is enormous – and lives are at stake.

Governments must look for ways to ensure social inclusiveness for all and to reach Sustainable Development Goals otherwise we are left in a world with continuing cultural, economic, and political exclusion for minorities. Afterall, social inclusion is a human right and governments should provide it for all people.

Equitable participation in health, education, economic and legal environments relies on freely available information access for all. Translation is integral to the delivery of multilingual public services and information exchange in multilingual societies, however, due to large amounts of content and dynamic information flow, it can't be sustained by human translators alone.

Artificial Intelligence powered technologies can ensure that public services are accessible to everyone, even if they don't speak the official language. Public service websites can be translated in real time with a custom machine translator created specifically to understand the terminology. If a person is visually impaired, he / she can access the public services with speech technologies through the Automatic Speech Recognition or Automatic Speech Synthesis technology and in case they need assistance on any matter, an intelligent virtual assistant is always on duty.

Latvian Public Administration has deployed a multi-language technology platform Hugo.lv that ensures social inclusiveness, information accessibility and data security. Hugo.lv benefits multiple stakeholder groups– language minorities, visually impaired, civil service and the state. It offers 3 main functionalities - text translation, speech recognition (audio to text), and speech synthesis (text to audio). It solves two major challenges at once – it increases accessibility to public services for language minorities and people with visual impairment, as well as help automate the translation process for civil service and ensure data security.

Governments deal with large amounts of sensitive and confidential data that often need to be translated in short period of time. As this can't be sustained by human translators alone, there is an urgent need for feasible machine translation service that can ensure the right degree of linguistic quality while guaranteeing complete data security and confidentiality. Often, text translated by public administration are sensitive and confidential as, for example, translations for procurement documentation, contracts, etc., and generic online translation service providers do not pay enough

attention to data privacy and security. Custom secure machine translation can provide automation which increases the speed, mobility, and productivity of the translation process while speech recognition can significantly increase text transcription for legal materials. A translation platform owned by the state would manage the processed data, therefore, ensuring that there is no leakage of sensitive data and provides number of major possibilities and improvements for the public and civil service.

This proof of concept for AI-Powered eGovernance has demonstrated great benefit to Latvian Public administration in terms of ensuring social inclusiveness and by optimizing translation workflow and ensure data security and protection. State owned language technology platform is customizable, flexible and scalable solution that other countries can implement in their strategy for social inclusiveness and data protection. It also shows a great potential for large scale international organizations.

The planned agenda for our workshopl is as follows:

1. Introduction of AI for multilingual world, social inclusiveness and data security
2. Passing on know-how for state owned language technology platform – presenting the best practices adapted by Latvian Public Administration Use
3. Engage the audience in discussion about challenges of multilingual community, increasing access to information, ensuring equal opportunity, language diversity, society inclusiveness and policies that can advance multilingualism and data security. The discussions would be facilitated by online moderator.

We hope to raise discussions with the presenters as well engage the audience with each other by sharing their challenges and outlook on the future possibilities. The aimed practical outcome is to help other countries, organisations and individuals to utilise AI-powered language technologies to build stronger communities that will help to fulfil UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Issues:

- Challenges of multilingual community
- Ensuring equal opportunity for language minorities and visually impaired
- Providing social inclusiveness
- Increase access to information
- Data security, possible sensitive information leakage through unsecured, unapproved free online translation platforms
- Opportunities for AI-Powered technology adaptation

Policy Question(s):

1. ow do we ensure fair representation online and diverse access to content in one's language?

2. What strategies could be developed to promote (better) information access online for older people, people living with disabilities, language minorities, refugees and other disadvantaged groups?

3. What is the impact of AI and other data-driven technologies in the exercise of social inclusion?

4. What societal and economic benefits are enabled by state-owned language technology platform?

Expected Outcomes:

The desired outcome of our workshop is to educate the audience about possibilities of language technologies for social inclusiveness and data security. The goal is to raise discussions about language and technology policies that can support multilingual societies and individuals. The audience will learn about ready-to-use language solutions that offer great scalability, flexibility and customisation. After the session, we would launch a publication that explains how language technologies can tackle different challenges posed by language barriers and how countries can adapt

in in their strategy for social inclusiveness. There could also be follow up events with interested parties to discuss this topic in greater detail and explore the opportunities for their country.

Relevance to Internet Governance: "AI-Powered technologies for social inclusion" engages the IGF community to discuss language technologies that can help to provide information accessibility and availability of e-services to language minority groups and ensure data security and confidentiality for sensitive government data.

Relevance to Theme: Governments have the opportunity to create inclusive information society by engaging all language groups and providing equal opportunity for accessing for everyone to access e-services. Language technologies can provide social inclusiveness, but it also contributes to data track. Governments require large translations amounts that contain sensitive and confidential information. If a civil service employee needs to instantly translate foreign-language document, he / she might use unapproved, unsecure online translation solution that doesn't guarantee the necessary security measures. Such actions can put the security and future of country at stake if sensitive and confidential data is leaked.

Discussion Facilitation:

The first part of the session will be a tutorial where presenters will share their expert knowledge. The second part of the session will be an open discussion where moderator will encourage audience engagement in conversation about the topic. Onsite audience will be able to share their experience and ask question to the presenters or other audience members. Online audience will be able to also participate in discussion.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Background Paper

IGF 2020 WS #271 Multilingualism online: old challenges and new perspectives

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Multilingual
Social Inclusion
Universal Acceptance

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Government, African Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Organizer 5: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 6: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 7: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 8: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 9: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Maria Kolesnikova, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Galila Abdalmonem, Government, African Group
Speaker 3: SYLVIA HERLEIN LEITE, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: John Klensin, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

The purpose of the session is to bring together a group of diverse people to share their experience and discuss the policy issues that are relevant to the topic. After welcoming everyone, the moderator introduces the topic, sets participation ground rules and gives the floor to the speakers. The speakers point out the state of the art, the challenges, the suggestions for improvement for the field that they are experts in (about 5 minutes each). The speakers cover the following areas: - Technical aspects related to multilingualism online - Internationalized Domain Names - the perspective of a ccTLD operator - The role of the Government - Local languages in the Internet - the experience in Latin America - User experience in underserved regions The moderator will continue and ask some questions to the panel to address specific policy issues, links with general IGF objectives, etc. Questions are also taken from the audience and from remote with the help of the remote moderator. The organizing team believes that, in particular with possible travel restrictions this fall, it will be extremely important to ensure excellent coverage of the online participation. The audience will be asked to do some "hands-on" exercises, like for instance to try to use some internationalized email addresses, so that they can experience some of the challenges people have when using different writing systems in the Internet. The audience will also be polled via an online tool in order to get some feedback to questions asked. This part will also be organized in a way to ensure proper user experience to remote participants. The rapporteur will close the session listing the main points that will be retained for the report and possible follow-up actions.

Issues:

The organising team has identified these major issues, challenges and/or opportunities that will be addressed: - Increased use in the Internet of local scripts, local language, local culture, is an opportunity to improve participation of the local communities and to reach out to underserved regions, but does it also present challenges, like a potential risk of fragmentation? How can we measure the benefits of multilingualism and the support of different writing systems in the Internet? How can we capitalise on the benefit while addressing the risks? - Multilingualism has a cost associated. We must make sure that we know all the issues that the operators face for the implementation of multilingual solutions - this will also be input for policy decisions so that, for instance, incentives can be used to achieve results. In part because few of the issues surrounding the topic of the session are completely separate from the topic or each other, additional issues might come up in the discussion. There is no plan to address all of those in the limited time of the session, but it is important to highlight them so that the experts are ready to answer questions - or at least that we have reference to appropriate material ready. Possible questions are: - what is the difference between multi-language capability and multi-script capability (an obvious complication is that in the last century some languages have remained the same but changed their writing system)? - is there a way to distinguish between identical forms, similar ones, acceptable orthographic variation and misspelling - and how does this affect implementation? - what does IDN, EAI, UA mean in the context of multilingualism and what is their implementation status?

Policy Question(s):

Some of the major policy questions that are related to the implementation of a fully multilingual internet are: - What strategies could be developed to promote (better) Internet access for people who only know their native language or only know their writing system? Do we have a higher incidence of the problem for women and girls, older people, people living with disabilities, refugees and other disadvantaged groups - and if so do we need to adjust policies accordingly? - What is the role of the different stakeholder groups, like the technical community (including device and platform providers), the users, the governments, the business, for achieving multilingualism online? Do they have equal voice in the policy development process? - Can we recommend policy and other industry led measures to drive adoption and usage? Can we create incentives for additional deployment and use, both for applications and use in individual countries and for keeping things interoperable enough to allow and encourage communication across boundaries (not just of countries but of language, culture, etc.)? - Worldwide interoperability of systems using different languages and writing systems requires agreed-upon standards and software and other systems that conform to them. How do we create the right incentives for the development and deployment of such systems? - Are local (national) policies sufficient or do we need global coordination? If we need global coordination, who takes the lead?

Expected Outcomes:

The organising team believes that because of the very specific theme raised within the wider area of ICT implementation and its impact on the communities, and because of the wide range of diverse expertise involved in the discussion, the proceedings of the debate itself will be a meaningful outcome. In particular, this session will improve the understanding among the different stakeholder groups of each other points of view. The team will produce a report that will be circulated among the key stakeholders. The expected outcomes from the dissemination of this material are: - to provide an input in local and regional IGF meetings in 2021, as several members of the organising team are involved in local and regional Internet Governance activities; - to propose policy recommendations to the relevant bodies; - to increase awareness about the needs of the communities who do not speak English and who use different writing systems; - to increase awareness within the local communities, in particular in underserved regions, about the possibilities of progressing towards a multilingual Internet, and incentivise their action as demanders of multilingual support. In addition, there are many efforts going on that address parts of the issues that will be covered in this session, often from a particular national or business perspective by focusing on only some of the issues. However, we believe that only taking a comprehensive view we can come to a global solution: this could be an example to all groups working on these issues on how to approach them from a holistic point of view.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The issues related to multilingualism and the use of different writing systems in the Internet are only mildly related to technical issues - by now mostly solved - but mostly to implementation policies and policies affecting deployment and use. The complexity of the matter, the cost of deployment, the need for international coordination, call for robust policies and support and a robust governance that is not going to be simple to design and implement. The objective of achieving equal opportunity of access and best use of the contents by worldwide users cannot be left to market forces and needs a governance process. In short, we need to make policy decisions and define governance processes in order to balance the competing interests and priorities. One example among many about the opportunity of influencing market forces is the initiative of the Government of the Indian State of Rajasthan to provide email addresses in the local script for every citizen of the State. This case is referenced in "Optional Documentation". In order to ensure Universal Acceptance and full multilingualism on the Internet we need to make policy decisions and define governance processes.

Relevance to Theme: There is a huge variety of languages and writing systems - as a matter of fact the vast majority of the world population does not speak English as a first language and has a language that uses a writing system that is different from the Latin alphabet. For example, India, has 23 officially recognised languages not to mention the existence of nearly 1400 other dialects. An Internet that is not multilingual and not accepting different writing systems is a serious obstacle for digital inclusion

because it does not provide equal opportunities to users who are not familiar with the globally or locally dominant language and writing system. This happens even in the developed countries where parts of the population, for instance elderly people, who have more difficulties in accessing an Internet that is not sufficiently localised, end up in being marginalised. This exclusion is also reflected in the limitation in the production and fruition of local content in the Internet, hindering also social inclusion, in a world that is becoming more and more connected. Nearly 40% of the world's population (3.2 billion) are unconnected - over a billion of them, for example, in South Asia alone. To bring connectivity to them is just the first step, because they will remain lagging back unless they are going to be able to communicate online in the way that they are used to communicate offline.

Discussion Facilitation:

We plan to interact with the audience - in person and remote - in two ways. - We will propose some simple exercises, like for instance to try to provide an internationalised email address as input in different web sites. Most of the people in the audience have never tried that, and will therefore become aware of the different obstacles that a person using a different writing system will encounter even for simple operations. - When questions or specific points arise from the discussion we will poll the audience - in person and remote - via a software tool. This will give an anonymous aggregate feedback on how the audience feels about a specific issue.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #272 A green new deal for the digital world

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
ICTs Impact on the Environment
Leveraging Artificial Intelligence and Big Data for Environmental Sustainability
Responsible Consumption

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: ,

Speaker 1: Frederic Bordage, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Annika Hedberg, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: David Cormand, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format: Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

This session aims at reconciling the digital world with the physical one, and to articulate in policy and technical terms what a joint digital and ecological transition will look like. The session aims at bringing stakeholders around the table to discuss how to frame internet governance and to steer digital technologies development and innovation towards sustainability. They will expose the tools and framework that will be key to achieve a sustainable internet

a) Introduction on the problem at hand

b) How the digital revolution can steer a successful circular economy

c) Policy effort at the European Parliament in that regard

d) Vision from enterprises embracing sustainable technology

e) Technical Expert on the framework necessary to make digital sustainable the default approach

Issues:

This session tackles the challenge of the digital and the ecological transition, and how to address them simultaneously.

Policy Question(s):

What are the policy tools that need to be put in place in order to achieve the transition towards sustainable technologies and a sustainable internet?

Expected Outcomes:

☐ Help to shape policy development, notably in the EU
☐ Follow-up events
☐ Publication

Relevance to Internet Governance: The current structure of the internet is not neutral and does not provide for efficient ways to promote a sustainable approach of digital development. We need to make policy-makers and stakeholders at large aware how the current governance of the internet can shape either the lack of sustainability of the digital world or steer innovation towards a durable and resilient future.

Relevance to Theme: The session focuses on how to make the internet more sustainable by design and accordingly touches upon the environmental track.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will use online tool to allows for questions and participation to answer questions.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action

IGF 2020 WS #273 Enhancing sustainable computing, production & consumption

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
Emerging Technologies and Environment
ICTs Impact on the Environment
Responsible Consumption
Technology Development for Climate Action

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 5: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: Mohammad Atif Aleem, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Chineyenwa Okoro Onu, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 3: Daniel Jr Dasig, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Jaewon Son, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

Reports and analysis are to an increasing degree pointing at that Status quo in production will have serious consequences such as; environmental (deforestation, GHG emissions, biodiversity loss), economical (yield and productivity gaps, unpredictable and insufficient livelihoods for (smallholder) farmers) and societal (malnutrition, obesity). Furthermore, the burden and risk is un-evenly distributed in the value chain of food cycle. At the same time, growing conscious digital consumers with increasing demand for more advanced computing ways is trending at the moment. Following, to satisfy such growing requirement of sustainable computing, production and consumption and how it can undo the effects of Climate change and degradation of environment is a vital subject of discussion

How can newer ways of computing and digital advances in production and consumption improving the life cycle of people and changing the course in the milieu of the 4th Industrial Revolution is what our panelists going to talk about and share their experiences in various fields where these changes were inevitable and vital.

These are some issues on which the round table discussion will be centered upon and try to engage audience on the means of attaining sustainable growth enhancing production, consumption and computation capabilities from erudite speakers of different viewpoints and stakeholder groups.

Issues:

The UN Sustainable Development Goals 9 and 12 call to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; sustainable consumption and production, promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. The ramifications of current and emerging technologies for innovation and industrialization were expected to improve communities without compromising the environment. Looking into the demographics, many developing countries still lag in the Global Innovation Index based on the innovation performance of these countries and economies. The UN SDGs Goal 9 and 12 play a vital role in addressing sustainable development issues without leaving anyone behind.

The role of technology and innovation in the industrial revolution is unimaginable through the progressive rate of inventions geared toward efficient sustainable computing, consumption & production, growth in productivity and incomes, and improvements in health and education outcomes. However, these technological advancements have poised an increasing material consumption of natural resources, high emission of carbon dioxide from the production and service sectors which highly contribute to air, water and soil pollution. Although, without technology and innovation there is no industrialization, and without industrialization, the development will not happen. The Internet and technology are the hope for a sustainable future, but these are also the main source of high-natural resources consumption, environmental damage, environmental pollution, high-energy consumption, and climate change which are detrimental to the inhabitants instead of fostering the UN SDGs 9 and 12.

On the other hand, industrialization negatively affects the quality of life of vulnerable communities in terms of pollution, extraction, urbanization, and rapid increase in waste material. The rate of inventions and the rapid growth of industries are the pre-departure to land conversion, human rights violations, migration, environment and ecological pollution, climate change, and ill health effects to human life. These developments have degraded the human quality of life and the environment and ecological system. Thus, industrialization is leaving harmful effects on economies, by the water, soil and air pollution, high carbon footprints, ill health and diseases due to pollution that causes loss of human life. On these notes, engineers and scientists or the technical community, government, academia, civil society/NGO, business and private sector, and other interested parties should be linked together as policy-makers and policy-takers to map these issues and develop policies fostering efficiently sustainable computing, production & consumption. This session aims to stimulate public interest in the effective development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and establish tangible results through a partnership of the IG community and other stakeholders.

Policy Question(s):

1) How do we advance sustainable and efficient computing, production, and consumption in the milieu of the 4th Industrial Revolution?
2) How can we guarantee good use of the Internet without harming the environment?
3) How can SDG's 9, 12, 11 and 13 be fostered digitally and lower the impact on environment?
4) What is the role of Quality Education in enhancing sustainable initiatives?
5) How can gender equality be promoted through digital ways and in the associated SDG's for equitable distribution and representation?

Expected Outcomes:

Through this round table discussion we shall be able to :
1) Discuss the issues and challenges and scope of the green economy, environmental rights and governance, regulatory frameworks and policies in the production and consumption which shall inform participants, and engage themselves in these conversations after the IGF.

2) To advance arguments and stimulate discussions about the different effects and damages to the environment, and its impact on the vulnerable groups and communities, and plan for launching an

online Green IT Campaign to promote a socially-inclusive,resource-efficient, low-carbon, and sustainable economy.

3)To advocate green economies, and seek positive outcomes through collaboration and networking, which can lead to innovation, capacity building programs, and policy recommendations post IGF.

4)Make awareness about different vulnerable, marginalized groups being exposed in the digital world and plan for launching an ethical online campaign to safeguard the interests of such groups along with their means of sustainable livelihoods. (Eg. Farmers)

5) Promote the technical community to design and implement sustainable computing solutions to maximize resources and their utilities.

6)Encourage the policy makers to reform the laws to make it more inclusive and sustainable for all.

Relevance to Internet Governance: o We will be able to address how new system structures and business models can be designed to create an improved distribution of value among people and at the same time how greener growth can be pushed through such innovative ideas

o Through this session we further help organizations and individuals to develop, deploy, or operate in sustainable development work, encouraging community engagements and solutions on the global level in the age of digital interdependence and utilising SDG's to our benefits.

o In line with UN Sustainable Development Goals, this session will bolster agility and flexibility post the IGF and open avenues of a more robust economy through balances in income and opportunity in the areas of computing, production and consumption. It will also open avenues for people to collaborate, debate and discuss the advances made in computing, production and consumption field and improve the in line challenges that it faces currently

Relevance to Theme: Since Environmental sustainability and climate action is a fundamental component of the UN 2030 Agenda, our session will aim at discussing the possibilities, challenges and best practices scenarios in the infusion of greener growth and mitigating climate change through enhancing production, consumption and computing capabilities.

The session shall also give an overview on how Internet and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have a powerful impact in the face of this challenge, and have acted as a catalyst to promote the SDG's and the means of computation, production and consumption in the modern world.

The positive impacts of ICTs for climate action in different geographies like Inida, Nigeria, Poland, Korea and Phillipines would be discussed by the speakers and conclusions would be drawn from it to draw a future map of potential large scale methods that can be used to enhance capabilities and foster green growth, maintaining the dichotomy between sustainability and profits at the same time.

Discussion Facilitation:

Introduction: 10 Mins
The moderator will start the session by introducing the agenda and the background of the speakers on the panel.

Speaker Presentation: 25 Mins
5 speakers are invited to address the issue and discuss the topic affecting their stakeholders at the individual, organisational and regional levels by sharing their viewpoints and a brief on one sustainable initiative in their region.

Roundtable Discussion: 30 Mins
The session aims to allow speakers to respond to each other's presentations. Attendees can ask a few quick questions that might be critical in forming the focal point of the discussion in the second half of

the roundtable, for an open floor discussion. Also it would more mutually engaging as the participants can directly relate their experiences pertaining to SDG's and also get guidance from erudite speakers upon the implementation of computing methods to steer growth and of enhancing production and consumption capabilities.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We are planning to stream live the session from Youth Special Interest Group of Internet Society on Facebook to attract young participants fom across the globe

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #274 Sustainable media landscape in the post-cookies world?

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Decentralized Identities
Digital ID
Personal Data Control

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Marcel Boulogne, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Elena Turtureanu, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Rhys Nölke, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: William Echikson, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

In Europe, digital advertising spend amounts to €55 bn (1). Digital advertising's estimated contribution to the wider EU economy further exceeds €118 bn, while the industry powers over 1 mln jobs directly and over 6 mln indirectly. Critically, Europe's content economy depends on digital advertising, with advertising accounting for over 80% of European newspaper and magazine digital revenues (2). Any decrease in advertising's support to the objective, good-quality journalism would have serious consequences for the social and political landscape in Europe.

The functioning of the digital advertising ecosystem, and consequently support for the news media and other types of content providers, is underpinned by the ability to process data for advertising-related purposes. The data processed relies to a large extent on cookies and other online identifiers.

The existing technology is expected to be phased out expeditiously, in recognition of changing consumer expectations regarding privacy and personalisation. The industry has initiated conversations across the digital advertising and media supply chain to work together to re-architect the underlying infrastructure. The superseding technology must not only address consumers needs, but also ensure continued support of advertising-funded media and services available today.

The multi-stakeholder panel will discuss the challenges and opportunities ahead. Broad representation of stakeholders, with the media, advertisers and technology companies, as well as policymakers and researchers ensures diverse, inclusive and constructive discussion.

(1) AdEx Benchmark 2018 study, IAB Europe, 2019. Available at https://iabeurope.eu/research-thought-leadership/iab-europe-reveals-resu....
(2) The Economic Contribution of Digital Advertising in Europe, IHS Markit, 2017. Available at https://datadrivenadvertising.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/DigitalAdver....

Issues:

The first part of the panel will explore the immediate impact of the technological and regulatory changes on digital advertising and the media supply chain.

- How will the industry adapt and evolve to these changes?
- What does demise of the third-party cookie mean for publishers and advertisers?
- What are potential alternative ways of ensuring the feasibility of direct addressability going forward, for any advertising-related use case, including delivery and measurement of digital advertising?
- How the expected technology modifications articulate with the existing privacy and data protection legal framework?
- What changes can be expected from the consumer perspective?

The second part of the session will examine a knock-on effect of expected developments on the media ecosystem, including the rich and quality journalism, and possible unintended consequences on the society at large.

- Could the deprecation of the (third-party) cookies jeopardize the future of quality journalism?
- How to ensure that the open Internet - being an ecosystem of publishers, and technology companies operating collaboratively to serve needs of marketers - can continue to support the media that are still adapting to a highly competitive digital landscape?
- How to prevent the emergence of a two-tier digital society in which one will observe division into high- (paid) and low-quality (free ad-supported) journalism and online content?
- How to avoid a situation whereby small and large publishers shift to a paywall-based subscription models, which could impoverish the media landscape with less variety and quality content available to the society?

Policy Question(s):

The impending changes to the (third-party) cookies and other online identifiers are enabling the wider digital ecosystem to re-think and re-architect underlying digital advertising & marketing infrastructure to continue supporting core industry use cases, while balancing consumer privacy and personalisation.

The said discussion will involve a vast array of participants, coming from business, policy, and technology perspectives. Consequently, it will undoubtedly touch upon an extensive number of policy areas and questions, related but not limited to: privacy, lawfulness of data processing, transparency and accountability in the gathering and handling of personal data, access to data for fostering competition and innovation.

Given the inevitable impact of the changes on the digital media ecosystem, questions about data-driven business models will yet be at the heart of the proposed panel:

How to ensure that the open web - being an ecosystem of publishers, and technology companies operating collaboratively to serve needs of marketers - can continue to support the media that are still adapting to a highly competitive digital landscape?

How to prevent the emergence of a two-tier digital society in which one will observe division into high- (paid) and low-quality (free ad-supported) journalism and online content?

Expected Outcomes:

The session will allow to surface views of a variety of stakeholders on the sustainable future for the open and user-first Internet. More specifically, it should inform readiness of the media supply chain, as well as policymakers for the expected technology changes that might affect the sustainability of journalism in the exceedingly digital era.

The panel will enable the digital advertising ecosystem and the media supply chain to collaborate with the wider Internet community, engaging in a constructive discussion on the ensuing technology changes which are expected to critically change the Internet infrastructure. The existing ports of call with related discussions are IAB Tech Lab's "Project Rearc" (3) and W3C "Improving Web Advertising Business Group". (4)

(3) https://iabtechlab.com/project-rearc/.
(4) https://www.w3.org/community/web-adv/.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The open Internet with a variety of free content and services has always been primarily reliant on advertising revenue. Continued provision of that financial stream is critical for the accessibility of the internet itself.

Moreover, any new technological solutions, in particular, changes to the widely utilised cookies and other online identifiers require engagement of the broadest group of stakeholders possible. This is because cookies' use cases go well beyond digital advertising, and consequently the upcoming changes will shape the evolution and use of the Internet.

Relevance to Theme: The functioning of the digital advertising ecosystem, and consequently support for the news media and other types of content providers, is underpinned by the ability to process data for advertising-related purposes. The data processed relies to a large extent on cookies and other online identifiers.

Discussion Facilitation:

The Moderator will set the scene, by introducing the context of the discussion as well as the invited Panelists. A tour-de-table will follow, giving each Panelist an opportunity to provide their background and shed some light on the matters discussed. A discussion facilitated by the Moderator will allow focusing on two distinct parts: first, exploring immediate impact of the technological and regulatory changes on digital advertising and the media supply chain, and second, examining a knock-on effect of expected developments on the media ecosystem, including the rich and quality journalism, and possible unintended consequences on the society at large.
The panel will also include a Q&A session which will allow the audience to ask questions or request to expand on the matters discussed in the course of the panel.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

IGF 2020 WS #275 Can AI supremacy give rise to a new era of data colonialism?

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Artificial Intelligence
Data Concentration
Digital Sovereignty

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Pansy Tlakula , Government, African Group
Speaker 2: Miriam Wimmer, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Nathalie Smuha, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Wenhong Chen, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Whether you are an AI enthusiast or a believer in the "AI'pocalypse", there's one thing you can't deny: artificial intelligence will likely bring radical changes on a global scale. But changes for whom? Many tech analysts argue that the current competition between the US and China to achieve the so-called 'AI supremacy' may be a zero-sum game. That means who first invents the stronger AI will likely render all competitors insignificant. As the saying goes, the "winner takes all" the prize. But how will that impact the development opportunities of the rest of the world, particularly of the Global South? Is it possible for everyone to reap the good fruits of this technology or is the already existing data asymmetry between the leading competitors and the rest of the world impossible to overcome? Our goal is to find out whether this scenario can lead to a new era of data colonialism, in which a few countries exercise economic and technological control over the rest, or if there is an alternative path.

Issues:

The race for AI, while promoting innovation, consumer welfare, and better performance, is also creating a new digital divide: while some societies are deeply integrated with their smart devices in their homes and cities, others are still struggling for internet connection. Besides this inclusion issue, there is also a concern for the surveillance society that is being created. Be that a company or a State, citizens' daily life is every day more and more tracked and profiled. And this information is held in the hands of a few with purposes many times unknown.

In this context, regions such as the Global South and even some European countries may see themselves not as subjects but objects of this AI environment, where their citizens' data are constantly collected to be fed in automated-decision making systems with little or no power to make a stand.

Therefore, this panel tries to reflect if there are ways to tip the balance and/or provide a more ethical use of the opportunities that an AI-boosted society may bring.

Policy Question(s):

- What are the leading countries in AI development at the moment? What are they developing?
- What are the opportunities these AI systems may bring?
- What are the risks related to the creation of a digital divide?
- Is Global South developing their own AI systems? Do they stand a chance against stronger (i.e. US, China) competitors?
- How is this race for AI impacting citizens?
- Is the data asymmetry between the leading competitors and the rest of the world surpassable?
- Are there ways to tip the balance and promote global fairness in AI development? If so, how?
- What issues should primarily be addressed to guarantee more fairness to individuals that have their personal data processed by automated decision-making systems?

Expected Outcomes:

We intend to prepare a document outlining:
(i) how probable is the scenario in which the concentration of AI power in the hands of a few dramatically affects the development possibilities of the rest of the world, giving rise to an era of data colonialism;
(ii) what should be done to prevent this situation to happen? What are the alternative ways to be explored?

Finally, given the relevance and urgency of the matter, we also aim to bring awareness to the public about this issue and creating a network of active individuals committed with the interests of the less privileged, as well as proposing solutions to the problem, to be implemented by the multistakeholder agents present at the panel.

If the session is approved, we plan to reunite with the speakers before IGF (online meeting) to work on the details of the panel.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Internet connects most digital relationships today. Just as the old colonial systems would gain ground wherever they went, digital colonization involves the Internet observing all the activities of all its users, as well as monopolizing access to content and information to the public. The knowledge gained about Internet users is then used to influence their decisions. This can influence a user to buy a specific product or choose the part that should come to power in a country. This is proof of how Internet governance can take the form of modern colonization. If it can influence the seat of the presidency in the territory of a political superpower, world colonization of data can also definitely create or damage other geopolitical scenarios.

The reason for the Internet being the major cause of disparity between the nations of the world is the governing body of the Web. This situation is aggravated by the AI race, as the AI sector is different from previous major Internet areas because it is seen as strategic technology by many governments. For example, most data captured in the US and China, and to an extent, Russia, stay in their respective countries because of market dominance, policy, or both. Also, Google captures 86% of global Internet searches, Facebook has more than 2 billion active users per month, and Amazon is the largest provider of cloud services with over 1 million users. Therefore, examining if AI supremacy can give rise to a new era of data colonialism is crucial to manage and mitigate eventual dominations by few nations and companies.

Relevance to Theme: Artificial Intelligence is the engine who has been moving the current Surveillance Capitalist society, which collects and processes millions of personal data every day. It's of utmost importance to reflect on how this is affecting society as a whole, at a global level, and the most logical thematic track in which this topic should be discussed is Data.

Discussion Facilitation:

After the panelists' opening remarks, the public will be able to participate, whether by asking questions and making comments on the proposed theme. Interventions can be made through the microphone, on paper, or through remote participation. Audience questions will be directed to the appointed panelists and the answers cured by the moderator. In addition, the event will be widely disseminated on social media, where the public can send comments and questions, including using the hashtag #DataColonization and #AIsupremacy. For this, LAPIN has a vast network of digital followers on platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, among others.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2020 WS #276 DNS encryption and internet fragmentation

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Content Blocking and Filtering
DNS Security

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Xiaodong Lee Lee , Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: paul vixie, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Leonid Todorov, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Olga Makarova, Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

DoH/DoT are widely considered to be a game changer that will affect the way the Internet works . Concentration of DNS queries in a few major focal points leads to a possible fragmentation of the internet and challenges the principle of transparency and accountability of private companies that run the DNS infrastructure. DoH/DoT make one revise the existing patterns of collaboration between major telecom players, including ISPs and CDN operators. and require that respective policies be developed under the multistakeholder community's close supervision.

Issues:

The workshop aims at exploring pros and cons of a DoH deployment. While allegedly promoting privacy on the Internet, the technology seems to be eroding the state of security and shifts the balance towards a narrow group of private Internet service operators thereby derailing the current equilibrium to the prejudice of both internet business and end-users. A multistakeholder panel of international experts will debate a range of policy options which benefit the global community and individual stakeholder groups.

Policy Question(s):

How can best practices of mobilizing global consensus on major technical, security and policy issues can be factored into a multistakeholder-driven policy process required to balance trust and security on the Internet?

Expected Outcomes:

The workshop is envisaged to contribute to the ongoing and future debate on core policy matters underpinning the Internet's advancement and the community's search for a due balance between Internet technologies, values and principles

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session is intended to highlight on one of the most critical matters on the IG agenda, that is, a due balance between trust and security in the interests of major stakeholders.

Relevance to Theme: Whilst the Internet has found itself in the center of the global public debate on fundamental human rights in the context of emerging technologies, it is paramount to explore the way policy issues could affect core principles and values behind the Internet's advancement.

Discussion Facilitation:

We plan for the session to give participants an opportunity to ask panelists questions and to comment on their statements.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

IGF 2020 WS #277 Actions for an inclusive digital future for all

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Accessibility
Gender
Inclusion

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Doreen Bogdan-Martin, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Boutheina Guermazi, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 3: Bocar BA, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Francois Coupienne, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

This session provides a platform for a diverse set of stakeholders to discuss actions to accelerate digital inclusion, paying particular attention to disadvantaged groups such as women and persons with disabilities. Internet adoption has rapidly increased, with the mobile industry connecting an additional 1 billion people over the last five years , bringing the total number of internet users to 4.1 billion . The Internet is used more widely once adopted, which is reflected by the fast growth of monthly data consumption. Across the world, data use is set to increase fourfold, from 7.5 GB per person in 2019 to 28 GB in 2025. Sub Saharan Africa is expected to see the largest increase, from 0.8 GB to almost 7GB, spurred by increased smartphone adoption and improvements in network infrastructure. Unfortunately, however, billions of individuals are not benefiting yet. Despite the spectacular expansion of internet access and use, there is still a 'coverage gap' of 600 million people without access to the internet. There is an even bigger 'usage gap' of 3.3 billion people who are covered by a network but not using the internet. Significant disparities in mobile internet coverage and use remain across regions and different segments of the population, especially for women and persons with disabilities (PwD). Although 50 percent of women are online, they are 20 per cent less likely to use the mobile internet than men . Significant inequalities are also observed in terms of internet use for persons with disabilities, a user group that is often overlooked. PwD are reporting lower internet usage, and most not using any accessibility features to help them operate a digital device . As societies turn increasingly digital and the spread of Covid-19 has increased our collective dependency on technology, we cannot afford to leave anyone behind. Advancing coverage and internet use for all requires pragmatic discussions around enabling investments and innovations for infrastructure expansion in rural and remote areas, as well as addressing the barriers to internet use. The factors beyond infrastructure holding back the adoption of the internet include affordability, the availability of locally relevant content and services, literacy and digital skills, trust and security as well as accessibility for disadvantaged groups. It is increasingly urgent that effective, tangible and measurable action is taken to overcome the usage and coverage gaps, as the persistent digital divide will have long term ramifications for socio-economic development, the ability of societies to absorb the impact of Covid-19 and progress on the UN Sustainable Development Goals. While there have been efforts to address the digital divide, more is required and it is critical that we take action which enables us to take significant strides to advance internet adoption and use by all. This interactive panel will bring together high level panellists from different regions and stakeholders to explore how we can deliver at scale and address the digital divide, paying special attention to the gender gap and persons with disabilities. Panellists will explore this issue followed by contributions from the audience. Join us to discuss how we can accelerate digital inclusion for all and ensure everyone has an equal opportunity to benefit from an increasingly digital society. Additional Reference Document Links: https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/GSM...Mobile-Internet-Connectivity-Report-2019.pdf GSMA (2019): The State of Mobile Internet Connectivity 2019 https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/GSM...Gender-Gap-Report-2020.pdf GSMA (2020): The Mobile Gender Gap Report 2020 https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/GSM...Mobilehttps:/broadbandcommission.org/Documents/working-groups/DigitalMoonshotforAfrica_Report.pdf-Gender-Gap-Report-2020.pdf UN Broadband Commission

(2019): Connecting Africa Through Broadband - A strategy for doubling connectivity by 2021 and reaching universal access by 2030 https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/GSM...operators-are-driving-inclusion-of-persons-with-disabilities_Accessible.pdf GSMA (2019): How mobile operators are driving inclusion of persons with disabilities

Issues:

o 8% of the world population lacks access to the internet. An estimated $100 billion is needed in Africa to realize universal coverage. How do we ensure continued investment in network expansion? o 3.3 billion people do not use the internet, while having access to a network. How do we overcome barriers of affordability and digital skills to ensure more people can go online? o The gender gap persists worldwide: 20% less women than men use the internet, this is 51% in South Asia and 37% in Sub Saharan Africa o Persons with disabilities are less likely to own a phone than non-disabled persons. The vast majority of persons with disabilities (70%) own devices without accessibility features, limiting the potential to use mobile as an assistive technology and the possibilities to access the internet. How can we ensure that technology serves persons with disabilities?

Policy Question(s):

- What strategies could be developed to promote (better) Internet access for women and girls, older people, people living with disabilities, refugees and other disadvantaged groups? - What factors should be considered when seeking to understand and tackle affordability issues, and how might improvements be made?

Expected Outcomes:

The session will seek new insights on policy recommendations to expand internet access and use through a multi-stakeholder approach. The IGF platform will facilitate a deeper understanding of the policy options to address a lack of digital skills and promote affordability and inclusive design of digital services, while exploring potential actions that can be taken by the different stakeholders in the digital ecosystem.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The challenge of digital inclusion and bridging digital divides requires a holistic approach, bringing together different stakeholders to build on each other's strengths while being sensitive to each other's limitations so that we collectively ensure everyone has an equal opportunity to benefit from increasingly digital societies.

Relevance to Theme: This session will address specific barriers to digital inclusion, and goes to the heart of the thematic track, covering policy questions related to expanding internet access, digital skills, affordability, gender equality and digital inclusion of persons with disabilities.

Discussion Facilitation:

We are hoping to use Slido to get real-time audience feedback and interaction if this is a possibility.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #278 Updating International Approaches to Spyware Trade

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cybersecurity Best Practices
Hacking
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Iris de Villars, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Paul Diegel, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Anstis Siena , Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

Many countries have enacted export controls on dual-use technologies, including surveillance and spyware technologies, to regulate their potential harmful use and contribute to the stability and trust in the international system. There are also regional and international regulations and frameworks concerning spyware and dual use, largely focused on export controls, such as the EU Dual-Use Regulation and the Wassenaar Arrangement. The effectiveness of these regimes and frameworks has been repeatedly tested as the use of invasive spyware technologies by authoritarian governments has proliferated, resulting in egregious human rights violations around the world. These violations do not fall equitably, but rather target human rights defenders, journalists, and women and girls specifically. Civil society has been calling for stronger export controls, more accountability and greater transparency from governments and companies to address and prevent these violations in the future.

This workshop is aimed at identifying the gaps in existing approaches to spyware trade, the ways in which policy and regulation can contribute towards bridging those gaps, as well as highlighting the roles that different stakeholders can play in these efforts. To that end, we will convene representatives from the UN, EU, civil society, as well as companies, to discuss the national regimes, EU export control regulation, international agreements, as well as efforts by private companies. The gendered impacts of the sub-sector of "stalkerware" and other tools facilitating intimate partner violence will receive particular attention. We will allow 5 minutes for an introduction, 10 minutes for each of the 4 speakers to present and then address questions from the moderator and the audience.

Issues:

We will identify the gaps in existing approaches to spyware trade, the ways in which policy and regulation can contribute towards bridging those gaps, as well as highlight the roles that different stakeholders can play in these efforts. The gendered impacts of the sub-sector of "stalkerware" and other tools facilitating intimate partner violence will receive particular attention.

Policy Question(s):

1) Cybersecurity policy, standards and norms

What are the gaps in existing approaches to spyware trade? What are the ways in which policy and regulation can contribute towards bridging those gaps? What are the roles that different stakeholders can play in these efforts?

Expected Outcomes:

We expect this session to feed into a larger effort of strengthening international, regional, and national spyware trade regimes. It will also feed into the private meeting on international litigation, including spyware, called Digital Rights Litigators Network meeting, that we are planning to hold at IGF 2020.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Our session directly relates to Internet Governance, since it seeks to identify gaps in current regimes governing spyware trade and strengthen them through policy and regulation.

Relevance to Theme: Better spyware trade regimes would enhance stability and trust in the international system. It will also enhance security and resilience of the infrastructure, systems and devices, and make people more safe and secure. During the session, we will discuss strategies and best practices for protecting both systems and users, along with the appropriate roles and responsibilities of governments, private sector, technical community, civil society and academia, while taking into account multidisciplinary perspectives.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderators will make introductory remarks, ask questions, facilitate the Q&A from the audience

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #279 Digital Due Diligence: Tech Companies and Human Rights

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Business Models
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Harriet Moynihan, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Kate Jones, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Thiago Alves Pinto, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

discussions, and how discussion will be facilitated during the session.

Content and agenda: This session will explore two issues: (i) how can the UN Principles on Business and Human Rights apply in practice to the policies and procedures of tech companies, with particular reference to dominant social media companies who wield great power over users; and (ii) the role that States can play in encouraging tech companies to uphold the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).

In relation to (i), discussion will include examination of the extent to which policies and procedures of tech companies such as Facebook, Google and Twitter currently meet the 'golden standard' set out in the UNGPs and how they can be improved in order to do so, by reference to examples from other sectors including the extractive and garment industries. This includes UN Guiding Principle 18, which underlines that the purpose of human rights due diligence is 'to understand the specific impacts on specific people, given a specific context of operations' and requires (tech) companies to pay special attention to vulnerable groups, and UN Guiding Principle 21, which requires (tech) companies to 'both know and show that they respect human rights in practice', in particular 'by providing a measure of transparency and accountability to individuals or groups who may be impacted and to other relevant stakeholders'.

In relation to (ii), discussion will include the role that States can play in mandating or encouraging companies within the State's jurisdiction to carry out 'digital due diligence', i.e. due process in assessing and mitigating human rights risks and providing transparency and access to remedy, including with reference to recent legislation on mandatory due diligence in France, the UK, and proposals in other European countries.

This methodology supports the practical outcome of increasing knowledge of attendees about what human rights due diligence entails in practice in the tech sector, and how the processes of tech companies (including on use of algorithms and data) can be improved by benchmarking against the standards in the UNGPs.

Discussion will be facilitated by the moderator who will agree the perspective sought from each speaker in advance of the panel. Discussion between panellists will be limited to 30 minutes to allow 60 minutes for questions from the audience.

Issues:

Regulators have struggled to keep pace with rapidly evolving technologies and online practices. Companies have attempted to address some of governance gaps through community guidelines and rules. However, these standards are not necessarily compatible with international human rights law, and in some cases risk undermining the international human rights law framework through the establishment of parallel processes that fall short of universally recognised international standards established over decades in human rights law.

The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights provide a framework for informing, engaging with, and holding to account dominant tech companies in relation to their responsibilities to individuals under international human rights law. Due diligence responsibilities under the UN GPs require companies to take preventative action, including the conduct of human rights impact assessments, and to introduce greater transparency about their procedures, for example in relation to the use of algorithms to boost particular content over others.

The international human rights law framework also acts as a lever to increase the accountability of dominant tech companies for their actions, including the rights of users to seek a remedy where they suffer harm. The challenge is how to get tech companies to use the international human rights law framework to inform their processes in a meaningful way (for example, by carrying out human right impact assessment in advance, and identify and mitigating risks to users at the product design stage). This panel offers an opportunity to increase awareness among the tech community of their human rights due diligence responsibilities and to explore measures to improve standards on procedures and processes, which would increase transparency and accountability.

Policy Question(s):

What role can States play in encouraging tech companies to uphold the UN Guiding Principles through the conduct of due diligence, and how far have actions taken by tech companies on their own initiative meet the global standard for expected conduct by companies?

Expected Outcomes:

The outputs from this panel will contribute to ongoing research projects on this subject matter, including one run by the B Tech team at the UN's OHCHR. They will also help to shape the direction of a new Chatham House project and research paper on due diligence in the digital sphere.

We hope the discussion encourages tech companies attending IGF and participating online to examine and explain the extent to which their processes and procedures conform to international human rights standards on due diligence.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet governance must ensure the protection of all fundamental rights and freedoms (see Council of Europe's 'Declaration on Guiding Principles on Internet Governance' and the Human Rights Council's resolution on 'the Promotion, Protection and Enjoyment of Human Rights on the Internet). Given the Internet's effect on expression, association, information and privacy evolve over time, periodic reassessment of technologies and compliance mechanisms with reference to human rights standards is essential.

In this panel, we aim to provide concrete recommendations, with reference to case studies, on developing procedures for human rights due diligence in the tech sector.

Relevance to Theme: The exponential growth in the gathering and use of personal data has resulted in a digital trust deficit. Redressing this deficit requires public confidence in the adequacy of safeguards established by tech companies and States. International human rights provide a well-tested framework for assessing the robustness and balance of any such safeguards.

Discussion Facilitation:

Dissemination of event: Chatham House will publicise the event through its website, social media and direct email to its networks to generate an audience for the panel.

Design of the panel: We will provide 60 minutes for Q&A following presentations from each of the speakers. Questions will be taken from women and men in equal measure and the moderator will be directed to encourage participation from as broad a group as possible.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Chatham House has extensive networks and would like to livestream this session on its website.

We intend to distribute notifications of the livestream and/or videos of the panel discussion to our network of over 100,000 stakeholders through social media and through direct email campaigns.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Background Paper

IGF 2020 WS #280 Protecting prime targets of a weaponized internet

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Digital Safety
Misinformation
Platforms

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Pratik Govindrao Ghumade, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Pratik Govindrao Ghumade, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Pratik Govindrao Ghumade, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 90 Min

Description:

Outline:
Internet used by hundreds of millions of people around the world is a platform to debate, network, and share information.

But for many including women, non-binary or genderqueer individuals, journalists, activists, human rights defenders, public figures, and politicians, the Internet is a platform where violence, abuse, and trolling against them are flourishing.

These individuals/groups are increasingly facing online abuse and harassment that poisons genuine debate and, in some cases, can lead to real psychological harm.

This solutions-oriented workshop will discuss how individuals/groups can address and combat doxing online abuse/harassment, and trolling (including state-sponsored trolling).
Description:
This workshop will: inform participants about the risks of online abuse in the context of 'information disorder'; help participants to recognize threats, and provide skills development and tools to assist in

combatting online abuse.
Intended Agenda:
Introduction ~ 5 mins
Our moderator will start this session with an introduction of different speakers and elaboration on the agenda and background of the workshop.

Who is at risk or who is the prime target on the internet? With case studies. ~ 10 mins
Moderator will open the session by talking about who are the prime targets on the internet. Moderator will talk about different studies conducted and why these are prime targets.

Patterns in online abuse/harassment and trolling ~ 5 mins
Recognizing and Responding to 'Trolling' and 'Astroturfing' ~ 5 mins
Digital Safety Threats and Defensive Strategies ~ 10 mins
Proposals for responses and solutions at the individual level, by organizations, and by platforms ~ 10 mins
Platforms and government policies around online abuse/harassment and trolling ~ 10 mins
Round Table Discussion ~ 20 mins
Questions and Answers ~ 10 mins
We will also open up the floor for the remote participants to comment and ask questions. Our on-site and online moderators will facilitate this session and may ask follow-up questions to encourage participants to interact.
Summery ~ 5 mins
The moderator will summarize the discussions. Speakers will be able to add final remarks if they wish.

Issues:

Online harassment is a digital rights issue. At its worst, it causes real and lasting harms to its targets, a fact that must be central to any discussion of harassment. Unfortunately, it's not easy to craft laws or policies that will address those harms without inviting government or corporate censorship and invasions of privacy—including the privacy and free speech of targets of harassment. But, as we discuss below, there are ways to craft effective responses, rooted in the core ideals upon which the Internet was built, to protect the targets of harassment and their rights.

Policy Question(s):

☐ What is the prevalence of trolling and does this vary by type of social media platform?
☐ What is the profile of 'typical' trolls (may include motivation, the rationale for choosing victims, number of victims, the prevalence of trolls, etc)
☐ Is trolling a stepping stone/gateway to other negative behaviors?
☐ Can any differences be identified in the online and offline behavior of trolls?
☐ What is the profile of 'typical' victims (may include gender, age, political beliefs, religious beliefs, etc)?
☐ What impact does trolling have on victims' online and offline behavior?
☐ Can any practical methods be identified to challenge trolling? How effective have past interventions been?

