EuroDIG
European Dialogue on Internet Governance

Messages from Tbilisi
5–6 June 2018

Innovative strategies for our digital future

Thank YOU!

Content

About EuroDIG

Launched in 2008, EuroDIG, the European Dialogue on Internet Governance, is a unique annual event that brings together Internet stakeholders from throughout Europe (and beyond), and from across the spectrum of government, industry, civil society, academia and the technical community. Stakeholders and participants work over the course of each year to develop, in a bottom-up fashion, a dynamic agenda that explores the pressing issues surrounding how we develop, use, regula- te and govern the Internet. EuroDIG participants come away with broader, more in- formed perspectives on these issues and new partners in responding to the chal- lenges of the information society.

Executive summary

The 11th edition of the European Dialogue on Internet Governance (EuroDIG) took place in Tbilisi, Georgia, hosted by the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia. This document collects the conclusions of five plenary sessions, fourteen workshops, and multiple side-events. All sessions were organised in a bottom-up manner by community participants, with the Organising Team for each session compiling key messages that have been written up with the assistance of reporters from the Geneva Internet Platform (GIP).

A key topic of discussion was accessibility of the Internet, and the Georgian government is notable for the efforts it has put into building a robust digital infrastructure for its citizens. Dimitry Kumsishvili, the First Vice Prime Minister, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia, spoke in the opening session (⇨ p. 10) of how important Internet access was to all citizens, and the importance in bridging the urban-rural digital gap. The Georgian community shared their experiences from the Tusheti project, which worked closely with the Internet Society to successfully connect a remote area in the Caucasus region (⇨ p. 14).

Innovation and economic development were also high on the agenda, covering topics such as competition in a data driven world (⇨ p. 16), the Internet of Things (⇨ p. 24), artificial intelligence (⇨ p. 27) and blockchain technologies (⇨ p. 12, p. 17). Mariya Gabriel, Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society, stressed that Europe is now at a crossroads and must seize the chance to embrace the digital technological revolution brought by the disruptive development of new technologies (⇨ p. 10).

At the same time, it was clear that there are significant challenges emerging on the Internet governance landscape - global concerns around "fake news", freedom of expression and their impact on human rights and democracy were widely discussed (⇨ p. 15, p. 26, p. 29).

Linking to the larger global discussions, 15 years after the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), there was a chance to reflect on the outcomes of that process, the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) in particular, but also the many national and regional fora that have emerged in that time (⇨ p. 18, p. 36). Yushi Torigoe, Deputy Director of the ITU's Telecommunication Development Bureau, underlined the importance of cooperation if we are to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 agenda (⇨ p. 11), while Lawrence Strickling, formerly of the U.S. Department of Commerce and now working with the Internet Society, called on participants to take an active role in the multistake-

holder approach to Internet governance (⇨ p. 12) if we hope to make it sustainable.

Among the range of pre- and side-events that enriched the EuroDIG 2018 programme, a key success was YOUthDIG, a preparatory course for young people interested in contributing to Internet governance discussions (⇨ p. 32). Another highlight was the outreach to local start-ups, a group that is often under-represented in the Internet governance discussions, but has a vital stake in the outcomes of those discussions. EuroDIG will continue to emphasise this outreach out to start-up industries and other under-represented communities.

With more than 850 online registrations, EuroDIG 2018 was by any measure a success, highlighting the relevance of Internet governance issues to a diverse audience, and the importance of extending European dialogue beyond the borders of the EU. We commend and thank our hosts for their commitment and hard work prior to and during the event.

We look forward to bringing EuroDIG to The Hague, from 19–20 June 2019.

Sandra Hoferichter, Secretary-General, EuroDIG
compares the IGF movement with a 13-year-old teenager. "This age is exciting, you are just about to find your identity, you are full of hope and sometimes doubts about the future. Many times teenagers are rebels. Let's look at the IGF movement with the mild eye of parents and help it to become a responsible adult that is able to make a change."

EuroDIG 2018 – Programme

- ■ Access & literacy
- ■ Development of IG ecosystem
- ■ Human rights
- ■ Innovation and economic issues
- ■ Media & content
- ■ Security and crime
- ■ Technical & operational issues
- ■ Cross cutting / other issues

Day 0 | 4 June 2018

Time	Pre-Events			
11:00 - 14:00	Copyright reform in Europe – expectations and reality, benefit or harm?	Don't forget silver surfers – Digital inclusion and literacy focused on seniors	Cybersecurity and international norms: The work of the Global Commission on Stability of the Cyberspace	Newcomers briefing session with Subject Matter Experts (also part of the YOUᵗʰDIG)
14:00 - 15:00	Coffee break		Launch cooperation project: Fight against discrimination, hate crime, and hate speech in Georgia	ICT Cluster Presentation
				Meeting Start Ups PART II – Moderated discussion by Michael Rotert, eco and Mariam Lashkhi, Head of international relations department GITA (also part of the YOUthDIG)
15:00 - 18:00	UNESCO launch of the 2nd draft of Internet Universality Indicators as a comprehensive tool for enhancing a free, open, rights based and inclusive Internet.	Open session of the IGF Dynamic Coalition on the Internet of Things	NRI ASSEMBLY	
	Council of Europe – Steering Committee of Cybercrime at Eastern Partnership Project: Capacity building on cybercrime and electronic evidence	Meeting of the Freedom Online Coalition		
18:00 - 20:00	Welcoming cocktail			