Expected Outcomes:

By the end of this workshop, participants will:
1. Have a deeper understanding of the impacts of online abuse on prime targets, journalism, information sharing, and freedom of expression;
2. Be more aware of the problem of malicious actors targeting individuals and other online communicators in disinformation/misinformation campaigns;
3. Understand the particular safety threats confronting women
4. Be able to more easily recognize malicious actors online, along with incidents of 'astroturfing', 'trolling', digital safety threats, and online abuse;

5. Be better equipped to combat 'astroturfing', 'trolling', digital safety threats, and online abuse in a gender-sensitive manner.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Online platforms play an important role in combating trolls, online abuse, and harassment. Platform responsibility should be linked to the effects of their activities on the quality of public debate. Laws must systematically investigate online harassment cases and prosecute and convict their perpetrators. This workshop proposal includes governments, private platforms, and civil society as responsible stakeholders.

Relevance to Theme: The relevant thematic track would be "Trust".
Trust relates to the security, stability, and resilience of the infrastructure, systems, and devices, and also to the need for people to be safe and secure.

Discussion Facilitation:

Onsite participation:
We will be facilitating interaction between speakers and the audiences in four main ways:
Speaker-to-speaker discussion
The moderator will be starting the conversation by asking the guiding questions, the panel speakers are encouraged to contribute. The moderator will observe and balance the speaking time between the speakers through intervention. (E.g: The moderator will intervene in an appropriate manner when a speaker has spoken over proportionate and invite a speaker who has spoken less to provide more supplementation)
Speaker and audience discussion
In the first part of the round table discussion, the moderator will open the floor to both the audience and the speakers to discuss the question posed by the moderator. The question is designed to be relatable to most general topic's daily experience to encourage participation and understanding of the topic.
Q&A
There will be a Q&A session after the second round table discussion. The audience is encouraged and given the chance to ask any question in relation to the topic.
Survey
The survey will be conducted through google forms. Interaction is encouraged in order to supplement our final report using audience contributions regarding the policy questions.

Online participation:
Remote participation is welcomed and encouraged in this workshop. The onsite and online moderators will work together to ensure the smooth flow of online participation, such that the online community will have opportunities to engage in the discussion and raise questions with an alternating pattern between onsite and remote participation. We will utilise the official online participation tool to include remote participants.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Survey, Google Forms

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #281 IG needs at the MENA in the COVID-19 aftermath

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Community Networks
Connecting the Unconnected
Economic Development

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Hanane Boujemi, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Haidar Fraihat, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Amine Hacha, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

The session will have two parts, both with a highly interactive discussion component. The workshop will be organized as a highly interactive discussion roundtable to facilitate dialogue between various MENA countries participants and stakeholder groups, with an eye to assimilate the knowledge in the room to feed into decisionmakers' discussions.

The first section will cover the main titles of IG needs at the MENA in the COVID-19 aftermath, this section consists of experts from different fields of knowledge in MENA and different regions and, furthermore, experts in practical application and international technology networks, human development, and international project implementation.

The section will start with the introduction about why this session is important for the MENA region followed by reading the report of the pre-meetings for this session which were done prior to the IG. Mr. Amine Hacha from Lebanon (Expert in Cybersecurity and Longterm business). Mrs. Hanane Boujemi from UK (Executive Director at Tech Policy Tank, and former management of iGmena), and Mr. Haidar Fraihat from UN ESCWA (ESCWA Senior Adviser on Innovation and Technology). In addition, the online speakers will be inter- and transdisciplinary to support a highly diverse and holistic view on MENA Internet Governance.

The second section will cover the input of the participants and online, to reach the big vision for a strategic plan that can be implemented in the MENA region for better Internet and fruitful communication between stakeholders.

Issues:

The issues, challenges and/or opportunities we intend to address:
- The Internet Governance needs at the MENA region in the COVID-19 aftermath.
- The needs of common laws and norms for the digital space in the MENA region.
- To equip the youth in the MENA with the necessary skills to take advantage of new employment opportunities that will result from digital transformation and the Internet after the COVID-19.
- Making a healthy open digital space for business in the MENA region.
- In addition to the needs which can be recommended from the online pre-meetings before the IG forum.

Policy Question(s):

At the MENA region, we strive to make the internet a diverse and inclusive place for everyone, including those who are not yet online, especially in the COVID-19 aftermath.

The following policy questions could be asked:
- As we are looking to adjust laws and norms for the digital space, how can we make them flexible enough in the MENA to the newcomers to contribute and shape them in ways that are accommodating of their diverse needs?
- How can we assure that freedom of expression online is respected?
- As more diverse groups start using the internet, incl. vulnerable and historically underserved populations, how do we make sure they can participate in meaningful ways in the places of conversation that exist online today?
- What are the policy choices we have to make in the MENA to ensure younger populations can safely benefit from knowledge online?
- How do we best equip the youth in the MENA with the necessary skills to take advantage of new employment opportunities that will result from digital transformation?
- How do governments in the MENA region approach digital skills training?
- Who should conduct it, and what standards currently prevail?
- How should we meaningfully craft policy in this space at the MENA region in the COVID-19 aftermath?

Expected Outcomes:

By the end of the session, we will be able to:
- Understand the Internet Governance needs at the MENA in the COVID-19 aftermath.
- Open sequential debates between stakeholders for better communication in the subject of IG at the MENA region.
- Forming a group of experts working together to reach the session goals.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Given the fact that Internet development in a majority of MENA region countries starts late, the region contributes less to the formation of Internet governance in the early stages. But today after the COVID-19 as this new situation is becoming the most in need of a digital transformation and Internet Governance, also for an active gathering place at the MENA for Internet innovation and the most dynamic scenario to facilitate the Internet governance. for that, we wish to work with different parties in the region to form a joint force to promote Internet Governance.

Relevance to Theme: The session will contribute to engaging the IG community in the MENA region to work together after the COIVID-19 experience and encourage various stakeholders in the region to focus together on the issues, challenges, and solutions for the achievement of an equitable and inclusive Internet.
The session will take into consideration the importance of Inclusion for ensuring those with limited or no access to the Internet, special after the lockdown which was implanted by the governments in several countries. such as the unserved and underserved communities, as well as those for which the internet is not accessible due to gender, disability, digital literacy, affordability, infrastructure, or for any other reason, are now included and have equal opportunity to be meaningfully connected to the internet.
The Internet Governance needs at the MENA region in the COVID-19 aftermath, to the "inclusion" as a key contributor towards a stronger economy and enhanced economic development through shared wealth, shared employment, and equal opportunity for all, and is an enabler towards the fulfillment of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Discussion Facilitation:

The 90-minute session will be divided between brief introductions to the subject (20 minutes) by the main speakers followed by expert speakers who will join us online (25 minutes) and then 25 minutes of discussions between all the participants and the Panel. We will also include, in the discussion, the online participants (10 minutes).

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The floor will be open to both onsite and remote participants to engage with speakers during the Q&A session, the workshop will be highly interactive.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #284 Towards trustworthy AI

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Artificial Intelligence
Norms
Safety by Design

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Nikita Utkin, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Maxim Fedorov, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Pavel Osinenko, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Anna Abramova, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 60 Min

Description:

AI applications occupy ever more areas of human economy. With the spread of AI, the related risks grow. The latter are associated with privacy, security, safety, reliability, explainability, accountability etc. Development of trustworthy AI cannot be accomplished without maintaining effective measures to mitigate the above risks. The recent whitepaper of the Stanford Center for AI Safety and the ISO Special Committee 42 has set up the goal of achieving frameworks for formally verified AI systems. Following these trends, the current workshop is dedicated to bringing awareness to the

trustworthiness matters of modern AI systems. The explainability aspect here not only refers to the transparency of algorithms to the end-users but, most importantly, to open data and their availability and description to the public. Special attention is paid to dynamic risks, which arise in an autonomous application, as well as ethical aspects of AI.

Issues:

The main challenge to be addressed in this workshop is the advancement of our understanding of what a safe AI system is, including the machine learning methods involved and data integrity. This can only be achieved by an interdisciplinary approach achieved by gathering expert knowledge from various fields, not necessarily directly related to AI, especially when it comes to ethical and global aspects of AI. This workshop also seeks to raise technical soundness of measures for trustworthy AI.

Policy Question(s):

Data-driven emerging technologies
Topics: artificial intelligence, IoT, algorithms, facial recognition, blockchain, automated decision making, machine learning, data for good.
Example: What is the impact of AI and other data-driven technologies in the exercise of rights of most vulnerable groups? How to implement them to further advance their inclusion and avoid further harm?
Cybersecurity policy, standards and norms
Topics: Cybersecurity Best Practices, Norms, Cybercrime, Cyberattacks, Capacity Development, Confidence-building measures, CERTs, cybersecurity awareness
Example: What is the role of cybersecurity norms, do they need to be strengthened, and how can their implementation be assessed?
Security, stability and resilience of the Internet infrastructure, systems and devices
Topics: IoT, DNS, DNS abuse, DNS security, Internet standards, Internet protocols, encryption, content blocking and filtering, IPv6 adoption, routing security
Example: How can best practices at all layers (transport, DNS, security, applications and services) inform and support governments' engagement around Internet reliability and stability?
Digital Safety to enable a healthy and empowering digital environment for all
Topics: Human rights, digital safety, child online safety, CSAM, hate speech, terrorist violent and extremist content (TVEC), platforms, freedom of expression
Example: How can a digital environment be created that enables human interaction and communication while ensuring the ability to participate and to access information, freedom of expression, and the privacy and safety of individuals?
Trust, Media and Democracy
Topics: disinformation, misinformation, "fake news", terrorist violent and extremist content (TVEC), deep fakes, hate speech, freedom of expression, democracy, election interference, hacking, platforms
Example: The proliferation of disinformation and misinformation (e.g. "fake news" and deep fakes) poses threats to the integrity of journalism and the decisions that people make based on that information. How can technology play a role in tackling them and restoring trust?
Trust and identity
Topics: facial recognition, biometrics, digital identity, decentralized identities, certified identities, blockchain, bias, e-banking, e-health, artificial intelligence, AI, business models
Example: How can regulatory approaches stimulate innovation and maximize community benefit, while mitigating associated risks around the use of Artificial Intelligence?
Formal methods of AI verification
Topics: use case constraints, system stability/safety, robustness, loss of control prevention, fault diagnosis
Example: How to establish guaranteed constraint satisfaction associated with the particular use case (e.g., what is allowed when it comes to cancer therapy AI support)? What measures must be integrated into an AI system to maintain safety when some of the control functions are lost?

Expected Outcomes:

Selected results of the presented talks and discussions can be made into the basis of a whitepaper on trustworthy AI systems. A follow-up event, with the goal of making some highlighted aspects more precise, is expected context

Relevance to Internet Governance: Global aspects of trustworthy AI should be taken into account by the governments in implementing digitalization policies. Here, ethical aspects play a particular role. Furthermore, improved transparency and explainability of AI systems should help better the public perception of digitalization.

Relevance to Theme: This workshop will help advance AI trustworthiness matters towards the more rigorous, technologically soundtrack. It is assumed here that reasonable unification and standardization efforts are required to achieve better understanding and maintenance of what could be perceived by the public as safe AI.

Discussion Facilitation:

Social tools

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #285 UGC platforms: Towards a platformization of the regulation?

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Inclusive Governance
Platforms
Terrorist Violent and Extremist Content (TVEC)

Organizer 1: ,
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Max Senges, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Bilal Abbasi, Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Karolina Iwanska, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

The common thread of the discussion: in the fight against toxic content and in the era of the platformization of our online space, regulators must adapt their approach, both in terms of the means at their disposal (skills, tools, etc.) and regarding their principles of collaboration with stakeholders.

The discussion will focus on concrete governance mechanisms for the regulation of digital platforms that host user-generated content (UGC). For this, it will draw from two recent publications of the think tank Renaissance Numérique (to be published in May 2020): the first concerns the reexamination of moderation practices and the regulation of these practices; the second concerns the regulation of so-called "structuring" digital platforms (this "structural" status is due their prevalence among citizens, consumers, and businesses globally). The aim will be to test these concrete recommendations and to consider how they can be implemented at multiple scales, from the international to the local level, and according to regional contexts.

The discussion will have two stages: the first step will consist in considering the diversity of the digital platforms which host contents generated by users and the limits of current regulatory approaches; the second step will aim to question these methods, and debate the merits of more fully integrating users in the regulatory processes.

Issues:

The digital platforms that host user-generated content (UGC) are diverse. There are many differences between them: type of content (text, video, live streaming); mediation/scheduling of these contents; services/functions (private chat, marketplace, etc.); organizational model; economic model/monetization model; size and geographic presence; relationship with users; moderation practices; etc. In the fight against the spread of toxic content, the attention of regulators is focused on a handful of these platforms only; those which, due to the prevalence of their use among users across the world, contribute greatly to restructuring public space, democratic space and the contours of public debate around the world. Though it is necessary to consider these actors, this attention doesn't allow us to tackle the entire problem. All of the platforms hosting user-generated content have a responsibility and must be considered in the formulation of platform regulation.

Because these questions relate to the widespread uses of digital platforms by citizens, consumers, and businesses, rethinking the regulation of such issues without integrating them in one way or another, results in denying a part of the transformations carried out by this platformization of our online space. Introducing users of digital platforms into regulation is only the strict counterpart of the fact that they are co-contributors to the creation of value on these platforms, including by sharing and exploiting their data. Through what mechanisms can we give the billions of users of these platforms a voice in this regulation? How can regulators organize regulation according to the same principles as platforms, by constructing principles of collaboration with the ecosystem and adequate regulatory tools (indicators, algorithms, etc.), and by imposing new obligations on platforms (interoperability)? There are multiple options that involve more stakeholders, be it users of the digital platforms, citizen associations (consumer advocacy, rights advocacy, etc.), researchers, even the inclusion of competitors. How can we ensure that democratic institutions favor their collaboration and retain control of the regulatory processes? How can regulation escape the current bilateral relationship between governments and major platforms?

Policy Question(s):

1) Toxic content and Online safety
Topics: disinformation, terrorist violent and extremist content (TVEC), deep fakes, hate speech, freedom of expression, platforms, inclusive governance, Human rights
How to integrate the diversity of platforms in the challenges of moderation, in accordance with our fundamental rights and freedoms?

2) Online platforms regulation and Democracy
Topics: freedom of expression, democracy, platforms, inclusive governance
Through what mechanisms can we give the billions of users of online platforms a voice in regulation?

2) Platformization and Regulators tools
Topics: disinformation, terrorist violent and extremist content (TVEC), deep fakes, hate speech, freedom of expression, democracy, platforms, inclusive governance, Human rights
How can regulators organize regulation according to the same principles as platforms, by constructing principles of collaboration with the ecosystem and adequate regulatory tools (indicators, algorithms, etc.), and by imposing new obligations on platforms (interoperability)?

Expected Outcomes:

The diversity of the panellists — who represent government, civil society, the private sector, and an intergovernmental organization — will allow the recommendations of the think tank to be compared to realities of these actors in their different contexts, in order to assess the potential impact of these recommendations and capacity for adoption. Depending on the outcome of this discussion, they could be promoted more widely through a publication by our think tank.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The subject of this workshop is directly related to Internet Governance, since it questions the modes of constructing the regulation of digital platforms that host content generated by users (in a sense, the 'governance of regulation') and questions the capacity of this governance to effectively integrate a broad spectrum of stakeholders.

Relevance to Theme: Trust in the online world requires more democratic, participatory modes of regulation, which are not founded only on representative bodies distant from the users (including those which are supposed to represent them). On digital platforms that host user-generated content (UGC), users are essential pillars of value creation and also share strong responsibility. This active role must be recognized in the regulation of these platforms, at several levels. By debating concrete recommendations, this session will contribute in the objective of the track to promote best practices.

Discussion Facilitation:

The recommendations under discussion will be shared ahead of the session with the speakers and the participants in the session if possible through the organizers of the IGF, so that everyone can prepare for the discussion and contribute in a relevant way to the debate.

The principal moderator will frame the discussion around the different issues that we want to address. The second moderator will serve as a timekeeper, in order to help the main moderator distribute time equally between the interventions: the introductory remarks of the speakers should not exceed 5 min and the interventions of the participants or speakers in the debate, 3 minutes.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #286 Self-sovereign identities and IP rights

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Decentralized Identities
Digital Sovereignty
Information and disinformation

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 5: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Agata Ferreira, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Daniel Maricic, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Elena Tairova, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

The majority of online communication today is visual. Practically every internet user is a creator of digital content with thousands of photos and videos published by an average user every year. However, images and videos shared online are unprotected, authors have very little control over them (<17% of content published has metadata, <1% has copyright). The majority of content distribution and management lies in the hands of very few tech corporations who impose their terms. Once published, the content often detached from the creator, copied, and, at worst, misused in identity thefts or blackmailing.

To establish a fair and transparent market we need to develop a solution that puts the user (not a platform or institution) in charge and ensure the privacy and security of the content shared. There is no working solution yet.

Distributed Digital Identities (DIDs) alow the means for the creation of such a solution and quite a few teams in the tech community are working to build and optimise it. However to make the solution widely accepted, used, and truly legitimate (legally recognised) we need the support and involvement of all the stockholder groups.

Throughout the Round Table discussion, we will hear the introductory statements on the topic from various perspectives: technical, legal, public and social. Each speaker will leave the audience with an open question addressed to a different stakeholder group(s). The following discussion will be aimed at getting the 360 perspective on the core policy questions.

Issues:

By bringing a solution that puts users in charge of the content they create and share online and making it working smooth and simple, we can solve the problem of attribution, verify the legitimacy of content and its source, limit the spread of fake news, and set the fair and encouraging environment for creatives on the Internet. The goal of the Round Table discussion is to define the steps that need to be taken by each stakeholder group in order to make this happen.

Policy Question(s):

What are the responsibilities of digital platforms and public authorities in regulating or policing content, and where and how should the balance be struck between freedom of expression and public safety?

What are actions need to be undertaken by the public and private sectors in order to shift the perception of users in terms of the importance of the self-serenity concept when it comes to their rights and content?
What will it take to create a privacy-by-design solution that users will be eager to incorporate it in their daily lives?

What are the prerequisites of successful implementation of the EU Copyright Initiative and its adoption by the other countries?

What kind of collaboration among Internet platforms and media outlets could work to fight disinformation and fake news online?

Expected Outcomes:

The feedback received during the session will be processed to define the set of prerequisite measures for the mass adoption of Self-sovereign DIDs. The results will be shared with IGF community. The initiative group for further cooperation and coordination of the effort will be formed.

Relevance to Internet Governance: We aim to define the new standards for the open and fair market for creative works online, establish a sustainable and transparent environment to spur human potential and creativity on the Internet.

Relevance to Theme: We suggest and discuss the framework that provides an effective mechanism to fight misinformation, disinformation and "fake news" online while ensuring Digital Safety and enabling a healthy and empowering digital environment for all.

Discussion Facilitation:

In the opening statement each speaker, after sharing their perspective on the topic, will sound over 2-3 open questions for the table participants. The questions should touch the
This approach will allow us different perspectives on the topics discussed. If no answers & comments from the audience will follow at fist other speakers and organisers initiate the discussion encouraging further input from the audience.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #287 Robots against disinformation - Automated trust building?

Session

Thematic Track: Trust

Topic(s):
      Democracy
      Disinformation
      Fake News

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Christopher Tuckwood, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Debora Albu, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Christian Perrone, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Jan Gerlach, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
      Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description:

It has become almost common knowledge in some parts of the world that automation plays an influential role in the spreading of disinformation globally, especially during electoral periods. The 2019 "Troops, Trolls, and Troublemakers" report identified organised manipulation campaigns in at least 48 countries. At least 30 parties of different ideological alignments and using both social media channels and instant messengers played central roles in these dynamics. In light of this situation, it has become almost a default reaction for many stakeholders - including policy makers - to blame bots for the spread of disinformation.

However, automation is not necessarily always a negative factor in the dynamics of disinformation. The intelligent use of automated tools can be a compelling and innovative way to combat disinformation campaigns using technological elements such as algorithms, machine learning, and big data to more effectively monitor and counter disinformation campaigns. These technologies can assist civil society organizations, academic researchers, journalists, and even members of the private sector to identify such harmful content, analyse its effects, and to create narratives that expose and bring transparency to the use of bots. Ultimately, such efforts can contribute to improved media literacy and access to reliable information.

This workshop will use the format of a roundtable discussion to explore initiatives and tools currently being used to automate the countering of online disinformation while also highlighting the main challenges and opportunities of using helpful bots to fight harmful bots in the context of online disinformation. As an interactive space, this session will promote an active dialogue with the participants besides the brief introductory remarks by the speakers. Having a multi-stakeholder perspective will bring a diversity of different views and insights from civil society, academia, journalists, and social media platforms in order to understand disinformation as a complex problem that needs to be tackled by a multiplicity of actors with the Global South as a starting point. This will ideally lead to consensus-based recommendations on the way forward.

Issues:

In terms of issues, this session will focus on the problem of online disinformation campaigns, especially those which are implemented by sophisticated actors who use networks of automated social media accounts, commonly known as "bots," in order to manipulate target populations. This is a significant challenge for many societies around the world since disinformation erodes trust both between citizens as individuals and between citizens as institutions both of the government and

society as a whole, such as the media. This threatens to undermine democracy even in countries where it is well established and can also pose a threat to peace and stability worldwide.

This is a major challenge, especially when the people and organizations spreading disinformation for political purposes often have resources and advantages that are difficult for their opponents to match. Governments and civil society organizations, for example, do not often have access to funding or technological tools which could be used to implement impactful counter-disinformation campaigns.

However, there is fortunately an opportunity here since the same technology which can be used for the harmful purpose of disseminating disinformation is also becoming increasingly accessible for other actors. If the right understanding of this challenge can be established then anti-disinformation actors can start to more effectively establish the initiatives and policies needed to improve digital literacy and access to reliable information among beneficiary populations.

Policy Question(s):

1) How are different stakeholders - governments, civil society, online platforms, media - involved in the issue of automated disinformation through the use of social bots?

2) How can they address the challenge to fight the public debate imbalances caused by this phenomena?

Expected Outcomes:

Disinformation is a global phenomenon which affects all sectors of society across a great array of actors ranging from governments to activists, from NGOs to academia, and from journalists to everyday citizens. The usage of automated tools (bots) most commonly denotes an escalation of disinformation as malicious actors use this technology to disseminate disinformation. The session proposed here is based on the understanding that bots can also be used to have a positive effect. The session therefore aims to host a high-level, multi-stakeholder discussion of the possible applications of such tools, the main risks involved with deploying them, and how they can help to advance media literacy. The session will therefore help to establish a consensus-based foundation and recommendations for how to proceed with both policies and active campaigns that use positive automation to counter harmful automation in the contexts of disinformation. Session participants will exchange their experiences with using such tools and will have the opportunity to build an international network of like-minded people and institutions that work in this field. That will help to establish continuous discussion and sharing of best practices moving forward.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Disinformation (and other forms of misinformation) are major threats to many societies precisely because of the increasing global digital connectedness, which makes it easier for such harmful content to spread. As an online phenomena, it involves multiple actors with shared responsibilities: governments can act through regulation and public policies to decrease the harmful consequences of these dynamics; online platforms can change their internal policies - and even design - to lessen the impact of disinformation; civil society can enhance media literacy as a long-term strategy to enhance critical information consumption and, ultimately, individuals can act, for example, by reporting disinformation pieces when confronted with them. In that sense, exploring disinformation as a socio-technical issue means investigating what the challenges and opportunities for shaping internet governance are on a topic that is likely to remain a critical item on the agenda for all stakeholders with an interest in good internet governance.

Relevance to Theme: One of the main risks presented by online disinformation is that it erodes societal trust as citizens lose confidence that online content is being created and shared by authentic actors. This will call into question the trustworthiness of conventional media content and announcements from other institutions, which will have a negative impact on public discourse and citizen decision making. It is therefore important to focus more on the question of how disinformation impacts online trust, what can be done to address this situation, and how automation fits into both sides of this competition.

Ultimately, the internet's creation as a tool for empowerment and free communication has been threatened by disinformation, especially in times of political events such as elections. Many democracies globally have been affected by the artificial manipulation of public discourse and the online arena has been used as the locus for this. It is crucial to restore this original essence of the Internet as a place of collaboration and freedom.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interaction and participation are critical for the success of this session since it is intended to be a collaborative sharing of perspectives on the problem of online disinformation and the use of automated tools to address it. While the speakers and moderator have been selected for their relevant expertise, they will constrain their comments to relatively brief introductory remarks which set the context before a series of guiding questions are used to encourage other participants to share their thoughts. This will help to ensure that the session goes beyond a one-way flow of information and is truly able to incorporate multiple perspectives in order to move towards consensus-based recommendations on the use of automation for countering online disinformation.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #288 Future of Intermediary Liability: Identification & Strategy

Session	

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Freedom of Expression
Intermediary liability
Platforms

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Sarjveet Singh, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Rishab Bailey, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Smitha Krishna Prasad, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

The digital ecosystem has undergone significant changes since the introduction of "safe harbour" regimes across the world in the 1990s and early 2000s. While the safe harbour framework has spurred the growth of the digital economy and enabled the democratic exchange of information, concerns such as fake news, hate speech, online harassment and obscenity and the difficulties in investigating and punishing cross-jurisdictional cyber crimes have confronted nation states with complex policy questions regarding the role and responsibilities of online intermediaries. The dominance and reach of large online platforms only amplifies these issues.

As nation states are becoming increasingly aware of the impact that online harms can have on individuals and societies, there appears to be a global movement towards the stricter regulation of online intermediaries. In some jurisdictions this has taken the form of modifications to intermediary liability frameworks, while others have seen it fit to implement other substantive or procedural obligations on different types of intermediaries.

While online intermediaries have attempted to implement measures to enhance trust and safety in the digital ecosystem, the efficacy and transparency of these attempts has often been questionable. Further, the role played by online intermediaries in enabling a variety of new and emerging harms is also of global concern.

The session will bring together experts from around the world to discuss and debate recent attempts at redefining the role of digital service providers and the obligations cast on them.

Issues:

The session will focus on attempting to understand the different models and methods of intermediary regulation that are being implemented in different jurisdictions, and the possible strengths and weaknesses of each.

1. Can best practices be identified to deal with issues such as the need to ensure transparency and accountability in content moderation processes?
2. Can certain online harms such as fake news, hate speech, be dealt with in a globally harmonious manner?
3. How can one better ensure that states are able to take measures to protect online rights, without disproportionately impacting rights to privacy and free speech?

Policy Question(s):

What principles, if any, should govern the regulation of intermediaries in order to mitigate online risks and harms?

How can nation states balance the competing interests at play in this arena - civil liberties (primarily speech and privacy), state interests in ensuring a healthy marketplace for all ideas, and the right to carry on private business?

Expected Outcomes:

The session will enable the exchange of knowledge on the following :

(a) the different motivations for increasing regulation of intermediaries across the world,

(b) the regulatory strategies being adopted to do so, and

(c) the different ways in which nation states can address the risks and harms arising from intermediaries while balancing concerns relating to civil liberties, and the impact of regulation on the global Internet ecosystem more generally.

This will provide discussants with the tools to engage with and inform policy processes around issues of online content moderation and enforcement of laws. In addition to sharing and analysing global perspectives on these issues, the session will seek to arrive at consensus regarding whether it is desirable and practical to craft global principles to harmonise how countries and service providers approach the issue of intermediary liability, and if so, what best practices can be suggested in this regard.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Intermediaries play a crucial role in the delivery of internet and internet based services to end users. The manner in which intermediaries are regulated has been an important factor in determining whether and how users can exercise their rights to access, freedom of expression and privacy, among others. The principles of intermediary liability, and the regulation of intermediaries are a core aspect of internet governance. Over the past few years, there has been rapid expansion of both the categories of intermediaries, as well as the harms that can be done using their services. This session proposes to use the global platform that the IGF provides to revisit some of these principles of internet governance.

Relevance to Theme: The session will bring together participants from different stakeholder groups and geographic regions to discuss the principles of regulation that are relevant in intermediary liability frameworks. With a majority of participants coming from academic or human rights advocacy organisations, fundamental rights and freedoms will be central to the discussion. At the same time, discussions will benefit from the experiences of intermediaries themselves. The session will facilitate identification of practical and principle based solutions to define the roles and obligations of digital service providers.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will take place as a roundtable discussion. The topic as well as the questions which are to be addressed will be introduced. Specific time will be allocated to each question to be addressed. After each question is introduced, initially select speakers will be provided an opportunity to provide comments on the question. The discussion will then be open to all participants at the roundtable session.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #289 Women and the platform economy: Access, Autonomy and Agency

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
digital divide
Economic Development
Gender

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Mawii Zothan, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Aayush Rathi, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Lalvani Simiran, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
    Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

The platform economy in the global south has seen an increase in uptake in recent years. A number of on-demand services have entered the market - for domestic work, beauty services, home services in addition to the already widespread hyper-local delivery, and transport services. Microwork and online work platforms that allow workers to compete in a global marketplace have also seen increased adoption.

Governments and policy makers too see platforms as opportunities for employment for a number of young workers entering the market and are collaborating with platforms on skills development and job creation programmes.

This workshop will focus on 3 broad aspects of the platform economy and women in the global south. There will be 3 interventions by the 3 session organisers, each covering one of the themes below. Each intervention will last 5-8 minutes, followed by 20 minutes for discussion. The discussions will be framed by the questions stated in the themes below.

Access - The digital gender divide among women is particularly high in South Asia. While the cost of devices and data packs is one factor, social and cultural norms also contribute to the gap in internet use. As work is increasingly mediated by digital technologies, women are bound to lose out on opportunities. With increasing digital interventions in work, the skills needed to work and navigate the workplace are fast changing. How can we ensure that these developments are not exclusionary?

Autonomy - Worker autonomy on digital platforms - both on-demand services and online work - is severely hindered because of the use of algorithmic monitoring systems. Platforms may use the language of micro-entrepreneurship and flexibility but these novel forms of monitoring control every aspect of work on the platforms - from setting wages to dictating hours and locations (for on-demand services) of work. Misclassifying workers as contractors while still exerting strong control over the terms of engagement has been a long standing issue which needs to be urgently addressed with regulations that strengthens worker protections. The ongoing pandemic has laid bare the vulnerabilities facing workers. How can we imagine social protection in the age of digital platform work? What kind of regulatory frameworks can we design to make platforms more accountable towards workers?

Agency - A dispersed workforce is one of the characteristic features of digital work platforms. While geographic locations are no longer a limitation to accessing work opportunities, it has had an adverse impact on bargaining capacity and worker agency. However, workers have found ways to resist. Platform workers have staged protests to demand more protections for themselves during this pandemic, while others have found ways to organise and form solidarity within the confines of the socio-technical systems in which they operate. How can we re-imagine unions, worker agency, and bargaining rights on digital work platforms?

Issues:

This roundtable will centre on the challenges and opportunities in the platform economy, and the role – or lack thereof – played by women. The platform economy has been seen as an opportunity to bring

women into paid work. It has been argued that the flexibility that platforms offer in terms of hours of working and space can enable women to balance paid work with care work. As the cost of data drops and mobile phone ownership increases, it is likely that women in the global south are being brought within the fold of the digital economy. Sectors which have historically constituted women like domestic work, beauty, and wellness too are getting digitised, thereby opening up new avenues for women to access paid work. Microwork and freelance platforms too present new opportunities which enable women to challenge sociocultural norms around the role of women in society and within the household.

However, this potential remains largely unrealised due to several challenges that have become endemic to the manner in which the digital economy has unfolded globally. The digital gender gap continues to remain significant, creating immense barriers for meaningful access and use. This gap also extends to digital literacy and skills, with the implications that even women who have gained access have not been enabled to utilise digital tools to enhance their income or move into new forms of work. The gender gap in access is compounded by the replication of occupational segregation in the digital economy, with women continuing to be concentrated in sectors with low wages and devaluation of skills, while being left out of sectors that are seen as masculine domains and which generally command higher pay. This ranges from sectors as diverse as data management to transportation.

Further, in a parallel to outsourcing in manufacturing two decades ago, the forms of labour that have opened up to feminised work forces can be exploitative and even demeaning. Discourses around empowerment through the digital economy need to be qualified with the discussion of the conditions of precarity, the absence of social security, and unstable work arrangements that have become the norm in the platform economy. Exploitation of labour, wages, and data by large multinational corporations places workers in a disempowered position and can replicate or even worsen inequality along the lines of gender, income, and geographic locations.

This session will explore these questions through a focused discussion on the manner in which employment relationships are being re-organised and disguised as self-employment and empowerment, and its impact on the feminised work force. It will highlight alternative forms of organising the platform economy, and further think through the manner in which the mainstream platform economy can be re-organised to integrate sustainable models of work. In doing so, we will also bring into focus ongoing forms of collective bargaining that have been devised in the context of the digital.

Policy Question(s):

What factors should be considered to improve women's access to work opportunities on digital platforms?

Topics: digital gender divide, future of work, worker rights, skills

How can we design regulatory frameworks to encourage a more sustainable model of business for platforms and one that is fair to workers?

Topic: platform governance, social protection in the platform economy

How can we re-think social protection measures for workers on the platform economy?

How can we rethink unionisation and worker agency as work and workers are increasingly datafied.

Topic: Future of work, worker agency, social protection

Expected Outcomes:

We will prepare a summary of the discussion to be published collaboratively by Tandem Research and the Centre for Internet and Society. Separately, we will publish a list of recommendations for various sectors towards ensuring just and equitable participation of women in the platform economy.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Digital platforms have come to play a vital role in almost every aspect of life - whether it is commerce, communication, or to access information. They have also come to determine the opportunities for livelihood and wellbeing and are fast becoming the infrastructure on which modern life rests. Regulatory frameworks for digital work platforms have been difficult to design because of the ambiguity in which platforms function and define themselves. By claiming to be mere technology providers, platforms circumvent their responsibilities towards workers. They occupy a crucial space in the digital ecosystem and have profound implications for the future of work and workers.

Relevance to Theme: This session covers several of the key questions to be addressed within the inclusion track. The issues of the digital gender gap in access and literacy are central to the discussion on the platform economy. We will push the boundaries of the discussion on access by bringing in post-access concerns around exploitation and just and equitable organisation of work. Finally, we will focus on alternative and sustainable platforms models, as well as collective bargaining within the mainstream economy, to arrive at critical steps towards realising meaningful inclusion of women in the platform economy.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session has been planned as a roundtable session. The speakers and organising team will make 3 short interventions to frame the discussion. After each intervention, the discussion will be opened to participants with a set of framing questions - the questions have been phrased to elicit responses to the policy questions we seek to address.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #290 Unlocking the Internet: Stakeholder Perspectives of Interope

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Interoperability
Open Standards
Policy Making

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Michał Woźniak, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Ian Brown, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Szymielewicz Katarzyna, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Annika Linck, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Maryant Fernandez Perez, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

The Internet has become increasingly centralised. This has consequences on several dimensions, including how the Internet is experienced by users, consumers and SMEs. Inclusion online is dependent on the ability of a broad range of stakeholders to have real-choice between alternative solutions and to provide alternatives if they so wish. Inclusion online is one of the things at risk when gatekeepers have extensive market power to engage in anti-competitive behavior. Faced with this new internet reality, national competition and antitrust action has arguably not been keeping up. Governments all over the world are reviewing, comparing and updating their legal frameworks and regulatory tools. The aim is to open up the platforms market.

This round table event will bring a diverse group of civil society organisations, SMEs, as well as consumer organisations' representatives to discuss how increased interoperability could be a future-proof way to solve some of the most intractable issues of the Internet platform market.

While policy efforts aimed at direct content regulation have drawbacks in terms of fundamental rights and competition cases are both arduous and uncertain, policy aimed at enabling, promoting or requiring interoperability for certain market-dominant platforms through Open Standards arguably holds the most potential to open up the platform market to competition. It does this by lowering the barriers of entry to challengers with different business models. By extension, this would empower consumers and users across the world by offering them real choice in the platforms market.

Increased interoperability between platform services has potential implications for inclusion online across several dimensions. It matters for for example to stakeholders such as: users that need features that are not in the standard client, or do not suit the commercial plans of a narrow set of incumbent platforms; users with old/different/niche devices and OSs that are no longer supported; inclusion of users that speak rare or endangered languages; smaller competitors not stemming from the traditional tech hubs; or simply users that feel that they are not fully in control of their internet experience. An interoperable internet is an internet that includes all of the above.

Thus policy efforts promoting interoperability could have far-ranging legal, economic and human consequences. With this as the backdrop, we plan to host an interactive round table allowing for several stakeholders to contribute. This matters especially because there are several interoperability policy efforts being proposed across the world, experiences and insights of which should be shared. We plan to have initial presentations by experts to set the problem and the different solution models, followed by open discussion among all participants, breaking down the time into smaller slices on specific subsets of the issues and stakeholder perspectives.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA:
> Introduction and welcome (OpenForum Europe)
> Tour de Table to encourage an interactive session (structure depends on number of attendees)
> Expert introductions from panelists (5-7 min presentations: Consumers, SMEs, Technical, Legal)
> Questions from moderator and attendees + discussion
> Final statements from panelists

As the agenda suggests, we are not proposing an overly experimental round table format. The reason for this is partly to make sure that the stakeholder groups represented on the panel have a chance to

outline their perspective of specific implications of interoperability. The issues at hand are legally, technically and socially quite complicated. Moreover, in our experience, a more structured format helps online attendees to contribute in a meaningful way.

That being said, we will leave half of the time allocated to us open for attendees to raise questions and comment on the experts statements. The diversity of the attendees are in the end what makes the IGF a very valuable forum for discussion. In our experience, this approach is sufficient for active participation.

Issues:

Interoperability is a broad topic, and key for a successful workshop is to define at the outset what we will not consider. Moreover, we propose to discuss the issue from the perspective of three stakeholder groups that are relevant for the policy conversation: consumers, users and SMEs.

The specifics of the issues, challenges and opportunities are outlined in our policy questions under point 7.

Policy Question(s):

We propose to limit the session to three thematic blocks of policy questions: 1) Overarching concepts, 2) Stakeholder perspectives, and 3) Technical angle.

Below we have also included a series of sub-questions and claims. Many of these are also critical in nature, in order to stimulate a fruitful discussion. While it will not be feasible to cover all questions, we hope this indicates the issues that we see as relevant. The exact content will be developed by the panelists and moderator, and potentially other organisations if the MAG proposes a workshop-merge.

**What kind of interoperability do we need to achieve broader stakeholder inclusion and real-choice for users, consumers and SMEs on the Internet? (Overarching concepts)

> Considering the current policy environment, how would increased interoperability relate to concerns around 1) harmful content, 2) fundamental rights online, and 3) market concentration?
> How would interoperability measures on the platform layer help achieve a more inclusive Internet governance as well as user experience?

**What is platform interoperability's value for internet consumers and users beyond the conceptual claims? (Consumer, User & SME perspectives)
We would look to discuss a series of claims made by interoperability proponents and to what extent they are true:

> Claim 1: "Users and consumers won't be forced to use dominant social networks, which is the case right now"; "they will also be able to choose the one that reflects their values and has the best content moderation policy".
> Claim 2: "They will be able to send messages across different services". Will users really appreciate this change?
> Claim 3: "There will be new, better services that feed on our data (previously controlled by dominant platforms)". What is the view of SMEs? Would increased interoperability lower the barriers to compete?
> Claim 4: "interoperability gives consumers practical control over their personal data".

**Interoperate with whom and with what? (Technical perspective)
> If interoperability allows for a broader set of new actors offer new interconnected services and assuming that third parties will seek "access to users who are now locked in the walled garden" in order to compete, how do we protect users and consumers from being spammed with too many "invitations to connect"/offers to try a new service provider?
> If everybody can benefit from the obligation to interoperate, how do we ensure privacy/security standards in this new market?

> Looking beyond companies and services, which particular functions should/could interoperate more? What are the implications for the inclusion of new stakeholders, as well as users and consumers, if interoperability is realised for: private messages; public newsfeed; users' profile data; user interactions and behavioral data?

Expected Outcomes:

As a Brussels-based think tank, we aim to have this event feed into a follow-up event in Brussels around the time when the European Commission publishes its proposal for the Digital Services Act, marking the start for the co-legislative process. The experience with the GDPR suggests that this will be a process watched by stakeholders across the world. As the opportunities and challenges of a shift in the European platforms regime holds the potential to affect internet governance and the experience of the internet for consumers and users globally, we hope to create links between stakeholders represented at the IGF and the discussions in Brussels.

We hope to support other stakeholders in preparing similar follow-up workshops in their respective jurisdictions as well.

A report of the workshop, including the discussed set of actions/policies, will be created for further distribution to all relevant stakeholders. We hope that the workshop will help in building relationships and alliances that can feed into and enrich the policy discussions around platform regulation taking place all over the world.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The centralisation of the Internet on the infrastructure, applications and services of a few large companies leads them to dominate the market and to take up a fundamental role in the definition and enforcement of online policies. Policymakers, civil society and SMEs have raised concerns that the network effect of such big user bases, and the "walled garden" design of many of these services, make it increasingly difficult for new, competing applications and services to emerge, arguably stifling competition and innovation. As a consequence, the theme of platform regulation has become the focus of political and community action in several countries, with law proposals being tabled in many of them.

Interoperability, the subject of our workshop, is often thought to be a useful concept to address this problem. For example, it was mentioned by the European Commission among the possible provisions of the upcoming Digital Services Act, and the ACCESS Act has been proposed in the US Senate. By adopting as policy the requirement for Internet platforms to interconnect with others and allow the users of third party apps to exchange messages and content with their own users, the barrier of the network effect could be overcome, and new entrants could enjoy a chance to succeed.

This policy, if adopted, could have a major impact on the shape of Internet service markets, especially for applications like instant messaging and social media. This, in turn, could boost the chances of reaching many of the sustainable development goals, by facilitating the inclusion of new classes of users that for various reasons cannot use the original app provided by the platform, and the birth and flourishing of local but globally-compatible apps from every part of the world.

The workshop thus aims at discussing whether the concept of interoperability could actually keep these promises and be as effective as its proponents expect. By bringing together and inviting multiple stakeholder groups from as many global regions as possible, we hope to promote a comprehensive discussion that could reflect the global views and inform policies in many different places.

Relevance to Theme: Interoperability is at the heart of Internet governance, and has implications across the thematic tracks. However, we aim to broaden the conversation around interoperability beyond data access/interoperability/portability between platforms, which is often the lens through which it is discussed.

Lower barriers of entry, and real choice for all stakeholders once online, is the potential that increased interoperability holds. It increases the ability of all stakeholders to engage, not just those chosen by a

limited group of gatekeepers. Interoperability, when done well, allows for a more diverse set of platforms and caters to a broader set of users wants and needs, which is an important and necessary step to ensuring everyone's voice is heard and treated equally in decision-making processes. It allows for more actors from more than just a few regions of the world reap the social benefits of going online and participating in the digital economy.

Discussion Facilitation:

We selected a round table format for the event as it is more interactive by nature. We will start off with a section encouraging participation. Depending on the size of the audience, a tour de table could be done. If the group is too large, the audience could be asked a couple of first yes/no questions followed by voting by raise of hands (this is also a function that Zoom provides). It's important to make sure that the audience is warmed up to the idea of participating.

In our view, technology can help in many cases, but doesn't necessarily ensure audience participation. 'Roving mics' is tried and true for increasing participation in our experience. The moderator will also remind attendees repeatedly throughout the event that they can ask questions of panellists and of one another.

On top of this, we will encourage attendees to get involved in advance of the event and to continue feedback and discussions in our follow-up communications after the event.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** It is likely that we will want to provide a platform for remote participation that is built on Open Source software, in contrast to Zoom.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #291 Women in Tech: experiences from three continents

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
digital divide
Gender
Inclusion

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Organizer 5: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 6: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Bianka Siwińska, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Chen Christine, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Alicja Tatarczuk, Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description:

Technology can be the key to providing equal opportunities for women around the globe. At the same time, ICT remains an area where women commonly experience discrimination and exclusion – from access to digital jobs to cyber harassment, a lot remains to be done in order to achieve a level playing field. The aim of the session is to discuss strategies and tools to address the gender digital divide in national and international contexts through presenting and exchanging examples of good practice on gender equality in the technology industry and STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics). During this session women from three different continents, backgrounds and generations will share the stories about how the technological sector has been developing in their regions, and what were the challenges that these women in technology had to face and/or have been facing. The discussion will be enriched by the male perspective to ensure diversity of opinions and all-round approach to capacity-building towards gender equality in education and employment, and gender mainstreaming policies. Discussion will spotlight the key issues affecting women in the digital era.

Keynote speaker: Madame Catherine Chen, Huawei's Board Member and Senior Vice President (China).

Speakers: Wanda Buk, Undersecretary of State/Deputy Minister of Digital Affairs (Poland), dr Bianka Siwińska, CEO Perspektywy Education Foundation (Poland), Madame Chen, Huawei's Board Member and Senior Vice President (China), Sabrina Gonzalez Pasterski, genius young theoretical physicist, named new Einstein (USA), Rafał Rohoziński, CEO of SecDec Group and Zeropoint Security (Canada), profesor Piotr Płoszajski, Warsaw School of Economics (Poland).

Moderator and Rapporteur: Olga Kozierowska, "Sukces Pisany Szminką" women's business portal (Poland) and Aigerim Fazylova, MSL Group (Poland), respectively

Issues:

When it comes to the world of science, technology, engineering, mathematics, women are in the minority, making up about 30%, and this under-representation occurs in every region in the world. As digital transformation is touching every aspects of our lives in every corner of the world, we can't exclude a half of the population from it. STEM and gender equality are both vital for the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Over the past 15 years, the global community has made a lot of effort in inspiring and engaging women and girls in science. Yet women and girls continue to be excluded from participating fully in science. Long-standing biases and gender stereotypes are steering girls and women away from STEM related fields. Unless this gender divide is specifically addressed, there is a risk that technology may exacerbate existing inequalities between women and men and create new forms of inequality.

Policy Question(s):

1) How can we increase the participation of women in the technology sector and support young women in planning and building a career in the technological industry, science and innovation.
2) What practical actions can be taken to ensure gender mainstreaming, close gender gap and empower women and girls in the field of STEM.
3) How do we ensure that Internet governance processes are truly inclusive? What needs to be done to enhance the capacity of different actors (and especially those in developing and least-developed

countries) to actively contribute to such processes and whose responsibility is it?
4) How do we best equip the workforce of the 21st century with the necessary skills to take advantage of the new employment opportunities that will result from digital transformation? How do we ensure that these skills and employment opportunities are available to all?

Expected Outcomes:

The session is intended to produce policy recommendations with best practices in gender-mainstreaming and women empowerment in ICT/STEM by drawing from and building upon examples from different continents, perspectives and public-private partnerships.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session topic will encourage the active participation of all stakeholders (Governments, the private sector and civil society) in the policy process for the advancement of inclusive Internet Governance. This includes articulating the need for supporting research, compiling sex disaggregated statistics on ICT use and employment in the ICT/STEM sector, developing gender-specific indicators, and initiating innovative pilot projects to increase women's access to and use of ICT. Gender equality aspects need to be fully incorporated in all work related to ICT/STEM at national, regional and global levels, including in the development of policies and regulatory frameworks, projects and research and data collection. The session will serve as a platform for these stakeholders to ascertain the needs and priorities of both women and men and the manner in which policy-making, planning and other activities can support equitable access, use and benefits, including employment opportunities.

Relevance to Theme: The session will contribute to the narratives of the tracks by engaging the IG community on the issues, challenges, and solutions for the achievement of an equitable and inclusive Internet. It will serve as a platform for a multi-stakeholder dialogue to ensure those with limited or no access to the Internet, such as those for which the internet is not accessible due to gender, or for any other reason, are now included and have equal opportunity to be meaningfully connected to the internet. Inclusion is also about the activities related to the achievement of an inclusive information society, about engaging all stakeholders and ensuring everyone's voice is heard and treated equally in the decision-making processes and ensuring that everyone has the right access, skills, and motivations to reap the social benefits of going online and participate in the digital economy.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will serve as a platform for dialogue and encourage the interaction between and participation of representatives from different stakeholder groups. It will also encourage online participation and active engagement of online community through sharing the session, its key takeaways and conclusions via internet (social media and website) to ensure a broader accessibility.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #292 FaceApp, Fakes, and Biometrics: How to Protect Your Digital

Session

Thematic Track:
> Trust

Topic(s):
> Deep Fakes
> Digital Identity
> E-Banking

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Daniil Lipin, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Natalia Krapiva, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Alexander Isavnin, Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Format:
> Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Commercial collections of personal data, such as images of faces and other biometric information, are susceptible to breach by malicious actors and abuse by public authorities, by way of access to this data and government-led or sponsored surveillance and hacking. Fraudsters and impersonators can use this data to create fake social media and bank accounts. Photos of individuals' faces can also be used for FaceID Bruteforce databases. However, as in the recent example of FaceApp, individuals themselves often give the rights to their images by uploading them and agreeing to the terms of service that essentially mean giving away all of users rights. While an individual's images and other biometric information is usually protected by the law, in practice, it becomes an individual's personal responsibility to protect their digital identity from copying and misuse.