Day 1 | 5 June 2018

Time	Sessions		
9:30 - 10:15	Welcome • Dimitry Kumsishvili, First Vice Prime Minister, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia • Mariya Gabriel, European Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society (video message) • Sandra Hoferichter, Secretary General of EuroDIG		
10:15 - 11:00	Open mic session		
11:00 - 11:30	Coffee break	Start of the Crypto Party (running 2-3 h)	
11:30 - 13:00	Lightning talk – Tusheti project (15 min) • Rati Kochlamazashvili, Executive Director of Tusheti Development Fund • Mercy Tembon, Regional Director for the South Caucasus, Europe and Central Asia, The World Bank PL 1: Bridging the urban-rural digital gap – a commercial or community effort?	EDU 1: Is GDPR still a mystery?	Flash 1: Managing digital cultural capital in Europe
			Flash 2: Tackling online disinformation: a European approach
13:00 - 14:30	Lunch break		

14:30 - 16:00	WS 1: Platform and data neutrality – access to content	WS 2: Privacy is everywhere: how to deal with emerging problems?	WS 3: Create your digital future: transforming lives and businesses in Europe	EDU 2: The Domain Name System – How it works	Flash 3: Digital education action plan
					Flash 4: Children's rights for a better Internet
16:00 - 16:30	Coffee break				
16:30 - 16:45	Keynote • Claudia Luciani, Director of Democratic Governance and Anti-Discrimination, Council of Europe				
16:45 - 18:15	PL 2: Information disorder: causes, risks and remedies.			WS 4: DNS quo vadis – addressing challenges and the future functionality of the DNS	Flash 5: The mobile Internet and the app economy
					Flash 6: Enabling and empowering the regions with 5G, big data and IoT
20:00	Gala at Club UNDERWHEEL				

Day 2 | 6 June 2018

Time	Sessions				
8:00 - 9:00	Hot topic – optional (reserved slot in case a hot topic comes up shortly before the event)				
9:00 - 9:30	Keynote • Mr. Yushi Torigoe, Deputy Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau and Chief of Administration and Coordination Department, ITU • Lawrence E. Strickling, former Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information and Administrator, NTIA, U.S. Department of Commerce				
9:30 - 10:30	PL 3: Competition in a data-driven world: how to ensure sustainable growth?				Flash 7: SEEDIG Messages
10:30 - 11:00	Coffee break				
11:00 - 12:30	WS 5: IoT – economic opportunities and security challenges.	WS 6: Universal acceptance – is the Internet reaching the people it needs to?	WS 7: Surveillance, laws and governments vs. Internet rights	EDU 3: Building on a blockchain	Flash 8: Algorithmic Transparency
					Flash 9: Combatting hate speech at national level, example from Georgia
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch break			EuroDIG General Assembly	
14:00 - 15:30	WS 8: Artificial Intelligence, Ethics and the Future of Work	WS 9: Non-state actors in Europe and beyond: The true shapers of cybersecurity norms?!	WS 10: Your Freedom of Expression vs. mine? Who is in control?	WS 11: Converging markets and blurred borders – challenges for e-commerce in Europe	Flash 10: Right to be forgotten – updates & developments
					Flash 11: Law and reality – perspectives on ICANN-RIR relations
15:30 - 16:00	Coffee break				
16:00 - 16:15	Keynote • Vlad Radysh, Government Relations Director, Bitfury Group				Flash 12: eParticipation in shaping a greener environment
16:15 - 17:15	PL 4: Blockchain – a competition to governments?				Flash 13: Challenges of cybercrime and transborder investigations
17:15 - 17:45	Future of the IGF				
17:45 - 18:00	Wrap-up				

"Messages from Tbilisi", compiles the conclusions of plenary sessions and workshops. The Organising Team for each session was responsible for the content of the messages that were written up with the assistance of reporters from the Geneva Internet Platform (GIP).

Additional reports, transcripts, video records and further reading recommendations for each session can be found on the EuroDIG Wiki: https://eurodigwiki.org/

Welcome messages and keynotes

Dimitry Kumsishvili First Vice Prime Minister, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia

… would like to highlight that "Georgia stands in line with the leading European countries for the freedom of the net"… and notes that the "high level of the cybersecurity is without sacrificing a single principle of the Internet Governance and Human Rights in the cyberspace. Therefore, the Government of Georgia is open for discussion with all interested parties."