Issues:

We will discuss the existing approaches to the protection of digital identity and engage the audience to help identify gaps and propose solutions.

Policy Question(s):

Trust and identity,
Digital Safety to enable a healthy and empowering digital environment for all

Expected Outcomes:

Identify ways to inform and protect users from collection and abuse of their personal identification data.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The possibility of the existence and activity of a digital identity in the network: verification of identity, protection of digital identity from copying. How fully a subject can exist virtually from the point of view of law and law. What needs and rights can a person realize realistically. As far as public authorities or important services allow a person to choose online life and work. These studies will allow us to talk about how the digital personality should be perceived by the courts and law enforcement agencies as a value to be protected and protected.

Relevance to Theme: As far as network users and digital identity holders can count on protecting their digital rights offline. Should national laws take into account the citizen's right to contractual jurisdiction for their digital identity? Is there a future for social networks like digital states (Satus in statu)

Discussion Facilitation:

We expect that the topic of discussion itself will open up a lot of questions. A lot of people today are already worried about the possible risks for them that are caused by the discussed gaps. Most likely there will be a lot of people who want to speak. We will invite them to a discussion in the long run. Perhaps we can invite to cooperation...

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #293 Beyond Fake News: a positive policy agenda for elections

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Data Protection
Human Rights
Public Policy

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Francisco Brito Cruz, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Jamila Venturini, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Ailidh Callander, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Eliana Quiroz, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 5: Monica Rosina, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description:

The use of digital tools and data as an asset for political campaigns and advertising is now a widespread reality. Episodes like the Cambridge Analytica revelations have provoked political parties, public entities, and companies to redesign their approaches to online political communication. Among

denounces involving voters manipulation and the spread of disinformation and misinformation, the debates within the digital rights community have mainly focused on responding to these issues. But what is the digital rights community positive agenda? The main goal of this strategic roundtable is to convene the main actors in this debate to discuss significant threats to rights in the digital age posed by current political campaigns and, from that, to advance a blueprint of new regulatory/accountability approaches to the use of voters data and the new types of political advertising.

The session builds upon the idea that the digital rights community should develop its own policy positive agenda around elections and online political campaigns with a human rights centric approach while considers the importance of fostering vivid democratic participation and speech. Among threats to free speech, data protection violations, and the need for transparency from social media companies, digital rights organizations should be working beyond partisan polarization and the associated fear (or claims) of "fake news."

The input collected from the high-level participants, which can represent academics and activists in the field, will be structured in the following topics: (a) regulating personal data usage; (b) new rules for new digital resources; and (c) countering inauthentic online behavior. These topics will be subjects of the framework to be developed postsession. This framework will organize both attention points and innovative policy solutions to inspire digital rights organizations in their fieldwork.

Issues:

The main challenge of the present session is to advance on a positive policy agenda around online political campaigns beyond disinformation and polarization. By that we mean that we aim to advance both on the trust discussions surrounding elections and misinformation, as well as on debates on how can we develop approaches to counter inauthentic behaviour and to foster political campaigns online that respects personal data protection frameworks. The session will therefore discuss a range of issues including data protection, intermediary influence on electoral processes, misinformation, inauthentic behaviour, and political targeting that citizens worldwide are facing today. Additionally, we want to identify what principles should be relevant to the discussions above mentioned.

Also, as a result of the global lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic, essential services have migrated to virtual platforms and remote participation methods for education, businesses, emergency or health services. In parallel, long term social distance policies could impact on how political campaigns structure themselves to upcoming elections (such as 2020 municipal elections in Brazil), fostering massive digital campaigns as their predominant strategy. Considering that this enhanced migration to virtual services will directly increase the amount of data produced on individuals, and also considering the possibility of political campaigns even more focused on digital strategies, we also want to discuss how this affects users in general and what would be the barriers of personal data usage in political campaigns.

Policy Question(s):

1. What contribution could each of the stakeholders bring to advance a positive policy agenda around elections and online political campaigning with a human rights centric approach while considers the importance of fostering vivid democratic participation and speech?

2. What are the main challenges today, both at the international and the local level, (a) to the protection of personal data, (b) to the regulation of new digital resources, (c) and to counter inauthentic online behaviour, on the context of online political campaigns?

3. How can we deal with legal vacuums and advance policy and regulatory approaches to online political campaigns regarding: (a) regulating personal data usage; (b) new rules for new digital resources; and (c) countering inauthentic online behavior?

4. How we can best balance the protection of citizens rights (privacy and personal data protection) and the promotion of a vivid democratic debate in which candidates, parties and voters can freely

communicate?

5. To what extent the use of digital tools and data as an asset for political campaigns and advertising will be worsened by the enhanced digital exposition?

Expected Outcomes:

Advancing on the development of a positive policy agenda around online political campaigning beyond disinformation and polarization is this session main goal. Therefore, the expected outcome is a draft of a shared framework, composed by attention points, and by constructive and fresh policy/regulatory ideas. We expect this shared framework to reshape problematic rights-threatening trends and to help organizations respond to regulators, companies, political parties, and candidates.. One example to make this more concrete is what happened in 2019 in Brazil: departing from diagnoses of the 2018 elections, and based on a proposed positive regulatory agenda, civil society provided new ideas to electoral authorities and was successful in updating rules for personal data usage in political campaigning.

By convening actors to listen and learn from their experiences in the field, the idea is for the framework to advance on the three proposed items - (a) regulating personal data usage; (b) new rules for new digital resources; and (c) countering inauthentic behavior - and to enable organizations to reach out to political parties and candidates and build capacity over practices

Relevance to Internet Governance: This panel aims to acknowledge the importance of the Internet as a tool for development and for achieving rights, such as access to online services and the right to information, as well as its key role in facilitating democratic debates inside and outside the context of elections.

In the thirty years since the development of the web and with the advent of social media platforms we have seen our analogic public squares go virtual - to platforms such as Facebook and Google - as well as the deployment of technologies for the improvement of online political campaigns. By the time public squares go virtual and political campaigns go online, the regulation of public debate and electoral processes also becomes intermeshed with rules, practices and procedures governing the digital space. Therefore, the development of policy and regulatory approaches to political communication and electoral campaign involves directly debates on how internet should be governed.

Wis the role of each stakeholder in facilitating a space of online political debates and campaigns that are compliant to data protection frameworks ? Additionally, what contribution could each of the stakeholders bring to the proposed debate of a policy positive agenda around elections and political campaigning online with a human rights centric approach while considers the importance of fostering vivid democratic participation and speech? These are some of the questions we aim to discuss.

Relevance to Theme: The growing capabilities of generating, collecting, storing, transferring and processing data have both enabled opportunities to the development of democratic debates as well posed risks to the integrity of the democratic debate and citizens rights. Beyond disinformation and polarization, political campaigns have been using personal data and employing these capabilities to elaborate personalized messages, target political messages to specific groups of voters, and send political propaganda. If poorly regulated the employment of these capabilities by political campaigns could lead to the manipulation of public debate and the violation of citizens privacy. This session aims to foster this debate by stressing the importance of thinking about electoral regulations also in terms of data protection rules.

It will contribute to the thematic track "data" by identifying what practices and principles should be taken into consideration when developing a positive policy agenda on Elections and Political Online Campaigning. By using a case-based approach to reflect on the proposed discussions, the session will then offer in concrete terms, a set of proposals surrounding debates in topics such as (a) regulating personal data usage; (b) new rules for new digital resources; and (c) countering inauthentic behavior.

Discussion Facilitation:

In order to enable a fair and open discussion around the development of a positive positive policy agenda for elections and tech beyond fake news, the session moderator will frame the discussion with brief introductory remarks, after that, the proposed session will be divided into two parts of speakers interventions followed by a Q&A in order to allow audience to bring their views and inputs to the session.
Another important factor to encourage interaction was the selected session format - Round Table - U-shape. By seating both audience and panelists at the same table, we believe this will allow us to have a more frank and open conversation on the proposed subject.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #294 Trust Your Source in Digital Transactions

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Business Models
Confidence-Building Measures
Digital Safety

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Emily Taylor, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Rosa Delgado, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Bertola Vittoria, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

As the internet expands exponentially, consumers of all shapes (from individuals, to institutions and corporations), have never had more access to goods and services at the click of a button. With this increased access comes increased opportunity for consumers to be taken advantage of creating a layer of skepticism for every online interaction. Online users have an imperative to be able to trust the source of the goods and services they engage with.

This workshop will cover placing trust in an online source and will concentrate on ways consumers at all levels can place their trust in online engagements. We will address the core issues driving the need for trust now more than ever; the impact lack of trust can have on society at large; the ways different

stakeholders approach the concept of trust and how to secure it; objective ways both sophisticated and unsophisticated online users can confirm source and have confidence in a particular interaction, and methods for providers of goods and services to build and develop consumer trust in their offerings.

Issues:

Due to the non-personal nature of many Internet interactions, consumers (of all identities, ages, corporate statuses, geographies, etc....) may be reluctant to purchase goods or services or otherwise trust the information they encounter due to the lack of traditional social or physical cues on which people rely on for purchasing in other contexts. In the words of the famous New Yorker magazine cartoon, "On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog." If consumers aren't executing online transactions, it can have large societal and economic impact. How can we increase transparency and levels of trust between online consumers and the source of the goods or services they are purchasing?

Policy Question(s):

- What are the potential harms to society when consumers lose trust in the information they encounter online?
- How do online interactions differ from analogous interactions in the offline world?
- How do different constituencies define and gain trust in online interactions?
- How can parties seeking goods, services, or information on the internet better increase trust in the results of their online activities?
- How can parties offering goods, services, or information on the internet better increase the level of trust their audiences or customers place in them?
- How can Internet governance, cyber security, and the domain name system be better structured to increase trust in online interactions?

Expected Outcomes:

- Creating a framework for increasing levels of trust between online users and the providers of goods and services and potentially developing a guide that can be shared as a resource;
- Identifying ways Internet governance can support and provide increased transparency for efforts to use reputational signals during Internet communications

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Internet is a vital and global resource that is used, maintained and serviced by a collection of users, companies, vendors, and governments. Internet Governance is the forum for the education, discourse and collective decisions on how to manage issues relating to creating not just consumer trust, but trust with all the stakeholders on the importance of these issues.

Relevance to Theme: The Internet works because of trust. Registries, registrars and registrants need to trust that each other is working in their best interest. Consumers also need to trust that each of those three entities are also working in their best interest, and resolving issues when they arise. Internet Governance is key to ensure there are mechanisms in place to protect not just consumers using the Internet, but also provide stakeholders the tools and processes to protect those consumers.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session organizers intend to utilize instant polling mechanisms to gauge audience members' level of trust with respect to registries, registrars and internet governance at large, as well as the representation of brands across the internet. The near-instant results will allow presenters to adapt the presentations and address how trust in various areas may be improved. Trust is the indispensable element to any collective effort toward any goal, including the Sustainable Development Goals. As both internet governance and attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals require collective and coordinated action, trust is essential.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We will use Zoom and Menti which is in on line polling application. Zoom will allow the free flow of information, between onsite participants and offline participants. Menti is a simple to use polling application where we can ask interactive questions with immediate responses. If Menti is not available in Poland, we will find a similar app or we may use Zoom voting feature.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #295 Tackling online harassment of women journalists

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Digital Safety
Freedom of Expression
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Organizer 3: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Julie Posetti, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Guy Berger, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 3: Rana ayyub Shaikh, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

This panel discussion will include a presentation of (preliminary) results of the UNESCO global study on effective measures to tackle online violence against women journalists. This study, conducted globally over a 1-year period, provides an in-depth analysis of online targeting of women journalists for harassment and abuse and makes concrete recommendations for implementation by a broad cross-section of stakeholder groups (governments, international organizations, internet companies, media organizations).

The lead researcher of the study will introduce key study results before a panel provides feedback and debates ways to implement the study's recommendations.

The proposed panel discussion will use a multistakeholder approach – through the participation of representatives of civil society organizations, media organizations, Internet platforms, intergovernmental organizations, and journalists – in tackling online violence against women journalists.

In so doing, the discussions will involve a debate on policies aiming to effectively address and prevent online harassment of women journalists.

Agenda outline:

• Presentation of study results (15 min): Dr. Julie Posetti, Global Director of Research, International Center for Journalists (ICFJ)
• Moderated discussion with panel participants incl, feedback on recommendations made in the study and ways of implementing study results. (45 min)
• Open debate with the audience (30min)

Issues:

The multifaceted and penetrative impacts of online violence against female journalists are in evidence globally. The phenomenon manifests in a variety of ways, from gendered verbal abuse to cyber stalking and sexual harassment, threats of sexual violence and murder, along with targeted digital security attacks. It can be prolific and unrelenting, chilling the participation of women in journalism, inflicting psychological injury, and exacerbating offline journalism safety risks.

This digitally-fueled violence is often at its most intense and damaging where intersectional factors like race, sexual orientation and religion are in play, or when it is deployed as a tactic in orchestrated disinformation campaigns.
However, until now, little empirical evidence has been available to enable assessment of the efficacy of these measures, and there has been very limited research scoping the scale and impact of the problem in the Global South. For these reasons, UNESCO has commissioned a study which looks at the phenomenon in depth and develops recommendations for different stakeholders.

To that effect, the proposed session shall:

1. Present results of the UNESCO global study regarding both, the phenomenon of online harassment of women journalists as well as the recommendations of counter measures.
2. Discuss feasibility and implementation of suggested measures from the perspectives of different stakeholders.
3. Debate the way forward for addressing online violence against women journalists.
4. Allow for a multi-stakeholder discussion and exchange on the topic.

Policy Question(s):

Which policies should different stakeholders adopt to prevent and tackle online harassment of women journalists?

Expected Outcomes:

Taking into account the aforementioned issues, the session envisions the following expected results:

1. Generate feedback on preliminary study results which can be taken into account for the final draft of the study;

2. Awareness raised by the stakeholders regarding online violence against women journalists and the measures that need to be adopted to counter it;

3. Fostering multistakeholder cooperation and dialogue on online safety and Internet governance issues.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Online violence against women journalists has potentially devastating effects on freedom of expression online.

This problem can only be tackled when a number of stakeholders are involved and implement policies that prevent and address online attacks against women journalists.

Media organizations, internet companies, national authorities, civil society, intergovernmental organizations and journalists have a key role to play in tackling online harassment and abuse of women journalists in order to ensure that the Internet is a free and safe place for all to actively participate.

Relevance to Theme: Online safety of journalists plays an important role in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Sustainable Development Goal 16.10 on peace, justice and strong institutions as well as Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality.

Only when women journalists are safe when doing their job online as well as offline can we can guarantee that a multiplicity of voices is represented in the media sector. Trust in the online world is directly related to feeling safe and secure. Women journalists need to be protected from attacks online in order to be able to have trust in Internet governance. And they need to be safe to engage with their sources and audiences in online communities to help them build trust – an essential ingredient for sustainable journalism.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session first includes a presentation of study results followed by a discussion involving the invited speakers and audience in contributing to the achievement of the key expected outcomes of the session.

The discussion includes 45 minutes of exchange between moderators and speakers, followed by a 30 minute discussion with the audience.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** If technically possible, the organisers will stream the panel online through zoom or other software. By sharing the meeting link beforehand with potentially interested participants and carefully planning, testing and moderating this online participation, organizers will enable remote participation.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #297 Infrastructure et service digital: pour quelle territorialit

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):

Real expectations and potential services resulting from the development of ICT and the transformation of business sectors
Infrastructure
Multi stakeholders approach

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 4: Government, African Group

Speaker 1: Bachar Bong Abdeldjalil, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Sébastien BACHOLLET, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Albert KAMGA, Government, African Group
Speaker 4: Joseph Dubois ASSENE, Government, African Group
Speaker 5: Alfred NGANGUE, Government, African Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

Malgré d'importants investissements réalisés à ce jour, le niveau d'utilisation des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (TIC) par les populations dans les pays en developpement et les entreprises locales en particulier demeure très limité. A titre d'illustration, l'accès à l'Internet à domicile reste encore très faible tant dans les zones urbaines qu'en zones rurales. De même, la vulgarisation, la sensibilisation, la diffusion, l'adoption et l'appropriation des TIC dans nos différentes zones géographiques et régions restent insuffisantes.
• Vu le niveau de développement des infrastructures des communications électroniques larges bandes et des secteurs de l'informatique et de l'électronique ;
• Au regard des activités nées du fait du développement des TIC et la transformation des secteurs d'activités existants, par l'intégration de l'usage des TIC.
• Au regard de la situation sanitaire mondiale actuelle en générale et dans nos sous regions en particulier,
• Au regard des mesures de l'OMS et des gouvernementales qui encouragent les usagers (employés publique/privé, étudiant, élève, enseignant) à travailler depuis leur domicile
• Au regard de cette large mesure qui ne touche pas seulement des usagers des grandes métropoles mais, la nation toute entière,
• etc.

Cet atelier vise à établir et à promouvoir de large discussions et des débats sur l'effectivité de nos nations respectives sur le point de vue numérique ; Sur les capacités numériques suffisantes pour répondre non seulement aux besoins numériques de la nation en fonctionnement normal mais aussi de manière urgente, rapide et efficace en cas d'extrême pandémie?
En somme, le changement de comportements est désormais impose par le dicta-te d'où l'obligation de collecter des points de vues et les expériences qui participeront à la construction d'un écosystème numérique qui concoure à l'épanouissement de l'utilisateur.

Issues:

◦ Capacité numérique de réponse
◦ Accessibilité et disponibilité
◦ Prix abordable et signifiant suivant le modèle de l'internet
◦ Développement économique et promotion du développement du contenue local

◦ Implémentation des réseaux communautaires
◦ Diversité et inclusion géographique
◦ Qualité infrastructurelle pour une inclusion totale
◦ Challenges réels et attentes des citoyens du au développement de l'internet
◦ Qualité de service

Policy Question(s):

1) Local Content & Language Diversity
2) Availability, Affordability & Access of Infrastructure
3) Accessibility & Policy for Social Inclusion
4) Digital Literacy, Capacity Development, and the Future of Work
5) Sustainable business models in the Digital Age

Expected Outcomes:

• Press release
• Publication
• Government recommendation
• Workshops
• Regional Follow up events
• Abordabilité et sécurité pour les citoyens du monde
• La gouvernance des infrastructures techniques et la gouvernance des données

Relevance to Internet Governance: ◦ This workshop aims to establish and promote broad discussions and debates on the effectiveness of our respective nations/regions/countries on the digital point of view; On the sufficient digital capacities to meet not only the digital needs of the nation in normal operation but also urgently, quickly and efficiently in the event of an extreme pandemic?
◦ Many stakeholders will therefore come into play with effective suggestions on how best to nation-widely tackle infrastructural issues, digital services for insuring national an d sub-region inclusion.
◦ The discussion about regulations, principles, norms and standards in order to guaranty and satisfy the real expectations and needs of the society nationwide due to the potential development of ICT and the transformation of activities and processes.

Relevance to Theme: The session will contribute to the thematic track in 4 respective ways in regard of the inclusion
◦ High quality infrastructure to ensure inclusiveness
◦ The real expectations of actors in society due to the development of ICT and industry transformation for a widely consideration and roll out strategy that will nationwide.
◦ The digital services enable by the highly qualify infrastructure
◦ National Infrastructural approach as an enabler for an effective inclusion

Discussion Facilitation:

• Case study from countries involved in the discussions to make more attractive
• Quizzes
• Videos
• Round-table

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Zoom, Jetsi, Skype

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #298 The creative industry on the internet: tools, threats

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Copyright
Data Protection
digital rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Aleksandra Chmielewska, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Misiewicz Anna, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Kownacki Rafał , Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Format:
Debate - Classroom - 60 Min

Description:

The creative industry on the internet: tools, profitability, threats/Internet for the creative industry – a tool, source of income, threat, or an opportunity?

Today's creators are inevitably doomed to an online presence. What tools should they use to get their bearings online? How can they earn money by publishing their work online? What are the solutions to problems between huge web platforms and creators? What will the presence of artists and their works on the internet look like in the future? What are and will be the rights of people of culture related to placing their works on the internet?

Issues:

Defining the state of contemporary law related to creators on the internet based on the example of several countries; an outline of solutions to problems that arise between large online platforms and creators; showing tools and ways how creators can earn money on their works published on the internet.

Policy Question(s):

What is Internet for the creative industry – a tool, source of income, threat, or an opportunity?

What tools should creator use to get their bearings online? How can they earn money by publishing their work online? What are the solutions to problems between huge web platforms and creators? What will the presence of artists and their works on the internet look like in the future? What are and will be the rights of people of culture related to placing their works on the internet?

Expected Outcomes:

Familiarising workshop participants with the rights of creators in connection with the presence of their works on the internet. Proving that there can be a space on the internet in which both large online platforms and people of culture can successfully function side by side; providing knowledge about the law and tools that creators can use to secure their online works.

Relevance to Internet Governance: One of the key social functions of the internet is providing internet users with works created by people of culture. The workshop will address the consequences for creators, recipients and online platforms related to the importance of creativity on the web.

Relevance to Theme: The workshop will be based on using data on the importance of creativity for the internet and internet users. The speakers will prove based on various data that the rights of creators can be used to the benefit of internet users and digital platforms.

Discussion Facilitation:

Prior to the workshop, the event will be notified to the relevant media, including social media. Following the workshop, a summary will be sent to selected journalists. The entire event will also be promoted through the organiser's online channels.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #299 Building Digital Security for Journalists

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cybersecurity Awareness
Digital Safety
Freedom of Expression

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Rabiya Jaffery, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Chi Hang Chan, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Lisa Dittmer, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Jensen Gyde, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Andy Yen, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format: Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Digital age shapes the present and the future of journalism. On the one hand, digitization keeps providing journalists with new helpful tools for communication and investigation. On the other hand, it puts journalists in danger. Threats like cyberattacks, phishing, government, and commercial surveillance and trolling endanger any kind of journalistic work and pose a severe threat to press freedom.
States and societies bear a responsibility to protect freedom of expression and information, as they are vital elements of human rights. Safer working conditions for journalists have to be established, guaranteed and enforced. In practice, this means digital rights, privacy, data of the journalists, and their sources need to be protected. Accordingly, this session organized by Reporters Without Borders aims to identify, explain, and discuss the main digital security issues, which journalists are facing in different regions of the world. Through a discussion, to which fellows of the Berlin Scholarship Program: Empowering Journalists in the Digital Field of RSF Germany, political and civil society actors will contribute with their experience and knowledge, the following points will be discussed:
How can different stakeholders help to protect journalists in the digital field, what specific responsibilities do they have?
Which best practices of digital self-defense do exist? How could different stakeholders contribute (further)? How can self-defense practices (training, sources, etc.) be distributed in different contexts in order to protect the future of freedom of speech in accordance with SDG 16?
Which policies need to be re-evaluated or developed to prevent digital rights abuses and to promote press freedom in the digital age?

Link for the agenda of the workshop can be found here:
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1rd4giNZ3H76HobrLFKJrDeuXxHCh3ERcJ31p...

Issues:

Journalists have to tackle digital security issues all over the world. To suppress freedom of information and to silence journalists, state and non-state actors enforce censorship, use targeted surveillance, hacking, doxing, and trolling. Many journalists still have limited or no access to sufficient resources, understanding of the digital threats, and the means for digital self-defense against this multifaceted danger. Especially for the journalists who work on the frontline and in crisis areas access to information, training, and tools are often hard to come by.

Information and researches from RSF show that digital security challenges for journalists arise across the globe and vary greatly: Whereas surveillance and intrusion software has been used to get access to apps and personal data of journalists in Turkey, troll armies have been targeting journalists in Mexico. (https://rsf.org/en/news/rsf-unveils-202020-list-press-freedoms-digital-p...) Therefore, finding global strategies for the digital security of journalists can be challenging. That's why, this session will try to start a discussion in order to form alliances, strengthen existing forms of collaboration, raise awareness and empower journalists in the digital sphere. It will seek to create opportunities to change this situation and provide global and easily accessible tools, training and opportunities for the digital protection of the journalists. As providing and creating these tools is a responsibility of all the multi-stakeholders, it is still a challenge to create unbiased the framework and resources, without the influence of specific political or commercial interests, but in the interests of the journalists.

Policy Question(s):

What can be done at a regional and international level to prevent human rights abuses to journalists in the context of digital security? How can policy and regulation contribute to this goal?
Are current export control regimes of surveillance technology still fit for purpose?
Encryption debates, trojans, and national surveillance laws: How do we prevent security policy from encroaching on press freedom?

How can a digital environment be created that enables human interaction and communication while ensuring the ability to participate and to access information, freedom of expression, and the privacy and safety of individuals?

How can we overcome increasing fragmentation in cyberspace at national, regional and global levels?

Expected Outcomes:

Journalism is international work. Its safety is not only important for the specific countries, or regions, but for all of us. Protection of digital rights, a transnational recognition of the various problems and dangers, which journalists are facing in different world regions and cooperation between different stakeholders towards multinational alliances is the key to empower journalists and to protect our very own access to information. Therefore, this session aims to build up awareness, to highlight the challenges journalists are facing and it seeks new approaches and international solutions within the IGF Community. As these are constantly evolving problems and dangers, RSF Germany would like to organize a follow-up event at the beginning of 2021, taking into consideration the groups' work in the session, in order to contribute to building international alliances on journalistic practice and digital policy.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Repressive laws, increased government surveillance, and a lack of digital security of journalists threaten both the future of independent journalism and future access to information. Varied policies and practices in different regions are changing the nature of the internet and creating challenges for freedom of speech. As UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 underlines the role of freedom of information, press freedom, and the protection of journalists in the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies, IGF stakeholders ought to continue the discussion of human rights-based cybersecurity policies as one of the core themes of the IGF 2019 and invest in evaluating their efforts since.

Relevance to Theme: The proposed session "Building Digital Security for Journalists" aims to contribute to the thematic track on trust, as it examines challenges to free speech and press freedom in the digital environment. The session aims to start a discussion on safer conditions and infrastructures for journalists on the internet, in order to promote everyone's fundamental freedoms and rights. The session will contribute a new perspective to the track with a specific focus on journalists' needs as a critical stakeholder in the protection of freedom of information in the digital age. Journalists' digital safety is a very relevant topic to the wider debate on internet governance in the context of human rights, media freedom, and freedom of expression. It will help to create a multi-stakeholder forum for security challenges that are as yet underserved.

Discussion Facilitation:

Best Practice: Discussion in small groups
Group discussions in the following topics:
Defining the responsibilities: What are the responsibilities of the various stakeholders in order to protect journalists in the digital field?
Best practices: What could multi-stakeholders do to contribute the best practices for the digital self-defense of journalists?
Global Standards: How can we develop global standards to protect journalists in the digital sphere?
Future: Which cooperation and collaboration opportunities are there on the national and international levels to help provide more safety for journalists?

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #300 Open platforms: ecosystems of future

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Digital Cooperation

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Nikita Utkin, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Dmitry Lakontsev, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Maame Gyamfua Asante-Mensah, Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 60 Min

Description:

The development of the Internet has predetermined the development of global and national economies for many decades.
In certain periods, we witnessed various competitive wars, which were expressed in confrontation at the level of patent law and standards.
However, the strength of engineering professionals communities are often contrasted themselves with individual negative development trends.
The current stage of digital systems development indicates the possibility of a repetition of such competition.
For the professional community, there comes a moment of truth: what will shape the face of the digital future? Will compatibility and integrability be achieved? Will open platforms find their place in the future? Who will be the main driver of change?

Issues:

The key challenge for the session participants should be the issues of the digital world of tomorrow and the search for tools to ensure it. The engineering community must independently develop principles to ensure digital balance and digital openness.

Policy Question(s):

5) Data access, quality, interoperability, competition & innovation
Topics: data concentration, data trusts/pools, data quality, technical standards, interoperability, open data, data portability, competition, innovation.
Example: What is the competitive, developmental, Human Rights, ethical, regulatory and technical issues raised by increased concentration of data?

- Within the evolving Digital Economy, how can we get the most contribution from the different actors of the Internet Ecosystem, particularly strong players, in order to tackle Internet Affordability without

closing opportunity for different business models and preserving Internet openness?
- How do we ensure that Internet governance processes are truly inclusive? What needs to be done to enhance the capacity of different actors (and especially those in developing and least-developed countries) to actively contribute to such processes and whose responsibility is it?

Expected Outcomes:

The results of the session can be the formulated principles of the engineering community regarding the future digital world and digital platforms.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The formation of the appearance of future digital platforms, as well as the principles of their development and functioning in the world of modern civil society, covers both issues of social development and issues of engineering principles.

Relevance to Theme: at the field 2 above.
The main focus of this session is related to inclusion and the possibilities of its provision when moving to a new stage of technological development. In this session, we consider open platforms and engineering interoperability as the foundation for long-term sustainable development and inclusion. Within the framework of these issues, the importance of activities and specific tools related to achieving an inclusive information society, attracting all interested parties and ensuring that every voice is heard and equally accepted in decision-making processes is discussed.

Discussion Facilitation:

Open discussion with auditorium dialogue (extra option – voting)

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Social tools

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #301 Fighting Pandemic in the Digital Era

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cybersecurity Best Practices
Information and disinformation
Internet Standards

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 5: Technical Community, African Group

Organizer 6: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 7: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Felicia Anthonio, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Bridget Boakye, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 3: Yuliya Morenets, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description:

In 2015, Bill Gates during one of his TED Talk mentioned that epidemics have replaced nuclear warfare as the number one threat that can wipe out tens of millions of lives globally. The COVID-19 pandemic has become the biggest crisis of the world, and to fight against the disease many digital technologies are being widely used.

These days, anyone with a smartphone can have access to the internet and can broadcast news online. The round table discussion is about initiating dialogue and sharing learnings on the efforts and mechanisms brought about during the pandemic in the digital era. Though along with Information Technology methods, various multi-stakeholder efforts were put in to fight the pandemic, it gave rise to a new set of challenges of cybersecurity, misinformation, privacy, phishing.

Thus, through the session, these aspects are put forward by the speakers and participants to effectively collaborate and pave the way ahead towards trustworthy cyberspace.

Issues:

The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic has challenged the way states to deal with global health emergencies. The major takeaway from this experience is that the nations alone find it challenging to handle the crisis brought forth by the outbreak of the virus. For this, a wider collaboration is a must in order to reiterate the shortcomings experienced in the use of internet tools. Thus, a collaborative effort of multi-stakeholders has proven to be an effective solution not only to tackle the pandemic but also to address immediate technical issues, humanitarian effects, and economic challenges.

In this roundtable session, we aim to initiate effective dialogues on two important emerging questions:
a." How do the current cyber policies, standards, and norms along with the existing internet infrastructure need to evolve to be more inclusive, robust, secure, and resilient when dealing with the challenge of trust?"
b. "How will the internet be a driving factor for the change in the global workforce after the coronavirus pandemic?"

The speakers in the session will discuss how the internet has been beneficial to adopt the best practices in their respective sectors with a focus on the various challenges of trust in cyberspace. Challenges faced due to this pandemic have added emotional and financial burdens in allocating resources. Thus, the discussion will be further developed by speakers talking about stakeholder relations and cooperation to work towards these challenges by highlighting how the internet has helped their stakeholder communities have functioned even under lockdowns & state emergencies.

Policy Question(s):

1. Are the current cyber policies, standards, and norms along with the existing internet infrastructure inclusive, robust, secure, and resilient when dealing with the challenge of trust?"
2. How the policies can be made to reform the laws to make it inclusive of the risk posed as the consequence of lockdown resulted by pandemics?
3. How can states learn from the best practices from different communities to address the security concerns and dealing with misinformation around the pandemic?

Expected Outcomes:

The swift shift of the internet as a result of lockdown necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic saw some major shortcomings in the existing internet tools. With increasing security concerns on various communication platforms, building confidence of netizens on these platforms is becoming more and more challenging. Therefore, this session will:-
1) Facilitate a discussion on how the relationship between humans and the internet can be sustainably built.
(2) Sharing best practices of addressing the security concerns and dealing with misinformation which will be a lesson learned for other present stakeholders.
(3) Promote the technical community to design and implement secure systems giving specific attention to data protection.
(4) Encourage policymakers to reform the laws to make it inclusive of the risk posed as the consequence of lockdown resulted from pandemics.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The recent profusion of cooperative innovation on digital cooperation at critical times such as the Coronavirus pandemic shows great promise. Shared learnings from various sectors to understanding and develop ways to build as well as implement global internet policies and emerging technologies effectively is essential.

The Session will bring together a myriad of viewpoints to the table to discuss stakeholder challenges, efforts, and initiatives taken to facilitate an exchange of best practices and insights from stakeholders to understand the challenge of trust during this global pandemic.

Various trust-related challenges that fall under the Internet Governance umbrella such as online frauds, internet infrastructure attacks, unregulated access, privacy, use of Artificial Intelligence, will be discussed to work towards redefining technological developments and policy formulations.

Through this session we further help organizations and individuals to develop, deploy, or operate in pandemic preparedness work, further encouraging community engagements and solutions on the global pandemic in the age of digital interdependence. We will also analyze the internet as a driving force for the change in the global workforce post the CoronaVirus pandemic. In turn, helping the participants get closer to productive future collaborations for Internet Governance, which is something that IGF aims to achieve.
In line with UN Sustainable Development Goals, this session will bolster agility and flexibility post the pandemic and open avenues of a more robust economy through balances in income and opportunity effects of digital disruption which will also be a motivating factor for the audience of IGF.

Relevance to Theme: The session aims to bring together a myriad of viewpoints to the table to discuss stakeholder challenges, efforts, and initiatives taken during the coronavirus pandemic towards maintaining trust in cyberspace, which is one of the major components of IGF's thematic track. Thus, facilitating an exchange of best practices and insights from stakeholders for the future of the internet.

The session will involve analyzing the effectiveness of the current global cybersecurity policies and standards and thus initiate dialogue on the requirement of modifications to the existing structure and its application. The existing internet infrastructure, systems, devices, and the challenges will be discussed to understand the requirements of stakeholder collaborations to make them more robust, secure, and resilient.
Ever-evolving challenges such as fake news and misinformation, especially during the pandemic, will be addressed and the way forward in dealing with them will be discussed. Along with this, the focus will be on the points from the media stakeholder group to understand their challenges and to stress upon the importance of broadcasting trustworthy content.
Therefore in entirety, the session will cover all major verticals of trust in cyberspace with a focus on the challenges and learnings from the global pandemic period.

Discussion Facilitation:

Introduction: 10 Mins
The moderator will start the session by introducing the agenda and the background of the speakers on the panel.

Speaker Presentation: 25 Mins
5 speakers are invited to address the issue and discuss the topic affecting their stakeholders at the individual, organizational, and regional levels by sharing their viewpoints.

Roundtable Discussion: 30 Mins
The session aims to allow speakers to respond to each other's presentations. Attendees can ask a few quick questions that might be critical in forming the focal point of the discussion in the second half of the roundtable, for an open floor discussion.

Conclusion: 5 Mins
The moderator will summarize the viewpoints of the speakers, and conclude the session.

As such throughout the session, the moderator will engage both the audience and the speakers on the different aspects of the session and encourage participation not only at the on-site level but also through off-site interaction, which will be facilitated by the off-site coordinator. The organizers also aim to make the session digitally inclusive and encourage questions through social media channels, held in parallel with the session, and summarized in the last 5 minutes.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Background Paper

IGF 2020 WS #303 How 5G, AI and IoT can encourage inclusion?

Session

Thematic Track:
　　　　　　Inclusion

Topic(s):
　　　　Digital Transformation
　　　　Economic Development
　　　　Environmental Impact

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Radosław Kędzia, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Alicja Tatarczuk, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Solnica Szymon, Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Format: Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

Digital technologies are reshaping the world. During the COVID-19 pandemic, technology plays a crucial role to fight with the turbulences. In post-pandemic world people will rely on technology even more. The promotion of digital inclusion and ensuring that every person, home, and organization will benefit from digital technologies should be a common goal for all of us. This goal is to extend the benefits of digital technology to leave no one behind in the digital world.

Development of ICT solutions based on 5G and AI which become easier to use, more convenient, and more affordable, will greatly reduce global inequality, bridge the digital divide, and drive the rapid attainment of SDGs.

The aim of the session is to discuss strategies and tools to address the digital inclusion through presenting and exchanging examples of good practice on using the technology to support excluded communities or groups around the world. During the session panellists will share the stories about how the technology supports the fight with inequalities in four areas:

1. Healthcare
2. Education
3. Development
4. Environment

Speakers: Piotr Mieczkowski, Managing Director of Digital Poland Foundation (Poland), Radosław Kędzia, VP CEE&Nordic Region (Poland), Alexandra Przegalińska, Associate Professor at Kozminski University, AI expert (USA/Poland), Justyna Jasiewicz, Head of Information Society Department, Ministry of Digital Affairs, Majka Lipiak, CEO of Leżę i Pracuję Foundation (Poland).

Moderator and Rapporteur: Paweł Bednarz, WPROST weekly newsmagazine (Poland) and Aigerim Fazylova, MSL Group (Poland), respectively.

Issues:

1. Healthcare: Using digital technology to give more people easy access to better healthcare resources.
2. Education: Using technology to enrich education resources and give equal educational opportunities, especially supporting remote education in distant regions of the world as well as disabled people
3. Development: Eliminating development gaps for various sectors, businesses, regions, and groups, ensuring equal access to digital resources and enabling technology to benefit everyone.
4. Environment: Using innovative technologies to help more efficiently protect and conserve ecosystems.

Policy Question(s):

1. What factors should be considered when seeking to understand and tackle affordability issues, and how might improvements be made?
2. How can we better utilize primary and secondary schools and tertiary educational facilities to promote and to deliver on digital literacy to their communities and should digital literacy be the fourth pillar of education, alongside reading, writing and math?
3. What strategies could be developed to promote (better) Internet access for women and girls, older people, people living with disabilities, children living in distant regions, refugees and other disadvantaged groups?
4. How do we best equip the workforce of the 21st century with the necessary skills to take advantage of the new employment opportunities that will result from digital transformation? How do we ensure that these skills and employment opportunities are available to all and that the global south is equipped to participate on an equal footing?
5. How do we manage the social inclusion within the community affected with technology, as the ICT

could bring the change in their social relation?

6. How do we manage ICT implementation ensuring social inclusion and preventing disruptions in the life of communities that may harm their social convenience, or increase previously existent inequality gaps?

Expected Outcomes:

The session is intended to produce policy recommendations with best practices in four areas (Helthcare, Education, Development, Environment) based on challenges from different continents and perspectives.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The theme of the session will encourage the active participation of all stakeholders (governments, the private sector and civil society) in the political process for the development of integrated internet governance. This includes paying attention to all aspects counteracting exclusion in the digital world. Barrier mapping and searching for solutions using 5G and AI technologies based on the Internet is an activity that must be performed constantly.

Aspects of gender, age or material status must be fully taken into account in all work related to the development of the digital economy, access to modern solutions in education and health care. This must translate into the development of policies and regulatory frameworks, projects as well as research and data collection. The session will serve as a platform for stakeholders to identify needs and priorities in four main areas by analyzing ways to promote equal access, use and benefit.

Relevance to Theme: The session will contribute to the narratives of the tracks by engaging the IGF community on the issues, challenges, and solutions for the achievement of an equitable and inclusive Internet. The aim of the session is to discuss strategies and tools to address the digital inclusion through presenting and exchanging examples of good practice on using the technology to support excluded communities or groups around the world. Inclusion is also about the activities related to the achievement of an inclusive information society, about engaging all stakeholders and ensuring everyone's voice is heard and treated equally in the decision-making processes and ensuring that everyone has the right access, skills, and motivations to reap the social benefits of going online and participate in the digital economy.

Given the cross-cutting nature of the topic and the problem, we would like to emphasize that the session falls under four Thematic Tracks, such as (1) Data; (2) Environment; (3) Inclusion; (4) Trust.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will serve as a platform for dialogue and encourage the interaction between and participation of representatives from different stakeholder groups. It will also encourage online participation and active engagement of online community through sharing the session, its key takeaways and conclusions via internet (social media and website).

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #304 Reaffirming human rights in company responses to crisis

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Human Rights
Information and disinformation
Norms

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 5: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Szymielewicz Katarzyna, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Lene Wendland, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 3: 'Gbenga Sesan, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description:

The COVID−19 pandemic has catalyzed new questions around human rights in crisis. A central theme of these questions is what standards of transparency and accountability technology companies should follow, both in adjusting their services to a global calamity and in responding to extraordinary requests to share user data. Emergencies of this scale are the true test of companies' responsibility to respect human rights without causing or contributing to harms, in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The goal of this workshop is to clarify the ways in which international human rights standards should apply to technology companies in times of crisis. The UN Guiding Principles do not provide specific guidance that companies should follow in the midst of a sudden or protracted emergency, or clear ways in which such guidance should be implemented. As a result, company responses to COVID−19 and other crises have varied widely on both the national and international level, and company disclosure of the enforcement of their own rules is weakened. The frequency of large-scale emergencies − of which the coronavirus pandemic is only the most far-reaching manifestation − creates a pressing need to remedy this gap. The session will be structured into three parts. In Part 1 (30 min.), the speakers will present a panorama of publicly disclosed company responses to the COVID−19 crisis as it evolved, based on policy research conducted in the course of the crisis. The three central axes of this overview will be company governance (including human rights due diligence), freedom of expression and information, and privacy. The overview will be based on the speakers' areas of expertise in these three areas, Ranking Digital Rights' research and policy tracking on the topic, and previous insight from large-scale public safety emergencies. In Part 2 (35 min.), participants will workshop a set of standards in three breakout groups, focusing on best practices in the three areas outlined above and with grounding in international human rights principles. In Part 3 (25 min.), the rapporteurs from each breakout group will present the standards that their group developed, highlight points of contention, and open the floor to cross-examination by the other groups.

Issues:

The overarching question that this session addresses is: How should companies apply the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and other human rights standards in times of crisis? Even under normal circumstances, technology companies are inconsistent in their application of human rights standards to their operations, both internally and across the industry. In large-scale crises, the likelihood that they will do so is especially low and the threat of inadvertent human rights violations is especially high – particularly given strained resources and lack of clear guidance. At the same time, the problems facing the users of those companies' services take on new facets in such situations. Misinformation flows revolve around a new set of themes; predatory advertising targets people's most fundamental needs (e.g.,low-supply medical equipment); information is disrupted through deliberate shutdowns or circumstantial outages; and personal data is aggregated and processed without tailored, rapid due diligence mechanisms that would prevent downstream harms. The consequences of these haphazard practices will only be clearer with time, but their contours will be more discernible by November 2020. These challenges have been a fixture of localized disasters and political crises with an impact on communication networks, but they are more salient than ever in the face of a global crisis. This presents a major opportunity for companies to apply a set of human rights guidelines geared toward responding to extreme conditions while providing civil society with a benchmark against which to hold them accountable. Thus, this workshop, in combination with follow-up consultations, can have important practical outcomes for the next crisis that all stakeholders will inevitably face.

Policy Question(s):

1. How should companies apply the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and other human rights standards in times of crisis and potential threats to public safety? (Subthemes 3, 4) 2. Which categories of companies' operations in the areas of governance (e.g., human rights due diligence), freedom of expression and information (e.g., harmful content, network shutdowns), and privacy (e.g., data collection and sharing) should be encompassed by this initiative? (Subthemes 3, 4, 5, 6) 3. What kind of consultation and information sharing is needed to raise awareness of the effort to clarify human rights standards in crisis conditions and to ensure that the voices of a diverse internet governance community are reflected in the outcomes? (Subtheme 6)

Expected Outcomes:

1. Draft framework and guidelines for human rights-based responses to large-scale crises by technology companies, including key categories of response (e.g., data collection, use, sharing, inference, and retention; content moderation; network shutdowns) 2. Draft evaluation criteria for companies' responses to crisis 3. Collaborative report on corporate responses across telecommunications companies and digital platforms 4. Creation of a multi-stakeholder network of experts focusing on human rights-based corporate crisis response

Relevance to Internet Governance: This workshop has an inherently practical goal: to clarify and highlight shared principles and norms, grounded in international human rights standards, that should underlie or inform companies' activities in times of extreme uncertainty. The private sector has previously participated in similar multilateral standard-setting discussions in isolated contexts in which large populations were abruptly exposed to extreme risk, such as during natural disasters and network shutdowns. However, this has not translated into any outcomes resembling a shared set of norms or evaluation standards beyond efforts by individual organizations. Thus, the internet governance community still has no answers to questions such as how human rights due diligence should be adapted to crisis situations, what level and type of pushback is appropriate for overreaching data requests by government actors that are motivated by public safety concerns, and how each aspect of the data collection pipeline (including aggregation and inference) should or should not occur under exceptional circumstances. Preliminary responses to these questions will lay the groundwork for the Internet's responses to future crises and provide a blueprint for smaller tech companies, whose limited resources can lead to the implementation of particularly uncoordinated measures.

Relevance to Theme: This session directly addresses the policies and practices that form the cornerstone of Track IV. In particular, it tackles the roles and responsibilities of the technology companies as either core enablers of international human rights or exacerbators of human rights violations, which are especially salient during times of crisis. At such times, the likelihood and frequency of human rights blind spots increases, opening billions of users up to exploitation and ultimately eroding trust on all fronts. The lack of an established framework or decision-making process to help steer companies' decisions can lead to unbridled collection of user data (e.g., imperfectly de-identified or aggregated location data), unaccountable data sharing agreements that often lack sunset clauses, and haphazard content moderation practices building on algorithmic systems that are typically opaque in the first place. Secondly, Track IV emphasizes the relationship between security and people's fundamental freedoms and rights. Such trade-offs permeate companies' responses to various degrees during large-scale crises. Major disruptions such as the COVID-19 crisis can also shatter existing collaboration to protect human rights, such as social media platforms' partnerships with fact-checkers. This necessitates additional transparency and accountability as well as clarifications on how the existing standards that companies follow are applied or adapted to a new reality. Finally, Track IV's focus on multi-stakeholder solutions is especially relevant, as a cross-cutting examination of trends in company responses and perspectives from multiple disciplines will be more useful and fruitful than isolated work on how each company can responsibly handle future emergencies.

Discussion Facilitation:

After the initial plenary, the session will be split into three breakout groups with clearly defined focal points: Governance (including human rights due diligence), Freedom of Expression, and Privacy. Each of the three breakouts will be facilitated by a speaker or organizer, who were chosen in alignment with their specialization in each of the three topics to ensure focused engagement. At the start of the breakout segment, participants will be encouraged to present brief use cases of companies that exemplify both responsible and flawed responses. These will then be used as touchstones for subtopics that will subsequently be discussed in the breakout (e.g., expanding Privacy into data collection, inference, use, sharing, and retention). In the final segment, the plenary will re-open for a "cross-examination" in which each group will summarize the ways in which the standards they discussed can be applied to their category, while the other two groups will be tasked with finding gaps in those conclusions. The organizers will also invite representatives of the tech industry several weeks ahead of the workshop to secure their participation and procedural insight.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** As noted above, prior to the workshop, the organizers will conduct an informal consultation prior to the session to gather perspectives on how companies have responded to the COVID-19 crisis and other large-scale emergencies, what areas of response should be prioritized, and how they should respond in ways that respect human rights. The feedback from this consultation will be used to finalize the structure of the workshop and inform the focal questions of the breakout groups.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #305 Internet fair play – do we need to regulate the web?