Mariya Gabriel Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society, EU

… envisions "a human centric Internet or an Internet of humans. It will have to be trustworthy, resilient, sustainable and inclusive … it should reflect the openness, diversity and the inclusion that are at the core of European values."
In this vision, "Internet governance fora will be more crucial than ever, especially in the role of raising awareness among users. Informed users are, in fact, empowered users; users that are capable of discerning fake news from real facts; that are in control of their personal data and their online identity; users that build their own digital landscape and are ultimately at the core of this future Internet, an internet of humans."

Claudia Luciani Director of Democratic Governance and Anti-Discrimination, Council of Europe

… spoke about Council of Europe's three main pillars: democracy, rule of law and human rights. "Big data concentrated in the hands of few and the explosion of self-learning algorithms may have indeed enormous impact not only on democratic institutions but on democracy per se." She demands "we want to have engaged and well informed electorates that hold governments to account."

Yushi Torigoe Deputy Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau and Chief of Administration and Coordination Department, ITU

… reminds us that "this year is the 15th anniversary of the first phase of WSIS in Geneva. This process emerged as the Internet Go vernance Forum and the WSIS Forum. And these two platforms have been working side by side since then. ITU fully supports this open and inclusive discussion at IGF and has been actively participating in all IGF additions. In this regard EuroDIG plays an important role that matters globally … cooperation is what brings us here today. Cooperation, coordination, collaboration at the heart of the 2030 Agenda which will shape our digital future. And together we need to face the challenges and opportunities of the digital revolution. And I promise that ITU can play its part."

Lawrence E. Strickling former Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information and Administrator, NTIA, U.S. Department of Commerce

… calls to action "A call of action that each of you commit to get personally involved in a multi stakeholder effort to address key Internet policy issues to find Consensus approaches to dealing with the issues and to implement those solutions … You will need to be creative. You will have to focus on elements of these issues whose solutions are within the power of the participating stakeholders to implement. And let me say that implementation is key … You will need to be creative. You will have to focus on elements of these issues whose solutions are within the power of the participating stakeholders to implement."

Vladyslav Radysh Government Relations Director, The Bitfury Group

… believes that "blockchain and can cryptotechnologies will open doors for prosperity. … the internet was not designed to guarantee secure transactions. Security systems are often too complicated. … the more complicated a system is, the more vulnerable it will be to hackers. Blockchain and cryptocurrency technology was by default designed for secure transactions. And with the help of this technology now, we finally can digitize the second part of the world, the world of values, the world of assets."

Plenary sessions

Bridging the urban-rural digital gap – a commercial or community effort?

Report: Ilona Stadnik

- It is the co-responsibility of governments to promote the demand for Internet access with other stakeholders in remote areas with a lower population.
- Digital literacy has a high priority for the youth and elderly. It is important to teach people basic digital skills to enable them to be competitive in a constantly developing digital world.
- The community's experience and its direct involvement are important when investing in infrastructural projects. Regulatory and legal frameworks should be catalysts, not obstacles for the development of Internet infrastructure and community networks and their funding by investors. A lot can be achieved to increase Internet access by addressing the 'basics' such as spectrum policies, competition policies, network sharing regulations etc. This is not only relevant for community networks but for Internet access overall.
- Community networks and commercial networks can be complementary to each other, but it all depends on the underserved rural area and development project in question.
- Technologies must feed the needs of the population. It is not enough to just provide access.

Information disorder: causes, risks and remedies.

Report: Yrjö Länsipuro

- Information disorder is much more than just "fake news". It covers mis-information, when false information is shared, but no harm is meant; dis-information, when false information is knowingly shared to cause harm; and mal-information, when genuine information is shared to cause harm.
- In order to find effective remedies, we need to be clear about why disinformation in intentionally created, promoted and amplified in the first place. Often it aims to hollow out and discredit democracy, which can only thrive if people can make informed choices. Its methods are more indirect, ingenious and devious than those of propaganda, although both may have the same ultimate objective.
- To counter disinformation, all stakeholders should play their role. If governments use regulation as a remedy, it should not undermine freedom of expression. Before blocking non-acceptable content, platforms should be sure that they are tackling the problem and not only its symptoms. Established media – including the public service media – should provide reliable information and fact-checking based on ethical and professional standards. Technical community should develop algorithms and AI based solutions that work against disinformation. Civil society should engage in producing narratives that promote democratic values, debunk false information and counteract radicalization.

Competition in a data-driven world: How to ensure sustainable growth?

Report: Ana Maria Corrêa

- Data is giving rise to a new economy. The impact of international data flows on economic growth has been larger than that of traditionally traded goods. Favourable policy and regulation can enable the data economy to increase even more, both in Europe and elsewhere. Competition in the data driven world is global. Currently, there are 2.5 billion digital customers around the world. Almost 2 billion customers transact through mobile devices.