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Democracy
Fake News
Platforms

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Aleksandra Chmielewska, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Misiewicz Anna, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Kownacki Rafał , Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Internet fair play – where does the need to regulate the internet come from?/Regulating the internet as a strategic public sector

The internet has become a good that is as socially important as, for example, electricity or defence have been for years. Being, as such, a strategic resource, it must be regulated in some way. A lack of appropriate regulations and binding rules leads to violations of freedom, a threat to democracy, the intensification of fake news, and a lack of fair economic principles. The workshop would demonstrate the importance of internet-related regulations for the proper functioning of societies, for the development of culture, democracy and the economy.

Issues:

The workshop will show how to combat fake news and the dishonest use of other people's work on the internet. Workshop participants will learn about the importance of proper internet regulation for society, the economy and the creative industry.

Policy Question(s):

why internet-related regulations are so important for the proper functioning of societies, for the development of culture, democracy and the economy?

Expected Outcomes:

Making workshop participants aware of the importance of internet regulation in eliminating pathological threats online.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The workshop will demonstrate the great importance of the internet for modern societies, human rights and the reliable circulation of information.

Relevance to Theme: Confidence in the credibility of online content is the basis of a stable current and future society. This is because the internet has become the most important contemporary communication tool.

Discussion Facilitation:

Prior to the workshop, the event will be notified to the relevant media, including social media. Following the workshop, a summary will be sent to selected journalists. The entire event will also be promoted through the organiser's online channels.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #309 5G: A real possibility for digital inclusion?

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Connecting the Unconnected
digital divide
Infrastructure

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Peter Bloom, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Steve Song, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Andrés Sastre, Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

Operators, manufacturers, national governments,and multilateral institutions have variously touted Fifth Generation (5G) mobile technology as a critical enabler of economic development. It is pitched as

an urgent next step in the delivery of a digital economic revolution that define economic growth and competitiveness in the 21st century. It has found itself at the heart of an economic "war" between the United States and China. Yet 5G technologies bring both assumptions and risks that are often lost in the rhetoric and hype around its potential. This session, organised as a round table, will undertake a critical assessment of the upsides and downsides of 5G technology from a development perspective.

In addition, the session will also look at the issue in the context of the current pandemic. It has provoked questionable concerns about the health impact of 5G while larger and more systemic concerns with 5G receive little attention.

By bringing expert perspectives from different stakeholder groups, the session will pose on the table elements for discussion and exchange with participants, in an interactive conversation around the technical, economic, social and political implications of the issue.

Issues:

Operators, manufacturers, national governments,and multilateral institutions have variously touted Fifth Generation (5G) mobile technology as a critical enabler of economic development. In a context in which the digital divide remains unaddressed in rural or difficult to reach areas in many parts of the globe, governments, in particular, are being torn in making policy preferences or resource allocations of whether to pursue policies which advance 5G within a country which in some cases are being driven as national directives. How are those policies taking into account the communication needs of communities as well as environmental impact of the eventual deployment of 5G?

Policy Question(s):

The session will address a main policy question from different angles and perspectives:

Should investment in 5G be prioritised as the most effective way to accelerate digital development and bring everyone online?

Expected Outcomes:

Participants will come away with an appreciation of the strengths and weaknesses of a 5G and its role in the development of pervasive and affordable access to broadband.

Relevance to Internet Governance: An inclusive internet requires affordable access infrastructure that reaches all citizens. As a technology 5G may help or hinder the spread of affordable access to internet.

Relevance to Theme: 5G discussion has been primarily framed from the economic development angle. Addressing the issue from a broader inclusion lens is necessary in order to look at the potential and the drawbacks of 5G technology when being promoted as a solution to bridge the digital divide and make progress on social and economic inclusion. The session directly responds to at least two of the Inclusion track subthemes: Availability, Affordability & Access of Infrastructure, and Accessibility & Policy for Social Inclusion. It also relates to the SDGs 9 and 10.

Discussion Facilitation:

The various stakeholders and communities working with the organisers will be invited to take part of the conversation via remote participation mechanisms. In addition, the round table format has been selected for the session in order to ensure a dynamic and interactive conversation based on initial insights and provoking questions posed by speakers.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Social networks, particularly Twitter, will be used to do live reporting on the discussion and bring questions and inputs from interested individuals.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #310 How digital payments support inclusive economic growth?

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Digital Cooperation
Economic Development
Inclusion

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Konrad Slusarczyk, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Willem Pieter De Groen, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Pawel Widawski, Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Overall description:

Digital payment innovations can be a catalyst for the digital economy. Digital payment solutions help unlock economic growth, boost tax revenues, and reduce the size of the informal economy. As a critical source of empowerment for micro and small enterprises, women entrepreneurs, and underserved populations, digital payment solutions can help improve public services, which answer citizen needs.

Public-private collaboration and investments in the payment infrastructure in Poland have helped to drive unprecedented levels of digital maturity and financial inclusion. On the case of Cashless Poland Program, co-founded by Visa, we examine the effectiveness of programs focused on boosting digital payments on entrepreneurship and development of the economy as a whole. We discuss the possible ways of implementation of discussed policies around the world and provide factual insights on determinants of economic growth and financial and digital inclusion.

Methodology:

The session is divided into two segments.

The first part (45 min) is designed to present the issue by panel speakers. Moderator will ask 1 question to all participants (5 x 4 min answer = 20 min) and 1 specific question to each of the panelists (5 x 4 min answer = 20 min). 5 minutes are dedicated to the moderator.

The second part (45 min) is designed to engage onsite and online auditorium into discussion. Moderators will choose questions to either one or all of the speakers, as well as motivate participants to present their insights, desirably different from those presented by invited speakers. To facilitate the discussion, there will be an online app with questions for the auditorium. Answers will be gathered and presented in real time, anonymously. Presented answers will be used as an additional impulse to participate in the discussion.

Agenda:

1 part – discussion with invited panelists (45 min). Proposed talking points of invited panelists are listed below.

1. Mr. Killion Munyama, Economist and politician of Zambian origin

Digital payments help reduce informal economy and boost GDP

According to A.T. Kearney, "Digital Payments and the Global Informal Economy" survey, 20 percent increase in digital payments per year for five consecutive years can reduce the GDP impact of the informal economy by up to 21.8 percent. Assuming 70 percent of informal activity transfers to the formal economy, tax revenues can also increase substantially – by 3.4% in larger economies like China and as much as 11.3% in medium-sized economies like Kenya.

Digital payments facilitate adoption of more advanced digital solutions

Doing business rankings list paper/digital ratio in administration procedures as one of the factors of effectiveness of the processes, which has a direct impact on the easiness to start a business or registering property. Above all, they make the procedures reliable. Digital payment accounts are often people's first contact with other financial services. And they serve as an accelerated path to the use of other digital products. Such products as digital disbursements can also be a catalyst for financial inclusion, helping to bring unbanked and underbanked populations into the financial services mainstream. Reloadable prepaid products can function like bank accounts for some unbanked and underbanked populations, providing a secure place to store, track, and load funds.

Digital payments enable sustainable and inclusive economic growth

According to a comprehensive research of Moody's Analytics, conducted across 70 reviewed countries representing 95 percent of global GDP, every one percent increase in the usage of digital payments could result in an average annual consumption increase of $104 billion. This applies to both developed and emerging markets, with emerging markets seeing the biggest GDP gains. Importantly, the data demonstrated that with the proper financial infrastructure in place, developing markets could see boosts to GDP as card penetration increases. Shift to credit, debit, and prepaid payments added US $296 billion to global GDP, raised annual household consumption of goods and services, and added the equivalent of 2.6 million new jobs on average annually.

2. Mr. Willem Pieter de Groen, CEPS

Digital inclusion cannot be achieved without digitisation of micro and small merchants

Around the world, hundreds of millions of small merchants provide jobs and economic vibrancy to their communities. But many do so outside the formal system and without the benefits to growth, investment and productivity that financial services bring. Moreover, financial inclusion cannot be achieved without including small merchants; they are where the world's two billion unbanked people shop, and many are unbanked themselves.

Digital payments enable micro and small businesses to thrive

Digital payments help micro and small merchants grow their revenue, manage their business, and gain access to other financial services. Research has found that once businesses begin accepting digital payments, their revenues increase an average of 17%. Acceptance of digital payments can also introduce small businesses to a broader pool of potential customers through rapidly growing e-commerce channels, including exposure to international markets. More broadly, digital payments can increase merchants' security and that of their customers by reducing the risk of theft of cash. According to a 2017 study on "The Future of Payments for Irish SMEs", 62% of surveyed merchants expressed fears over the security risks of accepting cash, namely the potential for theft and fraud. The study revealed that 28% of merchants had reported a cash-related robbery and 33% had experienced an incident of staff fraud in the past five years.

3. Mrs. Payal Pathak, The Visa Foundation

Digital payments facilitate eradication of poverty by greater financial inclusion and safe infrastructure for those providing the support

Governments and NGOs can directly incentivize consumers by distributing social benefits such as food or medical expense vouchers onto payment cards or other means of payment which then must be used at the point of sale (POS) to redeem the benefits. Moving away from cash payments or paper vouchers also has the benefit of increasing efficiency and reducing program costs while providing the supporter with tangible data about how beneficiaries use their cards. Simultaneously, the distribution of cards helps to address financial inclusion by introducing recipients to electronic financial services. This mass distribution of cards also encourages development of merchant acceptance network, supporting entrepreneurship among those underserved.

Women entrepreneurship is a key factor of inclusive economic growth in emerging markets

Underrepresentation of women in business is a missed opportunity, from both social and economic standpoints. According to a Harvard Business Review report, women represent the largest market opportunity and control $20 trillion in annual spending. Majority of small merchants in the developing countries are women. However, they face a long list of challenges ranging from cultural and political barriers, to lack of mentoring and lack of funding. Research shows, more than 70 percent of women-owned businesses still have difficulty accessing funds. In fact, the World Bank estimates a $1.5 trillion gap in female financing and reports a staggering $300 billion annual credit deficit for formal sector women-owned small and medium sized businesses. Without capital, it is nearly impossible to start and sustain a business. Advancing women as key decision makers—fund managers, board members, mentors and employees—in the entrepreneurial ecosystem should be the priority of all decisionmakers focused on growth of the emerging markets.

Digital solutions are one of the most needed tools to drive women entrepreneurship

Visa Foundation research indicates that, after the funding gap, the other two most common areas of concern for women entrepreneurs are access to digital tools and strategies and guidance on the management and leadership of a business. Unlocking the full potential of women in the entrepreneurial ecosystem requires intentional structural changes, including women as central decision makers in policy, access to capital, and management of their businesses. Programs strengthening intermediaries that provide support to women entrepreneurs to fund more companies, build their capacity, connect them with appropriate sources of capital and help them scale prove to be the most effective ones. In Visa Foundation we provide programs aiming to address all abovementioned challenges, providing funds for women entrepreneurs and ecosystem supporting their entrepreneurship.

4. Mr. Konrad Ślusarczyk, Visa Europe

Visa's focus on public-private collaboration and investments in the payment infrastructure help develop digital maturity and financial inclusion of societies

Visa network connects today 3.3 billion cards, 53,9 million retail locations (merchants) and 16,000 financial institutions. We operate in 200 countries, which puts us in an unique position to observe and analyse how people pay today and how digital payments enable entrepreneurs to scale their businesses and drive financial and digital inclusion. We see the digital payment solutions help unlock economic growth, boost tax revenues, and reduce the size of the informal economy. They are critical source of empowerment for micro and small enterprises, women entrepreneurs, and underserved populations.

Visa-driven programs focus on expanding acceptance of digital payments in various business sectors, incl. retail, e-commerce and transportation, improving the efficiency of government-to-citizen disbursements, and enhancing government-to-business payments and procurement programs. Small and medium enterprises are a driving force of global economy, yet they often experience lack of funding, guidance or knowledge on acceptance of cashless payments. Thus, Visa committed itself to increasing acceptance of cashless payments by micro, small and medium merchants and provides them with funding and guidance.

Visa experts examined the barriers of development of cashless payments by merchants and paying digitally in e-commerce

To facilitate Cashless Poland Program, experts from Visa Innovation Incubator examined the barriers among Polish micro and small entrepreneurs to introduce cashless payments (for example, small dental offices located outside large cities in Poland, car service stations, or hairdresser's). They learned that one of the key reasons for installing payment terminals by merchants was understanding of benefits from introducing this method of payments. Constructing clear and comprehensible offer by banks and acquirers for merchants was one of the key results of Visa research, implemented by Cashless Poland Foundation in their support program.

Further research by Visa Innovation Incubator examining consumer's attitude to paying online in e-commerce, showed that this group of people that uses card payments in traditional commerce, is more open to use digital payments in e-commerce. One of the key results of the survey is the need of transparent communication of merchants on the accepted payment methods as one of the determinants of paying online in e-commerce.

5. Mr. Paweł Widawski, Cashless Poland Foundation

Cashless Poland Program proves that cooperation of different market entities is needed to fight with barriers for development of cashless payments

Cashless Payments Program created in 2017 by The Cashless Poland Foundation is based on the agreement between public administration (Polish Ministry of Finance) and private companies – payment organizations, acquirers and banks and as such is a unique example of cooperation of a very wide group of entities, competing with each other in their day-to-day business. The project focuses on small businesses that do not accept cashless payments or contactless mobile payments for their products and services. Entrepreneurs that participate in the program benefit from a free payments terminal installation and 1 year free of charge cashless payments service.

In 2019, Poland exceeded 230,000 terminals that have been installed thanks to the Foundation's efforts - they are already operating in 12,000 locations in Poland. It means, every third entrepreneur accepting cashless payments in our country received a payment terminal under the Program. Its beneficiaries include small, medium and micro enterprises and public administration entities.

The success of the Program is also evidenced by gathered stories of entrepreneurs. They emphasize that installing payment terminals opened their businesses to new customers who more and more often want to pay digitally. Program participants themselves encourage other entrepreneurs to accept cashless payments.

2 part of the panel (45 min)

The second part (45 min) is designed to engage onsite and online auditorium into discussion. Moderators will choose questions to either one or all of the speakers, as well as motivate participants to present their insights, desirably different from those presented by invited speakers. To facilitate the discussion, there will be an online app with questions for the auditorium. Answers will be gathered ad presented in real time, anonymously. Presented answers will be used as an additional impulse for the participants to participate in the discussion.

Issues:

Over the last two decades, digital payments have made significant progress in displacing cash in many countries around the world. Nonetheless, the expansion of digital payments has been uneven. Globally, an estimated 41 percent of consumer payments today are still made with cash.

New technologies and business models offer the potential to speed up traditional patterns of acceptance growth. Smart policy levers– whether led by government, the private sector, or a public-private partnership can also help to further popularize digital payments.

Internet Governance Forum is a platform of discussion for international experts and policy makers focused on smart, safe and inclusive internet policies. Fast, reliable and secure digital payments can support inclusive economic development, boost entrepreneurship and improve everyday life of citizens. We intent to initiate the broad discussion on increasing cashless payments acceptance around the world.

Policy Question(s):

Policy questions we plan to raise during the 1 part of the discussion:

· How to use digital payments to boost development of micro and small businesses and drive entrepreneurship in countries with low employment?

· How to ensure everyone reaps the benefits of the growth of the digital payments and how digital payments may support financial inclusion among the underbanked?

· How digital payments enhance the trust to the digital solutions?

· What policies may be adopted to increase the use of digital payments?

· What industry-wide standards may support building secure, resilient digital payments infrastructure and how to ensure the participation of different parties (governments, issuers, merchants) in building secure digital payments infrastructure?

· How to facilitate and fasten building digital payments infrastructure in less developed countries?

Exemplary other policy questions, that may be elaborated during the second part of the discussion, with all the listeners:

· How digital payments may help eradicate the informal economy?

· Do digital payments influence consumer behaviour? How to use digital payments in supporting sustainable behaviour?

· How digital payments may support the development of connected communities in a world where 68 percent of the population will live in urban areas by 2050?

· How digital payments facilitate digital education and inclusion?

Expected Outcomes:

Gathering different perspectives of multinational community, complementing already gathered knowledge

Counselling/issuing recommendations for policymakers with best practices and case studies for countries/regions with low digital payments adoption

Relevance to Internet Governance: Evidence shows that increasing the saturation of digital payments requires effort from different stakeholders, including digital payments providers, issuers, non-governmental organizations and governments. Through meaningful partnerships the adoption of cashless payments is quicker and permanent. All abovementioned parties need to acknowledge their role in building inclusive digital growth. Selected countries' examples prove which solutions regarding Internet governance and paperless policies enhance the inclusion goals.

Relevance to Theme: Significant evidence raised above shows that digital payments help to build sustainable, inclusive economic growth, eradicate poverty, reduce informal economy, enhance digital and financial inclusion, improve the lives of citizens and entrepreneurs and increase the availability and trust to other digital solutions. Digital payments may also help to build efficient and trustworthy institutions that enable sustainable development of economies and build effective tax systems, raising effectiveness of states. Research proves that digital payments serve everyone, regardless of nationality, sex, or race. The also give greater chance for the underprivileged to improve their lives.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session is divided into two segments.

The first part (45 min) is designed to present the issue by panel speakers. Moderator will ask 1 question to all participants (5 x 4 min answer = 20 min) and 1 specific question to each of the panelists (5 x 4 min answer = 20 min). 5 minutes are dedicated to the moderator.

The second part (45 min) is designed to engage onsite and online auditorium into discussion. Moderators will choose questions to either one or all of the speakers, as well as motivate participants to present their insights, desirably different from those presented by invited speakers. To facilitate the discussion, there will be an online app with questions for the auditorium. Answers will be gathered ad presented in real time, anonymously. Presented answers will be used as an additional impulse for the participants to participate in the discussion.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Online platforms for anonymous answering to the questions in real time

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #311 Promote accessibility for a more inclusive Internet

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Accessibility
Disability
Inclusion

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Adolfo Cuevas Teja, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Muhammad Shabbir, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Inmaculada Placencia Porrero, Intergovernmental Organization, Eastern European Group

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description:

The rights of people with disabilities to access information and communication technologies (ICT) and telecommunications, as well as the obligation of governments to guarantee it, is internationally recognized by organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and the International Telecommunications Union(ITU) through various resolutions they have issued. However, there is still much to be done to ensure access for people with disabilities to telecommunications and ICT. Therefore, it is considered of great importance to carry out a workshop in how to tackle the challenges to allow accessibility of these services. This workshop aims to discuss, contribute ideas, as well as best practices and experiences on the following topics: - Public policies that promote access to telecommunications/ICT for people with disabilities. - Inclusive platforms - Accessibility guidelines. - Accessible formats. - Accessibility functionality in terminal devices. - Dissemination of information that allows them to know and enforce their rights, in addition to taking advantage of the use of ICT and telecommunications. - Challenges and recommendations to guarantee access for people with disabilities to telecommunications and ICT.

Issues:

The aim of this workshop is to address different aspects of promoting that telecommunications and ICT services are accessible, as well as the challenges that still remain to achieve this access. Therefore, it seeks to address issues from the development of public policies to technical issues of devices functionality and the dissemination and training of people with disabilities, in order to strengthen a digital environment and that, through ICT, they can have favorable access for them to carry out their usual and future activities, autonomously, safely, freely and reliably.

Policy Question(s):

3) Accessibility & Policy for Social Inclusion How to empower people with disabilities and make the information and communication technologies accessible for all?

Expected Outcomes:

With this workshop, it is expected to identify and share experiences and best practices regarding public policies uses for empowered users with disabilities and make the information and communication technologies accessible for all. Additionally, as result of this workshop, in addition to promoting

dialogue, it seeks to have a series of recommendations to promote the guarantee of Access to telecommunications and ICT services for people with disabilities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The access is a priority topic in Internet governance, since it seeks to make the Internet accessible to all, that is, how universal accessibility can be reached with a feasible connectivity infrastructure, leaving aside social exclusions based on factors such as formation, language economy, gender inequality, disability, among others. Therefore, accessibility for people with disabilities is a highly relevant issue for inclusion and, consequently, for Internet governance, since multiple stakeholders are involved, from governments, academia, industry and civil society.

Relevance to Theme: This workshop will provide elements for the construction of strategies focused on promoting Internet access for people with disabilities, thereby making the Internet more inclusive and providing the opportunity for people with the ability to participate in the digital economy and be part of taking decision.

Discussion Facilitation:

a. Explain how the session organizers plan to facilitate and encourage interaction and participation during the session The session will consist in the following: • Welcome and opening comments by onsite moderator – 5 min. • One round of questions to speaker: 4 min max. to speaker - 20 min in total. • Lightening talks from existing Initiatives in each/all of the four "C's" – 4 Minutes each speaker/strictly enforced by session Moderator. • Break out working sessions, with 1-2 experts for each group – this is the "participation segment" for the workshop and is intent to engage all participants in the room - 30 minutes. a. Each breakout will have one or more "experts" drawn from the lightening speakers and other experts, plus one rapporteur. b. Remote moderators will be assigned for each breakout, who will use chat to keep remote participants aware of the discussion in the small group and report on any comments and questions during the workout session. c. The breakout/working session segment is focus on developing concrete draft recommendations. • A final segment of the workshop will present the recommendations - 4 minutes per breakout group: total time - 20 minutes. • Moderated Q&A with the audience and online participants - 10 minutes. • Summarizing comments and closing remarks by session moderator – 5 minutes. Other Tools * b. The IGF provides access and support for remote participants through an Official Online Participation Platform will be also made available closer to the Annual Meeting. Are you planning to use other complementary tools/platforms to increase participation and interaction during the session?

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #312 The Future of Work

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Digital Skills
Gender
Inclusion

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Wakesho Kililo, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Denis Kiogora Kirimi, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Mbuki Mburu, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description:

Session outline
The internet and digital technologies have brought great opportunities for growth, for the enhancement of lives, socio economic activities and for better service delivery. At the same time, digital technologies and the internet can lead to digital exclusion and the amplification of already existing socio economic challenges faced by marginalized groups such as women, persons with disabilities and youth. One such challenge is access to work. Current research shows that 10% of girls aged 15-24 in the world are illiterate. In sub-Saharan Africa, youth unemployment is one of the biggest challenges being faced. With the likelihood that digitization will result in many jobs being rendered obsolete and with the current reality that many youths do not have work and do not have the skills necessary for work in the future, it is imperative that governments, the private sector and civil society come together to address the challenges and opportunities that exist with digitization.

Agenda
This session will discuss;
1. What will work and the workspace look like in the future?
2. How inclusive will work be for women, persons with disabilities and youth?
3. What are the new areas in which work will be created?
4. What skills are necessary for the necessary for the new work space and the new ways of working?
5. How can the gap between the skills that will be required for the future and the skills currently being imparted in schools?
6. How big will work be in the platform economy?
7. How can digital technologies be harnessed to create opportunities for youth unemployment
8. What policies, regulations and laws are needed in place for the future of work?

Issues:

Issues to be addressed
1. The changing face of work and the work place
2. The high rate of unemployment among women, persons with disabilities and youth?
3. The lack of skills necessary for future work among women, persons with disabilities and youth?
4. How digitization can be harnessed to ensure inclusion
Opportunities
Digitization, digital technologies and the opportunities the internet present in tackling youth unemployment, gender gap in employment and exclusion of persons with disabilities

Policy Question(s):

1) Digital Literacy, inclusion and the Future of Work
Topics: Digital Skills, Digital Transformation, inclusion
1. How do we best equip the workforce of the 21st century with the necessary skills to take advantage of the new employment opportunities that will result from digital transformation? How do we ensure that these skills and employment opportunities are available to all and that the global south is equipped to participate on an equal footing?
2. How do we tackle gender norms that are barriers to the inclusion of women and their use of digital technologies?
3. How do we ensure we create specific opportunities for women to benefit from digitization?
4. Gig workers, side hustlers, free lancers: How do we manage alternative workforce's for success?
5. How can the private sector and other players consciously ensure that digital technologies are not designed to further entrench marginalization?
6. What regulatory changes are needed to be put in place by governments to ensure inclusive use of digital technologies?
7. What can be done to ensure that the youth are equipped to benefit from the opportunities arising in the digital age?

Expected Outcomes:

Governments, Civil Society and Private sector actors we understand the roles they play in ensuring inclusive development.

Output: A publication that will contain recommendations to governments, private sector and youth on how they will ensure an inclusive future of work.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Session will give recommendations to governments on how they can use digital technologies to ensure inclusion of marginalized populations. For example, the right to public participation is a political right that is recognized in international treaties and domestic legislation in African Countries such as South Africa and Kenya. However, most of these public participation forums, on legislation for example, are usually held during the weekday, when most people are at work; are held in government premises that are in areas that are not accessible to the average citizen because of distance and the cost of travel; are not accessible to persons with disabilities; are conducted in languages that most citizens do not understand and are never given sufficient notice to enable people to plan to attend. The session will also explore digital opportunities that can be harnessed by governments in delivering educational. The session will cover tangible regulations and policies that they can adopt to encourage private sector investment in pro-poor innovations that will enable everyone to have access to technologies.

Private sector
The session will cover specific recommendations for the private sector in creating opportunities for women to make use of and benefit from technology and for them not to be left behind; including the design of useful digital products for women and other marginalized populations.
Civil society
The session will give ideas and best practices to civil society on how they can support the unique challenges faced by developing countries in Africa including challenging existing norms that are a barrier to women, youth and persons with disabilities from benefiting from digital technologies.

Relevance to Theme: The session will come up with specific recommendations to ensure that women, youth and persons with disabilities will not be further excluded by digitization but that digitization will be used as a tool to ensure they have the skills and opportunities necessary for work in the future.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will encourage everyone to speak and also encourage anonymous feedback.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #313 Protecting users, protecting rights: Regulation and ToS

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Freedom of Expression
Platforms
Regulation

Organizer 1: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Raman Jit Singh Chima, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Laura Cole, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Joan Barata, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Gabrielle GUILLEMIN, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

As legislative proposals for regulating digital platforms gain traction in Europe and beyond, it becomes imperative to discuss the challenges posed by having different levels of regulation and governance. In particular, the interaction between platforms' Terms of Service (ToS), and formal regulatory regimes. These challenges are under-examined, and close examination can throw up some uncomfortable truths.

Our proposed discussion will seek to explore and uncover some of the tensions and risks created by attempts to combine content moderation based on the law, with the measures adopted on the exclusive basis of platforms' own ToS.

Whereas the former is designed with a series of legal safeguards and protections for users, the latter are not – and the uneasy relationship between the two may come into stark relief as a model of 'regulated self-regulation' emerges, with independent regulators seeing to set parameters for, and underpin, platforms' own governance. Whose rights will the regulators really be working to protect?

This workshop will bring together the perspective of an independent regulator preparing to implement one of the first online content regulatory regimes in Europe, with voices from academia and civil society. Following a series of introductory remarks, an inclusive dialogue will be encouraged including with all workshop attendees.

Issues:

Questions to be addressed will include:

• What is the possible impact on human rights of underpinning existing self-defined Terms of Service with statutory regulatory powers? Will regulatory enforcement of ToS mean increased risks to freedom of expression, or does it in fact offer a route to greater protection for users' rights?

• The definition of hate speech enshrined in the law vs in platforms' ToS. Twitter's Rules or Facebook's Community Standards generally go beyond what is established by national legislation and even international standards. What are the unintended consequences of regulating the relationship between digital platforms and end users?

• Are concerns of over-removals potentially curtailing free speech warranted? Could redress mechanisms provided to users by law incentivise platforms to take action under ToS, side-stepping from legal safeguards?

• Country of origin principle: Can national criminal laws, national media laws, European laws, ToS, which have sometimes contradicting demands, be reconciled?

Policy Question(s):

• What do we know about users' trust of online platforms? Should this evidence inform a regulatory approach, and if so how?

• New European regulation of video-sharing platforms aims to judge the adequacy of platforms' own responses to protecting their users from certain types of harmful content. What consequently might be expected to change, in platforms' ToS and actions, as a result?

• What is the risk of further fragmentation in cyberspace as a result of the proliferation of national and regional regulatory regimes?

• What do users need to help them understand what protections and rights they can expect from regulation?

Expected Outcomes:

A number of publications on the LSE Media Policy Blog have developed these discussions already, and we would anticipate further publications in that series, as a result of this further discussion at the IGF and the introduction of new, global perspectives into the debate.

Many countries are at a stage of developing national regimes for online regulation, or implementing the new European regime for video-sharing platforms. This discussion will be timely: affording an opportunity to influence those national developments.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Digital platforms have emerged and scaled in an environment that has largely exempted them from any legal responsibility on the content they host, and have in this context developed their own ToS/Community Guidelines. In recent years, liability exemptions have been questioned as platforms' dominance and role continues to grow in our society. Pushes for regulatory intervention and demand for "duty of care" obligations on platforms have become a focal point of discussion (and tensions) in various countries.

In Europe particularly, a new regime imposing legal obligations on video-sharing platforms (VSPs) will be implemented across Member States by September 2020. This is the first piece of legislation at a European level addressing content regulation on any kind of digital platform, and it remains to be seen whether it, or further, forthcoming European law such as the 'Digital Services Act', will become a global paradigm for internet content regulation, as GDPR has for data protection.

As new laws and regulatory regimes come into force, it is crucial to explore their impact on internet companies that have long been subject only to self-governance, and on internet users, in terms of their protection from harm but also their rights to freedom of expression.

Further, the session will also explore the application of national/international jurisdictions and the challenges raised by new national and regional laws governing a domain that is inherently global and borderless.

Relevance to Theme: "Trust"

Effective online regulation is ultimately a balancing exercise between safeguarding citizens' fundamental rights and freedoms online (e.g freedom of speech) while protecting them (and the most vulnerable) from various harms. Users' trust in platforms and in independent regulation of content online, is paramount if the current digital ecosystem is to be sustained and developed. Citizens' trust in public policy outcomes being successfully secured, is also important. Therefore the themes to be explored in this session are of vital importance.

The session will also explore the different roles and responsibilities of Government, independent regulatory authorities, civil society and industry, in ensuring that trust is maintained and strengthened, while fostering an honest conversation about the unintended consequences and new challenges arising from regulating digital platforms.

Discussion Facilitation:

The round-table format is intended to facilitate and encourage interaction and participation. This was used successfully for a previous iteration of this workshop held at Ofcom, UK.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #315 Silenced Communities: migration and digital gap in Honduras

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
human rights
Policy Making

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Sergio Bahr, ,
Speaker 2: Linda Martínez Ortega , Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Celeste Espinoza, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Other - 90 Min
Format description: Round Table - 45 MIN
Breakout Group Discussion -45 MIN

Description:

Agenda
-Introduction: Self-Reflection Exercise about Digital Privilege | 15 min
-Roundtable discussion: |30 min
Linda Martinez Ortega - Intersectional feminist and grassroots activist for Latin American migrants based groups in the city of Hamburg, Germany
Celeste Espinoza - Feminist, social worker, law student and activist for freedom of expression and women's rights
Sergio Bähr - Sociologist, human rights activist and community organizer

-Breakout Group Discussion: |45 min
Through the use of World Café methodology, The art of hosting methodology, open space technology

Policy discussions:
-Digital Literacy
-Network neutrality
-Social Inclusion
-Reduction of inequalities

Issues:

-The role of migrants in the digital economy:
-Othering, conditions(no access to sources, no consumer or creators of technology, technological exclusion) and roles assigned particularly to migrant women, which alienate and isolate them, silencing them in the economy and
the digital world.
-Conditions of expulsion from the home country
-Conditions in which they find themselves in the host country

Policy Question(s):

-What strategies could be developed to promote (better) Internet access and full digital rights for migrants?

-How do we manage ICT implementation ensuring social inclusion and preventing disruptions in the life of migrant communities that may harm their social convenience, or increase previously existent inequality gaps?

-How do we ensure that Internet governance processes are truly inclusive? What needs to be done to enhance the capacity of different actors (and especially those in developing and least-developed countries) to actively contribute to such processes and whose responsibility is it?

Expected Outcomes:

-The reproduction of the results of the debate and the sources of information resulting from the panel in the communities of origin of migrants in Honduras.
-The involvement of a wide array of critical voices from around the world and in particular from (paises que tienen un mayor desarrollo de educación digital y acceso a medios) about the way public policies.

Relevance to Internet Governance: As global crisis such as Covid 19 place democracy under pressure and emigration has become one of the biggest public policy discussions of our time, the neutrality and freedom of the internet and digital society and economy must be stressed. The panel will contribute to shared principles of accountability, democracy and inclusion, as well as provide ideas for the development of public policy.

Relevance to Theme: As Covid 19 ravages the world, most of the population in countries like Honduras have no access to effective means of communication, limited access to internet, little to no digital literacy, and little means of having their voices be a part of global conversation on democracy, digital rights, inclusion and digital economy. The panel will contribute to the discussion on how to better achieve inclusion, from the perspective of migrants.

Discussion Facilitation:

We want to motivate the participants to propose creative solutions to improve the problem posed, this through collective discussion that starts from raising awareness through a specific personal experience.
For this purpose we have designed a form with questions that will make participants aware of their digital privileges in comparison with people living in communities in the global south.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #316 Internet sûr, stable et fiable: droits numériques du citoyen

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Human Rights
Internet Standards
Norms

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Technical Community, African Group
Organizer 3: Government, African Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Bachar Bong Abdeldjalil, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Francis Olivier CUBAHIRO, Government, African Group
Speaker 3: Jaime NVONO MBA OZAMA, Government, African Group
Speaker 4: Serge ENGAMBA, Government, African Group
Speaker 5: Mairamou HASSANA, Government, African Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

Dans un contexte de haute sollicitation numérique, les usagers de la société civile ainsi que les gouvernements sont appelés tous à utiliser l'outil internet dans l'objectif de rester productif. Dans une telle situation, beaucoup de trafics sont envisagés et des actions sont entreprises afin d'assurer un maintien de productivité. Cependant, un sérieux problème se pose, celui de savoir quelle est la fiabilité de l'internet?, quelle est le niveau de sécurité garantie par nos infrastructures et jusqu'à quel points les usagers de l'internet sont-ils rassurer d'une protection équitable et effective? Dans la même lancée, plusieurs interrogations sont posées sur les limites légitimes, le respect des droits sur l'espace numérique, la consultation, la participation des utilisateurs/des citoyens.

Par cet atelier, nous voulons aussi identifier , examiner et comprendre comment les principes d'intérêt public peuvent être appliqués à chacun de ces domaines. Quelles mesures pourraient être prises afin de garantir que les principes d'intérêt public seront respectés à l'avenir et de manière démocratique.

Issues:

• Application des Standards et bonnes pratiques
• Confiance des usagers sur l'internet
• Liberté d'expression en ligne et réseaux sociaux
• Citoyenneté numérique comme extension de citoyenneté
• Raisons de confiance numérique
• Droit numérique pour citoyen et participation à la construction d'une société numérique équitable
• Conscience individuelle et collective

Policy Question(s):

Cybersecurity policy, standards and norms
Digital Safety to enable a healthy and empowering digital environment for all
Trust and identity
The impact of digital sovereignty and Internet fragmentation on trust

Expected Outcomes:

• Press release
• Publication
• Government recommendation
• Workshops
• Regional Follow up events

Relevance to Internet Governance: ◦ This workshop aims to establish and promote broad discussions and debates on the roles and rights of the civil society against the government bodies.
◦ Standards and norms to be evaluated in the security point of vue in order to guarantee the freedom of

expression and safety of users online.
◦ Policy evaluation in respect for rights in the digital space, consultation

Relevance to Theme: ◦ Human rights online and extension citizenship
◦ Ability to participate in the construction a fair digital society
◦ ability to participate in the construction of a fair digital society
◦ Reliability and credibility online
◦ Security and freedom of expression.
◦ Policies improvement
◦ Standardization and harmonization of humane right online
◦ Protection of vulnerable people online

Discussion Facilitation:

• Workshop
• Case study from countries involved in the discussions to make more attractive
• Quizzes

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Zoom, Skype, Jetsi

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #317 DNS-Abuse in the Age of COVID-19: Lessons Learned

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cybersecurity Best Practices
DNS Abuse
DNS Security

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 5: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: David Conrad, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Adiel Akplogan, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: John Crain, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

As the global community strains under the weight of the coronavirus pandemic, cyber criminals are taking advantage, attacking the most critical institutions and playing on fears and anxieties in campaigns of extortion and fraud. The purpose of the session is to inform the community about the work done and lessons learned to prevent that abuse. The best way to support practical outcomes and substantive policy discussions is to give participants a grounding in the technical aspects of the DNS and how to identify abuse. By increasing understanding of the concepts of DNS Abuse and the use of DNS in phishing and Malware and policy makers can learn how to mitigate the abuse and protect the users of the DNS.

Issues:

The technical underpinnings of the Internet and the operation of the DNS, What is meant by the term DNS abuse and how is the DNS used in malware and phishing attacks and how these fraud and extortion campaigns pivot to use whatever event or cause is most timely. The lessons learned from the Covis-19 setting are applicable to similar bad acts taking advantage of seasonal events, natural disasters, or common themes and interests. The tools developed to combat DNS abuse in the pandemic setting will be useful for combatting abuse and fraud campaigns regardless of theme

Policy Question(s):

· What actions can users and other stakeholders take to mitigate the impact of DNS fraud and abuse? · How can policy and collaboration contribute towards the protection, prevention and defense against cyber threats?

Expected Outcomes:

• Increase understanding of the concepts of DNS Abuse and the use of DNS in phishing and Malware and how to mitigate the abuse and protect the users of the DNS. • Increased awareness of the work of and support for the COVID-19 Cyber Threat Coalition (CTC) and the COVID-19 Cyber Threat Intelligence League (CTI League) • Increased participation in the Threat Coalition and Threat Intelligence League. • Sharing of best practices

Relevance to Internet Governance: Identifying and preventing DNS abuse is at the very core of trusted operation of the Internet and therefore to the development and application of shared principles, norms, rules and decision-making procedures impacting the use of the Internet.

Relevance to Theme: Especially during the strain of a global pandemic the world needs trusted communication and information sharing channels. Cybercriminals are taking advantage of the most critical institutions and playing on fears and anxieties in campaigns of extortion and fraud. Identifying and exposing these threats and informing the global community about how to protect themselves is critically important to maintaining trust in the Internet.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will include an introduction to the concepts and issues with examples of actions and policies used successfully in different locations. The audience will be invited to share their experiences implementing policies. We intend each segment to be 45 minutes.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #318 Protecting privacy in the age of the COVID-19 pandemic

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Data Protection
Data Sharing
Privacy

Organizer 1: Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Shenuko Wu, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Pierre Dubreuil, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Jade Nester, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description:

The latest global pandemic, the current COVID-19 crisis has been representing a major challenge for individuals and countries across the world, causing massive disruptions in the functioning of states, economies, businesses, travels, tourism, etc. In response, states have introduced extraordinary measures, including the possible declaration of a state of emergency. Such measures have strong fundamental rights implications and everywhere the question has been the same: how to save individuals from the COVID-19 pandemic without unnecessary or disproportionate intrusion in their private life.
The processing of health-related data, mobile data, telecommunication-data, biometric data, etc. amounts very often to the processing of sensitive data and often involves international transfers.

How can we provide the necessary safeguards in the use of personal data to tackle the COVID-19? In light of the current COVID-19 pandemic, how can we foster a responsible use of data, both personal and aggregated data? What is the meaning of a privacy impact assessment and of privacy by design principles in such crisis? Should data collected for COVID-19 crisis expire?

This workshop intends to showcase different responses governments or other stakeholders experimented or proposed to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and their effects, implications on the rights to the protection of privacy and personal data. During the workshop speakers will explain in details which measures were taken and why and how their impact on the rights to the protection of privacy and personal data was assessed, before and/or after the emergency period.

The workshop will draw from practical use cases and give insights on which best practices should be considered as inspiration for future data governance models.

Issues:

The right to privacy is not absolute: every legislation foresees the possibility of lawful restrictions. Although practical cases exist and the jurisprudence is abundant for a variety of specific cases, the COVID-19 pandemic situation is the first to put our protective framework to such a test, with horizontal and highly intrusive measures proposed sometimes. It thus remains to assess whether these measures responded to the legal criteria of the use of a lawful exception, as well as the proportionality of the measures taken, in light of their efficacy in fighting the virus.

Policy Question(s):

Digital Safety and governance dimensions for data-driven technologies to enable a healthy and empowering digital environment for all
Topics: Human rights, right to privacy and right to data protection

How can a digital environment be created and managed that will also guarantee the protection of the rights to privacy and to data protection, even in situations of crisis, with the necessary safeguards and procedures in place.

Expected Outcomes:

The workshop will try to give an answer where are the boundaries of online privacy of individuals in a crisis and how emergency measures that interfere with the private sphere of individuals should be put in place and managed in respect of democracy, human rights and rule of law. The outcome will be summarised and published by organisers.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The topic and the questions the workshop intend to address are of crucial relevance for the internet governance as it could give practical examples of recommendable data management during crisis (and in the preparation of future crisis management) and can also take a stand on how measures should be put in place and managed in line with international human rights standards?

Relevance to Theme: It is directly related to the "data track" as it intends to discuss fundamental questions about the processing of personal data. It can also be of high value as it wishes to encompass recommendable practices during crisis and answer with practical examples some theoretical questions such as where are the boundaries of individual's privacy and safety in crisis and what are the safeguards and procedures to put in place in times of crisis in a digital environment, to protect personal data of individuals.

Discussion Facilitation:

There will be an introduction made by COE, ISOC FR why they have
proposed and organized this session.
Then there will be the institutional view point expressed by Council of Europe, that has
published several document on the topic of human rights protection during crisis situation.
Then there will be the technical community and Academia viewpoint on the matter, bringing some
concrete experiences and possible solutions. GSMA will illustrate some possible technical
solutions; Beijing Normal University will present its recommendations for the use of privacy intrusive
technologies and ARCEP will showcase how the government assessed the impact of measures it took
on the protection of privacy and personal data.
Each of these intervention will last 10' for a total of 40-50' for the first part. Then there will be a
round of questions among the speakers and with the audience in the room for 20'. And then
the final round of interventions (for the remaining time, approx. 20'), from all the speakers, to
close the discussion with proposal of solutions to solve the issue to protect the rights to privacy and

personal data of individuals in online environments in crisis situations in line with international human rights standards.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #319 How AI, 5G and IoT can save the planet?

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
Climate Change
Emerging Technologies and Environment
Technology Development for Climate Action

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Aleksander Poniewierski, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Alicja Tatarczuk, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Solnica Szymon, Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Dynamically developing digital technologies are changing the functioning of humanity and the world. The IT revolution, including AI, 5G technology and IoT, have a potential for environmental protection and reduction of adverse effects derived from the global economic development. As digitalization continues to advance rapidly, ICT infrastructure is becoming smarter and can offer faster and smoother connectivity, but it also consumes huge amount of energy and resources. The ICT industry is now facing the significant challenge of how to maximize the efficiency of networks and minimize energy and resource consumption, as well as other environmental impacts, without compromising network performance or user experience. Solutions based on AI, 5G and IoT give us a chance to prevent the extinction of animal and plant species, monitor the state of the natural environment and factors affecting its degradation. Promoting technological development for environmental and planetary purposes should be a shared goal to ensure a better life for future generations. The main idea is to develop and use technology in such a way as to minimize the harmful effects of economic development on the planet and make it greener. Thanks to the use of AI, 5G and IoT, we have the opportunity to build intelligent, energy-saving and ecological cities friendly to people, but also various

species of animals and plants. These types of solutions allow for dynamic development while respecting the natural environment and promoting the idea of sustainable development. The purpose of the session is to debate around the topics of emerging technologies and tools that will ensure a better future for the Planet Earth.

TED Speaker: Topher White, CEO and Founder of Rainforest Connection (USA)
Speakers: Edwin Diender, Chief Digital Transformation Officer, Enterprise Business Group (China), Kamil Wyszkowski, Global Compact Poland President of the Board (Poland), Maria Andrzejewska, Director at UNEP/GRID-Warsaw (Poland), Alex Poniewierski, Partner / Head of Digital and Emerging Technologies for EMEIA at EY (Poland).
Moderator and Rapporteur : Topher White, CEO and Founder of Rainforest Connection (USA), Aigerim Fazylova, MSL Group (Poland), respectively.

Issues:

1. Green products: Using technology to manufacturing sustainable and ecological products, sustainability in product development processes, designing more energy-efficient products and innovative power-saving solutions that reduce power consumption and carbon emissions.
2. Sustainable and environmentally friendly business: Using technology to reducing energy consumption and CO_2 emissions, by implementing energy management systems, introducing technological improvements and using clean energy.
3. Green Earth: Using technology to drive industries to conserve energy and reduce emissions and build environmentally friendly low-carbon society that saves resources. Ensuring the survival of endangered fauna and flora using the AI, 5G and IoT solutions.

Policy Question(s):

1. What factors should be taken into account when designing technological solutions to ensure environmental protection?
2. How can business along with the development of technology contribute to promoting pro environmental solutions?
3. What are the opportunities for the development and use of new technologies in the context of planet protection?
4. What technologically advanced solutions are the most effective in reducing the carbon footprint?
5. What strategies can be promoted to encourage business to implement ecological solutions that fit into the idea of sustainable development?
6. How can we effectively manage ICT solutions to produce environmentally friendly products that can be upcycled?

Expected Outcomes:

The aim of session is to develop the best practices in the designing, developing and using new technologies for environmental protection and endangered species based on challenges and exchange of experience from multiple stakeholders, geographies and sectors.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The topic of the session will encourage the active participation of all stakeholders: governments, the private sector and civil society in the process of developing technology aimed at protecting the natural environment and promoting the idea of sustainable development through the solutions of the future in the modern world. Attention should be paid to the possibilities offered by solutions using 5G, AI and IoT technologies to ensure the survival of the planet earth and a better future for the coming generations. Aspects relating to ecological solutions must be fully taken into account in the development of sustainable business and activities related to economic development. This includes many aspects of the operation of enterprises, the goods they produce, and the services they offer, while respecting the resources of the environment. The implementation of solutions using AI, 5G and IoT technologies as part of socially responsible business with the future of the planet in mind should become a standard in the 21st century.

Relevance to Theme: The session will contribute to the narrative of the Track by involving speakers and the audience into discussion on possibilities of using the latest technologies for environmental protection. Its main purpose is to map out the tools and indicate the directions of development of new technologies in order to protect the environment and promote sustainable development in modern business. The dynamic development of the economy has an impact on the environment and the planet earth, but thanks to the implementation and development of modern technologies, we can secure its future.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will serve as a platform for dialogue and encourage the interaction between and participation of representatives from different stakeholder groups. It will also encourage online participation and active engagement of online community through sharing the session, its key takeaways and conclusions via internet (social media and website).

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 14: Life below Water
GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #320 Can we create a shutdown resilient internet infrastructure?

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Internet Shutdowns

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: Hija Kamran, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Kudakwashe Hove, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Kwaku Antwi, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Classroom - 60 Min

Description:

Internet shutdowns continue to cause havoc globally with governments becoming more innovative in shutting down digital platforms. The government of India first shutdown the internet for about five months and later slowed down internet access to 2G making connectivity almost impossible; In 2019, Nicolas Maduro's government ordered the state-owned CANTV and dominant internet service provider to block social media and streaming services to prevent people from listening to Juan Guaidó's speeches. These are just a few of the 213 instances of internet shutdowns that were recorded in 2019. The session will bring together stakeholders from government, technical community, private sector, civil society, academia, and the general public to have an open discussion about how to work collaboratively to ensure that people are free to exercise their rights online without any restriction or interference from government or any other perpetrator. It will also explore the use of Speakers will be drawn from people who have been affected by these shutdowns to give a first-hand account of how these restrictions impacted their lives and work.

Issues:

The session will look at the issue of internet shutdowns and how governments across the globe are devising innovative tactics to control it at the national levels. The session will go further to analyse the impact of internet shutdowns on human rights with first-hand experiences being shared by persons who have been victims of internet shutdowns. Inasmuch as internet shutdowns are on the increase, there are countries that are committed to ensuring that the internet is protected and projected as a basic source of opportunity for growth and development. Some of these governments who are members of the Freedom Online Coalition continue to push for an open, free and secure internet ecosystem for all irrespective of their race, sexual orientations, gender or geographical location. There has been increased awareness about internet shutdowns around the world and increasingly, stakeholders are becoming champions against shutdowns as they have proven to do nothing but violate the rights of people.