- The free flow of data is essential to the value of data. Europe has to secure a degree of transparency, openness and fairness. In order to do that, it has created an observatory. There are competition rules that can come into force in extreme cases. Business needs to co-operate and help institutions to tackle abuses. The European Union has been accused of protectionism, but there are rules in place, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which aim to protect the citizens, even if they have some barriers.

- Developing and developed countries have been restricting the flow of data and imposing increasing restrictions to the movement of data in four different ways: 1. Bans to transfer data across borders; 2. Local processing requirements; 3. Local storage; 4. Conditional flows. come, accountability and transparency

- Digitalisation is threatening and transforming jobs. Extensive investments should be made in education so that everyone can benefit from the digital economy. Redistribution is also an essential aspect in the transition to the digital economy, ensuring that people who are going to be left behind are supported. Sustainable growth depends on a level playing field in terms of data usage. The understanding of the data value chain, the way that data is collected, stored and analysed by lawmakers, is necessary to achieve sustainable economic goals.

Blockchain – a competition to governments?

Report: Ana Maria Corrêa

- Blockchain technology promises decentralised trust, which is independent from governments, public authorities and traditional business institutions.
- Blockchain technology could have great social impact. It could improve the detection of fake news, and even preserve property rights. The Internet is instrumental in the development of blockchain because of its transparency and decentralisation.
- Blockchain has removed third party agency and made changes to our current governance paradigm. Governments should use more blockchain technologies. Governments tend to overregulate and should not regulate before fully understanding, implementing and testing disruptive technology. Blockchain will replace human resources and can compete with governments, but it can also improve transparency in government transactions.
- Regarding human rights, personal data should be able to be erased, and blockchain technology could be a threat to that. On the other hand, blockchain enables more transparency and participation, which are important human rights values.

Future of the IGF

Report: Claudio Lucena

- The Internet is not only vital for the ICT industry, but for many other stakeholders too, and the IGF community has to find a way to make the industry, but also governments feel that it is important for them to participate in IGF initiatives and processes; more focus on 'hot' topics could be an alternative.
- The IGF environment must be able to show concrete results, some form of consensus or agreement, supported by the community, even if they are not decisions, in order to convey a stronger general perception that the IGF is relevant.
- The forum has to be relevant to the business sector; if they get their topics discussed, chances that they will join and keep engaged are higher.

Workshops

Platform and data neutrality – Access to content

Report: Ana Maria Corrêa

- The debate around Internet neutrality should go beyond Internet service providers, considering that different bias by online platforms can also lead to discriminatory treatment of their users. The lack of platform neutrality is particularly alarming, due to their worldwide reach and dominance.
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- There is a divergence on whether platforms should disclose their algorithms. On the one hand, their goal is to optimise user experience. Why should companies disclose algorithms if they are protected by intellectual properties rights and if they allow platforms to improve users' experience? On the other hand, when private companies have so much importance and affect so many actors, they should have some sort of accountability vis-à-vis our society. The responsibility of private companies has existed for a long time and could be used as a model to reflect the limits between public interests and commercial ones.
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Privacy is everywhere: how to deal with emerging problems?

Report: Aida Mahmutovic

- Privacy should be an important issue in everything we do, and its central parts should be privacy by design and security by design.
- Privacy is about trust, and companies need to demonstrate that they are trustworthy. Entities collecting user data need to be proactive in ensuring transparency and accountability.
- Some users are willing to share their data in return for a service. Therefore, education and information are key for users to understand what is at stake, and to take responsibility.
- Privacy enhanced technologies should be everyone's right.

@MichalBoni In many rural areas we need to involve communities, make pressure on investment and promote the necessity of internet qualitative coverage. #Eurodig2018 #Tbilisi, #Georgia

Original (Englisch) übersetzen

Create your digital future: Transforming lives and businesses in Europe

Report: Su Sonia Herring

- Human-centric approaches to all areas of digitalisation must be a priority. Humans are not there to serve technology, technology is there to serve humans.
- For increased interest and use by the public, universal Internet access, memorable and searchable domain names, and services created with citizens are helpful.
- Quick adaptability is vital, in the face of fast digitalisation.
- Innovation is not only crucial for businesses, but for public policy as well.
- Creating frameworks and strategies are preferred to direct regulation.

DNS Quo vadis – addressing the challenges and the future functionality of the DNS

Report: Jana Misic

- The DNS system remains a vital component of the Internet infrastructure. The focus should be on enabling the resiliency of the DNS system, by finding a balance between adding new features and compromising its stability.
- Strengthening security measures and encryption is important, but it also poses challenges for the law enforcement agencies when dealing with DNS misuse. The key challenge is gradually reducing the rate of abuse, while preserving competition and DNS functionality.
- DNS services carry the same risks as other centralised services.

Human rights and IoT – looking for a win-win solution

Report: Su Sonia Herring, Claudio Lucena and Ilona Stadnik

- Good privacy standards embedded in Internet of Things (IoT) devices render projects expensive, and manufacturers currently lack the incentive to adopt them, often compromising commercial viability.
- Information about the security and safety of connected devices must be clear, objective and intelligible; an excessive burden on vulnerable users who normally lack the necessary expertise will not improve the overall cybersecurity environment.
- Whether it is through more informal mechanisms or more formal certification initiatives, users want devices to be tested, collaboratively whenever possible, so as to ensure diversity and the confrontation of views, as well as diversity of independent sources, and officially verified, if viable.
- The security and safety of products which are designed for use by children are particularly sensitive, and it could be a good point from which to start setting standards, since people to tend to raise their concerns and awareness when the interests of children are at stake.
- The government shall engage with businesses and citizens for IoT research and development so as to meet the demand for public good (healthcare, transportation, smart cities), while proposing commercial incentives for manufacturers.
- Privacy and security by design should be kept in mind, but we shall work with the industry to set standards at the global level to ensure a cross-border flow of IoT technologies and devices, approaching international organisations that can enforce the regulation of IoT.
- It is necessary to find reliable metrics to check the progress of IoT deployment and how it really contributes to economic growth.

Universal acceptance – Is the Internet reaching the people it needs to?

Report: Adriana Minovic

- A significantly large number of people are unable to use the Internet conveniently and effectively because of the barriers associated with characters, writing systems, and language. Universal acceptance is not only a question of internationalised domain names (IDNs), it also includes new generic top-level domains (gTLDs) in Latin script and their use in search engines, e-mail address internationalisation, etc.

- These barriers are affecting people's ability to send and receive information, or to create audio, text or video. Therefore, the ultimate goal should be the possibility for people to create and change content in their local language and script, regardless of whether it is text or audio.

- Usage of IDNs and related standards is low because there are insufficient financial resources available for registrars as well as registries. IDNs need to exist because they are a cultural thing and something each country needs, but they are not popular. This is supported by the fact that their usage is still very low in many countries.

- The problem is in our habits and it is visible in the very example of using a keyboard with our local alphabet, which is quite rare to find nowadays. So here is the first problem, followed by problems with content, and finally IDNs.

- The implementation of standards rather than the standards themselves is the issue. So what we need is to make sure that the standards are implemented.

- We going around in a circle on this topic because there is not that much deployment in practice. If people used IDNs more, they could become more common among manufacturers and others.

- If we want to keep the Internet open to everyone, we need to try to preserve its diversity, especially through mechanism such as IDNs

Surveillance, laws, and governments vs. Internet rights

Report: Aida Mahmutovic

- Private and public interests have to be balanced, respecting human rights.
- The Internet should not be regulated in order to keep it free, and it should provide an enabling framework.
- There is a need for the publicity, transparency, and accountability of the activities of the government and private companies.
- There are various important approaches on different levels when it comes to surveillance, laws, and governments vs. human rights – which is why it is crucial to continue a multistakeholder dialogue.

Artificial intelligence, ethics and the future of work

Report: Su Sonia Herring

- Artificial intelligence (AI) must be accountable, transparent, modifiable – privacy, and determinability by design is a must.
- Unintended and unexpected consequences in the development of AI and robotics are unavoidable.
- There must be an ethical code for algorithm developers.
- The education system needs to be revamped to prepare future workers with the necessary skills to deal with the new forms of jobs that AI will bring.
- Interdisciplinary teams are needed to relieve the burden of engineers and they need to be educated about ethics.
- AI technology needs a common, international framework; ethical clearance is not sufficient.
- 'I'm just an engineer' is not an excuse when developing AI.
- AI is or will become a race, expecting adherence to ethical code by developers is not realistic.
- We need a kill switch for automated systems.
- AI can be part of the solution to the problem of future of work.

Non-state actors in Europe and beyond: The true shapers of cybersecurity norms?!

Report: Ilona Stadnik

- A strong regulation of cyberspace could stifle innovation and development.
- The understanding of norms differs from strict legal rules to self-regulation. Moreover, there is a problem in the acknowledgment of the existing principles – 'western principles' vs. 'eastern principles'.
- States have made great progress in negotiating principles for cyberspace regulation, despite some failures, such as the recent GGE in 2017.
- Transnational commercial giants cannot dictate international conventions for cyberspace. It is the responsibility of states to come to legally binding norms. The industry has its own interests in the norm-making process to enable the development of their markets. Civil society is likely to stimulate the industry to come to norms, rather than produce independent initiatives.
- Politics is inevitable in cyberspace due to the ongoing cyber-arms race. In contrast to cyberwar, the issue of cyber stability provides more space for all stakeholders to contribute to the drafting of rules that would ensure the development of information society and digital economy.
- There is a disconnection between the new technologies and the response of the regulators. Therefore, self-regulation by the industry may serve as a starting point for building norms on an international level.
- All stakeholders are responsible for their actions in cyberspace.

Your freedom of expression vs. mine? Who is in control?
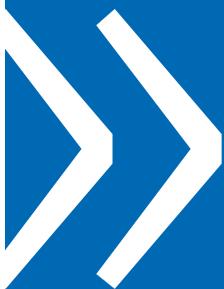
Report: Aida Mahmutovic

- There should be greater transparency in how algorithms are developed, and a public debate on the approaches taken by private companies.
- When discussing ways to tackle disinformation, we need to assess the implications for both democracy and freedom of expression.
- Quality journalism is essential for maintaining democracy.
- Finding the right balance between disinformation and freedom of expression is important, and educational awareness raising is needed in order to achieve this balance and to make people understand the information they receive.

Converging markets and blurred borders – challenges for e-commerce in Europe

Report: Jana Misic

- Strengthening eCommerce in Eastern Europe should be based on a country specific context, and consider issues such as infrastructure, language, geographical position, consumer culture, algorithms and education.
- Understanding the 'consumer culture' is necessary for finding a balance between advocating e-commerce or regular commerce. This helps avoid the 'channel biases' that harm overall trade.
- When setting e-commerce as a policy objective for economic development, developing countries should be careful in opening up their markets. Consolidating competition and consumer protection is key.
- Infrastructure remains one of the main challenges for e-commerce in Europe. Improving it can also lead to increasing inequality between the rural and urban areas, and this should be clearly addressed in the economic and development policies.

YOUᵗʰDIG Messages

YOUthDIG

– is the Youth Dialogue on Internet Governance. From 2 – 4 June around 40 young people (18–30 years old) prepared for their participation at EuroDIG. In cooperation with the Council of Europe and the Georgian Innovation and Technology Agency we organised two days of networking, knowledge transfer and fun. This year's focus was on human rights in the new media age and meeting Georgian Start Ups was another highlight.

At the end of the two days YOUthDIG'ers formulated their messages how they would like to see the Internet evolving.

YOUthDIG Messages

These Messages are translated in 13 languages and can be found at:
https://eurodigwiki.org/wiki/YOUthDIG_2018_messages

Accessibility

- Ensuring equity of participation of young people from different backgrounds, especially underprivileged groups, such as but not limited to women, minorities, and LGBTQI+, through funding mechanisms by governments, private companies and international organizations.
- Increasing visibility of the possibilities to participate in internet governance activities, by improving accessibility to quality and attractive information (e.g. edutainment) and by building the capacity of participants.
- Ensuring a systematic approach for youth participation in statutory structures of the internet governance stakeholders, e.g. youth representation in decision making bodies.

Digital literacy

- No one should tolerate mis-, dis-, and malinformation nor give ground to those who create and share it. More resources should be allocated to promote critical thinking on information disorder.
- Education is vital for increasing digital literacy so that people can make informed decisions online in order to get the most out of their time on the internet and stay safe. This includes measures such as identifying scams, critical thinking, netiquette, and knowing your rights and responsibilities as a digital citizen.

An internet that works for everybody

- The internet will be even more indispensable in everyone's lives in the future. Everybody should have the right to shape the future of the internet and we need to ensure that it remains a global social resource that is open and benefits humanity. In order to achieve this, the development of the internet should be pursued in an inclusive, bottom up and multi-stakeholder process.
- It needs to be ensured that the internet develops in a ethical way so that everybody is supported in making a balanced and healthy use of it.
- The internet must develop in a way that respects the environment and remains sustainable.
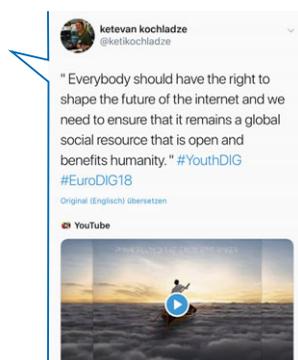
Regulation of internet, data privacy and legal protection against cybercrime

- Regulation of internet involves rules which govern the internet and should be enforced by governments and/or intermediaries while also constituting a mechanism which empowers and protects the rights of end users.
- Data privacy is of paramount importance to ensure that everyone has the right to decide how their own content is being employed. This right should be reasonably enforceable.
- Legal protection against cybercrime should be comprehensive. All crimes committed
- online should be dealt with the same seriousness as those committed offline. Cybercrime should be dealt with tools which pertain to the online world.

Digital inclusion

- In order to foster digital inclusion, computer ware as well as content and services should be usable and accessible by design on a non-discriminatory basis.
- Preventive and reactive measures are necessary to better protect vulnerable groups, such as but not limited to children, women, ethnic minorities and LGBTQI+ groups. Users should be more proactive about calling out hate speech online and websites need to have more robust ways to tackle discriminatory and dehumanising behaviour.

We commit to continuing this dialogue and to make it a central point of discussion in the next European Dialogue on Internet Governance.

Assembly of National and Regional Initiatives on Internet governance (NRIs)

NRI Assembly

Excerpt of the report from Livia Walpen and Anja Gengo

As during previous editions of the EuroDIG, a meeting between the national, sub-regional and Youth IGFs of Europe was held during the 11th EuroDIG meeting in Tbilisi. In accordance with EuroDIG's principles and procedures, the meeting was fully open to all interested stakeholders, not necessarily affiliated with the NRIs. It is estimated that around 50 participants attended the NRI Assembly. Out of the 28 officially recognized European NRIs, as per the IGF Secretariat's records, 18 representatives (coordinators, members of the organizing committees) were present at the Assembly.

NRIs across Europe

Part 1: General discussion on multistakeholder governance processes

Against the background of the "Collaborative Governance Project", Larry Strickling, former Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information and Administrator, NTIA, U.S. Department of Commerce, facilitated a discussion on how to establish and implement successful multistakeholder governance processes. The Collaborative Governance Project is a new initiative of the Internet Society (ISOC)

that aims to train stakeholders on how to be effective in collaborative governance discussions.

Being asked about the reasons for success or failure of multistakeholder processes, the participants at the NRI Assembly identified the following:

- Reasons for success: Shared goal, agreement on the process, actionable purpose, manageability of the issue, willingness to accept compromise, openness, inclusion, participation on equal footing, sufficient resources (money, time, personnel), transparency, accountability, support by a neutral facilitator.
- Reasons for failure: no shared goal, lack of inclusiveness, process captured by one single stakeholder group or influential person, slowness of the process (as multistakeholder processes are very time-consuming), diverging interests.

Part 2: Input by the European NRIs to the global IGF

The second part of the meeting was devoted to a discussion on how the NRIs can and should contribute to the global IGF. Lynn St. Amour, the Chair of the IGF Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG), first gave an update on the status of the program planning for this year's IGF. She further added that the IGF 2019 will take place in Berlin and that there are already strong candidates for 2020 and 2021.

Anja Gengo, Focal Point for NRIs at the IGF Secretariat, then elaborated on the opportunities for NRIs to contribute to the global IGF. In 2016, for the first time a NRI session took place at the IGF. 72 different NRIs were involved, which was challenging from an organizational point of view. In 2017, again a NRI main session took place, and in addition some collaborative sessions.

It was proposed that issues of immediate concern to the communities could be discussed during a NRI main session. Another idea was that instead of having the NRI main session, regional fora could be organized and that the collaborative sessions could be used for such regional fora. Following up on the idea of regional fora, it was suggested to have parallel regional sessions (e.g. by the EuroDIG, the African IGF etc.) that all discuss the same issue. Afterwards the regional IGFs could come together and present the outcomes from their respective regions. In addition, it was said that a multi-year approach should be taken regarding the NRI's involvement at the global IGF. Another idea was that NRI's could be used to reach out to social media companies and invite them to the IGF. In general, it was said that NRI's should play a role in community building.

Read the full report at: https://eurodigwiki.org/wiki/NRI_Assembly_2018

ceren unal
@cerenunl

"Setting the standards on consensus in the beginning is critical to reach to a consensus in the end for every multistakeholder discussion"
@internetsociety #LarryStrickling at the NRI session on Day 0 of #EuroDIG18

Original (Englisch) übersetzen

Kristina Olausson
@digimentalism

What did #EuroDIG18 participants see as most important #internetgovernance issues for the #mobileeconomy in @ETNOAssociation session

Original (Englisch) übersetzen

ICANN ✓
@ICANN

Thank you #EuroDIG18 for two full days of fruitful discussions! It was great to be back in Tbilisi, Georgia and we are always happy to get together with our regional community members and stakeholders! #ICANN @_eurodig
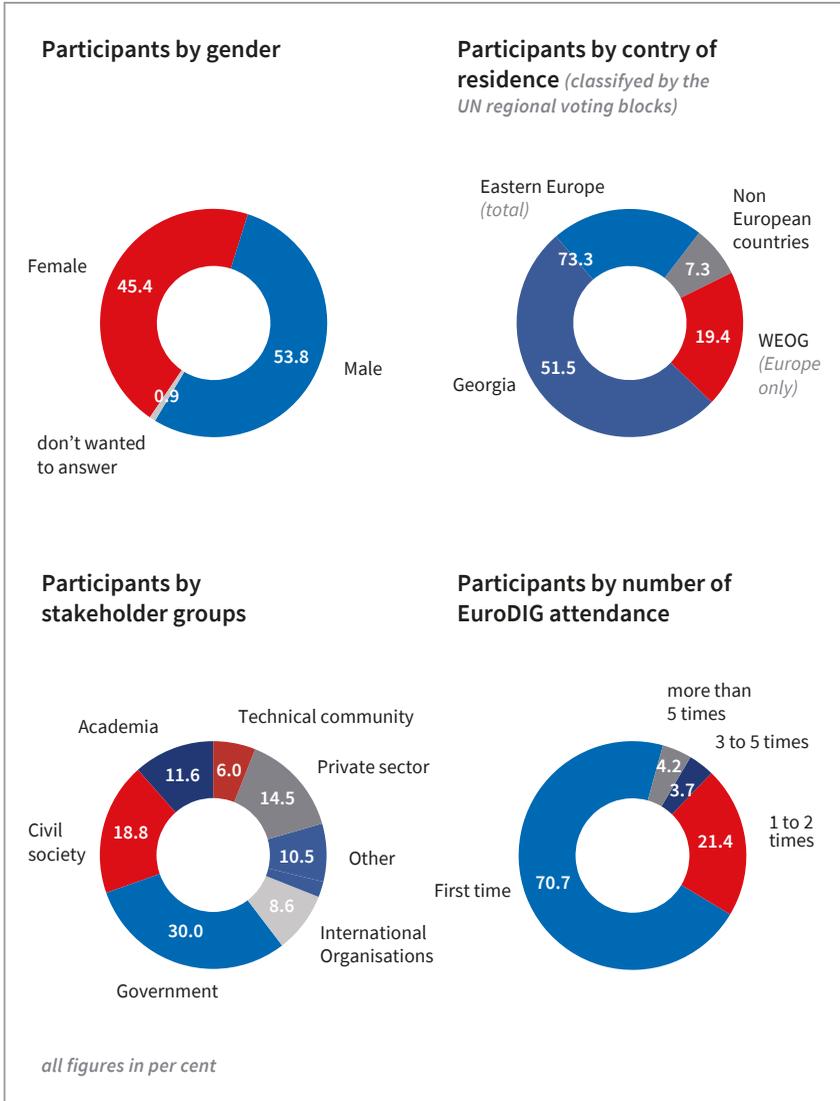
Original (Englisch) übersetzen