Policy Question(s):

What's the implication of these sorts of disruptions on the integrity of the internet infrastructure? Can internet protocols be designed to be resilient against internet shutdowns? This session will explore how internet shutdowns and censorship measures affect the integrity of infrastructure we all depend on every day and how technicalities around protocol design could shape the internet into a rights-respecting landscape for all.

Expected Outcomes:

The outcomes of this session will be put together into advocacy materials such as blog post and statements which will be widely publicised. The recommendations or concerns raised will be documented and submitted to the governments of the various countries for action. These outcomes will also guide the planning of future campaigns by the KeepItOn coalition: https://www.accessnow.org/keepiton/.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Internet shutdowns violate human rights, destroy economies and disrupt the daily activities of people. It is therefore important to consider a multi-stakeholder approach in addressing issues of internet shutdown across the globe and coming up with policies that ensure that people from all walls of the globe have access to free, open and secure internet access at all times.

Relevance to Theme: This sessions seeks to explore how the internet infrastructure will become resilient to shutdowns that have proven to have dire consequences for the enjoyment of human rights as well as the economy. A resilient internet infrastructure will mean governments will no longer have the power to decide when to 'kill the switch', thus rebuilding people's trust in the internet as a basic infrastructure for sustainable growth and development

Discussion Facilitation:

Speakers will be allotted 10 minutes each to make their submission and then open up the discussion for the audience to engage in the discussion. The moderator will ensure that speakers respect the time and the last 15 minutes will be set aside for curating recommendations and next steps.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Background Paper

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #321 Coronovirus and Privacy

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Data Protection
Privacy
Surveillance Economy

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Kuo Wu, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Todd Laurence, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Catherine Tai, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 60 Min

Description:

This panel discussion will provide a platform for experience-sharing and collaboration facilitation among multiple-stakeholders on data governance and privacy issues related to combating the COVID-19 pandemic. East Asian governments have been early adopters of contact-tracing technology as part of their public health response to the crisis. A number of these countries appear to have succeeded in "flattening the curve," reducing the rate of new infections among their populations to a level which the healthcare system can sustain. Among the countries reporting success are China, South Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan.

Although they are all located in East Asia, the countries on the short list of success stories are not homogenous. Most notably, some are democracies, others are not. In some, compliance with state public health measures was voluntary, in others, mandatory. Valuable lessons may be learned from the policies adopted by each of these governments in response to the crisis. At the workshop, panelists will share their respective views and experiences in data-driven approaches to managing the pandemic, their concerns on data governance and privacy violations, and the relationships between the public and private sectors working together to tackle the challenges brought by the pandemic.

Issues:

Clearly, data-collection technology is an indispensable and valuable tool in containing the pandemic, but it raises important questions about data sovereignty and privacy. These issues are less contentious in East Asian society, even in democracies, than in Western societies, in which infringements upon personal data are the subject of intense ongoing public debate. The prerequisites for effective contact-tracing technology are government-enabled digital infrastructure and data sharing between the public and private sectors, possibly at the expense of robust private protections. Mandatory compliance with data-collection technology is a common practice, as in the cases of Singapore, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. These governments asked their citizens to install applications that can track human movements and help enforce mandatory quarantine. In addition to the government tracing tools, private developers in South Korea introduced apps to map out clusters and regions with COVID-19 patients. These initiatives by governments and private companies faced little resistance and received warm welcomes from the general public. In Western societies, concerns about privacy and civil liberties usually are more prominent and publicly debated. But the debate on this issue is almost absent in public discourse in all the countries mentioned, irrespective of their form of government. China's response to COVID-19 has been widely praised among developing countries for its strict lock down regulations and successful deployment of its surveillance system. It is no secret that tech giants in China such as Alibaba and Tencent possess large amount of user data collected from their 'super-apps,' and there has been widespread debate among western observers over the issue of sharing such data with the government. By harvesting colossal amounts of user data in real-time, these firms can use algorithms to predict population movements, even ahead of the state surveillance apparatus. The close relationship between the Chinese government and the tech giants is concerning. It is difficult for the average citizen to forgo using these super apps, because they are used for everything from ride hailing to payments to street vendors. These applications are integrated with other apps, exposing even more personal data to collection. This raises obvious privacy concerns that must be addressed.

Policy Question(s):

-How can we make sure that there is sufficient debate and discussion before the state forcing the technology adoption?
-How private companies push back on data-sharing requirement imposed by the governments? Should they push back? Can they push back?

Expected Outcomes:

The topics discussed in the session will kickstart a series of public discussions in East and Southeast Asia between the public and private sectors. In addition, there will be articles which summarize the discussion to distribute widely for public consumption.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Digitalization of everything has brought convenience and transformed our lives tremendously. While enjoying the benefits of a digitalized world, privacy, rights, and civic liberty cannot be ignored or disregarded. Data protection should be taken into consideration when the economy and transactions are more and more digitalized.

Relevance to Theme: Privacy:
Tech companies, governments, and international agencies are all depending on technologies to contain the spread of the COVID-19. It is critical that we protect people's privacy by following a few principles

such as to obtain consent by being transparency to collect data, what data is collected, and how long it is kept.

Data Protection:
The data collected for specific purpose such as the data on persons infected with COVID-19 and other public health reasons should remain under that person's control. The data should be used only for public health purposes and be used to fight the pandemic for a set period of time.

Surveillance Economy:
Tech giants are collecting data for all the services they provide. The harvest data and turn the data into profit. In some instances, they are even more powerful than the governments because their reach is borderless. The private sector should be given space for innovation to happen while they also need to take responsibility and be part of the discussion on internet governance.

Discussion Facilitation:

The panelists and moderators will all help facilitate the discussion between the speakers and the audience. While the speakers will begin the session by providing key perspectives, background, and insights into the discussion topics, the core of the discussion will center on the audience and online participants' thoughts and answers to the key questions. The session will use a variety of online tools, including Poll Everywhere software, social media platforms such as Twitter, and webcast discussion features to ensure the widest participation. The panelists and moderators will also float between the small groups, and chime in as appropriate to spur discussions and answer questions. This will include circulating guided discussion questions and prompts. The moderators will also take care to keep the small groups as diverse as possible, by encouraging the participants in the room to mix with others they do not know, and especially ensuring that a variety of different stakeholders (civil society, private sector, government, and intergovernmental participants) are represented within each breakout group.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Including the use of Twitter to promote the panel discussion, the session coordinators will have the ability to live stream this event to the Aspen Network of Development Entrepreneurs (ANDE) and filter up questions from the network to the online moderator in order to increase diverse and pluralistic dialogue. (ANDE) is a global membership network of over 280 organizations from more than 150 countries that propel entrepreneurship in emerging markets. ANDE members provide critical financial, educational, and business support services to small and growing businesses (SGBs) based on the conviction that SGBs will create jobs, stimulate long-term economic growth, and produce environmental and social benefits. In addition to engaging the global ANDE network, our online moderator, Morgan Frost, will filter questions from all online participants up to the panel in real time in order to develop a robust multi-stakeholder and global discussion. Online participants will also have the ability to engage in virtual small group discussions through the online moderator and a polling platform that will be displayed during the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #322 Digital Accessibility and the Sustainable Development Goals

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Accessibility
digital divide
Disability

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Axel Leblois, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Mohammed Ali Loufty, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Francesca Cesa Bianchi, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description:

The Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict) and Disabled People's International (DPI) will stage a discussion of Internet Governance opportunities based on the results of the 2020 Digital Accessibility Rights Evaluation (DARE) Index. The DARE Index, based on data collected by organizations of persons with disabilities in 151 countries, covers 91% of the world population. Examples of good policies and practices by governments, education institutions and the private sector will ensue to illustrate the benefits of digital inclusion strategies for persons with disabilities on realizing the SDG objectives.

Issues:

Unrestricted access to digital devices, contents, information and services is a necessary condition for persons with disabilities to enjoy their full rights. Article 9 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities obligates its 181 States Parties to ensure that information and communication technologies, which support everything digital, are made accessible.

Policy Question(s):

- Which are the essential laws and regulations required to translate at national level the digital accessibility dispositions of the CRPD? (Commitments) - Which are the essential success factors in terms of capacity to implement those dispositions? (Capacity to implement) - How successful are countries in making progress in implementing digital accessibility in key areas of technology, such as the Web? (Outcomes)

Expected Outcomes:

Webinar series for advocates, policy makers, Organizations of Persons with Disabilities, and government agencies dedicated to disability inclusion.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Reducing the digital divide, reducing inequalities and discrimination in Internet access. Ensuring accessibility, digital skills for everyone.

Relevance to Theme: The DARE Index is a unique resource to measure the degree to which countries implement digital inclusion for persons with disabilities in 151 countries, covering 91% of the world population.

Discussion Facilitation:

Presentation followed by country examples related to the DARE Index, Q/A from audience and remote participants.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Social media for virtual participation.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #323 Emerging perspectives on the Internet Exchange Points

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Decentralized Identities
Digital Sovereignty
Internet Shutdowns

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Patricia Vargas, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Jane Coffin, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: PABLO HINOJOSA, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Moctar Yedaly, Intergovernmental Organization, African Group

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

IXPs are infrastructures that facilitate and transfer Internet packets among Internet service providers (ISPs) and interconnect national and international networks. Therefore, IXPs are critical elements that support the proper functioning of the Internet protocol.

This session covers a panel discussion from members of the academic and private sector, civil society organizations, academia, and governments.
This panel provides an overview of the situation of the IXPs in three contexts:
Their current status in the international realm: numbers and importance
Internet kill switch or the shutdown of the entire infrastructure of the Internet in selected democratic and non-democratic regimes
Significance of the role of the IXPs in contexts of natural disasters and pandemics like COVID-19, when the world observed an increase in the Internet traffic and nearly half of the human population remains under quarantine

Issues:

The panelists will address the current international situation of the IXPs as we consider there is a lack of enough literature over these critical elements that support Internet traffic. Currently, most of the academic and non-academic work is based on the importance and role of the ISPs, while IXPs have been analyzed mostly from a technical perspective, but not from a policy one.
This project attempts to bring back into the debate the role and multiple advantages of the IXPs as one of the main elements that facilitates the end-to-end principle aby keeping the integrity of the Internet data packets.

Policy Question(s):

The policy questions to be addressed in this panel are the following ones:
What is the role of the IXPs in facilitating Internet connectivity?
What are the essential aspects local legislations include when they regulate IXPs?
What are the policies of selected democratic and non-democratic regimes regarding IXPs when considering a form of extreme government control, like an Internet kill switch?
What is the role of IXPs during natural disasters?

Expected Outcomes:

Expected outcomes of the discussion will provide to the audience:
An overview of the current status quo of the IXPs infrastructure around the world
An overview of some legislations from different types of regimes, democratic and non-democratic, over the IXPs
A picture of the importance of the IXPs in two contexts: an Internet kill switch (or the shutdown of the entire Internet) and the COVID 19 pandemic in a context where the world observed a considerable amount in the Internet traffic

Relevance to Internet Governance: IXPs are mostly privately own and maintained, although governments also fulfill this role to some extent. Regarding their ownership, IXPs serve to everyone and are responsible for the quality of national and international traffic. This particular function calls for the conjunction of opinions among different stakeholders about their management and maintenance from all stakeholders because all of them get benefited from IXPs, and they serve worldwide to Internet users all over the world.
This situation was put under context during the COVID 19 crisis when the Internet keeps a critical role in allowing users (independently of their status) to communicate all over the world. Additionally, in extreme cases, when exists substantial control over the Internet infrastructure, the existence of IXPs also plays a critical role in keeping the Internet operational.

Relevance to Theme: IXPs congregate multiple national and international networks, enabling Internet connectivity in nation-states with extreme forms of government control over the Internet and in times where the COVID 19 kept half of the world population under quarantine. This means that IXPs are relevant from two perspectives as stated in the thematic track:
1.Resilience: thanks to the IXPs the Internet traffic remains functional despite of the high demand in times of the COVID 19

2.Stability: In nation-states where government control, or consider controlling, the Internet infrastructure, IXPs are elements that contribute to keep the open architectural design of the Internet and that support the communication process despite any action executed to shut down the Internet.

Discussion Facilitation:

This project is a 90-minute-panel group session. The onsite moderator will open the session with a 10-minute-introduction of the subject. After the introduction, each speaker will conduct a 10-minute-presentation from his/her own experience and area of work. At the end of the presentations, there will be 30 minutes for questions of the audience (onsite and online). We expect the speakers to present concrete case studies that address the most controversial aspects surrounding Internet exchange points.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Due to the uncertainty of COVID 19, we organizers are aware that we may need the following tools:
the official virtual platform of the IGF to conduct part of the panel debate online. Additionally, we expect to use the social networks that follow (in live sessions) the IGF. The most common ones are Facebook and YouTube and Twitter, to some extent.
The online moderator in charge of this panel has previous experience by collecting the questions that come from different platforms at the same time and unifying them in a way that can be directed to the appropriate speaker. Moreover, the organizers intend that speakers answer all (or the majority) of the questions of the virtual audience.
Previously to the IGF, organizers will publicize this panel (to be watched in these different platforms) in each one of the organizations where they work or are involved.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #324 One size fits all? Global norms as a threat to inclusion.

Session	

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
extraterritorial jurisdiction
Inclusion
Local Content Development

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Agustina Del Campo, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Chinmayi Arun, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Alex Walden, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Frane Maroevic, Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description:

The internet today seems boundless, an inexhaustible resource for speech, knowledge, and activity that continues to expand every day. This wild internet was once heralded by its pioneers as a great equalizer, which would let everyone, everywhere in the world have access to the same information, conversations, and opportunity. However, as more nations see potential for harm on the internet and consolidated platforms struggle to cope with the volume of content created by users, we are seeing an increase in rules and regulations created to try to pin the internet into a shape that is recognizable and manageable. Unfortunately, what is recognizable does not mean the same thing across nations, platforms, or communities, resulting in a race to export one singular vision of the internet which could potentially threaten inclusion online. For example, while a certain platform may ban speech which discriminates based on sexual orientation in its terms of service, a nation where that platform operates may pass a law banning the "promotion" of a homosexual lifestyle. Not only is there conflict between platforms' terms of service and national laws -- a conflict which could possibly be settled by courts -- there is often conflict between the laws of multiple nations when it comes to what can and should be allowed on the internet. In practice, this can lead to a hierarchy of rules which must be followed online, with that hierarchy often being topped by large, wealthy countries, regions, or companies which have the capacity and interest in setting the tone of regulation for the internet.

The internet is a tool which has great power to bring individuals and groups from across the globe together, but increasingly those meeting places are all beginning to look the same, meaning that many users do not see their identities or values reflected in the modern online world. On the other hand, national or local standards set by governments or vocal communities often fail to reflect the interests of all in those locations as well, and can be used to suppress access to information or critical speech. In this session, we will examine the various sources of globally applied standards on platforms, and discuss both the benefits and real-world consequences of local and global standards on various online communities.

Agenda:
- Intro and framing of the issues (10 minutes)
- Discussion in two break-out groups (40 minutes)
-- Two groups of onsite participants discuss: 1) what sort of standards have already been exported? 2) what are the (potential) consequences of new standards and rules that are applied extraterritorially?
-- The groups present their findings and potential questions that arise from them.
- Expert panel Q&A (40 minutes)
The experts react to the break-out groups' findings and questions.
- Conclusion and wrap-up (10 minutes)

The co-organizers will facilitate conversations in the break-out groups and present their findings to the panel. The moderator will lead the panel in their discussion of those findings

Issues:

In this session we will identify instances of cross-border application of rules and regulations for content and conduct online, along with any common characteristics among these standards or their authors. We will then build on these observations by discussing the consequences of both extraterritorial and locally propagated regulations on the internet. We will encourage participants to think about these questions not from a purely theoretical point of view, but with a view to how potential

regulation of the internet could impact access to information and digital inclusion. We believe this will be a timely discussion given the increasing trend toward global internet norms.

Policy Question(s):

Public policy, community standards, and local content
How can we ensure that communities around the world can develop their own set of norms instead of being governed by rules that have been shaped in developed countries only?

Jurisdiction and access to knowledge
What is the role of extraterritorial jurisdiction over content for inclusion and access to knowledge in underserved regions?

Expected Outcomes:

The report of the workshop will be published on the Wikimedia Foundation's public policy blog and shared with policy networks such as the Internet & Jurisdiction Policy Network, GNI, and the Network of Centers.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session is directly relevant to internet governance, as its main question is: who decides how the internet is governed? We will dig into the nuances of this question, looking at the many possible dichotomies involved in internet governance. We will look at the consequences of global standards set by private platforms, governments, or some combination of the two. We will also discuss the benefits of local standards compared to global standards. Finally, we will see where standards that have already been propagated originate from, paying special attention where the imposition of these rules and regulations come from traditionally wealthy, powerful nations.

Relevance to Theme: This session is relevant to inclusion because we plan to examine how inclusion can be fostered or hindered based on where rules and regulations originate and how far they extend. We will look at how extraterritorial jurisdiction can often export values to a global internet that are far from universal, and how having a one-size fits all internet can discourage inclusion. On the other hand, we will examine the potential consequences of attaching rules and regulations to a specific locale, particularly for underrepresented groups who may not adhere to the particular cultural norms and values where they are located, but could find important information and belonging online.

Discussion Facilitation:

We will have several key questions for our group discussions which we will introduce at the beginning of the session. Then, the co-organizers and panelists will divide between discussion groups to help guide the answers to the questions and keep people on task. Finally, we will ask each group to assign one or several reporters to present their group's findings to the room at large and allow a back and forth with the expert panelists about these observations.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We will use our social media channels and the Wikimedia Public Policy channels to encourage people to participate and raise the policy questions we want to discuss ahead of the event.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #325 Internet of Things: Trust, Trick or Threats?

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cybersecurity Best Practices
IoT

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Private Sector, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Adeel Sadiq, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Olga Kyryliuk, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Aisyah Shakirah Suhaidi, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Sávyo Vinícius de Morais, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description:

The core ideas of this Workshop originate from studies being carried out at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), in Brazil, focused on developing technological solutions to improve IoT Security for Domestic Networks. This is part of an ongoing master's research, and aggregates knowledge acquired in academia and Internet Governance environments over the course of the past few years.

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a socio-technological phenomenon resulting from the human need to monitor and control their environment, which has been allowed to progress to never before seen proportions due to the digital technology developments that took place in recent decades. As a consequence, progressively more IoT devices are being deployed to automate tasks and replace manual labor, increasing the number of Internet-connected devices on the planet.

Currently, the most common use of IoT is the automation of domestic tasks. In this context, the user's daily routine can be captured by the devices in their homes, and these vulnerability points increase the risk for the user's security and privacy, specifically considering that attackers may be able to obtain remote access to these devices, including the possibility of controlling cyber-physical systems and causing material harms.

The IoT associated risks can also affect the Internet's stability, something demonstrated when devices are infected and incorporated into botnets. These botnets are commonly used to take down online services with Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks, consuming the bandwidth of ISPs with unwanted traffic, and most of the time using the DNS systems to amplify the attack.

This Workshop intends to discuss the IoT security question as it relates to the domestic environment, taking into consideration different points of view, including technical, legal, and social, to compile a set of good practices on the usage of these systems and understand the different sides of the problem. It is all too common for discussions on the subject to remain isolated and not be taken into a broader context, resulting in collective inaction in the face of a real growing issue.

The results arrived at will be incorporated into ongoing research on the technological and regulatory approaches to IoT security, and delivered back to the community in the form of a peer-reviewed

document. It is our hope that it will be the first of a series of discussions carried out by the organizers in the coming years.

Issues:

1. In spite of the high interest on the subject, different stakeholders are yet to agree on a set of standards that incorporate views from varied sectors and could therefore be better incorporated by different actors from this broad ecosystem. This has generated a state of passiveness that fosters anxiety and distrust around the subject of IoT;

2. Discussions are often carried out either within a technical environment between engineers or from a mostly civil society angle, without much progress being made on bridging perspectives. Proactive actions need to be taken for ideas to be circulated and mutual understanding to be found;

3. The way in which products are developed makes it so that even if substantial changes are made at the policy level, it can take years for devices to incorporate them, which makes swift action necessary, seeing as in the next few years it is anticipated that this market will accelerate even further.

Policy Question(s):

1) Technologies and standards are being developed by big players of the industry to enforce IoT security, but neither small players, end users, and governments know about the solutions. What type of policies can be applied to make effective the efforts employed by the stakeholders?

Expected Outcomes:

1. Understand what are common behaviors in relation to the installation, configuration and operation of IoT devices, and how gaps in those setups weaken the security of the end user;

2. Review the different solutions that are being developed in different regions from an Internet Governance perspective, including the approach taken by institutions such as the IETF, broader academia, local governments, and the industry;

3. Based on our multistakeholder findings and subsequent discussion with the audience, suggest guidelines for policies to reduce the impact of insecurity on the ecosystem of the Internet originating from domestic IoT devices.

Relevance to Internet Governance: IoT security has been a theme of growing importance within Internet Governance institutions, including the IGF, IETF and ICANN. One example of this is RFC 8576, a document published by the Internet Research Task Force that explains the state of the art challenges of IoT security, discussing the problems related to technological limitations faced by industry, and how it impacts the end user.

During IGF 2019, the main session "The Future of IoT: Toward More Secure and Human-Centered Devices" was a landmark discussion that involved speakers from different stakeholder groups in an earnest manner, furthering richer discussions on the subject. The BPF on "IoT, Big Data and IA" highlights security and privacy as important points of attention on the development of the IoT ecosystem, and in relation to IoT Cybersecurity, there is a clear need for "education of developers, consumers, policy makers, and vendors to ensure that the Internet is protected from IoT attacks".

TLD operators are also important actors in the chain of IoT security improvement, seeing as the DNS is being used to amplify most part of the DDoS attacks, with a consequent degradation of the quality of their service. TLDs such as ".nl" and ".ca" have started publishing technical reports and developing systems to enforce security for IoT in domestic networks.

All of these factors combined point to the need to address these topics from different perspectives, with collaborative dialogue and challenging multiple stakeholders to identify the associated issues and actively contribute towards decision-making processes that will ensure security and stability.

Relevance to Theme: When we consider that the expansion of IoT devices is still in its early days, with a lack of a proper 5G network to support its optimal operation, it becomes fairly clear that any issue being experienced now will only be magnified in the coming years. While there is still time, actors need to congregate around coming up with best practices and carry discussions at different levels and institutions to further best practices.

Consumers need to be able to trust their devices and the Internet ecosystem needs to trust them back, in order for all actors to be able to thrive within this environment. However, if guidelines come only from a single source (such as the industry) and are not thought from a broad perspective, the likeliness of widespread adoption of best practices becomes questionable.

Discussion Facilitation:

In the first 30 minutes, each one of the 4 speakers will have approximately 7 minutes to give a general overview of their respective specialty, considering the guiding question made by the moderator. The guiding questions must address at least one of these lines:

1. Which are the difficulties and risks faced by your stakeholder group?
2. What are you doing to face the problems that you are exposed to?
3. What policies you adopt, or do you think should be adopted, to mitigate the problems?

After the initial speeches, the audience will understand the context of each stakeholder group, and then the interaction floor will be open. This moment will take 25 minutes, where each intervention has a maximum time of 2 minutes.

To the interactions, 3 types of the audience are considered: (1) onsite participants; (2) remote participants from the official IGF interaction channels; and (3) Twitter user's engaged by the hashtags #IGF2020 and #IoThreats. As the intention is to treat all types of public equally, the multiple attendances in the session will be interspersed.

The last 5 minutes will be used by the speakers and moderator for final comments.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Interactions made by Twitter using the hashtags #IGF2020 and #IoThreats will be considered as part of the interaction of the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #326 The promises and perils of satellite internet

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Business Models
Human Rights
Tech Nationalism

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Owono Julie, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Felicia Anthonio, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Madory Doug, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Jennifer Stein, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

Almost half the world remains offline. Those who do have internet access all too often are forced to choose between expensive data plans offering low-bandwidth mobile connectivity. With marketing plans that trumpet a new solution to bridge these digital divides, satellite internet providers are gaining private equity funding, media attention, and even some government licenses for their speculative, disruptive business plans. I propose a session studying the potential impacts of satellite internet provision in the coming decade, on everything from human rights and digital inclusion to economies, competition, and vertical integration.

A host of businesses are developing a new form of satellite communications, largely using relatively lightweight, low earth orbit (LEO) constellations. The industry standard is high orbit, geostationary satellites that beam to and from earth, with high latency. The new LEO constellations, by linking hundreds or thousands of satellites, intend to reduce latency by reducing the distance to earth as well as beaming from one satellite to another. This constant movement of the LEO satellites – a change from the current geostationary model – means they will temporarily pass over countries with less lucrative markets, and worse telecommunications infrastructure. They will move on constant orbits across the sky, enabling providers to reach geographically isolated and underserved areas with consistency. Will this result in better, faster internet service for the billions who remain unconnected? Ambitious firms like SpaceX, Astranis, OneWeb, Viasat, and HughesNet certainly say so. But are they prepared to work with existing providers, platforms, and regulators - not to mention civil societies - in a productive and rights-respecting manner?

This session will gather together experts on a diverse array of digital inclusion, telecommunications, and human rights topics to sketch out the bounds of human rights due diligence guidance for the emerging satellite internet sector. We will explore the policies and regulations that could help to prevent and mitigate unintended, adverse impacts of the new technologies and businesses, from spectrum and bidding processes to affordability, privacy, and freedom of expression guarantees. These will be compiled and shared with legal and policy researchers to be polished and then shared for comment with private sector actors and policymakers in the intercessional period before their launch at IGF 2021.

Issues:

The challenges abound. The business plans powering these orbiting satellites remain to be detailed. Rather than directly striking deals with end users, the satellite companies may need to lease space to internet service providers or telecom companies in each of the countries the satellites pass over. ITU-R and other spectrum allocations could come into play, in addition to any domestic telecommunications laws and regulations applicable to satellite frequency bands. The satellite providers could encounter common telecommunications issues, including on the traffic shaping and congestion practices in play, network neutrality, and the costs of peering and leasing arrangements. In addition, user privacy is impacted by the firm's handling of third party requests for data, and – as evidenced by the rise in internet shutdowns – the provision of internet access to certain communities main run afoul of

government policy. Like any ISP or backbone provider, the satellite operator would make decisions impacting human rights, yet it remains unclear whether and how they are preparing to approach such crossroads.

There are opportunities and precedents to build on. The satellite sector has organized to improve its response to natural disasters, creating the Crisis Connectivity Charter to streamline its coordination with the humanitarian community. This is a positive development that our initiative will build upon, to enable the sector to better prepare for and respond to human rights crises, as well.

Policy Question(s):

Trust, Media and Democracy
Topics: discrimination, internet shutdowns, equitable access
Can we theorize new ways of working amongst stakeholders, including governments and ISPs, that avoid the many pitfalls of the legacy telecom sector here on earth, including monopolistic practices, pervasive surveillance, and network disruption and discrimination? Will the satellite sector openly work with our communities to implement such new models of cooperation?

The impact of digital sovereignty and Internet fragmentation on trust
topics: private sector control, companies largely from WEOG states controlling internet access globally
How will governments be able to regulate firms satellite internet firms that largely operate out of a few select countries?

Security, stability and resilience of the Internet infrastructure, systems and devices
topics: surveillance, integrity of systems
Will satellite internet be adequately secured against intrusion, and robust enough to ensure stable bandwidth across geographies?

Expected Outcomes:

All companies can cause or contribute to human rights infringement, including submarine and backhaul cable operators and, I would expect, satellite providers. This session will further an initiative to produce human rights guidance for the emergent satellite internet sector. Civil society has contributed to guidance and built plans for telecom company compliance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and adapted the 13 Necessary and Proportionate Principles on government surveillance, among other norms and principles, with implementation guidance for the private sector. To date, we have not seen distributed such recommendations on human rights policies, due diligence, and prevention, mitigation, and remedial strategies for satellite internet operators. This session will help to scope our and build excitement for such guidance.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The terrestrial internet has not yet reached many of the world's communities. New technologies like satellite could help fill the gaps, and in doing so, help to achieve the vision and goal of the internet's governance bodies of a universally accessible internet. However, the satellite sector remains largely unaccountable and unfamiliar to the many stakeholders engaging in social and development struggles, and likely unaware of the norms and processes ensuring the private sector responsibly and equitably meets its duties to respect human rights. In this session, we will sketch a path towards welcoming this stakeholder group to accept its roles and better understand the shared principles, procedures, and rules at play.

Relevance to Theme: An unknown entity is difficult to trust. Governments must trust that the new arrays of satellites across sovereign skies do not post a threat but rather an opportunity for expanding access to information and development. Civil society must trust that even the least fortunate may gain access to these innovative platforms. This session will let civil society, government, and private sector stakeholders understand how this new set of technologies and actors may impact the resilience of the internet's infrastructure, economics, and accessibility. We hope to clarify the concerns and the risks and opportunities that we see for the emerging satellite internet sector, and then approach the firms with the goal of building trust through concrete governance and policy programs.

Discussion Facilitation:

Participants will be given less than 5 minutes for initial remarks, and will be forced to prepare and pose questions to fellow discussants. The moderator will not wait for the end of initial presentations before going to the audience for immediate responses and interventions. The event will be largely 'horizontal' in its approach to the subject matter, not privileging any single stakeholder, speaker, or viewpoint.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We will use the social media and campaigning platform of Access Now and Internet Sans Frontieres to draw attention to the session in months before the event. We will solicit input from the community and present their input during the session. We will also engage our global communities to participate via remote participation during the session.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #327 Believe it or not, the Internet Protocol is on Sale!

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Digital Inclusion
Internet Infrastructure
Internet Protocols

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 5: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 6: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 7: Technical Community, African Group

Speaker 1: Lee Howard, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Antonio Marcos Moreiras, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Mukom Akong Tamon, Technical Community, African Group

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

This workshop aims to raise awareness on how Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) market affects digital inclusion. A debate is the best format to showcase polarized views inside the technical community about IPv4's market. For this reason, the invited speakers are selected according to their diversity in points of view about this market issue, allowing this debate to produce richer content and discussions with the IGF community.

This session is structured in four segments, totalizing 60 minutes. The first segment will have 5 minutes for introduction of the session and explanation on how the debate will be conducted. During the introduction, it will also be presented the sli.do platform, an online application that the audience (both onsite and online) can use to ask questions and participate in polls during the debate for further discussion on the third segment. The second segment will have 40 minutes for the debate, being 10 minutes for each Policy Question. During this time each speaker will have up to 2 minutes to speak up, allowing for the next speaker more 2 minutes to respond and so on, up to the maximum time of 10 minutes for each Policy Question discussion. This time will be monitored by the onsite moderator. The audience will be able to participate together during the debate via sli.do platform, as the active poll will be available to the audience to vote in which side of the discussion they agree. The third segment will have 10 minutes of open mic, in which the audience can interact with the speakers. For this segment, both onsite and online audiences will be able to participate. For better experience during this segment, the online application sli.do will be used. This application stores the questions the audience (both onsite and online) made during the session and will be discussed in this third segment. The fourth and final segment will have 5 minutes in which the onsite moderator will wrap up and conclude the session, discussing the expected and achieved outcomes.

The workshop speakers are:
Mr. Lee Howard (Retevia, Private Sector, United States of America)
Mr. Antonio Marcos Moreiras (NIC.br, Technical Community, Brazil)
Mr. Mukom Akong Tamon (Afrinic, Technical Community, Cameroon)
Ms. Constanze Bürger (Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community Division, Government, Germany) - TBC

The agenda for the sessions will be carried as follow:
First segment (5 minutes) - Introduction and house rules for the debate
Second segment (40 minutes) - 10 minutes for each Policy Question, 2 minutes per Speaker
Third segment (10 minutes) - Open mic and remote participation
Fouth segment (5 minutes) - Wrap up and conclusions

Taking into consideration the recent COVID-19 pandemic outbreak, and the possibility of the IGF moving to a virtual meeting, it is worth mentioning that it is entirely possible to adapt this workshop session to fully remote format if necessary. The key component for interaction with the audience will be through sli.do platform, which will have the desired effect of inclusion remotely too.

Issues:

The main issue this workshop aims to address is how Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) market affects digital inclusion. This involves many challenges, as this market practice is rather new compared to traditional IPv4 allocation by Regional Internet Registries (RIRs).

For starters the regional nature of IPv4 allocation poses the biggest challenge to global IPv4 market viability, as each RIR has its own allocation and market policies. In addition, each country may or may not create a regulation regarding IPv4 market for its country. At the same time, once everything gets settled, this market becomes a new source of IPv4 addresses that can help small Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and small community networks to expand and reach unconnected people.

From the technical point of view Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) was created to replace IPv4 entirely, avoiding the need of this IPv4 market. But as IPv6 adoption is still not 100%, the creation of the IPv4

market can be viewed as an opportunity to keep expanding the Internet access without compromising quality.

While IPv4 market can be an opportunity, it also becomes a challenge on the side of ISPs that do not want to deploy IPv6 inside their networks, stalling the growth of the new protocol. This is also an issue this workshop intends to address, as both IPv4 market and IPv6 can be viewed as possible solutions to the same problem.

Policy Question(s):

The debate will be facilitated around four policy questions:
(1) Will the IPv4 market help the adoption of IPv6 on the Internet by providing companies more time to plan their migration? Or will it jeopardize even more the IPv6 adoption by giving a false impression that IPv6 is not needed for the future of the Internet?
(2) Will the IPv4 market improve address distribution among institutions, making it more egalitarian? That is, allowing institutions to trade their surplus IPv4 addresses to institutions that are suffering from a lack of IPv4 addresses. Or will it worsen the situation by allowing institutions that have greater financial support, concentrate addresses even more? Furthermore, it is important to remember that it is possible for some institutions to make financial speculation.
(3) Will the IPv4 market expand or reduce digital inclusion? Will the price applied per IPv4 address be fair enough for small Internet Service Providers(ISPs) and community networks be able to buy it, if they need to expand their business and connect more homes? Could the price applied per IPv4 address rise the Internet plan price offered to an end consumer?
(4) How can Internet governance be affected by the IPv4 market, taking into account the performance of each stakeholder in this scenario?

The onsite moderator will be in charge of presenting the questions and encouraging discussion, thus ensuring that all the speakers and people in the audience can expose their ideas.

Expected Outcomes:

One of the objectives of this proposal is to promote, in an international and collaborative environment, a discussion about the future of Internet infrastructure. Although it is very widespread that IPv6 will replace IPv4, it is difficult to predict when it will happen and how the Internet should operate by that date. The IPv4 market is just an immediate consequence of this situation. A consequence that cannot be widely encouraged without first being studied, since the impacts (positive and negative) caused by its implementation may affect not only how stakeholders operate on the Internet, but also how we plan the future of the network.

The expected outcomes for this workshop is to get more people engaged in the relevance of the IPv4 market to digital inclusion and thus expand the discussions in each of the regional policies working groups in each of the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs - ARIN, LACNIC, RIPE NCC, AFRINIC and APNIC). As a result of all these discussions, it is believed that new regional policies will be created which will shape the future of the network.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Internet is constantly evolving and each multistakeholder (government, private sector, academia, civil society) that is part of its governance has the responsibility to keep it working. Any proposed modification that is made to its structure needs to be studied and evaluated before being applied. Especially, if this modification involves conceptual changes in the protocols that underpin the infrastructure. It will not only shape the future of the network, but also affect how each stakeholder might use and connect on the Internet.

This proposal aims to discuss the future impacts on the Internet and its governance, related to a recent decision on a conceptual change in its protocol infrastructure, the permission to trade IPv4 addresses (IPv4 Market). Our focus is to analyse not only the technical perspective about how this decision might influence the speed of Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) adoption (which will substitute protocol IPv4 in the Internet) but also how each multistakeholder might be affected.

But before starting the analysis about the IPv4 market which will be the basis for the workshop, it is important to understand how the Internet infrastructure was designed and why it has problems.

In the 60's, the Internet was built with the simple purpose of allowing some machines to exchange information. The main concern at that time was how to design a logical infrastructure where all the institutions connected could communicate with each other freely. As there was no intention of commercial use of the network, protocols and standards were developed in open discussions within the technical community to produce an open non-commercial structural basis for the Internet. This was the situation which allowed the Internet to evolve and expand rapidly.

However, the internet infrastructure was not designed to meet our current global connection needs, in which a full digital inclusion is sought. Due to this, problems in the Internet infrastructure began to appear as well as discussions were raised about the possibility of changing this conceptual structure. One of the most relevant architectural issues that the Internet is suffering nowadays is related to the protocol migration from IPv4 to IPv6. The whole digital world is being impaired by the lack of public IPv4 addresses available and the low level of IPv6 adoption. Without these protocols (IPv4 and IPv6), machines will not be able either to connect to the Internet or to communicate. This hampers the growth of the Internet and consequently prevents the advancement of digital inclusion. In order to avoid this scenario, many measures have already been taken (such as, workshops in previous editions of the IGF*) to promote IPv6 deployment worldwide. Although these measures are effective, it takes time before good results start to appear. During this time, a palliative solution is being discussed. The most promoted idea today is to encourage the redistribution of the excess IPv4 addresses that each institution has, through the permission of their commercialization (IPv4 market). A change in the conceptual basis of the Internet with few precedents which needs to be studied.

What are the effects (positive and negative) of using the IPv4 market? What are its consequences to the future of the Internet? Should it aid the IPv6 deployment because it gives more time to companies to plan their migration? Or will it delay the adoption of IPv6 even more because companies will prefer to operate with IPv4? How can each stakeholder be affected by this market? To answer these questions it is necessary to analyze each role of each stakeholder involved in Internet governance.

Looking at the governmental point of view, its online services should always be accessible to the population. This means, from a technical perspective, that its services should operate with both protocols (IPv4 and IPv6 are not interoperable). With that in mind, governments can benefit from using this market especially because they can purchase IPv4 addresses when it is necessary. However, if governments start to negotiate in the market, this can cause a negative side effect for other stakeholders, the increase of the prices.

From another point of view, civil society can also be affected by the IPv4 market. First, because it can increase the costs of creating community networks. Second, because it is possible that Internet plan prices will increase for the general population. Both situations that can hinder the growth of digital inclusion, especially in underdeveloped regions.

The private sector needs to be assessed according to different contexts. On the one hand, there are companies whose business is financial speculation. These will directly profit from this new market and from the rising prices. On the other hand, Internet Service Providers (ISPs) can either benefit or be harmed by the use of this market. If the market allows for a more equitable redistribution of IPv4 addresses among ISPs, this will help those in need to expand their businesses. However, there is a possibility that trading IPv4 addresses will cause an imbalance in the ISP market. That's because the big providers can concentrate the addresses even more.

Therefore, it is fundamental to bring together different actors involved in this IPv4 market discussion in order to advance comprehension of possible impacts that it might cause in the future of the Internet.

* Workshops held in the past editions of the IGF:
IPv6 Independence Day: Rest in peace IPv4 - https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/igf-

2019-ws-403-ipv6-in...
IPv6: Why should I care? - https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/igf-2019-ws-421-ipv6-wh...
Game Over IPv4: The need of IPv6 for the future of games - https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/igf-2018-ws-306-game-ov...

Relevance to Theme: This submission "Believe it or not, the Internet Protocol is on Sale!" is related to the inclusion track.

It is indisputable that the Internet is an essential part of our current society. In fact, it has shaped people's lives and revolutionized social, professional and personal relationships. The Internet is so important nowadays that it is considered a basic human right by many. That's why it is crucial to defend measures that guarantee digital inclusion for all. However, when developing the infrastructure of the Internet (Protocols, equipment, network design), certain protocols used (IPv6 and IPv4, for example) may enhance or hinder digital inclusion due to their limited availability, which has led to the creation of an alternative market.

This proposal aims to discuss the impacts of the decisions related to protocols made when building the Internet infrastructure and how they might affect digital inclusion. Our focus is to understand the consequences of allowing the IPv4 market for the future of the Internet concerning digital inclusion.

It is widely known within the technical community that the Internet has an intrinsic problem of lack of IPv4 addresses, which are mostly used by machines to communicate among themselves. There are only 4 billion IPv4 public addresses for the full operation of the Internet and most of them are already assigned to many Internet companies. Without IP addresses available Internet service providers (ISP) would not be able to expand their businesses and connect more homes or individuals. Considering that this connection is in the core business of ISPs whatever jeopardizes this connection may directly affect digital inclusion.

In order to better support the continuous growth of the Internet, an alternative protocol, known as IPv6, has been developed to substitute IPv4. One of the main advantages of using IPv6 over IPv4 is that it allows for more capacity as it has more addresses that can be assigned to distinct machines. This higher capacity of IPv6 has a potentially positive effect on digital inclusion because it favors a more democratic distribution of access to the Internet.

Although IPv6 seems to be a more appropriate solution for the Internet infrastructure, its current usage is still very low in comparison with IPv4's. Indeed, according to Google's, Facebook's, Akamai's and other research Internet centers, only about one-third of Internet users have IPv6 connectivity. Even though many measures have been taken to encourage the use of IPv6 (such as, World IPv6 Day* and World IPv6 Launch Day**), many companies are reluctant to adopt it immediately. These companies believe investing in deploying IPv6 is too costly and that it can be postponed. Their argument is based on the belief that it is less expensive to redistribute the existing IPv4 addresses rather than launching IPv6.

However, redistributing IPv4 addresses is not a simple task. Institutions that already have IP addresses allocated to them have solid contracts with their related RIRs (Regional Internet Registries). For this reason those institutions are unfavorable to redistributing their surplus IPv4 addresses as this would mean a potential loss of business.

The alternative solution is to achieve this is through the IPv4 market. With the permission to trade IPv4 addresses, not only companies that have unused addresses will be able to profit from their sale but also companies that are suffering from IPv4 exhaustion will have the opportunity to expand their business (like connecting more homes) by purchasing addresses. In fact, this is such a strong incentive for redistribution of IPv4 addresses that many institutions are already commercializing it.

As the permission to trade addresses is a new situation in many regions, not much is known about its impacts on digital inclusion. Will it improve the distribution of addresses between several ISPs

(Internet service provider) and thus allow more people to connect on the internet? Or will it allow few companies (that don't have a relationship with digital inclusion) to concentrate even more because they have more capital?

These are just some of the reflections that this workshop intends to debate in order to form a critical analysis on the results of this IPv4 market for the future of the Internet.

* World IPv6 Day - https://www.internetsociety.org/history/2011/world-ipv6-day/
** World IPv6 Launch Day - https://www.worldipv6launch.org/

Discussion Facilitation:

The discussion will be facilitated by the on site moderator who will use an online platform, called sli.do, to present the policy questions that will be debated by the panelists and the audience. We used this platform last year, and we had great results in boosting audience interaction. Therefore, we are looking to innovate again. The online moderator will make sure the remote participants are represented in the debate.

Online participation and interaction will rely on the WebEx platform. Those joining the session using WebEx (either invited members of the debate or the general audience) will be granted the floor in each segment of the workshop. People in charge of the moderation will strive to entertain onsite and remote participation indiscriminately. Social media (Facebook, but not Twitter or Reddit, since they do not support IPv6) will also be employed by the online moderators who will be in charge of browsing social media using hashtag (to be defined).

Lastly, having two moderators will facilitate the control of time, which will be very important for the proper functioning of the workshop.

Note: In case the IGF happens remotely, the plan described in this part will be affected and needs to be changed.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** As explained in the previous fields of the form, we will use the sli.do platform.

During the introduction, it will also be presented the sli.do platform, an online application that the audience (both onsite and online) can use to ask questions and participate in polls during the debate for further discussion on the third segment.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Background Paper

IGF 2020 WS #328 Enabling IoT Implementation in Namibia in fragile terrain

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Paul Rowney, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 2: Natasha Tibinyane, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Benjamin Akinmoyeje, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

Last year Namibia held 2 days innoagural IoT forum' the workshop,
provide an overview of current IoT-related activities in Namibia (a market analysis) and to create a study / focus group (Namibia IoT Forum) that will continue to watch and report on the ongoing IoT and related activities in Namibia.The workshop and its presentation also highlighted to the participants that Namibia is currently in the process of developing a "national digital strategy", in which the role of IoT is not clearly highlighted. There will thus be a need for the Namibia IoT Forum to study the Position Paper for the National Digital Strategy and to be involved in the coming consultation meetings in order to ensure that it it incorporates the much needed attetion to IoT and other related aspects and how they affect areas of our lives

Issues:

Environmental impact due to lack of IoT and Internet Human Wildlife conflict is on the rise Life on Land running out of it natural habitat below are some of the problems:
Cattle tracking sensor – suggested that IoT sensors may be used When the villager said that he will start a process of research. Yet another participant, suspiciously asked: "How will IoT help us to get water in our villages, if it does not rain". There was no easy answer to this question.

Feld Fire Detection – One of the participants complained that there are regular, almostor tracking cattle in villages or on farms. With the combination of GPS technology farmers, especially in communal areas may easily be able track where their cattle have moved to.

Managing Water resources – Another participant from Onayena Village, was of the strong
opinion that IoT may find application in managing scarce water resources in Namibia. annual
feld fires in his region. Much vegetation is always lost this way. wondering
whether IoT may not be applied to alert the residents and leaders in his region of the fires before they grow large combined with other technologies such as drones and others, not only to detect the fires, but also to fight them.

Monitoring animals near fences – suggestion that Namibia could look at the possibility of applying IoT to detect animals near the national highways in order to
avoid accidents that are caused by vehicles running into animals crossing the roads. He
suggested that IoT sensors may be attached to fences in areas know for animal crossings overthe road. When animals are detected perhaps visible signals may be given to drivers to be
alerted that an animal has crossed the fence and may be headed for the road.
Human-Wildlife Conflict – Another possible and related application for IoT is to address the
current Human-Wildlife Conflict that has been identified as a major challenge in Namibia. How exactly this could be done can be a subject of a research project by organizations or schools. Crowded Malls Detection – A female participants expressed a wish to have IoT used for detecting over-crowded malls in order to avoid them. This comment drew a few chuckles from the group. Another lady from the group, observantly asked: "What happens after using IoT sensors to track, detect, map, collect data?

can be used for two main purposes. Firstly, the data can be used for immediate,
Cost issues – One participant strongly felt that introducing an electronic Health Passport
would be a very efficient step in the general healthcare system in Namibia. However the
initial investment in such an digital Health Passport system would be astronomical. This
is probably true with implementing any IoT or digital system at the start.
2. Systemic corruption – The same participant who pointed out the cost issue also
highlight the fact that, although the cost benefits for introducing a digital or IoT-enable
solution are established, systemic corruption may still hinder or stop the introduction of
innovative solution, because some officials and business people may have been corruptly benefiting
from the procurement of the paper based Health Passports and it
is in their interest to maintain the status quo.

3. Unfavorable regulations – One participant shared with the workshop group that CRAN,
the regulator, has regulations that make it hard for IoT to take off in Namibia. These
regulations prohibit the manufacture of IoT components. There are also very tight
regulations on the import of some of the necessary components such as Raspberry Pi
microcomputers. It will become very necessary to engage with the regulator to have
these "sanctions" on IoT components lifted. Perhaps this can be one of the advocacy
projects for ISOC Namibia, going forward.
4. Limited Internet Access - Another major issue identified was the limited internet access,
especially for rural and peri-urban. Without adequate internet access in these regions it
may be impossible to carry out any innovative IoT-related projects that may have
potential to improve the lives of people in these regions.
5. TVWS not allowed in Namibia – TV White Space (TVWS) is the technology concept that
proposes to use the region of the radio frequency spectrum that was previous used by
TV stations that have now move to digital methods, to provide internet access. This can provide wide
coverage and connectivity for IoT devices across the country and especially in remote locations.

Policy Question(s):

No extincting policy to address these issue in Namibia apart from Cyber security other issues are
always overlooked especially IoT issues

Expected Outcomes:

Share experience from our inagural IoT Forum with attendees and a draft road map to Implementation
of develop iot policy for Namiba

Relevance to Internet Governance: IoT needs internet Good Policy will expand the grow and strenght of
the internet

Relevance to Theme: Iot Internet and the emviroment

Discussion Facilitation:

note from different countries
experience sharing session

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** zoom. facebook live
isoc nam group

SDGs:

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 15: Life on Land

IGF 2020 WS #329 One Plan

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
Management and Limitation of E-Waste
Responsible Consumption
Sustainable Cities / Smart Cities

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Damian Hajduk, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Michał Dzięcielski, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Mazur Bartosz, Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

Easy, seamless, convenient, environment and user-friendly travel (and delivery) planning. Just one integrated planing tool, instead of so many fragmented. The user defines only the basic points of A (start) and of B (destination), to get simple integrated plan and its execution possibility as One Plan.