Facts
and
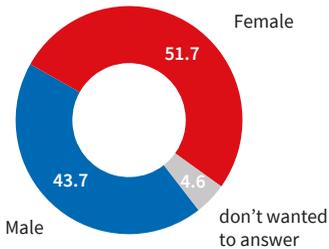# figures

Break down of participation and submissions

We received 813 online registrations and had 563 participants picking up their badges. The following numbers are based on the online registrations.

Participants by gender

Female **45.4**
53.8 Male
0.9
don't wanted to answer

Participants by contry of residence *(classifyed by the UN regional voting blocks)*

Eastern Europe *(total)*
Non European countries
73.3
7.3
19.4 WEOG *(Europe only)*
Georgia **51.5**

Participants by stakeholder groups

Academia
Technical community
Private sector
11.6 **6.0** **14.5**
Civil society **18.8**
10.5 Other
8.6
30.0 International Organisations
Government

Participants by number of EuroDIG attendance

more than 5 times
3 to 5 times
4.2
3.7
21.4 1 to 2 times
First time **70.7**
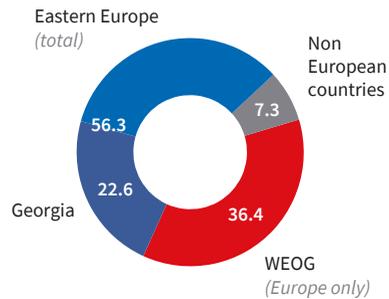
all figures in per cent

40

During the period from 1 October – 31 December 2017 we received 261 submissions for the 2018 programme for following categories:

- Access & literacy (30) ■ Development of IG ecosystem (30)
- Human rights (38) ■ Innovation and economic issues (42)
- Media & content (35) ■ Security and crime (37)
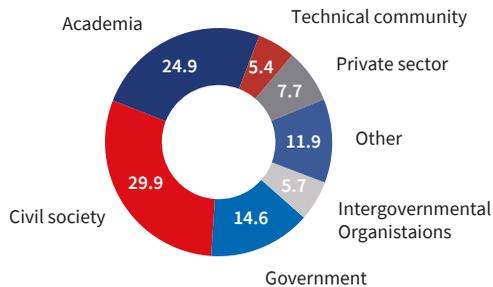- Technical & operational issues (24) ■ Cross cutting / other issues (25)

Submissions per gender

Female
51.7
43.7
4.6
Male
don't wanted to answer

Submissions by contry of residence *(classifyed by the UN regional voting blocks)*

Eastern Europe *(total)*
Non European countries
56.3
7.3
22.6
36.4
Georgia
WEOG *(Europe only)*

Submissions per stakeholder group

Academia
Technical community
24.9
5.4
Private sector
7.7
11.9
Other
29.9
5.7
Civil society
14.6
Intergovernmental Organistaions
Government

all figures in per cent

41

See you on 19–20 June 2019 in The Hague / Netherlands!

Arnold van Rhijn
@arnoldvanrhijn

Celebrating the symbolic flag handover at #EuroDIG18 with @Economygovge minister Kumsishvili, Dutch ambassador @Jos_Douma and @_EuroDIG SG @shoferichter. #EuroDIG2019inNL #Internet #Netgov #IGF2018 Photo credit: @MarBonthuis.

Original (Englisch) übersetzen

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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE
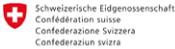DEVELOPMENT OF GEORGIA

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