Issues:

Microscopic, dispersed, fragmented, sectional, branch-divided, obsolete transport "planning" to be reshaped and integrated instead in a proper sustainable one.

Policy Question(s):

1) How we can use the technology to limit our time and resources consumption on a very simple human activity planing such as travel or delivery? 2) How the sustainable transport planning with its easiest form can ancourage people and organization to make a custom shift towards a (more) sustainable shape of their basic activity? 3) Is there any reason we should NOT go from the over-resource-consuming model nowadays to an easy and basing on primary needs and simpliest data input transport planning model, when we CAN?

Expected Outcomes:

Dialogue between various stakeholders resulting in workshop's miniraport. Publication of an article/wider raport possible. Inivtation to work furthure and even continously with inclusion of the participants strongly possible.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Well, the main key to understand the idea is to understand how the current technology allows us to go futher beyond the traditional horizons of our views on what is possible towards: yes, we can. Significant portion of transport planning is combined certainly with ICT matters, widely-understood, especially when we are under consideration of such a wide-ranged integration in analysis, planning and decision-making processes. Which brings us all together to the Internet Governance issues either.

Relevance to Theme: Sustainability understood as less-wasted economy, let us to consider limit if not abandon the yesterday's habits with todays possibilities to shape a better and tomorrow future. The person who is provided with a sustainable transport possibilities reducing the time-of-travel need by only 10 minutes a day, is up to 5% more efficient. The time of travel, the mobility habits, the senseless demandful microsystems consumes to much of artifcial (internet) as well as traditional resouces. Time. Paper. Money. Integrated sutaible transport planning is the matter of urgency. We need simplicity to achieve sustainability.

Discussion Facilitation:

1. we will introduce and explain the idea 2. by simple given examples we will take experience case study description from the participants from their actuall experience 3. we will have some brainstrom 4. working in groups will be considered 5. summarize when possibly everybody will have some say, to close us to some common range of view.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We might consider some popular and efficient of them (e.g zoom). Well, guess you could give us some hint as well.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #330 The Future of Work from Home: Internet Governance Post Covid

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):

Future of Work
Inclusivity
Privacy

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Ben Wallis, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Helani Galpaya, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Becca Williams, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Carmel Somers, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

It's already clear that the concept of "work" is among the many things that will never return to normal even after the COVID-19 pandemic fully subsides. While many employers within the information economy scrambled to formalize their work from home policies in order to adhere to social distancing measures at the outset, sectors even less familiar with remote work, such as retail, are also increasingly experimenting with online-only operations. As more organizations become accustomed to these arrangements and seek to reduce costs over the long-term, telework is likely to enjoy increased adoption across the economy.

As with all large-scale societal shifts, this new arrangement will generate new classes of winners and losers. While white-collar workers will enjoy greater flexibility and freedom with their work arrangements, others may suffer. The migration of retail and other service sector operations online could hurt workers already vulnerable to economic hardship, including those with less digital skills or educational attainment. Work from home arrangements also raise questions about how employers will measure employee productivity and whether those efforts may entail harmful extensions of workplace surveillance. More work conducted over the internet also enhances the opportunity for cyberattacks and can create new privacy risks.

This panel will discuss the evolution of work in the digital economy, how the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated some of these trends, and the discrete ways in which internet governance will need to evolve to keep pace with these new norms. The panel will also assess potential solutions to the equity, privacy, and security concerns raised above.

Issues:

i. The equity challenges that will likely be exacerbated as more work is conducted from home in the name of public health in the short term, and then in the long-term as employers become increasingly comfortable with these arrangements.

ii. Legislative and regulatory considerations when incentivizing or disincentivizing work from home policies across sectors.

iii. The privacy and security threats that multiply when more sensitive information and conversations that normally occur in an in-person setting now flow over networks, mindful of the fact these threats can flow from employers themselves, as well as third-party actors.

Policy Question(s):

i. How can policymakers ensure that any broad movement toward telework incoporate serious considerations and mitigation efforts relative to the inequalities that this development will likely

exacerbate?

ii. What are the discrete ways in which internet governance will need to evolve to keep pace with, push back on, or shape evolving norms in digital workspaces?

iii. What types of technical solutions will need to be adopted in order to facilitate a safe and secure virtual workforce? For example, what role should encryption play as more sensitive materials traverse networks?

Expected Outcomes:

1. Understand the spectrum of advantages and disadvantages that a movement toward telework will bring to bear on communities during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, and how those advantages and disadvantages may be mediated by socio-economic factors.

2. Learn about what the IGF community can do to further action and cross-sector collaboration to realize the potential and work through challenges surfaced in the conversation.

3. Share diverse perspectives and spur action regarding the discrete priorities and/or changes needed from the IGF community to combat these challenges and harness opportunities.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Addressing challenges wrought by a move to telework will require a broad and deep coalition of stakeholders within the Internet governance community. It will require a wholesale reckoning of laws, norms and standards that will include tech companies, academia, government and a diverse range of economic stakeholders.

Relevance to Theme: One of the central challenges in the "data revolution" will be managing the move to a more decentralized economy, telework constituting a key portion of that. This revolution will create new winners and losers across economic sectors and across global regions. Addressing these developments is key to a positive and inclusive data-driven economy.

Discussion Facilitation:

For each of the areas of interest introductory short presentations/remarks by experts will provide basic knowledge and discuss important trade-offs from their perspective. The moderator will ensure the active participation of the audience, who will be able to intervene and ask questions to the experts. Sufficient time will be given to online participants to ask questions, by the online moderator. Following these initial interventions, the roundtable will get to the heart of the debate, guided by the moderator who will begin by giving an opportunity to online and in-person participants to pose questions and discuss views on the perspectives presented. The moderator will guide the debate with the goal of finding common ground between views brought forward. In addition to the
background documents and papers that will be prepared ahead of the IGF, additional articles of interest, reference materials and social media conversations will be published and distributed ahead of the workshop. The moderator and organizing team will work with speakers in advance as to ensure the quality and content of the discussion.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The online moderator will encourage remote participation through various social networking platforms in addition to the platform provided by the IGF Secretariat. After the first round of interventions, the discussion section of the
roundtable will open up an invitation to online participants to weigh in on strategies discussed and pose questions to the speakers. The organizing team will work to promote the activity on social media, and will specially invite relevant stakeholders to join the session and share questions ahead of the debate. Online participants will be given priority to speak, and their participation will be encouraged by the online and in-person moderators.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #331 Disinformation, health and elections in Latin America

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Disinformation
Election Interference
Freedom of Expression

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Gustavo Gomez, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Jamila Venturini, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Helena Martins, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

This workshop addresses the phenomenon of disinformation and how it manifests itself in Latin America, considering the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2020 elections in some countries. The panelists will present and discuss recent researches that show the agents and strategies adopted for the dissemination of disinformation, the consequences of the phenomenon, the measures adopted by the major digital platforms, as well as the actions that are being planned by the legislative power and the judiciary of some Latin American countries. It also intends to involve the audience in the debate about public policies to deal with the problem.

Issues:

The workshop aims to discuss how disinformation is operated in some countries in Latin America and the measures being taken by digital platforms and governments to minimize its effects. It also aims to present the results of recent researches on the topic, from a Latin American perspective, and offer recommendations to governments and digital platforms on how to deal with the problem while protecting freedom of expression and human rights.

Researchers and international organizations have used the term disinformation to emphasize the intentionality in the production and propagation of false, misleading, or decontextualized information to provoke communicational disorder and, thus, obtain economic and/or political gains. In 2020, two moments are central to the observation of the modus operandi and the consequences of disinformation: the COVID-19 pandemic and the elections that take place in some countries. Digital platforms have taken specific measures to deal with the ongoing pandemic and to prepare for the upcoming elections. Many of these measures, however, run the risk of being developed unilaterally, compromising freedom of expression and human rights, which requires a discussion that involves the whole society.

Policy Question(s):

How can the debate on content moderation minimize the effects of disinformation without compromising freedom of expression, helping to restore trust in information exchange technologies?

What contributions and issues for content regulation emerge from a Latin American perspective?

Expected Outcomes:

The panel aims to discuss different perspectives on the effects of disinformation and on the measures taken to minimize them, in search of consensus to help tackle the phenomenon without compromising freedom of expression, human rights and other principles that guide the internet governance.
Both public and private solutions to deal with disinformation emphasize the sharing of information by end-users, ignoring the role of the prevailing data-centric business model in this process, the use of personal data and the whole chain of private actors involved in the spreading of disinformation. By analyzing empirical research and discussing regulatory solutions proposed, the panel aims to strengthen the network that allows civil society, academia and multi-stakeholder agencies to work together and to create an agenda to disseminate a democratic vision in the fight against disinformation. This agenda should consider activities such as: meetings with public authorities and national parliaments; meetings with multilateral organizations in the region; meetings with representatives of digital platforms in the region; multisectoral monitoring of electoral processes in the region.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The impact of disinformation on democracy, public debate, health, and the right to access information has led digital platforms and governments to start taking a series of measures to deal with the problem. However, many of these measures may end up violating fundamental principles of internet governance, such as freedom of expression, privacy and respect for human rights, net neutrality, non-accountability of the network, and democratic and collaborative governance. By placing actors from Latin America to discuss the topic, this workshop aims to contribute to a regional perspective on the topic of disinformation, making the debate on Internet Governance more open and democratic.

Relevance to Theme: The internet is an essential tool for democracy, freedom of expression, and access to information. However, the circulation of information is increasingly concentrated on large digital platforms, which have their own rules for moderating content that are not always transparent. On the other hand, governments around the world try to authoritatively control the regulation of the sector. For the internet to work freely and openly, the trust of the users is fundamental. For this reason, the debate on disinformation and moderation of content must be carried out with the participation of the whole society.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will have the role of provoking the face-to-face and remote audience to deepen the topics presented by the debaters. The communication channels of the participating entities will be used to attract the remote audience.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The communication channels of the participating entities will be used to attract the remote audience.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #332 Digital Inclusion and Capacity building: Best Practices

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Capacity Building
digital divide
Digital Skills

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Ece Vural, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Bugra Avci, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Elif Bilge Erdölek, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Mohammad Atif Aleem, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

We would like to talk about the work that we do as Habitat Association towards sustainable development goals and how we contributed to the digital transformation of Turkey. I will introduce our replicable model that could be altered to fit into other societies. We cover topics such as digital literacy, internet literacy, safe and responsible usage of internet, how it shapes our work and e-commerce and we provide free training content in Turkish for all over Turkey to raise awareness, mostly focusing on disadvantaged people and rural areas. We achieve this by establishing a multi-stakeholder project, therefore we apply these activities with various partners, global, local, private, or public sector.

Issues:

we are planning to address the digital divide in Turkey and by our activities and our methodology and replicable model applied to close this gap. The issues we cover are the usage of the internet by individuals, responsible and safe usage of the internet, providing digital literacy education for people with disadvantages. The opportunities we would like to share is how we try to raise awareness about these topics and how we achieve it.

Policy Question(s):

Our proposal will address the following questions: "how we can create a network of volunteers and a training content do bridge the digital divide?" "What is the strategical and encompassing model that could be applied in order to increase digital inclusion?" "How we can increase gender equality in a patriarchal country?"

Expected Outcomes:

We expect to show our best practices how we do our field research to determine the needs of the society, a replicable model to the attendees and help other institutions, individuals, companies, or civil societies to create a model in their societies based on the replicable model that will be presented during the session in order to decrease the digital divide within their community. We will propose various contents as part of our digital transformation program which we are also willing to assist with implementation. We will also introduce our multi-stakeholder approach for better implementation.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Our work is around internet governance topics and digital inclusion. We provide training about digital literacy to all age groups and raise awareness about digital literacy and internet literacy, safe and responsible internet usage. We also inform beneficiaries about the future of the internet and how it affects work life and the future of jobs. Some of our projects also had an impact on the Turkish government and its 5-year plan on development. Therefore, we also have an effect on public policies.

Relevance to Theme: This session will contribute by providing a civil society point of view and what we can do as a civil society for better digital inclusion. We have disadvantaged people at the heart of our projects and we choose our volunteers in a way that we can reach these people. Presenting a replicable model will contribute in this session by showing attendants a way of being more inclusive. We also prepared our training content in our local language.

Discussion Facilitation:

We are planning to do questions and answers and even give the floor to participants to evaluate their society and Civil Societies in their own countries and address how it could be applied in their context. We can also accept critics and ways to improve the model or the content.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #333 The Realities of Internet Inequalities in Disasters

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Access
Community Networks

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Wisdom Kwasi Donkor, Intergovernmental Organization, African Group
Speaker 2: Lily Edinam Botsyoe, Technical Community, African Group
Speaker 3: Benjamin Akinmoyeje, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

Globally, Socio-political and Economic activities have grinded to a halt in the recent past. Developed and Developing Countries are waking up to the realities of the impact of unequal access to stable, affordable, and reliable internet connectivity during the COVID-19 pandemic. There is a threat to further marginalization as governments push their programs to online platforms, where only a section of the population can access. For example, the Kenyan government continues to deliver its curriculum through digital platforms. Children with and without access to the Internet and digital technologies will be tested with the same exams which are the standard for their admissions in higher education. How can governments and other stakeholders ensure equality and quality of Internet access?

Issues:

Affordable Internet
Access to the Internet for the vulnerable
Quality Internet access for the poor to allow engagement with appropriate digital technologies implemented during disasters
How to connect the many unconnected slum cities in the face of COVID19 like situation

Policy Question(s):

How does government palliative measures that it is Internet-based or ICT based reach the informal settlement?
How does online education been proposed during the pandemic include those who can not afford Internet or ICT gadget?
How do public services migrate to digital platform incorporate the unconnected
How does the participation of the rural dwellers engage government to be included

Expected Outcomes:

There will be the development of a whitepaper extract from the workshop discussion
Participants' feedback will be collected and widely distributed.
It will also inform some policy discussions in other Internet governance fora.
A position paper will be released after this discussion to enhance advocacy for digital tools that support inclusion of all.
Possible documentation of projects or solutions to address the gap.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session is relevant to Internet Governance as it enhances the call for the Internet for all irrespective of their economic, geographic, gender, age, or race.
The topic addresses the empowerment of all people and the inclusion of all people of all backgrounds.
Significant populations do not live in urban settings and the pandemic lockdown deprives them of the opportunity to come to the urban areas to access the Internet.

Relevance to Theme: This session is relevant to the thematic track because it is addressing the inclusion of those in the pandemic situation is further depriving of access to the Internet and public

goods scarcely available in rural areas, informal settlements, or under privileged settings.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session involves experience sharing from different countries participants, input will be taken from members.
The session will also described the realities of COVID19 experience of marginalized communities.
benakin@gmail.com, , lizorembo@gmail.com,
kephand@gmail.com

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The group intends to use Facebook live and Zoom to engage participants mostly in Africa to join in the conversation. Possible explore the opportunity to do a Youtube broadcast.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #334 Multistakeholder Approaches to Democratic Digital Governance

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Democracy
Inclusive Governance
Regulation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Krzysztof Izdebski, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Olga Kyryliuk, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Asad Baig, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Ashnah Kalemera, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description:

As over half of the global population is now online, ensuring that the internet is a trusted digital space that is governed in a way that protects human rights and fosters civic participation is essential for

democracy to survive in the digital era. Yet, over the past decade, there has been a global decline in internet freedom, and actions by governments and non-state actors to close the space for an open internet have become even more advanced and easier to deploy. For instance, as people around the globe relied more heavily on the internet during the COVID-19 pandemic, many governments, particularly across the Global South, violated several digital rights in the name of public health, including infringing on individual privacy rights through new surveillance technologies, increasing censorship of content, and intentionally disrupting digital connectivity. Moreover, in recent years, governments around the globe have also inadvertently implemented policies with unintended consequences that curb digital rights. Overall, this negative trend represents a step backward in terms of fostering a democratically-governed, global public sphere -- an Internet United. Moments of crisis, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, make evident the crucial role that multistakeholder governance can play in countering restrictive policy decisions made that threaten internet freedom. All too often, these processes feel largely inaccessible to many government leaders (particularly in the Global South) and those responsible for development and implementation of internet policy and regulations. Absence from these spaces can reinforce existing technology and legal knowledge gaps where digital rights are concerned, and potentially sharpen the appeal of "copy/paste" approaches championed by proponents of digital authoritarianism. This round table will explore how independent media, civic tech leaders, digital rights specialists, and the private sector have engaged with government leaders to promote policies that improve citizen-government collaboration and ensure human rights standards are equally applied online. The session will highlight specific initiatives undertaken by each panelist, as well as facilitate a conversation among session participants to discuss practical strategies for 1) improving local lawmaker knowledge of rights-respecting approaches to digital rights and 2) building inclusive, multi-stakeholder coalitions for digital policy advocacy.

Issues:

Coordinated, multistakeholder approaches are needed to renew trust in the digital space, and to improve the understanding among policymakers so that digital rights and democratic values remain at the core of digital policy development and implementation. The wake of the global pandemic represents an opportunity to think about how countries can improve democratic digital governance going forward. Are there ways we can future-proof global and national internet governance such that it can function in times of crises? The anticipated challenge is how to ensure that governments fully commit to multistakeholder internet governance. Oftentimes, and especially in times of social and political crises, governments act unilaterally by implementing new laws and regulations without proper input from different sectors. In the long run this can do more harm than good, and can undermine efforts to strengthen multistakeholder internet governance at the global level.

Policy Question(s):

How can we strengthen country-level mechanisms to include multistakeholder internet governance? What do we need to do to make sure these are the default operating systems, even in times of crises? How can governments that have traditionally had less digital policy expertise increase their capacity? How can this be done in a way that abides by human rights standards? Legislation related to freedom of information is often prioritized in the name of public health and safety. How have independent media, journalists, and bloggers been able to push back and unite around new or more restrictive regulations? What does effective trust and collaboration between citizens and policymakers look like in the digital rights space, especially during times of crisis? Are there examples of tools or approaches that have created or reinforced this trust?

Expected Outcomes:

The expected outcome of this session is a better understanding of how to implement effective multistakeholder governance processes, particularly in countries which have had traditionally less digital policy expertise and engagement. The insights gleaned from the roundtable discussion will be captured and incorporated into knowledge outputs being developed by the session organizers, the Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE),

and the National Democratic Institute (NDI) to help build capacity among policymakers and other stakeholder groups in developing countries. CIMA, CIPE, and NDI collectively facilitate the Open Internet for Democracy Initiative (https://openinternet.global/) which seeks to build the capacity of digital rights advocates to effectively advocate for digital rights that are essential for democracy to flourish online. A secondary goal of this workshop is to strategize how digital rights advocates can push back against efforts that denounce the multistakeholder model of internet governance. Finally, this session will also be an opportunity for diverse stakeholder groups from various geographic locations within the IGF community to connect, network, and share best practices. Cross-regional peer-learning is essential to developing robust knowledge about best practices in democratic digital governance, this session will forward those goals by connecting people and serving as a space to brainstorm future activities and collaborations.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Ensuring that human rights and trust is central in the evolution and use of the internet requires the preservation of the multistakeholder models of internet governance. To that end, diverse stakeholders including governments, civil society, the private sector, and multilateral institutions, as well as representatives that are typically excluded in decision-making processes, must be able to actively participate in policy fora that shapes norms and standards on internet governance. Furthermore, developing shared priorities at global fora such as the IGF can also provide useful foundations for governments developing and implementing national policies that impact digital rights. International norms and standards that respect human rights in the digital age also provide useful frameworks for digital rights advocates who are facing the repercussions of governments that are continuing to find ways to close the space for an open and inclusive internet, particularly in times of crisis.

Relevance to Theme: Democratic, multistakeholder governance is the best mechanism we have to instill trust among internet users that this technology is being developed in a way that serves their interests and protects their fundamental rights. As the organizers of this thematic track acknowledged, "Trust in the online world is a prerequisite for the Internet to develop its potential as a tool for empowerment, a channel of free speech and an engine of economic development." The trust necessary for effective internet governance is not just about citizens and end-users, but also includes the different stakeholder groups themselves. A certain type of trust needs to be fostered among governments, civil society, and the private sector such that they understand that they share a common goal of human progress and development. Developing this trust is cultivated over time. However, understanding internet governance processes and how to strengthen them, especially in developing countries, is a key ingredient for maintaining an open, inclusive, and trusted internet.

Discussion Facilitation:

During this session, the onsite moderator will ensure that IGF persons are allotted time to ask questions and share their own perspectives on the session's topics. Moreover, this session will also have a dedicated online moderator who will make sure that all comments and questions submitted online are shared with the audience onsite. This online participation tool is particularly important for this session as one of our goals is to have a set of perspectives that are geographically diverse. Many of the individuals and groups concerned with news media sustainability in the digital age will not necessarily be able to travel to Poland for the IGF, so we will prioritize their participation via the online platform.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We will encourage participation via our organizations' Twitter handles which reach more than 10,000 users. We will also live Tweet the roundtable discussion and incorporate input/feedback from participants on Twitter.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #335 Balancing child safety and freedom of expression online

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Child Online Safety

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Michael Tunks, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Susie Hargreaves, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Andrew Puddephatt, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Debate - Classroom - 60 Min

Description:

This session seeks to explore the delicate balance between ensuring the safety of children and young people online and the rights and freedoms of individuals to the freedom of expression and the rights to privacy and freedom from state interference in an individuals private life.

The session will explore the challenges associated in the achievement of the UN sustainable development goals, in particular relation to goal 16.2 which seeks to end the abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

This session will also explore the tension that is created between the aims of the sustainable development goals and how these at times challenge and conflict with other declarations at UN level such as the UN's declaration on Human Rights which declares that an individual has the right to a private life that is free from state intervention within their family, home or correspondence.

Issues:

The panel will particularly consider these challenges related to the sexual abuse of children online. We will consider the global approaches to balancing these tensions, with representatives from all corners of the global, including Africa, Asia, Europe and North America.

We will draw on the experiences of those seeking to legislate in the tricky intersection of technology and child safety. We will explore the challenges created by initiatives such as the European Commission's e-privacy directive, the General Data Protection Regulation and progress made in the US with the introduction of the cloud act.

This will be balanced by views from those who seek to protect the freedom of the individual to express themselves online and consider the specific issues that concern them about their trust in how the

internet is governed when it comes to child safety online.

Policy Question(s):

2, 3 and 4.

Expected Outcomes:

The Internet Watch Foundation will facilitate the discussion and produce a readout and summary of the key takeaways from the session. Our intention would be to share the outcomes with the wider global network of our reporting portal partners, with global policy making bodies such as WePROTECT and the ITU Child Online Protection Committee for further discussion.

The aim of this session is to spark and ongoing debate in how we balance the privacy rights of individuals with the rights of children to a safe and secure system in which both can have sufficient trust in the system that governs the internet.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The panel will highlight the current success within the multi-stakeholder approach to tackling child sexual abuse online and the associated challenges that the proliferation of this material creates for trust and confidence in the multi-stakeholder approach of the internet ecosystem.

This will be set against the consideration of the rights of individuals to state interventions and consider the policy challenges in balancing the rights of the freedom of individuals to privacy and freedom from state intervention in their private lives.

Both of these issues create significant issues for an individuals trust in the governance of the internet ecosystem and this session will explore how Governments, Civil Society and indivudal internet users grapple with these challenges on a daily basis.

Relevance to Theme: The proposal is particularly relevant to how Government, NGOs and civilians can build an internet ecosystem which is truly multi-stakeholder within its approach, protects the safety of its users and furthers trust and confidence within the global system from the perspective of safety for children and the rights of indivudals for protections from the pervasive and appresive authoritarian regimes around the world.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderator will be responsible for highlighting questions from online participants to the Chair of the session. Online Participants will have the opportunity to fully participate in the discussion.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #336 Fair Play - culture and authors on the Internet

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Content Blocking and Filtering
Norms
Platforms

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Paula Rossa, Intergovernmental Organization, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Dorota Hawliczek, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Anna Klimczak, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

Workshop concerns the forced migration of culture to the internet caused by the COVID pandemic and the lack or limited possibilities of creative activity outside the digital environment leading to a crisis in the creative industry. Due to the fact that artists cannot have direct contact with the audience, the consumption of digital works is increasing. Lack of appropriate legal means causes a disproportion of income generated by internet platforms for exploitation of works and authors' remuneration. There is no equality of parties, and the authors do not receive adequate payment for their work. There is no supervision over the dissemination of creative works on the Internet, copying and unlicensed sharing. Authors and the creative industry need filters used on online platforms that would guarantee the legal use and use of songs in a digital environment, as well as fair play for all Internet users.

Issues:

Digital culture and exploitation of creative works on the Internet
Crisis of cretive industries due to the COVID pandemic
Internet platforms and filtering of illegal content
Rules of fair play - safe Internet and sustainable growth of creative industries

Policy Question(s):

3) Digital Safety to enable a healthy and empowering digital environment for all

How can a digital environment be created that enables sustainable growth of creative industries, especially during the crisis caused by the COVID pandemic while ensuring freedom of expression, respect for human rights and rules of fair play?

Expected Outcomes:

Conference on issues concerning creative industries and exploitation of works on the Internet - Digital single market, new rules introduced by copyright directive.
Workshops for journalists on copyright in digital environment - fake news, quotation right, inspiration.
Workshops for members of parliament on new rules on copyright related to Internet and current situation of creative industry after the pandemic.

Relevance to Internet Governance: How the Internet should be governed in order to ensure balance, safety and rules of fair play in exploitation of creative works in digital environment, adequate renumeration for authors and respect for human rights.

Relevance to Theme: Rules of fair play should be apllied to governance of the Internet in order to guarantee sustainable growth of creative industry and digital culture, balance of parties and proper remuneration for authors.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interactive presentation, debate, question and answer session with the audience.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2020 WS #337 Jumping over garden walls: data ownership & data portability

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Data interoperability
Data Portability
Data Protection

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Carlos Affonso de Souza, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Fabro Steibel, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Smitha Krishna Prasad, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

Data portability is a right included in the GDPR to allow individuals to obtain and reuse their personal data for their own purposes across different services. Legislations from Global South countries, such as the Brazilian General Data Protection Law, have also contemplated such right, challenging academics, civil society, regulators and the private sector to better define how portability should be implemented. Challenges range from legal aspects (e.g. what data portability actually means, which and whose data may be subject to it), to technical ones (e.g. how to allow individuals to easily move, copy or transfer personal data across different platforms in a safe and secure manner). The right to data portability is a key element for ensuring values of consumer choice and protection in a competitive digital environment. As individuals rely on different platforms to undertake essential activities, data protection literacy and the deployment of data portability needs to be carefully addressed by all stakeholders. This workshop proposal aims at bringing together a wide range of experts to discuss best practices on how to design and implement data portability tools.

Issues:

Among the rights usually provided for in data protection laws worldwide, data portability is one that requires a lot of effort from different stakeholder in order to turn it into reality. The challenges are many, such as the lack of technical expertise, platform interoperability and general awareness by users that mostly think about portability in connection to mobile carriers, but not as much as a general right. In a digital economy, to be able to move from one provider to the other is a key factor for securing consumer choice and protection. There are clear opportunities for Internet users, as well as serious competition concerns that need to be addressed in the implementation of portability regimes. Failing to discuss data portability at this stage might not only increase the lock-in effect for many Internet users, but also downplay an essential tool for fostering data protection literacy worldwide.

Policy Question(s):

What would be the regulatory best-practices to grant the right to data portability?

To what extent, if any, could the development of international norms and principles facilitate common approaches and interoperability of data protection frameworks, and also facilitate international trade and cooperation?

Expected Outcomes:

Consult members of the community for feedback / Strategize with key stakeholders on paths forward in designing data portability regimes that foster data protection, competition and consumer choice. The organizers are preparing a report on the current status of data portability regimes in connection to the recent approval of data protection laws (such as the case of Brazil). This workshop would be a very relevant opportunity to hear from IGF's community and learn from international experiences.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data portability is essentially connected to the debate over how open (or closed) would be the future of the Internet. As IGF has matured into a privileged space for the exchange of ideas and proposals about the future of the Internet and its governance and regulation, we would like to connect the topic of data portability into the long history of privacy and data protection debate that had taken place in previous editions of the Forum. Additionally, this topic demands contributions from different stakeholders in order to provide a broader view on how key is data portability to Internet governance and the digital economy. The diverse range of actors that attends IGF would make it an ideal venue to connect the dots and speed up a global conversation on data portability.

Relevance to Theme: The session will have a strong post-conference impact since it aims at improving the data protection regulation debate due to the importance of data portability to users, companies and Governments. The right to data portability is provided by the GDPR and by various other data protection regulations around the globe. Facebook's recent White Paper "CHARTING A WAY FORWARD: Data Portability and Privacy" sets forth five questions about data portability and privacy. This session will be an opportunity to discuss regulatory best-practices and practical projects, such as the Data Transfer Project (a collaboration between Facebook, Google, Microsoft and Twitter, launched in 2018), among others. Civil society, Academia and Governmental voices will be included in a multistakeholder debate to explore how data portability matters for consumer protection, choice, competition and Internet governance and regulation as a whole.

Discussion Facilitation:

Time will be allowed for public intervention, enabling a concrete exchange of experience and reflection between them. The workshop will start with a 5-minute explanation of the topic's relevance and relevance, conducted by the moderator, and soon afterwards, each guest will have 10 minutes to present their opinions, arguments and share their professional trajectories. After that first moment, 20 minutes will be used for public intervention present, with questions directed to those present, and conclusions from each guest.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #338 Keeping us together: Internet infrastructure in emergencies

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
ICTs Impact on the Environment
Sustainable Cities / Smart Cities

Organizer 1: Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 5: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Taís Niffinegger, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Demi Getschko, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Pablo Rodriguez, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Sunil Abraham, Technical Community, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

Situations of disasters and emergencies happen under a variety of circumstances, ranging from natural causes to those related to human agency. Unconstrained economic development, along with climate changes, have been feeding a series of incidents with multiple negative outcomes, that constrain populations to restrict and adapt diverse aspects of modern life and have several impacts to the economy, environment, health, and so on. Hurricanes, earthquakes, extreme droughts, a set of epidemics, and, more recently, the COVID-19 pandemic that has been raising concerns from individuals, companies and countries worldwide since the beginning of 2020 are some examples. On the other hand, society and governments have been increasingly reflecting upon essential infrastructure and services which could keep a great set of the standards of our daily lives even under those extreme conditions, such as water and electricity supplies, and, more recently, telecommunications and the Internet. The Internet is on the spot in all of the aforementioned situations, as it has become the most powerful and important tool for communication for organizations and individuals all over the world, not to speak about its unique characteristics of providing the means for remote and collaborative work. In times of restrictions to urban mobility and human interactions, access to the Internet is one of the most important rights to be safeguarded for individuals, as means to mitigate the effects of social and economic restrictions.

Bearing in mind the Internet's central role in the above described scenario, this session will convene participants from different sectors, regions, and professional backgrounds to foster an overarching discussion on the risks, opportunities, gaps and possible solutions for all the issues this context of emergencies raises to the Internet and on how we use it in our daily lives. Special attention will be given to our strong dependency on it, especially in times of social restrictions that affect social interactions locally and globally. We seek to cover a set of policy issues in this session, such as (1) the importance of having a solid national (and global) infrastructure to safeguard the resilience of the Internet; (2) the central role of telecommunications and ICTs in the digital ecosystems in the context of emergencies; and (3) the development and deployment of technology to support the preparations for, mitigation during, and also post-disaster recovering of cities, regions and whole countries. The session aims to engage participants and the audience around two main policy questions: (i) how do we keep up with appropriate development of tools, technologies, and infrastructure that allow society to be resilient under severe circumstances? and (ii) what are the roles, gaps, bottlenecks, risks and opportunities in leveraging information infrastructures, the Internet and the digital ecosystem as a whole when tackling emergency situations?

In terms of methodology, this session will have a mixed round-table / town hall approach based on two distinct stages: in the first round, invited participants will be able to introduce their own stakeholder views on the proposed discussion (8 min each); and in the second round participants and the audience will talk about the issues listed above in a more horizontal and organic fashion, as we will put up an iterative dynamic in which people will be able to join the conversation at any moment, whatever be the subject they want to address (up to 2 min each intervention). The on-site moderator will be responsible for assigning the speaking slots, always seeking to keep an adequate balance in terms of diversity of stakeholders, regions and gender. A detailed report will be produced, and we expect to extract recommendations and guidelines from the discussions, which could be communicated to several other permanent intersessional tracks, inside and outside the scope of the global IGF. Online participants will have the same treatment as those that are on-site, being able to speak and comment and/or ask questions, as well as having their inputs read when that is case. For the online participation we will rely on the platforms provided by the IGF organization as well as on social media through the use of hashtags.

For this activity, we envisage at least three main expected outcomes: (i) outreach to multiple and distinct stakeholders in order to spread the word and include more people on the debate; (ii) build new networks for discussion and collaboration on the topic; and (iii) produce a detailed report, that could lead to a potential impact on policy making through the diffusion of the workshop results.

Intended agenda:

Introduction - 10 min
Interventions by speakers - 40 min
Overarching discussion (participants and audience) - 30 min
Wrap up - 10 min

Issues:

Bearing in mind the Internet's central role in the above described scenario, this session will convene participants from different sectors, regions, and professional backgrounds to foster an overarching discussion on the risks, opportunities, gaps and possible solutions for all the issues this context of emergencies raises to the Internet and on how we use it in our daily lives. Special attention will be given to our strong dependency on it, especially in times of social restrictions that affect social interactions locally and globally. We seek to cover a set of policy issues in this session, such as (1) the importance of having a solid national (and global) infrastructure to safeguard the resilience of the Internet; (2) the central role of telecommunications and ICTs in the digital ecosystems in the context of emergencies; and (3) the development and deployment of technology to support the preparations for, mitigation during, and also post-disaster recovering of cities, regions and whole countries.

Policy Question(s):

The session aims to engage participants and the audience around two main policy questions: (i) how do we keep up with appropriate development of tools, technologies, and infrastructure that allow society to be resilient under severe circumstances? and (ii) what are the roles, gaps, bottlenecks, risks and opportunities in leveraging information infrastructures, the Internet and the digital ecosystem as a whole when tackling emergency situations?

Expected Outcomes:

For this activity, we envisage at least three main expected outcomes: (i) outreach to multiple and distinct stakeholders in order to spread the word and include more people on the debate; (ii) build new networks for discussion and collaboration on the topic; and (iii) produce a detailed report, that could lead to a potential impact on policy making through the diffusion of the workshop results.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The world has been facing a series of challenges in the past years with the increased amount of situations in which people and countries are pushed to their limits in terms of coping with natural disasters, man-made accidents, disease outbreaks, and so on. And there is no evidence that the coming years will ease it up. Situations like the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, the 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster in Japan, the 2017 hurricane Maria in Puerto Rico, or even 2015 and 2019 dam disasters in Mariana and Brumadinho, in Brazil, are some of the examples. More recently, the world has been facing the coronavirus outbreak, in which the COVID-19 disease is quickly spreading throughout the world and putting pressure on governments and people. Major consequences of the mentioned situations are related to inevitable constraints in society interactions, urban organization, households, and so on. So as to overcome these challenges, nations are grounding efforts in innovating and developing technology, procedures and processes that could improve resilience of modern life standards, especially with regards to more sustainable modes of living, in line with the United Nations' sustainable development goals. There is a huge belief that this change in practices could minimize emergency situations, be them nature- or human-led.

The issue of infrastructure is at the heart of this context, be it related to water, electricity, construction, and food, among others. On top of the aforementioned elements, there is one core system: the information infrastructures, especially telecommunications, ICTs and the Internet. The Internet is probably the most important tool for communication and collaboration nowadays, as it plays the role of a crosscutting element for virtually every social process in modern human life. As the Geneva Declaration (2003) addresses, attention should be given for countries and regions with special needs as well as to conditions that pose severe threats to development, such as natural disasters. The Tunis Agenda (2005) also highlights the intrinsic relationship between disaster reduction, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and that disasters seriously undermine investment in a very short time and remain a major impediment to sustainable development and poverty eradication. The NETmundial declaration (2014) established security, stability and resilience as a core principle for the Internet. According to the document, it "should be a key objective of all stakeholders in Internet governance". The declaration also states the need for an enabling environment for sustainable innovation and creativity, reinforcing that "enterprise and investment in infrastructure are essential components of an enabling environment". Within this scenario, the Internet ends up being responsible for a significant part in structuring responses and mitigating negative effects of disasters, like through offering new ways for people to organize, communicate, exchange, consume and so on, but also in fostering networks of collaboration to innovate and put on new solutions for human problems.

Despite the current demands posed to the Internet ecosystem by the COVID-19 global pandemic, there is also an increasing dependence on the Internet infrastructure as a tool to circumvent problems and provide solutions on emergency situations. Those solutions range from work alternatives, such as home-office and platform-based opportunities, the relevance of information and communication technologies for keeping citizens updated about a given emergency (how to help, how to find help, what to do and what not to do, etc.), up to the several IoT-based solutions which have been developed and depend on connectivity. In an interconnected world, the benefits of the Internet demand a solid and

resilient infrastructure, regardless of whether they require more or less bandwidth, and of where and how they operate.

After hurricane Maria devastated Puerto Rico in 2017, one of the main concerns of the local and global communities was the communication infrastructure, as a series of telco's transmission towers, cables, as well as power grids were all down, leading to connectivity issues not only locally, but also regionally, as several submarine cables were damaged. In this sense, whole areas remained totally disconnected for long periods of time. NIC.pr, the country code manager for the top-level domain .pr, was able to keep its services running, applying several workarounds to make it possible, including a special initiative helping customers to protect their registered domain names. This case was unprecedented, and ended up launching a whole new track within the domain name ecosystem, with ICANN meetings starting to hold specific workshops focused on post-disaster recovering measures for top-level domain operators, as well as assessing extraordinary measures to adapt Registrar rules so as to protect registrants in emergency situations. More recently, ICANN Org has been also applying research efforts to prepare the domain name ecosystem to face the shortage of resources and deal with risks and dangers during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Countries have also been discussing and applying measures to mitigate the fallouts inherent to the period of severe conditions posed by the coronavirus outbreak. For example, some countries put in place agreements along with very big application providers so as to ease the traffic pressure on national networks, seeking to leverage the resilience of their networks in a time of great demand for traffic. In Brazil, for example, government authorities like the national telecommunications regulator (ANATEL) have been convening several different stakeholders in task forces to design and apply measures to face the new challenges posed to the national infrastructure. Additionally, Brazilian connectivity infrastructure also relies on a broad ecosystem of Internet exchange points (IX.br) spread all over the country, designed to handle heavy broadband traffic.

A shared set of principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes established prior to an emergency is key to achieve timely cooperation in adverse situations. Lessons learned on emergency situations and negotiated on a multistakeholder perspective are useful both for immediate solutions as well as for the Internet long-term evolution, following the best current practices in Internet governance worldwide.

Relevance to Theme: This session could very well be placed in more than one of the proposed tracks for the IGF 2020, as it refers to crosscutting discussions that could impact several distinct contexts. Nevertheless, we have chosen to submit this proposal to the environment thematic track, as it relates to ongoing and of global scope discussions in which society and humans in general are at the crossroads. Bearing in mind the actual context of pandemics and worldwide emergencies, human agency and the interactions with the environment may have caused a set of imbalances for life on Earth, and people are exhorted to find new ways of organizing themselves, especially in urban environments, seeking more sustainability and resilience to face the challenges posed by development of humankind. In this sense, one of the aspects we chose to address is that of information infrastructures and modern society organization for life, work, social interactions, and so on. We believe that our proposal directly relates to one of the listed Sustainable Development Goals for this thematic track, that is SDG 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, which is also directly dependent on SDG 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. Therefore, the proposed session adds to the thematic narrative as it reinforces aspects already raised, such as the sustainability of cities, at the same time that raises additional topics, such as information infrastructures and innovation to support sustainability of cities and human interactions, especially in emergency contexts.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will have a mixed roundtable / town hall approach based on two distinct segments: in the first segment, the moderator will briefly introduce the proposed debate (10 min) and invited participants will be able to introduce their own stakeholder views on the proposed discussion (8 min

each); and in the second segment participants and the audience will talk about the proposed issues in a more horizontal and organic fashion, as we will put up an iterative dynamic in which people will be able to join the conversation at any moment, regardless of the specific subject they want to address (up to 2 min each intervention). The moderator will wrap up the session, pointing out potential overarching policy consensus extracted from the debate.

The discussion will be facilitated by the on-site moderator who will guide the debate in each of the proposed segments for the workshop. The online moderator will make sure the remote participants are well represented. The on-site moderator will be the one responsible to assign the speaking slots, always seeking to keep an adequate balance in terms of diversity of stakeholders, regions and gender. Online participants will have the same treatment as those that are on-site, being able to speak and comment and/or ask questions, as well as having their inputs read when that is the case. Online participation and interaction will rely on the WebEx platform (or other platform provided by the IGF organization). Those joining the session using WebEx (either invited members or the general audience) will be granted the floor in the segments of the workshop. The person in charge of the moderation will strive to entertain on-site and remote participation indiscriminately.

Prospective agenda:

Introduction - 10 min
Interventions by speakers - 40 min
Overarching discussion (participants and audience) - 30 min
Wrap up - 10 min

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Social media platforms (twitter and facebook) will also be employed by the online moderator who will be in charge of browsing them using some hashtags (to be defined). Comments and questions may pop up in the hashtags and the online moderator will work in collaboration with the on site moderator to make sure all of them are covered. If, by any reason, the number of online interventions surpass the usual, the online moderator will sum up similar questions / interventions in blocks of issues so as the participants may have the opportunity to cover all of them.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #339 The circular economy of ICT

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
Emerging Technologies and Environment
ICTs Carbon Footprint
Management and Limitation of E-Waste

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Bako Rozi, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Roura Mireia, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Yunusa Ya'u, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 4: Alexandra Lutz, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Andrae Anders, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description:

The global environmental crisis requires drastic changes to existing models of design, production, use, disposal, and recycling of digital technology. The choice and use of digital technologies and the policies guiding their production, use and disposal, as well as the recovery of raw materials, have a huge impact on our global environmental crisis, including potentials for mitigation and adaption.

This session will present circular digital economy models and stories that are environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable. In particular, the session will discuss initiatives that promote local production and use, local renewable energy sources, and adoption of circular and participatory practices for circularity in digital devices, software, internet access and services.

The format of this session will include brief presentations of circular digital economy initiatives at the local, regional, and global level. Participants will then be invited to join break-out group discussions on specific issues, such as electronic waste. Each break-out group will be faciliated by a speaker or moderator of the session. The session will conclude with a roundtable discussion that includes reports back from each break-out group.

Specific policy questions to be considered include:

What lessons can been learned from local, regional and global initiatives that have transitioned to circular digital economy models that are environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable?

What cooperative networks including all multiple stakeholders are needed? (civil society, manufacturers, consumers, governments, backmarket, eWaste, etc.)

What policy and regulations are needed to accelerated transition to a circular model for ICT.

Issues:

The opportunity to share best practice and policy on a strategic/policy making level and on the implementation level accross regions, actors, and regulatory frameworks. For example, the "Right to Repair movement" in a regional and local context.

Identifying policies, laws, regulations, industry initiatives that support transition models.

What we are learning about the role of 'right to repair' in the context of COVID-19, the case of fixing ventillators.

Do circular models provide viable alternatives in the context of a global crisis, such as COVID-19, the environmental crisis, social justice and inclusion, the culture of reuse, sustainable degrowth.

Policy Question(s):

What lessons can been learned from local, regional and global initiatives that have transitioned to circular digital economy models that are environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable?

What cooperative networks including all multiple stakeholders are needed? (civil society, manufacturers, consumers, governments, backmarket, eWaste, etc.)

What policy and regulations are needed to accelerated transition to a circular model for ICT.

Expected Outcomes:

- Prioritized list of opportunities within the IGF communities to develop, promote, and adopt environmentally and socially sustainable models of the digital economy: a public document with references.
- Mapping good / sustainable practices, success stories could be an outcome of such conversations: a poster drawn collectively.
- Ideas for or draft of a manifesto for circular ICT
- Followup: consider recurrent events and the establishment of a circular ICT network (e.g. from a mailing list to a dynamic coalition)

Relevance to Internet Governance: - Contribute to international standards for decision-making at national level relating to how internet infrastructure, and the internet itself, develops

- Identify and document best practices including principles, norms, rules, decision-making and governance procedures from local, regional and global initiatives to transition to circular digital economy models that are environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable

- Identify cooperative networks and forums across multiple stakeholders that can propose viable environmental and socially sustainable models of the digital economy (civil society, manufacturers, consumers, governments, backmarket, eWaste recyclers, etc.)

Relevance to Theme: This session will convene actors from multiple stakeholders and create opportunities for discussion of results and lessons learnt from diverse experiences, and development of a draft technical and policy framework that is needed to support transition toward use and development of sustainable technology, and at the same time, promote the positive impacts of ICT for climate action.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session has been designed to facilitate interaction and participation through roundtable and break-out group discussions, inviting all participants to propose topics or issues for consideration by in break-out group discussion, in advance, or during the workshop. Online etherpads will be set up for each break-out group. The organisers intend to faciliate meaningful participation by remote participants through active engagement on social media and through our networks prior to the session, and by exploring opportunities for remote break-out groups on specific topics.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Online etherpads to allow anyone local or remote to contribute.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action

IGF 2020 WS #340 Checks and balances of data privacy within mass surveillance

Session

Thematic Track:
Data

Topic(s):
Data Localisation
Privacy
Surveillance Economy

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 5: ,
Organizer 6: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Carlos Affonso de Souza, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Flávia Lefèvre Guimarães, ,
Speaker 3: Ellen Strickland, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Graciela Selaimen, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

The outbreak of the COVID-19 has resurfaced several discussions aside from social distancing and health systems. As the virus spread and the negative effects became more visible, such as the number of deaths, many governments have started to put measures in place in order to control the outbreak and ease the impacts on society. Turns out citizens' personal data have been considered an essential resource in order to achieve this goal. Governments, in partnership with different companies, have established mechanisms to collect, structure and analyze personal data as to identify common behaviors and frequent activities by even tracing the geolocation on people's mobile phones.

Since then, instead of being perceived as a quick-to-think and reasonable action, such measures are being perceived as a mass surveillance imposition, with no opt-out, nor transparency measures of how the data is being used, for how long it will be kept and the method for the data destruction after the usage. Furthermore, a number of necessary discussions are rising: the lack of ongoing external studies that prove the effectiveness of the surveillance from governments for the intended measures; the need from companies to demand consent from each citizen in order to share their personal data with another party; and how is the data analyzed and for how long will the tracing last?

The above described practices raise a set of concerns in terms of privacy and data protection related issues. Several organizations and individuals have been denouncing unreasonable and disproportionate actions towards citizens, as well as the risks associated with what has been considered dangerous precedents that could harm citizens' rights, and potentially leverage mass surveillance purposes that could last beyond the ongoing pandemic.

In this session, participants will be engaged in this discussion around two main policy questions: (i) what are the demands, conditions, tools, solutions, outcomes and potential effects posed by the massive pursuit of personal data in order to best utilize data without harming fundamental rights as the right of privacy; and (ii) how to leverage multistakeholder dialogues in order to reach possible solutions and consensus on this issue?

In regards to methodology, this session will have a round-table approach based on two distinct rounds: in the first round, an expert will introduce the overall discussion and then the moderator will open the floor to invited participants - they will be able to give their own stakeholder views on the first proposed question (3 min each), followed by an open discussion with the audience; and in the second round, the invited participants will be able to share thoughts on the second proposed policy question (3 min each), followed by an open discussion with the audience and a wrap up moment led by the moderator. The on-site moderator will be responsible to assign the speaking slots, always seeking to keep an adequate balance in terms of diversity of stakeholders, regions and gender.

As a result, a detailed report will be produced, and we expect to extract recommendations and guidelines from the discussions, which could be communicated to several other permanent intersessional tracks, inside and outside the scope of the global IGF. Online participants will have the same treatment as those that are on site, being able to speak and comment and/or ask questions, as well as having their inputs read when that is the case. For the online participation we will rely on the platforms provided by the IGF organization as well as on social media through the use of hashtags.

Intended agenda:

Introduction by the subject matter expert - 20 min
Overarching discussion, first policy question - 30 min
Overarching discussion, first policy question - 30 min
Wrap up - 10 min

Issues:

This session aims to discuss the checks and balances of privacy protection related to the worldwide use of personal data for mass surveillance purposes. The discussion will address assumptions and conditions in which huge amounts of personal data are sought out and used for, along with the potential risks and effects of these measures. Not only, the different ways our societies have been dealing with this debate, and how the multistakeholder Internet governance ecosystem is framing these issues will be also discussed.

Policy Question(s):

In this session, participants will be engaged in this discussion around two main policy questions: (i) what are the demands, conditions, tools, solutions, outcomes and potential effects posed by the massive pursuit of personal data in order to best utilize data without harming fundamental rights as the right of privacy; and (ii) how to leverage multistakeholder dialogues in order to reach possible solutions and consensus on this issue?

Expected Outcomes:

For this activity, we envisage at least three main expected outcomes:

(i) outreach with multiple and distinct stakeholders in order to spread the word and include more people on the debate;
(ii) build new networks for discussion and collaboration on the topic;
(iii) produce a detailed report, that could lead to a potential impact on policy making through the diffusion of the workshop results.

Relevance to Internet Governance: There is consensus on the need to ensure Humans Rights online, and this issue has been gaining relevance for the Internet Governance debates as our societies depend more and more on Internet-related infrastructure. Organizations around the world are highlighting particularly freedoms of speech, information, and right to privacy as principles that are fundamental to the upholding of liberal democratic values.

When Edward Snowden revealed to the world the United States' government huge surveillance strategy and its worldwide reach, it pointed out for the necessity of greater efforts to protect the digital environment from Human Rights violations based on the exacerbation of the power of governments and companies that are ultimately making use of indiscriminate personal data collection.

The Snowden revelations brought about a series of discussions worldwide which culminated into one of the most important Internet Governance events - the Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance – NETmundial, held in São Paulo, in 2014, with the participation of 1480 stakeholders from 97 nations.

On that occasion, the Brazilian president at the time, with the support of other government representatives, international organizations and NGOs, called for the creation of a multilateral mechanisms for the worldwide network that should be capable of ensuring principles such as: freedom of expression, privacy of the individual and respect for human rights, among others.

In 2020, due to the COVID-19 outbreak privacy advocates around the world have sounded the alarm. Actions from many different fronts are being developed in order to allegedly counter the pandemic - and, once more, the slight balance between mass surveillance and personal data protection jumps on the stage raising several concerns.

Since the first detection of COVID-19 in China, a handful of governments took digital action, vacuuming up citizens' cell phone data, sometimes even including their rough location history. South Koreans are tracked through GPS location history, credit card transactions, and surveillance camera footage. Israelis learned last month that their mobile device locations have been collected for years, and now the government moves through this enormous database in broad daylight, this time to allegedly track the spread of COVID-19. Russians cannot leave home in some regions without scanning QR codes that restrict their time spent outside—three hours for grocery shopping, one hour to walk the dog, half that to take out the trash.

This month, more than 100 civil and digital rights worldwide organizations urged that any government's coronavirus-targeted surveillance mechanisms ought to respect Human Rights.

According to a Privacy International analysis, at least 23 countries have deployed some form of telecommunications tracking to limit the spread of coronavirus, while 14 countries are developing or have already developed their own mobile apps, including Brazil and Iceland, along with Germany and Croatia, which are both trying to make apps that are GDPR-compliant (or to their national's equivalent laws).

But rapid surveillance demands rapid infrastructure. The push to allegedly digitally track the spread of coronavirus comes not only from governments, but also from companies that build potentially privacy-invasive technologies, such as a joint effort recently announced by Apple and Google.

The combination of state and private surveillance means that digital technology instead of promoting equity and inclusion for all, might be encouraging a segregation within societies through a dichotomy of "watchers" - invisible, unknown and unaccountable for -, and the "watched by". This segregation has profound consequences for democratic processes, as gathering of information tend to lead to asymmetries of knowledge, also translated into asymmetries of power.

Mass surveillance has been a historically core debate, given its roots in the complex relationship between governments, companies and citizens. Almost a decade after the Snowden leaks, the world

faces another challenge on the privacy boundaries online, reassuring the relevance and importance to advance this on Internet Governance once more.

Relevance to Theme: The relationship of privacy and data protection with the Internet and the advance of the digital interactions of our societies have been heavily discussed in the past years for different reasons. Recently, the most important game changer in this field has been the enforcement of the European General Data Protection Regulation – GDPR, which came into effect in May 2018. The GDPR was the main issue discussed in several Internet Governance policy arenas for a long time, by fostering debate and forming coalitions to work together on topics of interest, as well as promoting counterpart legislation around the world.

But to consider the existence of the GDPR as the end of the discussion is to not acknowledge that privacy and data protection related questions are fluid and all around always changing. Surely it is an inflection point current legislation on the topic, but our connected society has been demanding more.

Take for example the domain name ecosystem and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers – ICANN, where several professionals are engaged in a task force to build and implement rules for domain name registration data, so as to make it compliant with the new set of rules that were put in place. We need that effort for privacy and data protection, too.

In the Brazil scenario, mobile telephone operators have voluntarily provided access to citizen's cellphones personal data, such as geolocation history, as allegedly anonymized aggregated information to government of some states, without even letting the owners of such personal data, aka the citizens, know, let alone ask for consent. This voluntary provision is supposedly due in order to identify crowds and assess the progression of the virus, and yet no ongoing technical study is being held as to guarantee the effectiveness of this approach.

Finally, the relevance to the data track reflects upon the tech-focused tools as the ultimate go-to solutions for social issues, in this case a health issue. Is tech capable of making up for structural gaps, including shortage of personal protective equipment for medical professional, non-existent universal testing, and a potentially fatal selection of intensive care unit beds left to survive a country-wide outbreak? Or how is tech able to play a relevant part without harming human rights and invading citizen's right to data protection.

As stated in a recent open letter from international privacy groups - technology can and should play an important role during this effort to save lives, such as to spread public health messages and increase access to health care. However, an increase in state digital surveillance powers, such as obtaining access to mobile phone location data, threatens privacy, freedom of expression and freedom of association, in ways that could violate rights and degrade trust in public authorities - undermining trust and the effectiveness of any public health response.

Discussion Facilitation:

In regards to methodology, this session will have a round-table approach based on two distinct rounds: in the first round, an expert will introduce the overall discussion and then the moderator will open the floor to invited participants - they will be able to give their own stakeholder views on the first proposed question (3 min each), followed by an open discussion with the audience; and in the second round, the invited participants will be able to share thoughts on the second proposed policy question (3 min each), followed by an open discussion with the audience and a wrap up moment led by the moderator. The on-site moderator will be responsible to assign the speaking slots, always seeking to keep an adequate balance in terms of diversity of stakeholders, regions and gender.

As a result, a detailed report will be produced, and we expect to extract recommendations and guidelines from the discussions, which could be communicated to several other permanent intersessional tracks, inside and outside the scope of the global IGF. Online participants will have the same treatment as those that are on site, being able to speak and comment and/or ask questions, as

well as having their inputs read when that is the case. For the online participation we will rely on the platforms provided by the IGF organization as well as on social media through the use of hashtags.

Intended agenda:

Introduction by the subject matter expert - 20 min
Overarching discussion, first policy question - 30 min
Overarching discussion, first policy question - 30 min
Wrap up - 10 min

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Social media platforms (twitter and facebook) will also be employed by the online moderator who will be in charge of browsing them using some hashtags (to be defined). Comments and questions may pop up in the hashtags and the online moderator will work in collaboration with the on site moderator to make sure all of them are covered. If, by any reason, the number of online interventions surpass the usual, the online moderator will sum up similar questions / interventions in blocks of issues so as the participants may have the opportunity to cover all of them.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #341 Multistakeholder Voices and the UN Cyber Dialogues

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Capacity Development
diplomacy
Norms

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Gerardo Isaac Morales Tenorio, Government, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: CHRISTOPHER Painter, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: FABRIZIO HOCHSCHILD, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 4: Raman Jit Singh Chima, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 5: Kaja Ciglic, Private Sector, Eastern European Group

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description:

This session will address the current state of the multiple ongoing dialogues at the United Nations (UN) related to cybersecurity and responsible state behavior online, and facilitate a discussion about opportunities for greater multistakeholder inclusion in such dialogues moving forward. Speakers will include UN leaders, member state participants in the UN dialogues, and representatives from industry and civil society organizations invested in advancing greater safety and security online.

Agenda:

• 5 minutes – Moderator will introduce the current landscape of cybersecurity dialogues, as the United Nations and beyond – including the ongoing work of the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) and the conclusions of the Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) on information security. The moderator will also introduce at the outset a focus question for those in attendance related to how they would like to see additional multistakeholder perspectives included in international peace and security discussions related to cyberspace.
• 30 minutes – Speakers will each provide opening remarks about the progress of respective international cybersecurity dialogues which they have been involved in and privy to, highlighting in particular how multistakeholder inclusion has been facilitated.
• 5 minutes – Following these comments, the moderator highlights different possible approaches to multistakeholder inclusion in cybersecurity discussions moving forward – including options ranging from permanent bodies to facilitate multistakeholder dialogue to ad-hoc consultations led by states.
• 20 minutes – Participants will be directed to collaboratively discuss in breakout groups one of two questions, based on preference: i) which cybersecurity topics they believe would most benefit from multistakeholder inclusion, or ii) what type of structure they would like to see established to carry multistakeholder dialogue forward on these issues.
• 10 minutes – Each small group will share a brief readout of the priorities or structural preferences identified in their discussions.
• 20 minutes – Speakers will have an opportunity to respond to the suggestions and input presented and provide their own thoughts about what should be priorities in facilitating more robust multistakeholder dialogue on international cybersecurity challenges. Participants will be welcome to ask questions of the speakers.

Issues:

Amid the multiple ongoing forums at the United Nations focused on responsible state behavior in cyberspace – including a Group of Governmental Experts (GGE), Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) and the High Level Panel on Digital Cooperation – this workshop will seek to shed light on the progress of these respective bodies, understand how their efforts can complement and reinforce one another, and how they can further advance multistakeholder inclusion moving forward. On the heels of the OEWG's final report (2020), and ahead of the final meetings of the GGE (2021), the 2020 IGF will be well-timed to facilitate an open discussion about progress made in both bodies and to discuss opportunities for the further inclusion of multistakeholder perspectives from across the globe with the IGF audience attending the event.

Policy Question(s):

Cybersecurity policy, standards and norms:

What kind of progress has been made, or seems likely, in the forums currently addressing international cybersecurity challenges from multilateral and multistakeholder perspectives?

Should more be done to formalize the inclusion of multistakeholder voices in international cybersecurity discussions? If so, how should this be structured in a way that is constructive and recognizes the unique role states must play in discussions of peace and security?

Expected Outcomes:

Those participating in the session will walk away with an understanding of the current state of international discussions on cybersecurity challenges, the multiple forums working on these issues, and the different avenues which currently exist for multistakeholder inclusion. In addition, the speakers and others working directly on these issues will benefit from the input and guidance of those in attendance on how best to facilitate more robust multistakeholder inclusion in these discussions moving forward. Key takeaways from the discussion will be captured in a report and can be shared as a contribution to the GGE.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session's discussion will cut to the core of Internet Governance by focusing on how understandings of international law and norms are developed in different existing forums and how these discussions can further include multistakeholder perspectives to promote the security and stability of the online world.

Relevance to Theme: Current trends in conflict and increasingly sophisticated attacks in cyberspace threaten public trust in the safety and integrity of the online world. Addressing these challenges, and improving confidence in cyberspace, means establishing clear expectations for responsible behavior via international law and norms. In order to be successful, the processes for advancing these dialogues must necessarily include multistakeholder perspectives as the digital domain is an inherently shared space across different stakeholder groups.

Discussion Facilitation:

Organizers will leverage the multiple avenues the IGF makes available to socialize this interactive session to encourage a wide audience of interested stakeholders to attend and to share timely information in advance – including the forthcoming OEWG report, expected in November – to enrich the discussion. The structure of the session, to include breakout discussions with differentiated focus questions, will help ensure that it remains engaging throughout and leverages the diversity of perspectives in the room.
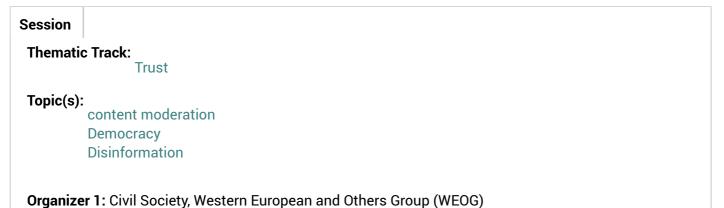
Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #342 People vs machines: collaborative content moderation

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
content moderation
Democracy
Disinformation

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Urs Gasser, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Mira Milosevic, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Marwa Fatafta, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 4: Mercedes Mateo Diaz, Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

Large internet platforms for user generated content increasingly rely on automated systems to curate, promote, remove, or otherwise moderate information. Design features, architecture, and user interfaces that define the nature of platforms also influence how and to what degree a user base or community can take editorial control and jointly decide about the kind of content they want to allow in channels, websites, and forums. Certain models of content moderation allow the users of platforms or forums to ensure the quality of content and enforce their social norms, i.e. community standards or rules, in a collaborative manner. This can be very effective: research on harmful content on Wikipedia, for instance, has shown that content moderation by communities can work, but also that there are some aspects where platforms need to support them. Different kinds of communities, including from different regions and backgrounds, may apply different quality standards to information they want to see in the spaces where they meet online. At the same time, public policy such as intermediary liability laws, has a large impact on a platform's ability to hand over editorial control to its users, i.e. to allow them to upload and moderate content in the first place.

This workshop explores the interplay of social, technical, and policy systems that enable a decentralized, collaborative approach to content moderation. A particular focus of the conversation will lie on how online communities can address content that is considered harmful or potentially illegal, e.g. misinformation, incitement to violence, or terrorist content. The session convenes experts from academia, platform representatives, government/law enforcement, and intergovernmental organizations to discuss how regulation can foster good content moderation practices that respect freedom of expression and democracy while also effectively curbing societal ills online.

Agenda:
- Intro and overview of the topic: 5min
The co-organizers will frame the topic, its scope, and background.
- Presentation of research on harmful content on Wikipedia 10min
As a deep-dive into one type of content moderation to inspire the conversation, we will present recent research into the community mechanisms to address harmful content on Wikipedia that was conducted by the Berkman Klein Center at Harvard University.
- Moderated discussion: 45min
Building on the presentation, the speakers are invited to explore the space of content moderation and the various factors that affect the effectiveness of different models along the questions described below.
- Q&A: 30min
In our Q&A we want to really take advantage of the knowledge of the IGF community and bring onsite and online participants into the discussion by sharing the main questions for the speakers with participants in advance as well.

Questions that we want to explore with the speakers and on-site and online participants:
- What different models of community content moderation are there? What are their pros/cons?
- Are certain types of architectures better suited to address harmful content?
- How can regulation support communities to do content moderation well?

- What constitutes good content moderation? What aspects of it can communities do better than automated systems?

By sharing the research study and related questions for discussion with interested participants before the workshop, we want to allow everyone to prepare in advance. This will enable all participants to make more informed contributions and ultimately allow the conversation to explore the more substantial question and get into the complexities of the topic.

Issues:

Content moderation online is defined by the tension between a need to address societal ills on one side and the imperative to protect freedom of expression. Starting from the premise that internet users should be involved in content moderation, this workshop seeks to address this tension and find out what factors of public policy, social norms, and platform architecture are ideally suited to promote content moderation by online communities and what kind of support they may need.

Policy Question(s):

Trust and democracy
How can policy support participative, collaborative content moderation that creates trust in platforms and the internet?

Freedom of expression and harmful content
What kind of architectures promote people's ability to address disinformation, incitement to violence, and other types of content that can harm society?

Safety online:
Where do users need to be supported through tools to address harmful content without being harmed themselves?

Expected Outcomes:

The co-organizers expect the conversation to identify a few key factors that shape content moderation and need to be considered by lawmakers as they draft public policy for the internet. In addition, we're expecting the conversation to yield advice for the operators of platforms who want to empower online communities to make decisions about the content they see.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This workshop is relevant for policymakers and platform hosts alike who create rules that govern how people can engage with content online. Platforms constitute large parts of the content layer of the internet and the liability rules that they are subject to and the terms of service and architecture that they develop directly affects millions of people's experience online.

Relevance to Theme: This workshop is relevant for and will contribute to the Thematic Track "Trust" by making a contribution to the debate about moderation of content that is considered harmful or potentially illegal, e.g. misinformation, incitement to violence, or terrorist content. A democratic, trusted internet requires the participation of its users, including in decisions about content moderation and quality of information.

Discussion Facilitation:

Just like the topic, the session is meant to be very participative. The deep-dive into the research on content moderation on Wikipedia will illustrate the topic and provide various examples for the participants to engage with.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #343 Imagining an internet that serves environmental justice

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
Emerging Technologies and Environment
ICTs Impact on the Environment
Technology Development for Climate Action

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Speaker 1: Olivia Bandeira, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Yunusa Ya'u, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Kemly Camacho, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

Environmental justice is deeply intertwined with how the internet 'works' - from the extraction of natural resources to produce and power the machines that connect us, to the increasing health and environmental impacts of electronic waste.

This 'birds of a feather' session aims to map key policy "crossroads" between internet governance and environmental justice, and pursue further policy advocacy action.

The primary goal of this workshop is to advance the understanding among key actors of how environmental rights can be incorporated into internet governance processes. Speakers are invited to frame the discussion and share practical experiences of using technology for environmental justice and more inclusive approaches to sustainable development.

This session will make a first step in crafting a shared policy advocacy agenda for internet governance processes to mitigate the impact of the environmental crisis and promote environmental sustainability.

Issues:

Environmental justice is deeply intertwined with how the internet 'works' - from the extraction of natural resources to produce and power the machines that connect us, to the increasing health and environmental impacts of electronic waste. Dominant narratives focus on the relationship between

technolgy and environment at the 'end' of the process, often taking a 'technocentric' perspective. Development of technologies, and processes of participation in that development, are still far from the core of internet governance discourse.

This 'birds of a feather' session aims to map key policy "crossroads" between internet governance and environmental justice, and pursue further policy advocacy action.

The primary goal of this workshop is to advance the understanding among key actors of how environmental rights can be incorporated into internet governance processes. Speakers are invited to frame the discussion and share practical experiences of using technology for environmental justice and more inclusive approaches to sustainable development.

This session will make a first step in crafting a shared policy advocacy agenda for internet governance processes to mitigate the impact of the environmental crisis and promote environmental sustainability.

Policy Question(s):

What are the key policy "crossroads" between internet governance and environmental justice? What initiatives exist to further the development of a holistic policy agenda for internet governance?

Expected Outcomes:

A map of the key policy "crossroads" between internet governance and environmental justice

An inventory of relevant and interested actors from international organizations, academia, civil society and the business who could contribute to the further development of a policy agenda on internet governance for environmental justice.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session aims to map key policy crossroads between internet governance and environmental justice, and identify opportunities to develop shared principles, norms, and programmes of work among the global internet governance community. It further aims to contribute to the debate on how environmental rights should be incorporated into internet governance processes, and how the internet should be governed in a way that enables environmental justice and sustainability.

Relevance to Theme: This session will contribute to understanding of how the internet and digital technologies impact the environment, positively and negatively, emphasizing best practices to reduce the negative impact of technology and further develop positive initiatives and policies for climate action.

Discussion Facilitation:

The format of the session as 'birds of a feather' will facilitate and encourage interaction on equal footing, with equal opportunity to contribute to mapping crossroads. The moderator for this session will be responsible for ensuring that participants take a 'step up, step back' approach to discussion, meaning that those individuals who have spoken a lot are asked to make space for other participants.

An online etherpad will be set up prior to the session, and organizers will invite input in advance and during the session through social media.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** The session will use an online etherpad and social media to faciliate asynchronous and remote participation.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 14: Life below Water
GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #344 Trustworthy Web - Differential Privacy and AI to prevent Onl

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Artificial Intelligence
Differential Privacy
online harms

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 5: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Diogo Cortiz da Silva, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Ruback Lívia, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Zubiaga Arkaitz, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

Artificial intelligence and privacy are two major concerns on the web ecosystem today. In this workshop we aim to discuss how AI techniques can help us to prevent different types of online harms, such as hate speech, cyber bullying and disinformation while preserving privacy. At first glance, this may seem somewhat contradictory and paradoxical. First, because the most common AI techniques rely on data for their training. And if we are talking about online harm, we are referring mainly to data collection on the Web as training examples for AI models. It is very common, for example, to collect posts from the main social networks that will be noted by researchers, to then be used as AI training. There are also organizations that provide open data to be used in training. In both cases, is privacy being considered an important factor? As we are trying to combat online harms, can we not be violating users' privacy? Today, some approaches and techniques are being developed to assist in this process. Only anonymizing data does not guarantee privacy, considering several studies and famous cases of re-identification of users when crossing different databases. One technique that shows promise is Differential Privacy to "add noise" to the dataset. This strategy helps to preserve privacy, but may impact the performance of AI models. It is opportune that at this moment there is a greater

integration between the two areas that seem distant. In the session, we will bring together experts on online harms and privacy to discuss how those two disciplines could be integrated to create a trustworthy Web, preventing attacking while preserving privacy.

Issues:

In this Workshop we intend to discuss how AI models could be applied to prevent online harms in order to create a trustworthy Web. There is an emerging area of developing AI applications to detect hate speech, cyber bullying and disinformation in academia, government and private sector. Different companies are creating research projects to deal with those challenges. Facebook, for example, is funding research projects to deal with polarization and disinformation. The UK government also has published an Online Harms White Paper to introduce and discuss possible strategies to overcome the threat. However, as mentioned before, most of those techniques rely on data, so there is a potential risk for privacy when trying to prevent online harms. It seems controversial, but there are promising privacy techniques to address those challenges and preserve privacy while keeping data useful for AI models. Another problem we are facing is a kind of gap between the two disciplines. Usually they are different people with distinct technical backgrounds. That is opportunity to bring together experts who is leading projects in AI to prevent online harms to discuss with people who is leading privacy projects. Crossing this gap will benefit the society, because we will find better strategies to fight online attacks while we preserve privacy.

Policy Question(s):

What are the common practices of online harms nowadays? What are the impacts for the individuals? To what extent and how online harms can threat complex systems in a society, such democracy, economy and healthcare? How can technical approaches address those challenges? How can we ensure AI systems don't violate people's basic rights, such as freedom of speech, when dealing with Online Harms? To what extend the use of data from social media can violate privacy? To what extent and how Differential Privacy techniques could help us to use data to training AI models to fight against online harms while preserving privacy?

Expected Outcomes:

During the session, regarding the Policy Questions, the experts will briefly explore the state of the art of Online Harms and how technical arrangements (specially AI) can address those challenges. They will discuss to what extend AI models can be used in this scenario while preventing attacks to freedom of speech and privacy. Use cases will be discussed among the participants and they will also discuss the challenges of Online Harms, the role of AI and Differential Privacy in this process for the next years and how it will bring a significant change to the Web as we know it. Hence, the workshop may provide a roadmap agreed among workshop participants to open a global debate on the core challenges to enhance AI to prevent Online Harms while protecting the rights of people and privacy. The purpose of the workshop is to reach out to different stakeholders in order to disseminate this roadmap.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Although the Web began as a platform to share documents, since the early 2000's we are in the era of data on the Web. And therefore the development of the Internet and the Web technologies facilitated the so called data revolution. In recent years the development of Artificial Intelligence has drawn attention to issues such as privacy and protection of personal data. Artificial intelligence and privacy are, thus, two major concerns on the web and Internet Governance ecosystem today.

Relevance to Theme: Trust is key to promote an open and healthy online space. However, we have experienced in the last years some movements emerging to threat the original principles of the Web to be an open, collaborative and trustworthy platform. These risks includes, but are not limited, to movements who commit cyberbullying and spread hate speech and misinformation, often in a coordinated way. A toxic space is being created, a platform on which groups of users can feel attacked and violated while others can be manipulated. This situation is jeopardizing the original principles of

the Web, and many efforts are being made to combat this threat. The use of AI models seems to be a promising strategy to deal with this problem, but side effects can arise: attack on freedom of expression and privacy. In this workshop we will seek a complex view on the topic and discuss the state of the art to deal with such issues as Differential Privacy.

Discussion Facilitation:

Workshop agenda Opening remarks on policies and practices regarding Differential Privacy and artificial intelligence by the moderator of the workshop (10 min) Five interventions with use cases to generate the debate among the speakers and the audience about Differential Privacy and AI to prevent Online Harms - based on the Policy Questions.(50 minutes) Experts and the audience will debate focusing on to what extend AI models can be used in this scenario while preventing attacks to freedom of speech and privacy. (30min).

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** We intend to use Zoom to interact with online participants.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2020 WS #345 Dodging Big Brother's Eyes: Public Safety & Data Protection

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cybersecurity Best Practices
Facial Recognition

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Smitha Krishna Prasad, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Fabro Steibel, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Malavika Jayaram, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 60 Min

Description:

Facial recognition technology has become increasingly popular and is being tried by many countries around the globe. It has been used by Governments for mass surveillance and law enforcement - this market is led by increased activity to combat crime and terrorism - or by enterprises for innovation purposes. But, the ethical and societal challenge posed by data protection is radically affected by the use of facial recognition technologies. What would a regulation and responsible use of this type of technology look like? Where are the limits for its use and which are the most vulnerable groups exposed? Principles (such as proportionality, purpose, consent, transparency and accountability) are needed to guide their implementation and to safeguard the exercise of people's rights and freedoms. The development of minimum parameters depends on the debate between different social actors in the Global North and South, considering the social benefit gained from the development of the technology itself, revisiting the failures and implementing a solid data protection culture.

Issues:

Facial recognition became especially popular in 2019, when the technology saw wide implementation in the global south. As interest in biometric technologies and their promises to optimize public security grows, little is said about the sectors in which these technologies are already more widespread. Based on five main sectors for the implementation of facial recognition by the public sector - (i) education, (ii) transport, (iii) border control, (iv) public security and (v) welfare benefits / services - the aim is to analyze the impacts of technology for the privacy, surveillance (in more recent cases, also for health purposes) and individual security.

Policy Question(s):

How can regulatory approaches stimulate innovation and maximize community benefit, while mitigating associated risks around the use of Facial Recognition Systems?

Expected Outcomes:

Map out a problem or issue area / Share skills and lessons learned / Draft best practices or principles

Relevance to Internet Governance: It is a proposal aimed at raising a multisectoral discussion about the implementation of facial recognition technology and its technical, regulatory and political implications, with an emphasis, mainly, on the reflexes to the public sector, public security, combating fraud, fostering public policies in the country and assurance of fundamental rights. The expansion of technologies in general and facial recognition specifically has discussions involving concepts, technical, ethical and legal points of view. These are topics widely discussed in the sphere of Internet Governance. The Brazilian Internet Steering Committee lists freedom and privacy as the main principles of internet governance. The implications are varied: from the ethical implementation of systems, compliance with data protection laws, adequacy of technology in transport systems and for public safety, fostering interdisciplinary and multisectoral discussion.

Relevance to Theme: The controversial use of the technology has been reflected in some decisions around the globe. Privacy and civil rights concerns have escalated as face recognition gains traction as a law enforcement tool. In the US, the technology was banned in San Francisco, Somerville City and Oakland. In 2019, Sweden's Data Protection Authority decided to ban the technology in schools. As for the Global South, in India the Supreme Court has enshrined the right to privacy in the country's Constitution, but the government plans to build a national level facial recognition database for law enforcement. In Brazil, which recently approved a GDPR, the technology is already implemented for public security purposes, leading to the elaboration of draft bills that disregard data protection. The main goal of this session is to answer: Is the ban just a "pause button" to better assess risks and balance them against individual privacy, or is this a step backward for public safety?

Discussion Facilitation:

Time will be allowed for public intervention, enabling a concrete exchange of experience and reflection between them. The workshop will start with a 5-minute explanation of the topic's relevance and relevance, conducted by the moderator, and soon afterwards, each guest will have 10 minutes to present their opinions, arguments and share their professional trajectories. After that first moment, 20 minutes will be used for public intervention present, with questions directed to those present, and conclusions from each guest.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #346 A Recipe for Deterrence in Cyberspace

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cyberattacks
diplomacy
Norms

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Douzet Douzet, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Joanna Świątkowska, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Kathryn Jones, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Elonnai Hickok, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description:

This session will provide a discussion of the central challenges and opportunities related to states establishing policies and regimes to deter malicious activity in cyberspace. The potential of such deterrence postures relies in large part on cooperation with industry and civil society groups, as well as other governments, to establish credible attributions as well as meaningful response options sufficient to discourage bad actors. Discussion will build on recent developments and scholarship on the topic, including the establishment of the European Union's cyber deterrence regime and the Joint Statement on Advancing Responsible State Behavior in Cyberspace that was signed by 27 governments this past autumn. Speakers will include representatives from government and international organizations

leading these efforts, as well as academics and members of think tanks evaluating what could make such efforts successful.

Agenda:

• 5 minutes – Opening remarks from moderator setting the stage for the discussion, introducing recent policy initiatives intended to establish deterrence policies and regimes. The moderator will also introduce a guiding question that groups of participants will be tasked with answering following a presentation from the speakers:
i) "To establish effective deterrence policies, who should be held accountable for cyberattacks, states, individuals or organizations? Why?"
ii) "Which actors/stakeholders will be important to include in establishing effective deterrence policies and regimes?"

• 35 minutes – Opening remarks from speakers, sharing their perspectives on current efforts at deterrence in cyberspace, both unilateral and multinational, and what kind of multistakeholder cooperation will be necessary for such efforts to be successful. The moderator will ask pointed follow-up questions to set up the subsequent discussion.

• 20 minutes – Moderator directs participants, online and off, to collaboratively discuss in pre-established groups, the two questions introduced at the outset of the session.

• 10 minutes – Groups each quickly present their responses to the two focus questions introduced at the outset, as well as the rationale behind their conclusions.

• 20 minutes – Speakers are provided an opportunity to respond to the suggestions and answers provided by respective groups to the focus questions, following which participants will be encouraged to ask questions of the speakers.

**Note: While they will exist as two distinct sessions, this discussion of deterrence will seek to build directly on another proposed session, Attributing attacks: political, technical & legal dimensions, as deterrence efforts will be so closely linked to effective attribution claims. Attendees will be encouraged to join both sessions, adding further depth and nuance to the discussion.

Issues:

Amidst escalating geopolitical tensions and government investment in offensive military capabilities in cyberspace, as well as the use of such capabilities by third parties and criminal actors, nations are exploring how to establish a meaningful deterrent against malicious behavior online. However, unlike other domains of conflict, it can be difficult to determine responsibility for cyberattacks or to know what appropriate responses might be when the same attack or response may have varying impacts in different contexts and when states have such radically different ICT infrastructure.

Central to this discussion will be questions about what constitutes an appropriate deterrent response in cyberspace – including possible kinetic actions – whether deterrent responses should be targeted against responsible governments, organizations or individuals, and what types of coalitions and structures are needed for countries to establish an effective deterrence posture in cyberspace. Despite the challenges, effective deterrence remains an essential ingredient in promoting stability online and discouraging the continued escalation of sophisticated attacks, requiring cooperation and coordination across stakeholder groups.

Policy Question(s):

Cybersecurity policy, standards and norms

i) What kind of coalition will be necessary to establish meaningful deterrence in cyberspace?
ii) What types of response options will deter malicious behavior online, and who should be held

responsible for such activity in order to deter it (states, organizations, individuals)?
iii) How will deterrence policies and approaches online need to differ from state to state?

Expected Outcomes:

Participants will walk away with a foundational understanding of the essential policy questions and challenges for establishing deterrence in cyberspace, as well as what kind of cooperative structures will help make such efforts more effective. Participants, including speakers, who are working in this issue space directly will benefit from the diversity of global perspectives in the room that will help address specifically who should be included in establishing deterrence policies and who should be held responsible for malicious behavior online under such policies.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Recent years have seen a dramatic spike in sophisticated attacks in cyberspace. Bringing stability to the online world, and turning the tide against this trend, will require shifting the balance of costs and benefits currently driving such attacks so that malicious actors are deterred from pursuing them. From coordination to attribution, and imposing sanctions and other response options, credible deterrence will require cooperation and support from many different stakeholder groups and clarity about expectations and responsibilities for all parties involved.

Relevance to Theme: Trust in the online world is inherently linked to the confidence among citizens everywhere that malicious activity, and especially the most sophisticated and significant attacks, are effectively discouraged and that when such activity occurs, those responsible can and will be held to account. Successfully deterring such activity is a complicated challenge with important implications and roles for all stakeholder groups in order to promote the security and stability of the online world.

Discussion Facilitation:

Organizers will leverage the multiple avenues the IGF makes available to socialize this interactive session to include a wide audience of interested stakeholders, highlighting central questions and relevant policies to prospective attendees to set up a rich discussion in advance. Participants will also be encouraged to attend the session on attribution as well (if accepted), to add additional depth to the discussion in this session on deterrence. The majority of the time in the session will be set aside for small group discussion of central questions, as well for attendee questions for speakers.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #347 Back to basics: Covid-19 resurfaces need for connectivity

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Galperin Hernan, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Fernanda Viecens, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Malena Arcidiacono, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Sebastian Benitez Larghi, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 5: Louise Hurel, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 6: Paola Ricaurte , Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

COVID-19 brought home the urgency of addressing long-standing inequality ICT access gaps.The immediate effects of the health emergency and the measures taken by various governments in Latin America to reduce the spread of the virus have highlighted our increasing dependence on reliable connectivity and adequate infrastructure. In the face of the crisis, our lack of adequate ICT capacity has resurfaced. Infrastructure deficit in the region has led to the critical issue of inequality, i.e., connectivity gaps, affordable and quality access, network robustness, security and traffic management. The suspension of schools and universities as well as of non essential activities and work has made the costs of the digital divide more clear than ever. The implementation of stay at home measures have different implications for people living in areas with access to mobile connectivity versus those that remain without access. Remote work and schooling is not a possibility for all and this threatens to increase the negative effects of the crisis in the long term for low income groups, women and minorities. In addition, For those who thought the debate on universal access was passé, COVID-19 reminded us that we need to offer a policy solution urgently. Countries in the Latin American region have not implemented a solution to the difficulties of compensating the lack of commercial attractiveness for ISPs to invest in remote regions. To be sure, there have been a myriad of policies and investments, public-private schemes and incentives, universal access funds and state led initiatives and none of these have reached any real level of success. We need to revisit old solutions that may have had implementation errors, as well as think out of the box for new solutions.
This session will begin with a state of the issue of topics to be addressed including: infrastructure deficit and connectivity gaps in Latin America; gender gap in internet adoption in Latin America; and how this has been further revealed during the recent pandemic. Panelists will also address gender differences in employment in Latin America; the value of digital skills in Latin American education systems and labor markets, and what this means in a post-Covid-19 context. These issues will be addressed with recent research studies presented by specialists in the region. The moderator and speakers will invite in-person and online audiences to speak to these issues, and provide insight into specific cases or propose policy within the current global and regional context.

Issues:

This panel will bring together specialists to discuss research that assess the impact and provides policy suggestions to address the digital gap in the wake of the Covid 19 crisis. This panel will address the effects of the pandemic beyond the impacts on public health. This knowledge will center around the effects of the digital divide and the long term impact the Covid19 crisis has on the most vulnerable groups to provide policymakers with insights about new models for access to connectivity, digital skills, and added value of gender equity in the context of digital labor.

Policy Question(s):

Inclusion: What universal access models proved to be resilient during this crisis? What models can be used to close internet access gaps in the region? What impact does the current digital divide have on

vulnerable and low income groups? How have these effects been enhanced through the global health crisis? What are the impacts of this digital divide on continued online schooling and remote work? What are the cybersecurity implications of remote work and schooling?

Expected Outcomes:

Input from audience members will be an invaluable source of knowledge to strengthen the research presented and contribute to a multi stakeholder discussion about the effects of policy decisions on these issue areas, particularly in the context of promoting effective adoption of ICT for the social, political and economic development of the region during and in the aftermath of a global health emergency. This discussion will be documented and disseminated through Centro Latam Digital's communications channels and directly to policymakers as a multistakeholder conversation about the importance of addressing these issues at a policy level in the region.

Relevance to Internet Governance: This workshop will address policy decisions that surface in Latin America from the Covid-19 global emergency and spur discussion based on evidence-based research about how the digital divide is significantly aggravating the effects of the pandemic for vulnerable populations. The workshop will present the aforementioned findings to inform digital policy recommendations targeted at Latin American policymakers to address existing injustices and inequalities in terms of access, education, and labor opportunities for societies that are increasingly dependent on the internet in the short to long term.

Relevance to Theme: This workshop is directly related to the Inclusion Track because it highlights the current state of internet access, infrastructure, digital skills, online labor as exposed due to the Covid-19 crisis and the effects of the digital divide on low income groups,women and minorities in Latin America.

Discussion Facilitation:

Moderator will introduce goals and topic of the workshop and introduce speakers. Speakers have 5 minutes to present initial findings from research and present the state of the issue within the workshop context. The moderator will have a list of specific questions to prompt discussion amongst the audience and refer back to original topics presented by speakers. An online moderator will facilitate interaction with virtual participants and integrate questions and comments into the live discussion. A summary of key points discussed, new research questions and topics to be considered will be drafted and shared with audiences through Centro Latam Digital's communications channels, complementary to proceedings documented by the rapporteur.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #348 Developing concern for informational privacy in Africa.

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Capacity Development
Education
Human Rights

Organizer 1: Private Sector, African Group
Organizer 2: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Amanda Manyame, Private Sector, African Group
Speaker 2: Grace Mutung'u, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Ephraim Percy Kenyanito, Civil Society, African Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

I am proposing a session where I will engage participants to discuss ways in which we can develop and increase concern for information privacy in African communities. This is in response to the ongoing data protection policy reform on the continent which is likely to be in vain if the people do not know of their rights under these laws.

Many African countries have recently and some are currently enacting data protection laws. This is a good move especially in this technological age where personal data is considered a resource. These legal reforms provide citizens of these African states and opportunity they have never had before which is to exercise the rights provided for in the data protection laws. But they can only exercise these rights if they know about them and are concerned about their privacy.

In the session, we will discuss how people who have for ages lived communal lives can be made to appreciate privacy rights that are so crucial in their lives. We will look at what governments, private sector, civil society can do to educate their people on the right to privacy and why it is important to them. All these should lead to strategies that the participants can use to increase concern for information privacy in their communities.

Issues:

The issue this session seeks to address is the low concern for information privacy among African communities. For communities with newly enacted data protection laws, this means that the citizens won't be aware of the rights in the law and cannot exercise them. Low concern for information privacy also leads to privacy violators not being held accountable due to low reporting and lack of action from the aggrieved.
These new data protection laws across the African continent provide us with an opportunity to develop and create a unique African privacy culture.

Policy Question(s):

3) Digital Safety to enable a healthy and empowering digital environment for all
How can we develop concern for informational privacy among African communities that are now adopting by data privacy laws?

Expected Outcomes:

The key outcome is to map out a way of creating a culture of privacy across the African continent. The session will enable the participants to brainstorm and come up with strategies that may be used by all who are interested to developing the concern of informational privacy in their communities. The strategies and the general discussion will also be very important for a research paper that I am writing on the concern for informational privacy in Africa. The paper once written will be shared as it will contain a collation of all things touching on data protection and privacy culture in Africa, especially on the participants' countries.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The session relates to internet governance since it is an extension of the privacy and data protection discussion. With the advancement in technology in this internet age, a lot of personal data is being used in day to day businesses but many within the African continent do not seem to know the value of their personal information. Many do not seem to be concerned on how the privacy of their information is now more important than ever before and in this session, we seek to come up with strategies to make them concerned.

Relevance to Theme: The session is on concern for information privacy, which is basically a trust issue. A people who are concerned about their digital safety due to their knowledge in privacy and data protection will contribute to creating a healthy and empowering digital environment for all.

Discussion Facilitation:

Our session will be a guided discussion where we expected everyone in the room to participate and contribute. Therefore we will have the organisers raise the discussions points before we open the floor for the rest of the participants.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #349 Environmental data and collective action

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
Emerging Technologies and Environment
Leveraging Artificial Intelligence and Big Data for Environmental Sustainability
Technology Development for Climate Action

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Alexandra Lutz, Intergovernmental Organization, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 2: Ajay Singh, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Roura Mireia, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

This session will explore the policy question 'How can environmental data foster collective action in response to the climate crisis?'. The internet, and the data collected and shared through internet-connected devices, has revolutionized the ways in which we can meaningfully contribute to the implementation of policies designed to protect and defend our rights. The COVID19 crisis has revealed the power of data to inform and empower each of us to make decisions that support the well-being of our communities, and contribute to good governance.

A roundtable format will faciliate equal opportunities for subject matter experts and participants to reflect on the overarching policy question. Speakers will be invited to share their experiences of accessing, producing, and using environmental data for collective action. The session organizers will then ask participants to reflect on barriers to access, accessibility, and reliability of environmental data, and invite critical analysis of the current landscape of initiatives for data-driven environmental sustainability.

Issues:

This session will address barriers to access and use environmental data, and seeks to identify opportunities to develop international standards and protocols for collection, access, validation, verification and use of environmental data.

Policy Question(s):

'How can environmental data foster collective action in response to the climate crisis?'

How could policy-making benefit from the analysis of environmental data to better understand impacts of policy decisions on sustainability?

Expected Outcomes:

This session is intended to inform best practices and norms for the production, collection, verification, and use of environmental data. Outputs of this session will also feed into processes to map existing initiatives to harness environmental data, including tools to monitor the status of the environment and energy consumption.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Data governance is an essential component of internet governance. Collective action to respond to the environmental crisis required international norms and standards of how environmental data is produced, collected, and disseminated.

Relevance to Theme: This session responds to key policy questions relating to the use of data to address climate change and foster change in various sectors. Participants in this session will explore how environmental data can impact social change through collective action, including policy intervention.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session organizers have chosen a round table format to enable all participants, online and onground, to share their experiences and ask questions. Speakers will offer insight into key policy issues, and invite all participants to collectively reflect on strategies. An online etherpad will be set up before the session and organizers will invite input and respond to specific questions and ideas through social media.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Session organizers will use an online etherpad and social media to facilitate remote participation.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 14: Life below Water
GOAL 15: Life on Land
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #350 Attributing attacks: political, technical & legal dimensions

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Capacity Development
Cyberattacks
Cybersecurity Best Practices

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Johanna Weaver, Government, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: John Scott-Railton, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Camille François, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Serge Droz, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Jens Monrad, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

This session will seek to moderate a discussion among those from the technical, policy and legal communities that have a role to play in establishing and coordinating attribution claims following sophisticated cyberattacks. It will focus, in particular, on what essential elements should be included in all public attribution statements to lend them credibility and reinforce a rules-based international order

online. The session will provide opportunity to hear from expert speakers from each of these communities about the role they play in establishing responsibility for cyberattacks, and the relationships they need or rely on within other stakeholder groups to coordinate attributions. The session will then leverage the experiences of others in the room to identify ways to further streamline and improve attribution efforts in their accuracy, credibility, coordination and speed.

Agenda:
• 5 minutes – Opening remarks from moderator setting the stage for the discussion, highlighting the current state of affairs as it relates to the attribution of sophisticated cyberattacks to governments and other actors, and letting those in attendance know that a substantial amount of time will be saved for questions in the later portion of the session.

• 25 minutes – Opening remarks from panelists, sharing their perspectives on the major opportunities and challenges in achieving respective technical, legal and political thresholds in attributing cyberattacks.

• 30 minutes – Moderator asks pointed questions to respective speakers about how they are currently working with other stakeholders in attribution efforts, what thresholds should be for making attributions, and what information should be included in such public statements to make them credible.

• 30 minutes – Those attending the session, in the room and remotely, will be welcomed to ask direct questions of the speakers and share differing perspectives related to the different dimensions of attribution, and what they believe thresholds should be for making attribution statements.

Issues:

As the frequency and sophistication of cyberattacks, particularly those led by nation-states, have escalated in recent years, there have been increasing efforts to promote accountability through public attributions. This can prove challenging, however, as attacks in cyberspace often do not have a physical impact and tracing back responsibility can require sophisticated technological capabilities and other sources of intelligence. These sources of information often must be kept secret and are generally spread across government agencies and even different sectors. Moreover, to avoid unilateral finger-pointing and a "my word against yours" dynamic, it is generally preferable to have attribution statements made in coordination with other nations, requiring new relationships and lines of dialogue be formed across governments.

As a result of these challenges, government-led attributions of nation-state cyberattacks remain infrequent, and when they are issued it is generally well-after the attack itself has taken place – especially when the attribution needs to be coordinated with other governments. Nevertheless, attribution remains one of the most promising tools of statecraft in a limited toolbox of response options when it comes to cyber conflict. This session will hope to illustrate how these challenges are viewed by different stakeholders, and how they might be overcome through efforts like data-sharing, standardization, greater transparency and other diplomatic engagements across stakeholder groups.

Policy Question(s):

Cybersecurity policy, standards and norms

i) What should be included as essential elements in all public attributions of cyberattacks by governments, from a legal, technical and political perspective?

ii)What relationships need to exist between stakeholder groups such that comprehensive and reliable attributions of cyberattacks can be made?

iii) Do we need new international structures or institutions to play a role in attributing cyberattacks, or should such efforts be led by states on an ad-hoc basis?

Expected Outcomes:

The session will hope to build greater consensus among those in attendance on two topics: (i) the essential elements that should be included at minimum in all public attribution statements, and (ii) how different stakeholders should be included in the process of attributing cyberattacks. Such consensus will hopefully help advance discussions in international forums about how best to establish and interpret attribution claims – including within the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts on Advancing responsible State behaviour in cyberspace in the context of international security, which will be entering its final deliberations in 2021.

Relevance to Internet Governance: Credible attribution of cyberattacks is a cornerstone of establishing a rules-based international order online, as the enforcement of expectations for responsible behavior by States and other actors requires first that violations can be readily and reliably identified. The process of attributing such attacks creates roles and responsibilities for government, industry and civil society alike, and requires collaboration between these groups.

Relevance to Theme: The escalation of conflict in cyberspace, resulting in increasing numbers of sophisticated cyberattacks, threatens to undermine trust and confidence in the public Internet that people and societies around the world rely on. A driving factor in these trends is a perceived impunity on the part of attackers, due to the challenges in making timely and credible attributions following such attacks. Improving the coordination between governments, as well as other stakeholders, to make attribution claims more regular, transparent and authoritative will be an important step in promoting more responsible behavior and engendering greater trust in the online world.

Discussion Facilitation:

The moderators will work to ensure that the discussion at the outset of the session highlights the current state of play in the issue space and then prompt speakers to actively engage with and respond to one another. Moderators will also keep the timing of the discussion on track to allow for a half hour of audience questions at the end of the session, which they will make attendees aware of at the outset to promote thoughtful questions and comments in response to speakers. The onsite and online moderators will work together to make sure audience questions are taken from a diverse collection of session attendees, both on site and online.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #351 Information Disorder and the Virus

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
content moderation
Freedom of Expression

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Laura Tresca, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Jan Gerlach, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Carlos Affonso de Souza, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Debate - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

Major Internet platforms have updated their content removal policy in the context of the fight against disinformation related to the Covid-19 pandemic. Several users, including authorities from countries such as Brazil and Venezuela, had their posts removed or flagged as misleading or false. What will be the legacy of the fight against Covid-19 in the way in which we understand Internet intermediaries' roles and responsibilities? From the the foundations of Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act, in the United States, to the discussions about platform liability in an European Digital Single Market, the debate on the role of intermediaries seems to enter a new chapter in the fight against the new coronavirus. As the world turns to the Internet as a major resource for keeping families, companies and Governments connected throughout the crisis, online platforms can be either part of the solutions or either part of the problem, if they fail to enforce their own content rules in an accountable, transparent and coherent way. The challenge is up not only for the big commercial platforms, as many different providers are trying to find new ways to moderate content that misinform and to promote reliable information to and from their users.

Issues:

It is a commonplace to state that the Covid-19 crisis is also an information crisis. But what are the lessons learned from activists, governmental authorities, academics and the private sector when they reflect upon the role of online intermediaries in dealing with the information disorder related to the pandemic? The Internet ecosystem could provide the perfect conditions for disinformation to spread during a global health crisis. When there is a large amount of information in multiple communication channels, in a fast, continuous and repetitive manner, the challenges of content moderation are far bigger. However, this setting provides also for an opportunity to understand how different intermediaries play a relevant role in the way in which we create and receive information.

Policy Question(s):

How the fight against Covid-19 might change the debate over content removal and the role of intermediaries?

Expected Outcomes:

Map out a problem or issue area / Strategize with key stakeholders on paths

Relevance to Internet Governance: The liability of online intermediaries and their content moderation regimes are an important aspect of the debate around freedom of expression, a quintessential topic for Internet governance and regulation. The IGF meetings have served as a catalyst to a number of debates concerning free speech online, from Internet shutdowns to the rise of fake news. Therefore, it is only natural that a Forum dedicated to discuss state of art themes on Internet Governance hosts some debates on how the recent fight against Covid-19 might change the way in which content removal and intermediaries' liability are addressed by different stakeholders, such as governments, civil society, the private sector and the technical community.

Relevance to Theme: In 2019, the European Court of Justice decided that Facebook could be ordered to track and remove content globally if it was found to be illegal in one EU country. This decision

represents a major step toward forcing hosting platforms to take greater responsibility for what is posted on their networks. From rules of notice and takedown to rules of removal by judicial order, the extent of the platforms' liability for content published by third parties is a key element to the debate on freedom of speech online. The fight against Covid-19 have forced platforms to adopt new rules of content moderation and triggered efforts from governments to reflect on the role of such intermediaries in the public discourse. This workshop proposal aims at providing different views from different stakeholders on what are lessons learned and how the current health crisis might impact future initiatives on content moderation and liability regimes.

Discussion Facilitation:

Time will be allowed for public intervention, enabling a concrete exchange of experience and reflection between them. The workshop will start with a 5-minute explanation of the topic's relevance and relevance, conducted by the moderator, and soon afterwards, each guest will have 10 minutes to present their opinions, arguments and share their professional trajectories. After that first moment, 20 minutes will be used for public intervention present, with questions directed to those present, and conclusions from each guest.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #352 Digital Human Rights: Digital integrity of the human person

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Confidence-Building Measures
Digital Identity
Digital Sovereignty

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Alexis Roussel, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Jesselyn Radack, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Alexander Isavnin, Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

This workshop will introduce this new legal concept, its possible implications for data protection and how this concept could be introduced into the current legal framework. The right to digital integrity is to be understood as the general justification for all human digital rights including the right to data protection.

Every human evolves today in multi-dimensional physical and digital environment. If each individual is to keep their individuality and autonomy in their daily choices, they must be protected and given effective tools to defend their own autonomy.

Recognizing that human life has been digitally extended means questioning ourselves on what makes us human today. Should personal data be considered as a component of the person, rather than objects that can be owned by whoever collects that data? Should our digital integrity be protected?

If each human person already has a right to physical and mental integrity as stated in the Swiss Constitution article 10 al.2 or in the Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union, article 3.1, shouldn't they have a right to digital integrity?

During the workshop we will describe the current initiative to integrate the Right to Digital Integrity in existing legal frameworks:

The addition of this new right will be discussed by the Walliser Verfassungsrat in charge of writing the new Cantonal Constitution. It was already adpoted by the Commission of Fundamental Rights of the Constitution Assembly:

https://www.vs.ch/documents/3914032/5755154/20191011_Rapport%20de%20s%C3...

There are now efforts to bring this Right into the Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union, article 3.1 through discussion being initiated at the European Parliament.

The workshop will also explore the social implication of a society where data is not an object that can be solved, but an element of human, similar to organs, with inalienable rights.

The association of French speaking Data Protection Authorities, including the Swiss authority and the French CNIL, has issued a comment that "personal data are components of the human person"

https://www.afapdp.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/AG2018_4_Resolution-su...

This model proposes a fundamental alternative to application of property rights or copyright on personal data, or as well the application of notion of common good to personal data.

The workshop will also explore the development of doctrine on this subject:

The University of Neuchâtel in Switzerland has dedicated a conference on the topic, with scholars exploring the impact of the right to digital integrity in difference legal fields of study. Acts of the conference will be published in June.

https://www.unine.ch/files/live/sites/droit/files/MANIFESTATIONS/2020_VB...

Issues:

Surveillance, Data protection, privacy, human rights and human autonomy

Policy Question(s):

Trust and identity:
Is Digital integrity of the human person a fundamental right?

Expected Outcomes:

This workshop aims to raise awareness about a new legal concept and its approach to human rights.

The presentation material as well as the video stream will be made available.

Collaboration with organisations from civil socitiy organisations that are concerned with human rights development after IGF is planned

Relevance to Internet Governance: The right to digital integrity, when guaranteed in Constitution or other human rights legislations, will create an unopposable right for individuals to request that internet

governance is always conceived and executed in respect to each individuals' integrity. The government will create legislation to encourage private sectors to act accordingly also. This promotes a purely human centric approach of internet governance.

Relevance to Theme: Assurance of (self) digital integrity will enhance trust in Governmental Institutions, Platforms, and organizations processing data.

Discussion Facilitation:

We plan to include the audience into discussion, also taking questions from the internet.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Twitter hashtag

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #353 Hacking-Back: A Dialogue with Industry

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cyberattacks
Cybersecurity Best Practices
Norms

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Intergovernmental Organization

Speaker 1: Kristen Verderame, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Kaja Ciglic, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Ed Cabrera, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Alissa Starzak, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

This session will feature industry speakers from the Cybersecurity Tech Accord shedding light on what they believe should and should not be considered "Hacking-back" under the principle of the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace prohibiting such activity. In addition, the session will seek to start a conversation and solicit input, in particular from the civil society and public sector officials in attendance, regarding what they believe should and should not constitute "hack-back" activities, in order to drive greater consensus on an important and nuanced topic.

Agenda:

• 5 minutes – Moderator introduces the topic for discussion in the context of the Paris Call principle prohibiting private sector "hack-back," first introduced in 2018, and the subsequent work the Cybersecurity Tech Accord has done to clarify what activities this principle should and should not apply to, from an industry perspective.

• 25 minutes – The Panelists in turn make opening remarks describing the value of the Paris Call principle and providing a nuanced understanding of what kinds of private sector activities should be considered "hacking-back". Importantly, panelists will all represent perspectives from different parts of the technology industry – highlighting how the principle might apply in different contexts.

• 25 minutes – The moderator will ask pointed questions about what this principle would commit companies to do in different circumstances, and probe how the industry understanding being presented aligns with other perspectives from academia in particular.

• 25 minutes – Open discussion with those in attendance, who are invited to ask follow up questions and critique the perspective put forward by the panelists.

• 10 minutes – Closing comments from panelists about what they have learned and considerations they are walking away with to continue taking this work forward in implementing the Paris Call principle.

Issues:

In 2018, the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace was launched and established 9 foundational cybersecurity principles for governments, industry and civil society to help promote a safe and secure online world. With over 1,000 supporting entities today – including over 75 governments and hundreds of industry and civil society organizations – the Paris Call is the largest multistakeholder agreement in the world focused on cybersecurity principles. One of these principles, number 8, creates a new expectation that Paris Call supporters will "take steps to prevent non-State actors, including the private sector, from hacking-back, for their own purposes or those of other non-State actors." This principle raises important questions about what activities constitute "hacking-back," as well as which ones do not.

As an enthusiastic supporter of the Paris Call, the Cybersecurity Tech Accord – a global coalition of technology companies committed to improving cybersecurity – has taken the initiative to clarify what, from an industry perspective, should constitute "hacking-back" under the principle and which activities should not. This is an important discussion as hacking-back can set dangerous precedents that invite escalations in cyberattacks and unintended consequences that can put technology users at risk. Meanwhile, it is just as important to be clear about what hacking-back is not, as painting with too broad a brush could prohibit valuable security practices, including so-called "active defense" measures employed widely by industry to keep users and customers everywhere safe.

This session will give representatives from the Cybersecurity Tech Accord an opportunity to share both their consensus view as to how the technology industry broadly thinks about "hacking-back," as well as the nuanced perspectives of their respective companies on the issue. It will also provide a valuable opportunity to seek input and feedback from other stakeholder groups in attendance as to whether this industry perspective seems consistent with the Paris Call principle ahead of the second anniversary of the agreement in November 2020.

Policy Question(s):

Cybersecurity policy, standards and norms:

i) What are the risks and benefits posed by so-called "hack-back" activities?

ii) What kinds of activities by private industry should be considered "hacking-back" and off-limits, and which should not, in order to promote safety and security online?

Expected Outcomes:

Participants should walk away with a nuanced understanding of what activities members of the technology industry regard as "hacking-back," and which security practices should not be given that label. Meanwhile, this consultation with other stakeholders will provide invaluable input and feedback as the Cybersecurity Tech Accord works to finalize a consensus opinion and report on this topic to strengthen and clarify the expectations of the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace to support its implementation and recognition.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace stands as a landmark achievement in establishing a new multistakeholder baseline, and forum for discussion, on principles to better protect the integrity and security of the online world. However, dialogues like this are essential for realizing the potential of this important agreement, as different stakeholders debate and discuss the particulars of what respective principles mean and don't mean in concrete terms to reinforce clear commitments.

Relevance to Theme: Trust in cyberspace is based on no small part on clear expectations for responsible behavior on the part of all stakeholders, including industry, which are recognized and reinforced. While high-level principles, such as those included in the Paris Call, are essential to identifying what these different responsibilities are, they are not the end but rather the beginning of the discussion to define what specific commitments are consistent with those principles.

Discussion Facilitation:

Organizers will work to socialize this session with a wide audience in advance, in particular with those from civil society and government backgrounds likely to be invested in this discussion and with opinions that may challenge those presented by the speakers. The session organizers will also work to share a draft of the consensus Cybersecurity Tech Accord view on "hack-back" in advance of the session, to stimulate thinking and prompt robust and substantive dialogue during the session. Finally, the session will be structured so that a substantial amount of time is reserved for feedback, questions and discussion with those in attendance, both on site and online.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #355 Internet and the future of work: a Global South perspective

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Rafael Evangelista, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Erika Molina, Intergovernmental Organization, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Sergio Amadeu da Silveira Silveira, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 90 Min

Description:

The relationship between technology and labor has historically been controversial and full of tensions. As technology evolves, jobs creation and destruction happen in tandem with several of social, economic and cultural implications for the people. Skills that are needed for workers to cope with the demands from the market, the reduction of the levels of wages practiced in given context, lack of opportunities for decent work, growing unemployment, pressures exerted over social security systems are examples of how labor market is affected by the development of technology, and how social governance is challenged.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), member states agree that technological advances can allow developing countries to jump over older technologies and embark on a new development pathway. The deployment of information and communication technologies, for example, has facilitated transferability and increased the value added of some services, which have the potential to contribute to economic and employment growth. However the increasing automation in manufacturing may produce unemployment if productivity growth is not accompanied by employment growth. Moreover, informal employment in 2016 reached 61% of the global labour workforce. This means that around 2 billion workers were pursuing economic activities either not covered at all, or insufficiently covered, by formal arrangements in law or in practice (ILO, 2019).

The emergence of platform-based business models have contributed to the increase of informality and to an important change of status in employment. Increasing fragmentation of production processes which is a direct consequence of technological development, has led to more unstable employment and income. Digital platforms created marketplaces allowing real-time hiring of labor to attend a large spectrum of social demands that goes far beyond transportation services, such as IT programming to graphic design, copy-writing, real state services, babysitting, among others. On these platforms, workers offer businesses the possibility of completing projects at any time, day or night. Digital labour platforms classify their workers as self-employed, thereby denying them labour protections and employer-provided social security benefits. The terms and conditions of working on the platforms are laid out unilaterally by the platforms which states how and when workers will be paid, how their work will be evaluated, and what rights workers have when they need. Moreover, as workers are categorized as independent contractors, they are usually deprived of the right to organize collectively (BERG, 2019).

The effects of digital labor platforms are more profound in the Global South. Poverty, high level of income inequality and specially high unemployment rates make the conditions of work offered by digital platforms more attractive in these countries. Low qualification requirements and the the kind of remuneration only apparently higher than other occupations at the same level are elements that also

contribute to a consolidation and spread of digital labor platforms that reach high levels of pervasiveness only possible in those countries.

The extension of flexibilization in Internet-related jobs in global south countries has contributed to an indistinct treatment between what is and what is not working time, a fusion between the professional and the private spheres and difficulties in implementing public instituted mediation of work regulation on a national level. There is a multitude of people working in new "invisible" productive activities (not the socially established forms of work) that can move between leisure, creativity, consumption and also income supplementation. It is an absence of the concrete form of work, which means the full flexibility and malleability of an activity that, however, takes place as work. The impacts of the intensification and the global reach of the Internet Economy in labor market today calls for urgent actions. The contribution of the Global South perspective to understand informality in the digital age can be used to review the global debate on public policy frameworks dealing with the challenges related to the broad transformation of the very idea of work.

The format chosen for this session is a round table. To kick-start the session, we expect to have three presentations of 10 minutes each. The first one will discuss the overall impact of the Platform Economy to work . The second will present briefly the debate on the review of the modern concept of work that has been done in the Global South, more specifically, in South American countries. Finally, we expect a representative of the International Labor Organization to present the work of the Global Commission on the Future of Work. After that we will have a 30 minutes debate to enable both interventions from selected experts representing the full range of the multistakeholder Internet community and contribution from the audience to assess the ILO's public policy framework considering the Global South perspective. Finally the diversity of the audience will play a fundamental role in the last 30 minutes to work on alternative policy perspectives to deal with the impacts of platform capitalism in work. To facilitate the discussions we will have an on-site moderator.

Intended agenda:

Presentations by experts - 30 min
Overarching discussion to assess the ILO's public policy framework (speakers and audience) - 30 min
Overarching discussion on alternative policy perspectives (speakers and audience) - 30 min

Issues:

The workshop aims at discussing policy alternatives to improve the digital platforms' role in providing productive employment, rights, safety and non-exploitative work. To answer this question the workshop will debate the following issues: (a) the overall impact of the Internet Economy to work (b) the review of the modern concept of work from the global south perspective; (c) the ILO's framework to cope with the challenges of digital labor platforms and (d) possible new policy perspectives to address the challenges of a changing social scenario in the labor field.

Policy Question(s):

(i) What policy alternatives should be consider to improve the digital platforms' role in providing productive employment, rights, safety and non-exploitative work?

(ii) What is the overall impact of the Internet Economy on the future of work?

Expected Outcomes:

We expect to provide an assessment of the ILO's framework on Increasing investment in Decent and Sustainable work an possible new policy perspectives to address the challenges of a changing social scenario in the labor field.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The evolving Internet economy and all the surrounding attached technologies, artifacts, realities and all sorts of innovations that impact work, workforce and work

relations have been carefully scrutinized by different stakeholders, as society have faced big shifts in how to frame labor in a 21st century perspective. The challenge placed by platforms to the future of work represents a relevant aspect of the intersection between Internet governance agenda and the pursuit to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs). When workers are spread throughout the world, and may not live in the same country where the platform or clients are located, it is not a simple matter for regulators to address working conditions. At the international level, in January 2019 the ILO's Global Commission on the Future of Work called for the "development of an international governance system for digital labor platforms that sets and requires platforms (and their clients) to respect certain minimum rights and protections" (ILO 2019). IGF provides a space for building an important contribution to this international governance system being set up by ILO.

Relevance to Theme: Much faith has been laid on digital inclusion. Since the Internet has become a reality many scholars and public agents have put a lot of hope on the capacity of the Internet to democratize opportunities, promote economic and social development and reduce inequalities. However, despite connectivity has increased in all social strata, vulnerable groups such as the unemployed, underemployed and digital illiterates, are more exposed to incipient problems, such as the use of personal data violations, disinformation and exclusion of opportunities caused by algorithm ratings. One of the fields impacted by the pervasiveness of Internet economy is labor. The advancement of informality and the flexibilization of work conditions resulted partially by the increase in platform-related jobs has urged the discussion on how informal workers are much more likely to live in conditions of poverty than formal workers and how the increasing vulnerability of the workforce conditions is contributing to increase inequalities. The workshop raises an important debate on the meaning of digital inclusion through reflecting upon the future of work.

Discussion Facilitation:

The discussion will be facilitated by the on-site moderator who will guide the debate in each of the proposed segments for the workshop as well as during the Q&A session. The online moderator will make sure the remote participants are represented in the debate.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Online participation and interaction will rely on the WebEx platform (or any other online participation tool provided by the IGF organization). Those joining the session using WebEx (either invited members of the round-table or the general audience) will be granted the floor in the Q&A segment of the workshop. People in charge of the moderation will strive to entertain on-site and remote participation indiscriminately. Social media (twitter and facebook) will also be employed by the online moderator who will be in charge of browsing social media using some hashtags (to be defined).

Intended agenda:

Presentations by experts - 30 min
Overarching discussion to assess the ILO's public policy framework (speakers and audience) - 30 min
Overarching discussion on alternative policy perspectives (speakers and audience) - 30 min

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

IGF 2020 WS #356 Freedom of expression and the African Domain Name Industry

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Cybersecurity Best Practices
Digital Safety
DNS Abuse

Organizer 1: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 2: Intergovernmental Organization, African Group
Organizer 3: Civil Society, African Group
Organizer 4: Civil Society, African Group

Speaker 1: Elizabeth Orembo, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 2: Keith Andere, Civil Society, African Group
Speaker 3: Michael Ilishebo, Government, African Group

Format:
Round Table - Circle - 60 Min

Description:

Indeed the internet is an enabler of digital rights such as right to expression and the freedom to access information. The Africa Domain Name Industry provides a critical role in this as it continues to grow both in use and in alternatives. African TLDs such as dotAfrica and ccTLDs fall within the jurisdiction of African countries. These domains promote the use of local content, revenue creation, and build African online Internet identities that are unique for the continent. On the other hand, some of these domains have also faced harsh political and governance regimes where the existing legal mechanisms have been ignored in domain takedowns. This threatens online freedoms of speech and denies the continent the mentioned opportunities

Issues:

This session will bring together stakeholders from the Domain Industry to discuss the problems and solutions of these problems. It aims to take out the lessons learned from the workshop to advocate for and build policies that protect freedom of speech at the domain name level.

Policy Question(s):

Policy to guide the way domain addressing human rights issues are protected. Politics or government should not be allowed to influence the Internet by influencing registrars on which domain to shutdown.

Expected Outcomes:

Advocacy of protection of domains belonging to human rights advocates. Policy suggestions on how to amplify the growth of online freedom of expression.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The topic is relevant to Internet Governance because it involves freedom of expression and domain name system operation. Internet users need to have trust in their safety on the internet. And the DNS should ensure that their voices are heard.

Relevance to Theme: The session will improve the trust human right activists have in the Internet, and it will provide more guidance about cybersecurity and privacy. This session address one of the reasons to the limitation of good governance and limited growth of the Internet in Africa.

Discussion Facilitation:

We hope to engage participants in police discussion that pertains to the DNS and freedom of expression. The various Internet policies with regional registrar and registries will be undertaken. Liz Orembo lizorembo@gmail.com will coordinate the session

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Youtube and Facebook live broadcast.

SDGs:

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #357 New profiles of marketing aimed at children in the Internet

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Business Models
Child Rights

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Guilherme Canela De Souza Godoi, Intergovernmental Organization, Intergovernmental Organization
Speaker 2: Diego Canabarro, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Isabella Henriques, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 90 Min

Description:

Internet substantially changed the landscape of marketing in general in a handful of ways, whether by blurring the distinction among content and merchandising, by attracting the attention of potential consumers in other occasions than in the ancient traditional marketing platforms and, maybe even more remarkably, by making it possible to get more information from consumers in order to draw

strategies and business models and alto tailor the advertisement to specific groups or even individuals.

That's a general landscape. When considering children as the target of advertising, however, more elements will need to be considered in contexts that previously not even easily related to marketing. As a consequence, several of the tools and rules governing marketing aimed at children would have to be adapted and others eventually created.

Children, throughout their development into adults, have different degrees of cognition regarding theirits capacity to recognize a marketing argument. Only slowly they became able to differentiate it from the general discourse, and if that was one reason for justifying a certain degree of control on marketing practices on social communication media, to implement similar tools to the diverse landscape of information available in Internet becomes much more difficult.

Several factors add to this difficulty: children are addressed in several news ways and moments, such as in YouTube videos, games or by connected toys and assistants. The platforms and applications business models based on the monetization and commercial exploitation of children's use and experience in the digital environment, the eExposition to the Internet with no supervision or mediation by parents grows and the social isolation imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic and hyperdigitalization scenario makes it substantially harder to keep children off screens and, consequently, away from being marketing targets.

Issues:

How to protect children from commercial exploitation in the digital environment?
How to promote in the business sector more fair and responsible marketing practices?
What are the legal and self regulatory standards regarding marketing to kids in the digital environment?
It is possible to harmonize business, data and children's rights by design?

Policy Question(s):

- Would the implementation of a framework to restrict marketing aimed at children eventually restrict their rights, e.g. right of access, right of free expression as fundamental elements of their development? How to shape policies to observe those rights?

Expected Outcomes:

On the short term, we will produce a session's report to be made public.
Besides this, the discussion will be moved further with stakeholders in order to consider the formulation of a set of guidelines to orient advocacy projects aimed at marketing aimed at children in the Internet.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The development of mature and non-abusive marketing practices in the Internet when considering children as the users and also the goal of marketing practices is of utmost importance to elaborate a trustful and responsible environment for children to explore the potentials of the Internet.

Relevance to Theme: Considering the affluence of children online and the low rate of intermediation by parentes and responsabiles, specially among low-income populations, the exposition of children to abusive and sometimes predatory marketing practices on the Internet has been a concrete source of erosion of trust in online ambients and the Internet, with not favorable consequences to the practice of other online activities by children

Discussion Facilitation:

The panel's dynamics will be as follows:
Introduction (Moderator, 3 minutes)
Part I: Which marketing aimed at children are being used in Internet and which issues do they present? (Speakers, 5 minutes each)
Part II: Moderator asks specific questions to speakers on the measures and tools need to tackle the

issues they bought in Part I (Speakers, 5 minutes each)
Part III: Audience Q&A (20 minutes)
Wrap up (Moderator, 3 minutes)
Final recommendations and conclusion of the speakers (Speakers, 2 minutes each)

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption

IGF 2020 WS #358 'Education and surveillance: Facial recognition and monitori

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Biometrics
Education
Facial Recognition

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Danilo Doneda, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Diego Canabarro, Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Priscila Gonsales, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Panel - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

The introduction of TICs in the educational process brings new opportunities, such as broader access to content and information, new ways to reach students and manage the educational process and so on. However, they also vastly extend the possibility to monitor and gather information from the student, whether by using several Internet-mediated services as online teaching tools, online textbooks, assistants and others.
Even 'traditional' presencial education processes are concretely impacted by TICs: surveillance gears are making their way into the educational process, from facial recognition apparatus being used to register students' attendance to classes or into School to even more intrusive frameworks that can collect data from the student, inside and outside school, in order to measure and evaluate his behaviour and habits.
The panel will bring experiences and visions on the impact of surveillance and use of personal data in the educational process, discussing how this process may have specifics characteristics that can

suggest different approaches to regulatory, technical or administrative solutions or measures to be taken.

Issues:

How to preserve the autonomy of the educational process if interests tied to surveillance (such as social control), the use of personal data (such as marketing) may interfere?
Is surveillance and monitoring in the educational system any different or more dangerous than in other environments?
Who are the news actors brought by TICs into the educational process and what are their interests are?
How to conciliate the importance of personal data from students with measures that restrict their usage for surveillance outside the scope of the educational process?

Policy Question(s):

- Is there a need for specific regulations and procedures regarding to surveillance and personal data usage in the educational process?
- What is the impact of the age of the student in the regulatory and technical measures that may be taken?
- Are potentially intrusive technologies such as facial recognition and/or technologies to perceive emotions and behaviours of students bound to be temporarily or permanently banned from the educational process?

Expected Outcomes:

On the short term, we will produce a session's report to be made public.
Besides this, the discussion will be moved further with stakeholders in order to consider the formulation of a set of guidelines to the employment of TICs in education, focusing specifically on the use of students' personal data

Relevance to Internet Governance: Educational processes are even more central to the Internet with the pandemics. Actors in this process must get used to discuss the implications of the development of monitoring and surveillance schemes in the context of online education and draw guidelines and principles to provide platforms and means for the free development of the educational process on the Internet.

Relevance to Theme: Considering the growing presence of online educational platforms and the tendency of some of them to become aggregators of personal data and even to use this data even outside the educational process itself, there comes the need of limits and guidelines to build trust in this process

Discussion Facilitation:

The panel's dynamics will be as follows:
Introduction (Moderator)
Part I: How the introduction of TICs in the educational process may trigger surveillance and misuse of personal data and what are the main related issues (Speakers)
Part II: Moderator asks specific questions to speakers on the measures and tools need to tackle the issues they bought in Part I (Speakers)
Part III: Audience Q&A
Wrap up (Moderator)
Final recommendations and conclusion of the speakers (Speakers)

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

IGF 2020 WS #359 Building a Feminist AI Research Network

Session

Thematic Track:
Inclusion

Topic(s):
Gender

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Aleksander Tarkowski, Civil Society, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Caitlin Kraft-Buchman, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Joana Varon, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 4: Laurent Elder, Government, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 5: Renata Avila, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 90 Min

Description:

Together with International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Gender at Work, and the Alliance co-led by Ciudadania Inteligente and Women at the Table, we will officially launch a Global South feminist AI network expert group.

The network of experts will aim to connect cutting edge feminist research and researchers in data, computer science, machine learning, economics, urban planning, and social sciences to discuss how to leverage AI for women's rights, exploring opportunities to drive new innovations, methodologies and practise in the field of Artificial Intelligence. Ultimately, the aim of these sessions will be to define a research agenda, with a particular focus on low and middle-income countries.

Issues:

We are at a critical turning point. In order to innovate and thrive in a rapidly changing global environment, new norms are needed. Particularly urgent given the scale at which Automated Decision-Making (ADM) systems and machine learning are being deployed, we need Affirmative Action for Algorithms, to correct real-life bias and barriers that prevent women from achieving their full participation and rights in the present, and in the future, we invent. That is why Global South researchers are coming together to build an alliance to study and then implement the research and policies we need ahead.

Policy Question(s):

FEMINIST RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:
What would feminist research methodologies look like in AI?
How can feminist methodologies result in different approaches to AI in developing countries? What questions would emerge, who would now be included, how would they be engaged, with what

epistemologies?
How could this methodology influence the knowledge that was developed?

DATA COLLECTION:
Where does traditional data collection go wrong? From a feminist point of view, what would inclusive data collection look like Before, During, After data is gathered?
What would be a methodology to create this? How could governments (and other actors) ensure / facilitate ?

SOCIAL PROTECTIONS:
How do social protections work in the developing world? And which ones specifically affect women and girls?
How is bias mitigated or amplified by underlying social protection assumptions, or development aid assumptions and in AI / Automated Decision-Making systems?
What would an ADM social protection system look like if designed with a feminist perspective ?
What are private sector uses of ADM in developing country contexts that are discriminatory/biased?

CULTURAL NORMS:
What are the combinations of norms, history, and procedure that perpetuate ways of working and that have led to amplification of existing inequalities?
How do these norms constrain or promote patterns of behaviour in communities/organizations generally, and AI / tech organizations specifically?
What are the forces and environments necessary for norm change for AI sector outcomes, and the AI sector itself?
How can the dynamics of norm change be incorporated into a feminist agenda for AI?

Expected Outcomes:

We will want to focus on and explore the question of how change happens:

Multidisciplinary conversation and collaboration
Inclusive Data Collection and use
Design approaches
Technical fixes
Policy, recourse, regulation
Institutional change, norm and organizational change
Mobilization and activism

Beginning with a start-up understanding of what we mean by a "feminist approach"
Focus on power relations
Rights of women, poor and other marginalized groups
Inclusion
Focus on change as well as description
Challenging patriarchal assumptions underpinning standard research methodologies about what is knowledge and how it is generated

Relevance to Internet Governance: The norms of AI are being defined now and the space the network is building will immensely affect it in all regions of the world.

Relevance to Theme: Inclusion of women and data to back gender inclusive policies is more necessary than ever.

Discussion Facilitation:

The space will be open to short presentations followed by a roundup of questions.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Twitter questions and surveys.

SDGs:

GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #360 Building People-focused Smart Cities from the ground up

Session

Thematic Track:
Environment

Topic(s):
Sustainable Cities / Smart Cities

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Organizer 3: ,

Speaker 1: Parminder Jeet Singh, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Valeria Betancourt, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 3: Aleksander Tarkowski, Civil Society, Eastern European Group

Format:
Round Table - U-shape - 60 Min

Description:

The workshop will highlight the newly launched flagship programme by UN-Habitat and other partners. UN-Habitat is backing the Cities Coalition for Digital Rights, with more than 60 cities globally shaping a digital future that puts people first and helps bridge the social divide. Smart cities should serve the people and improve living conditions for all. While these are principles that governments are designated to uphold, they often lack the capacity to do so. National governments are overwhelmed by the complexity of digital policies. Municipalities rarely have the in-house skills to create people-focused smart city projects or to execute holistic impact assessments on the agreements they sign with private companies. By bringing its unique global urban perspective to the digital transition, the workshop can ensure that potentially highly disruptive technology is used effectively for sustainable urban development. UN-Habitat's unique approach and knowledge of urban development can create new capabilities for local government to move the discussion about smart cities beyond technology and link it to the implementation of the urban dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda. The workshop will discuss how to make urban digital transformation work for the benefits of all, driving sustainability, inclusivity and prosperity and the realization of human rights in cities and human settlements.

Issues:

The workshop will examine smart cities and their impact on human and digital rights, identifying real challenges and priorities coming from citizens, communities and urban residents. It is critical that

smart city planning focuses on solving specific sustainability problems and key missions such as battling climate change, reducing poverty, and increase citizens' participation rather than following a technology-driven, industry-driven approach. The workshop will explore frameworks to help smart cities preserve and advance rights, open participation and benefit in full from the digital transformation.

Policy Question(s):

The UN Strategy on Sustainable Urban Development highlights digital transformation and new technologies as one of four frontier issues that require a special, coordinated response. Can cities be the key to strengthen and advance digital rights and at the same time unlock the possibility of a sustainable future?

Expected Outcomes:

1. DIGITAL POLICY TRANSFORMATION
Increased focus and mainstreaming of people-focused, sustainable and inclusive digital transition as a critical policy topic for cities, with the IGF community.
2. DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT & CAPACITY BUILDING
Enhanced capacity of governments at all levels and all the stakeholders attending IGF to adopt a people-focused, privacy-enhancing, and rights-preserving approach to digital technologies for inclusion and sustainable urban development in the achievement of the SDGs.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The UN Strategy on Sustainable Urban Development highlights digital transformation and new technologies as one of four frontier issues that require a special, coordinated response. The New Urban Agenda calls for the adoption of "a smart-city approach that makes use of opportunities from digitalization, clean energy and technologies".
The explosion in digital technologies is playing a major role in shaping cities – from the internet of things, to digital platforms for service delivery and 5G for autonomous mobility – and our challenge is to set a new direction that favours inclusive, resilient and sustainable use of technologies by local governments. These technologies, if well-governed, can contribute to sustainable development by reducing carbon emissions and facilitating the ecological transition, increasing access to affordable housing, enhancing participation in policy making for citizens, and ensuring access to inclusive services for communities. The issue is closely connected to Internet Governance from a local level perspective.

Relevance to Theme: The main objective of this workshop is to highlight the relevance of urban digital transformation work for the benefits of all, driving sustainability, inclusivity and prosperity and the realization of human rights in cities and human settlements. No sustainable future can be built in a vacuum, it needs to be connected to the local.

Discussion Facilitation:

The session will try to include the audience with post its and in place voting cards for different questions that will be posted.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Background Paper

IGF 2020 WS #361 Smart but liable: building responsible machine-learning appl

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Artificial Intelligence
Bias
Intermediary liability

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Organizer 3: Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)

Speaker 1: Verónica Arroyo, Civil Society, Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)
Speaker 2: Andrea Renda, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Nathalie Smuha, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 4: Malavika Jayaram, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description:

This 90-min session aims to debate the issues arising from the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) based systems and how to establish both technical and legal solutions to address liability for damages. The increase of new AI technologies such as machine learning, which has "the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed", may lead humanity to incredible social advances but also creates unprecedented concerns on human rights.
The session will discuss the concerns on the possible risks posed by these applications by mapping potential issues of AI-based systems and the difficulties to address the liability of developers in this fastly developing context. These challenges may derive from the technical aspects of AI, including the lack of explainability of multiple solutions, or the challenges posed by conflicting and frequently up to date regulatory arrangements in different countries with regards to liability.
By organizing break-out groups discussions with the participation of some experts with different views (both technical and humanitarian) in the field of AI based systems, it is expected that valuable conclusions may be reached about how liability rules should be designed in order to keep the pace of AI's development.
The session will be split in three parts. In the first part, the panel's methodology will be explained, with some brief introduction from the moderators and guest speakers.
In the second part, three groups will be formed with people from the audience and which will be led by each guest speaker. The participants will thus discuss one of these topics that deal with different issues and reflect on innovative methodologies to tackle them:

(i) technical challenges for AI explainability;
(ii) jurisdictional challenges for AI-based applications;
(iii) regulations and enforceability challenges.

In the final part, each group will name a rapporteur to present their findings.

Issues:

Artificial intelligence-based systems have been applied to almost every human and non-human activity. Machine-learning is one of its most used applications: they are capable of predicting behaviours, creating users' profiles, allowing a car to drive by its own and process human language. However, due to their ability to learn, these technologies occasionally give rise to unpredicted outcomes that may cause damages for consumers. This brings new challenges to the liability frameworks of legal systems around the world.

By organizing break-out group discussions, we expect to discuss these and other issues. We also intend to figure out possible paths to protect consumers and allow for effective liability frameworks for machine-learning-based technologies.

Policy Question(s):

Among the questions to be discussed we suggest this non-exhaustive list:

Who should be responsible for a machine-learning system's learning outcomes? A developer? Its seller? Its data controller?
Should liability over machine-learning systems be extended for how long after the product or service is purchased?
How should these systems be developed in order to avoid undesirable learning outcomes?
How should rules be designed in order to allow for more explicable machine-learning applications?
What legal obligations should developers keep after the product or service is launched to the market?

Expected Outcomes:

The proposed session shall result in new ideas for addressing the theme of liability artificial intelligence systems. By addressing (1) the main technical challenges AI applications face in aspects such as the explainability of automated decision-making processes, as well as the (2) urgency of updating regulatory frameworks in order to keep the pace of technology development, we expect to achieve a clearer insight on how liability rules should be designed in order to render AI developers, data controllers and sellers liable for the damages to which their applications give rise.

The session would also help participants to test their ideas and initiatives among their peers in a participative and inclusive manner, in order to allow for diverse experiences to be shared with one another. The outcomes of the debate could thus be applied back in each of the participants' communities in order to develop new and more effective approaches on how to regulate AI in their home countries.

Relevance to Internet Governance: In accordance with the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, the Internet Governance shapes the evolution and use of the Internet, which makes relevant to dialogue about the regulatory challenges of Artificial Intelligence (AI) usage in Internet Governance Forum. It is fundamental for the society to take advantages of all Internet benefits and to that end the appropriate regulatory framework needs to be put in place. In order to render AI-based systems to be safe and ethical, legal and technical standards should be developed in order to allow for its sustainable development, promoting inclusion through responsible innovation.

Relevance to Theme: Addressing liability artificial intelligence-based systems is relevant for the "Trust" Thematic Track, since it relates to addressing issues on safety and security of people due to a rapidly developing industry that impacts society widely. The collaboration to regulate the topic in a multistakeholder approach provides the tools to protect digital and human rights and establish proper liability without prejudice to the innovation and economic development.

Discussion Facilitation:

For the first part, the organizers will introduce the methodology and give 5 minutes for each guest speaker to present their view on the topic.
In the second part, the organizers will assist the mediation of the groups, rotating between them to

promote the debate. The organizers should avoid leading the debate, since the idea is that each group comes up with ideas by itself. The organizers' role is merely to incentivise the discussion.
In the third part, the organizers will moderate so that the groups' representatives can present their findings.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** Social media, such as Twitter, Linkedin and Instagram. We intend to use our own profiles to engage with participants through the use of hashtags.

SDGs:

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

IGF 2020 WS #364 Pandemics: balancing free expression with public safety

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
content moderation
Digital Safety
Freedom of Expression

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Jeff Collins, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Larry Magid, Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Karuna Nain, Private Sector, Asia-Pacific Group

Format:
Break-out Group Discussions - Flexible Seating - 90 Min

Description:

Social media platforms have experienced a large boost in users during COVID-19. TikTok has been described as a relief from coronavirus blues, a way for teens to cope with the pandemic or a family bonding tool. At the same time, COVID-19 has highlighted some of the largest challenges faced by social media platforms today; how to tread the line between freedom of expression and public safety during a pandemic and how to do so in a way that is globally applicable yet locally relevant? This workshop seeks to highlight ways in which social media has been used as a tool for creative expression and relief during the pandemic while at the same time describing the challenges faced by social media platforms as one of the arbiters of public safety during this time. The objective of the session is to come up with a mechanism by which social media platforms can engage with each other and other stakeholder groups during times of crisis in order to better devise policies which preserve freedom of expression and uphold public safety.

Agenda

Introduction to the session by Moderator Larry Magid, President & CEO Connect Safely

Part 1 (30 mins): Social Media Platforms & COVID-19

Video presentations
Source of Joy:
- Compilation of videos from social media platforms showcasing creative virtual classrooms featuring youth
- Compilation of videos across social media platforms showcasing doctors and their creative health tips during COVID-19

Speaker presentations
Freedom of Expression vs. Public Safety
- Jeff Collins, Global Trust & Safety, TikTok: challenges faced when enforcing government laws about violating social distancing on the platform
- Karuna Nain, Facebook: dangerous health trends on the platform and how FB dealt with that
- Wafa Ben Hassine, Access Now: major freedom of expression violations witnessed during the crisis how those differed from context to context

Part 2 (30 mins): How can social media companies work together and with civil society during times of crisis to address freedom of expression concerns? How can they do this before the crisis occurs?

Breakout session
- Room is split into 3 groups to discuss the following questions:
- How can social media companies co-create policies that uphold freedom of expression while preserving public safety? What types of information should be shared by social media companies with each other and with civil society during the crisis?
- How should social media companies interact with users during this time? What types of information must be shared? How can users be involved in creating policies during a crisis?
- Is there a formal mechanism needed by which social media companies and other stakeholdergroups can engage with each other during times of crisis? What does that look like?

Part 3 (30 mins): Presenting the solutions and conclusion
Each group is assigned a lead who reports back to the larger group on their responses
Session wraps up with questions from the audience and a list of actions that social media companies and other groups can take back to their respective companies/organizations and can report back on.

Issues:

- Issues/challenges: how social media platforms can preserve freedom of expression while upholding public safety during a crisis
- Opportunities: creating a better collaboration mechanism between social media platforms and other stakeholder groups which can be used before, during and after a crisis

Policy Question(s):

- Governments, online platforms, civil society and other stakeholders as well as users are working to address the challenges of harmful content, contact and conduct online. Which are the policy approaches and responses to support effective and coordinated action? What can be done to model responsible behavior online? How can technology be used as part of the response to such challenges?
- What are the responsibilities of the different stakeholders, in particular platforms and government agencies, around content governance? What actions are required to strike a balance between freedom of expression and safety?
- How can stakeholders better understand the impact technology can have on freedom of expression

and other human rights? How can concrete actions such as human rights impact assessments and multi-stakeholder consultations support policy responses to those challenges?

Expected Outcomes:

1) Session attendees leave with a better understanding of key challenges and opportunities faced by social media platforms during times of crisis vis a vis preserving freedom of expression while safeguarding public safety 2) social media companies walk away with a better sense of types of collaboration (types of information to be shared, formal collaboration mechanism) needed between them and other stakeholders such as civil society and social media users 3) concrete actions that can be taken to improve collaboration which social media platforms can commit to

Relevance to Internet Governance: This session will try to propose a formal mechanism of collaboration which will enable coordination across stakeholder groups during times of crisis

Relevance to Theme: This session will advance important considerations around the role that social media platforms play as one of the arbiters of freedom of expression during times of crisis. It will enhance ways in which multi-stakeholder collaboration can lead to increased transparency and collaboration between the public and private sector. This will ultimately better safety measures for users online and more trust in social media platforms today.

Discussion Facilitation:

After the initial speaker presentation, the rest of the session will be divided into breakout groups discussing various topics/questions

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool. **Additional Tools proposed:** TikTok Live, Facebook Live

SDGs:

GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

IGF 2020 WS #365 Global Perspectives On Intermediary Liability

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Intermediary liability

Organizer 1: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 3: Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Caroline Greer, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 2: Snead David, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Speaker 3: Lars Steffen, Private Sector, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
Debate - Classroom - 60 Min

Description:

On the Internet, generally, a third party is always involved. Discussions around the responsibility of that third party is a matter of determining liability in circumstances of real or perceived wrongdoing. Right now, intermediary laws are being reconsidered in major jurisdictions including the United States, the EU, and India. Data flows across borders. This panel will discuss the global ramifications for that regarding how it will affect the growth of the Internet economy, barriers to trade, and the ability of the Internet to continue to flourish as a tool that keeps us all connected.

Issues:

proactive monitoring, mandatory local incorporation, enabling the traceability of originators (which would impact encryption), timelines for content takedown, and user data sharing.

Policy Question(s):

Will leaving the policing of the Internet to intermediaries rather than authorities holds major risks, because the incentive will always be to shut down content first, rather than presuming to have sufficient expertise to determine legality? Will tbis lead to more silenced voices and a strong risk of forcing criminal networks further underground? Will larger sized companies ultimately be the only ones able to create, develop, or implement costly filtering procedures (through a combination of humans or sophisticated AI algorithms), which in turn could make it impossible for smaller companies to compete? Will taking measures to disable encryption will add fundamental weaknesses to communication infrastructure?

Expected Outcomes:

i2Coalition and eco plan to continue the debate started at IGF in a series of workshops in both the EU and U.S, to attempt to foster an ongoing conversation about the relevant themes, after hearing from the broader global community.

Relevance to Internet Governance: The goal is to engage in spirited debate on whether changing intermediary laws is a threat to a single global Internet, and whether changes will result in further fracturing.

Relevance to Theme: This sits at the nexus between trust, which is at the heart of the debate around intermediary liability, and digital soverignty.

Discussion Facilitation:

Questions will be posed to people with opposing views who will be asked to engage one another, and then time will be left to ask the audience to engage the debaters directly.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Reference Document

IGF 2020 WS #366 What would an "Internet for Good" look like?

Session

Thematic Track:
> Inclusion

Topic(s):
> International Cooperation
> Multi stakeholders approach

Organizer 1: Civil Society, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)
Organizer 2: Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Speaker 1: Maureen Hilyard, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 2: Nicola Brown, Civil Society, Asia-Pacific Group
Speaker 3: Jordan Carter, Technical Community, Western European and Others Group (WEOG)

Format:
> Break-out Group Discussions - Round Tables - 90 Min

Description:

What is an Internet for Good? Civil society, governments, and online services are busy grappling with the harms people face online. But while those problems are real, understanding and solving them is not the same thing as understanding and delivering the Internet we actually want. This session is a chance for diverse stakeholders to focus on the positive vision of "An Internet for Good".

Issues:

We know that governments and companies around the world have their own visions of what the Internet's future should be. We think civil society needs to offer an alternative vision, that shows we can have a modern Internet that is not driven by national security, or profit.

Policy Question(s):

1) Local Content & Language Diversity
How can manage development of Internet content and uses to ensure diverse, local content thrives?

2) Availability, Affordability & Access of Infrastructure
How we ensure Internet infrastructure reaches and enables all users, so they can benefit?

3) Accessibility & Policy for Social Inclusion
within an Internet for Good, how could we make accessibility and social inclusion foundational?

4) Sustainable Business Models in the Digital Age
Acknowledging online harms, and ways the Internet can harm the environment and societies, such as online hate and abuse, what do sustainable business models look like that shape an Internet for Good?

Expected Outcomes:

Through an open discussion, we will develop an initial map of a positive vision for the Internet's next decade and beyond. The outcome of this session will be to develop that understanding, and a programme of meaningful actions to implement it, in partnership with civil society groups and others from around the world.

Relevance to Internet Governance: We know that governments and companies around the world have their own visions of what the Internet's future should be. We think civil society needs to offer an alternative vision, that shows we can have an Internet for Good that is not driven mostly by national security, or profit.

Relevance to Theme: An "Internet for Good' is about defining what we need to have an equitable and inclusive Internet, which provides benefits to all people and reduces and manages potential harms so all can benefit from the Internet.

Discussion Facilitation:

We plan remote breakout group interaction with the remote moderator, during breakout time, as well as inclusion on a remote speaker to be confirmed later.

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12: Responsible Production and Consumption
GOAL 13: Climate Action
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

IGF 2020 WS #368 Building trust in Disrupted world - IoT security & safety

Session

Thematic Track:
Trust

Topic(s):
Artificial Intelligence
Cybersecurity Awareness
IoT

Organizer 1: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 2: Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Organizer 3: Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Organizer 4: Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Speaker 1: Piotr Ciepiela, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 2: Aleksander Poniewierski, Private Sector, Eastern European Group
Speaker 3: Miroslaw Ryba, Technical Community, Eastern European Group
Speaker 4: Kibil Tomasz, Technical Community, Eastern European Group

Format: Birds of a Feather - Auditorium - 60 Min

Description:

4th Industrial Revolution and the rise of smart connected machines connected through Internet of Things (IoT) devices introduces major disruption to the way we perceive and manage security.
IoT as a vital element of our lives as well as nations' critical infrastructures and requires security consideration from both risk reduction as well as regulatory compliance perspective.
The session will provide view points on the nature of IoT ecosystems, it's related cyber security threats as well as proofed management frameworks to build strong and resilient environment

The session will provide the following discussion points:
1. How IoT impacts our lives especially in new smart connected world.
2. What are the major threats (obvious and not obvious ones)? Cybersecurity but also digital Safety examples.
3. How can we use current methodologies and frameworks to safeguard IoT ecosystems? Two perspectives: users of digital technologies and resilience of the infrastructure.
4. Practical examples of regulations and good practices
5. Approach to proper governance and operating model for effective collaboration to safeguard IoT ecosystems.

Issues:

1. Cybersecurity of Internet of Things: consumer and infrastructure.
2. Artificial Intelligence and Blockchain in the IoT world
3. Digital Safety aspect
4. Privacy and data protection
5. Effective methodologies and good practices
6. Collaboration of the major stakeholders

Policy Question(s):

Question 1 & 2 with some aspects of 5

Expected Outcomes:

1. Standards and policies discussion / creation
2. Publications
3. Internet security awareness initiatives
4. Working groups on the topic essentials

Relevance to Internet Governance: The presentation will mostly around IoT related issues which are of the same importance and relevance to Governments, private sector and civil society. Protection of the internet is the pivotal aspect of this topic. Given examples will be touching standards and operating models that can be adopted by countries but also companies and end users. Main purpose of the presentation will be to give guidelines how we can use standards, new technologies and cooperate more effectively to protect the Internet.

Relevance to Theme: Full and direct relevance to the Trust Thematic track. Topic related to security, resilience of the infrastructure, systems and devices, safety and security of people. IoT and emerging technologies are enabling common usage of the Internet and digital environment.

Discussion Facilitation:

Interactive, digital surveys during session, direct questions and answers

Online Participation:

Usage of IGF Official Tool.

SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being
GOAL 4: Quality Education
GOAL 5: Gender Equality
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals