

EuroDIG

European Dialogue on Internet Governance



Messages from Sofia
4-5 June 2015

Shaping the Internet together



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What is EuroDIG?

About EuroDIG

The European Dialogue on Internet Governance (EuroDIG) is an open multi-stakeholder platform to exchange views about the Internet and how it is governed. Created in 2008 by several organisations, government representatives and experts, it fosters dialogue and collaboration with the Internet community on public policy for the Internet. Culminating in an annual conference that takes place in a different capital city, EuroDIG 'messages' are prepared and presented to the UN-led Internet Governance Forum.

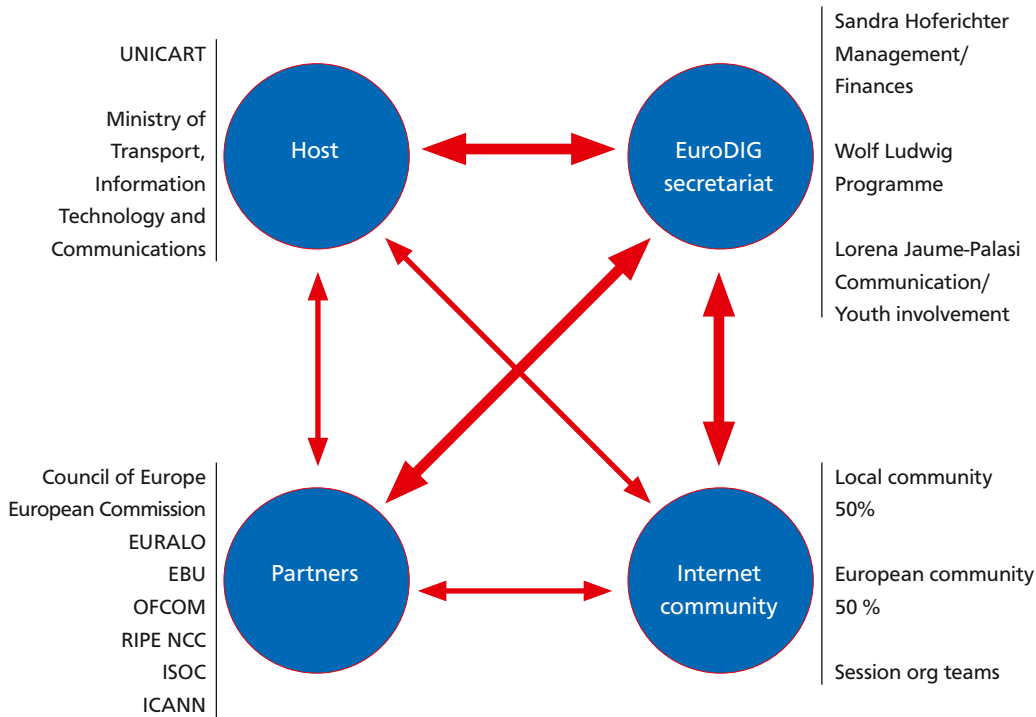
EuroDIG is supported by a group of institutional partners, namely the Council of Europe, the European Commission, the Internet Society (ISOC), the European Regional At-Large Organization (EURALO), the European Broadcasting Union (EBU), the Réseaux IP Européens Network Coordination Centre (RIPE NCC) and the Federal Office of Communications of Switzerland (OFCOM).

From 4 - 5 June 2015 EuroDIG took place in Sofia / Bulgaria. It was hosted by UNICART in cooperation with the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications.

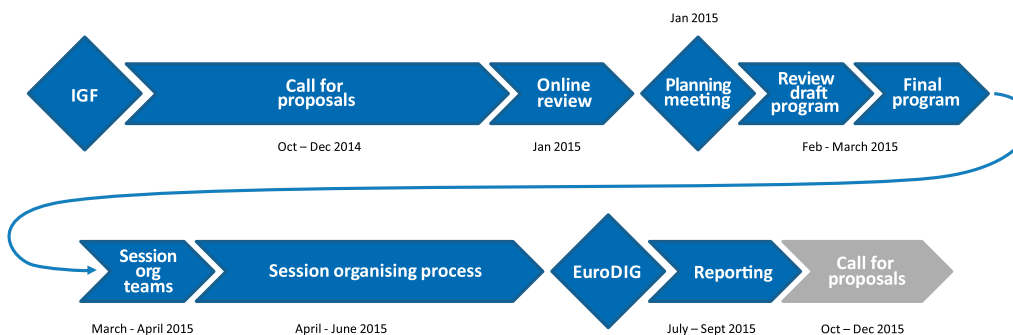


Goals

The main aim of EuroDIG is to promote the engagement of Europeans in multi-stakeholder dialogue in order to share their expertise and best practice and, where possible, identify common ground. This enables EuroDIG to pull together national perspectives and to apply and shape European values and views regarding the Internet.



EuroDIG org chart



EuroDIG programme planning process

With the Domain Forum in Ruse and Varna and the Domain Fest in Sofia the local community embedded EuroDIG in a Bulgarian Internet week.

Pre & side events

Date	EVENT
1.-3. June 2015	New Media Summer School
3. June 2015	South Eastern European Dialogue (SEEDIG)
3. June 2015	ISOC Chapter meeting
4. June 2015	NETmundial side event
4. June 2015	Workshop: introducing GIPO (Global Internet Policy Observatory)
5. June 2015	Meeting of the Dynamic Coalition on the Internet of Things

As well as 11 Flashes held in parallel to the plenaries and workshops on the 4th and 5th of June.

Programme overview

DATE	SESSION FORMAT	SESSION TITEL
Thursday 4. June		Welcoming
	Opening plenary	How can we shape the digital single market together?
	Plenary 1	Media in the digital age
	Workshop 1	Should I click for Internet governance? Where?
	Workshop 2	Youth empowerment
	Workshop 6	EU copyright reform
	Workshop 4	Cross-border Internet and law – what frameworks?
	Lightning Talk	Cyborg: The human body as the next engineering platform
	Plenary 2	Privacy and data protection in the emerging world of big data and new services
Friday 5. June	Plenary 3	How can the open Internet coexist with new IP services?
	Workshop 5	Cybersecurity: bringing the puzzle together
	Workshop 3	Internationalised Domain Names
	Workshop 7	Data protection & privacy in the era of outstanding digitization
	Workshop 8	How to facilitate equal access for all?
	Workshop 9	European policy options for digital access and inclusion
	Plenary 4	The IANA stewardship transition: a test case for Internet governance?
		Wrap up

Welcoming: Valery Borissov

**Deputy Minister of Transport, Information Technology
and Communications, Bulgaria**

“Every aspect of the Internet needs to be carefully examined – accessibility and security, social and legal norms, the relationship between public and private sectors, freedom of expression and the protection of human rights.”

“The way forward will require the determined efforts of many stakeholders and institutions that have an interest in the critical nature of Internet governance in order to provide a safe, innovative and sustainable ecosystem.”

“How does multistakeholder governance relate to important governance principles like: representation, participation, accountability, responsibility, transparency, and efficiency?”



Keynote: Marina Kaljurand

Undersecretary for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Estonia¹

"Building international and interdisciplinary cooperation is essential to have and maintain a free, open and safe cyberspace."

"What we have learned from international co-operation is that we need to be more inclusive, if we want to succeed. We need to listen to other regions, we need to approach developing countries, not only our likeminded allies or the major cyber powers; we need to hear not only what the IT sector thinks, but what concerns many other sectors; and we need to reach out to academia to broaden our horizons. We, the governments, also have to start asking policy relevant questions from our academia, civil society and the private sector."

¹ Current Minister of Foreign Affairs of Estonia



Lightning talk: Stefan Greiner

The human body as the next engineering platform

"The human body itself is becoming the next engineering platform. Neuroelectronic Interfaces that directly connect the human nervous system with electronic circuits of technological devices are just one example of how human-machine boundaries increasingly get blurred."





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KEY MESSAGES FROM PLENARY SESSIONS

Opening plenary

How can we shape the digital single market together?

Reporter: Thomas Schneider, OFCOM

1. Internet is a powerful tool for achieving bigger economic growth and to promote innovation and well-being in the society. All stakeholders need to make efforts to make that a reality and not just a concept.
2. European digital single market is a moving target as technology develops fast. Governments who are generally considered slow and bureaucratic need to be more dynamic and flexible.
3. European digital single market and multistakeholder internet governance are mutually re-enforcing. Europe should be at forefront in promoting an open, free and secure Internet in light of the major global Internet governance events this year.



4. Due attention should be paid to issues other than merely economic issues. Trust should be promoted as well as the human rights of Internet users, noting that children are a particularly vulnerable group.
5. There is a need for good regulation and governments and the European Commission can play positive role. This should however not lead to overregulation nor should it be detrimental to freedom of information.
6. There is a need for a European flagship initiative which is real and touches users – roaming, investment into broadband infrastructure.



Media in the digital age

Reporter: Thomas Schneider, OFCOM

We have seen a massive transformation of the media ecosystem and of media use. We face a proliferation of information and media services. Young people rely less on traditional media and more on new media, including social media. The customisation of information delivery has a narrowing effect which can allow global internet companies to become gatekeepers for users. This raises issues of quality, diversity and reliability of information, as well as of trust. Participants held diverging views about whether this was raising or lowering the diversity and quality of media and journalism. The participants explored questions concerning diversity and quality in media and journalism and highlighted the following:

1. Media regulation may need to be adapted to the digital age as it does not necessarily deliver media diversity and quality.
 2. How do we ensure the diversity of information in the digital age? What standards are needed?
 3. Do we need more regulation of new media and citizen journalism?
 4. How can we enhance the protection and social responsibility of non-professional journalism?
 5. Is the title of a journalist being undermined by citizen journalism?
 6. Can millions of Internet users communicate with each other in a meaningful way?
 7. Do we need a new concept of "public service journalism"?
 8. Do we need public service search engines or at least public service algorithms?
- Many participants, including those from Eastern European countries, raised concerns about alarming developments regarding media freedom and the relations between their governments and the media.



Privacy and data protection in the emerging world of big data and new services

Reporter: Radoslav Rizov, Microsoft Bulgaria

1. Participants agreed with the panellists on information as being considered the main asset of the digital economy, whilst also realising that personal data will never be secure if people do not believe they need to secure it. Society needs to adopt more responsibility for securing and protecting personal data regardless of the circumstances.
2. Trust is the main pillar when it comes to data protection and internet. Trust can be built by providing sufficient regulation, better enforcement, transparency and clear and concise privacy policies, service level agreements as well as terms and conditions.
3. It is rather difficult to have access and understand which personal data is collected and stored by states. More transparency among all stakeholders is needed to understand how personal data is used, whether information is shared with third parties without explicit consent and the ways how data is protected.
4. A balance should be achieved between the individuals' right to privacy and the emerging opportunities in data innovation.



How can the open Internet coexist with new IP services?

Reporter: Dan York, ISOC

1. The term “network neutrality” is not well-defined and there is disagreement about what it means.
2. There was general agreement that the Internet is a “network of networks”, but a key question is whether discussion is about a single “intranet” network within a single operator, or about the larger “network of networks.”
3. Concern was raised about how you define “specialised services” and whether they are separate from the Internet or whether they represent a prioritised level of service.
4. Concern was raised that the technical processes used for “traffic management” threaten human rights such as freedom of expression.
5. There was a lengthy discussion on the impact of competition and on the investment in and availability of higher-speed network services.
6. There was a brief discussion on “zero rating” which resulted in widely-diverging viewpoints ranging from it being a threat to freedom of expression to being a simple commercial business practice.



Reporter: Chris Buckridge, RIFE NCC

1. The discussion highlighted that success or failure of this process will have far-reaching geopolitical implications. The transition is potentially a landmark event in the evolution of the Internet's multistakeholder governance, and numerous speakers noted the long history over which that multistakeholder model has developed.
2. Some spoke about the stewardship proposals and oversight mechanisms under discussion in the IANA "affected communities", and stressed the importance of trust and accountability in the structures and organisations involved, including ICANN.
3. Some noted the challenge in communicating these issues to Internet users, and there was discussion of outreach efforts that have been made in this area. Speakers noted that the global discussion is not yet balanced in terms of either gender or global north/south participation.
4. Speakers noted the importance of the upcoming ten-year review of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS+10), and that some UN Member States

The image shows a tweet from Christian Borggreen (@Borggreen). The tweet text is "#IANA alphabet soup #eurodigiana #eurodig". Below the text is a screenshot of a document titled "GLOSSARY of terms used in IANA Stakeholder Processes". The document lists various acronyms and their meanings, including:

- IC: Advisory Committee
- ALAC: At-Large Advisory Committee
- ASG: Affirmation of Commitments
- ASD: Address Supporting Organization
- X: UNOD: Country Code Names
- IANA: Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
- ICANN: Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
- ICG: IANA Stakeholder Transition Coordination Group





EuroDIG

European Dialogue on Internet Governance



KEY MESSAGES FROM WORKSHOPS

Should I click for Internet governance? Where?



Reporter: Sorina Teleanu, Chamber of Deputies of Romania

1. Stakeholders need to be empowered to participate, through awareness raising, education, capacity building and allocating financial resources.
2. Internet governance processes have to ensure equality among stakeholders, so that all voices are acknowledged.
3. Use SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, timely) methodologies as a catalyst for Internet governance from all stakeholders, especially end users. See the results and have an impact.
4. Improve remote participation and make it part of the DNA of Internet governance, by giving it more time in face-to-face interactions.



Youth empowerment

Reporter: María Gatón Fraile, Head of International Communications, icmedia

The panel raised the following main points concerning the topic of empowering young people to use ICTs in a positive and constructive way:

1. Youth participation: The Internet of the future will be young people so they have to actively participate in shaping it.
2. Education: Teachers should be empowered to educate young people by engaging them but also by learning from them.
3. Protection: Multi-stakeholder approach is the key to providing a safer Internet environment and better content and services for youth.



Internationalised domain names

Reporter: Anja Gengo, Secretariat of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

1. Other than being names and numbers, IDNs are content.
2. IDNs have higher value than being addresses: they are strongly related to preserving national identity, culture and multilingualism.
3. We need to keep working all together, especially on finding technical solutions in order to achieve full acceptance of IDNs by all stakeholders.
4. IDNs create equal opportunities for all and they can bring us closer to achieving the idea of universal access to Internet for all.
5. IDNs will empower more people to use the Internet.



Cross-border Internet and law – what frameworks?

Reporter: Paul Fehlinger, Internet & Jurisdiction Project

1. A plethora of recent cases in Europe show the tension between the cross-border nature of the Internet and geographically defined national laws.
2. In the absence of operational frameworks for cross-border requests for domain seizures, content takedowns and access to user data, states struggle to enforce the rule of law online; companies, especially the smaller ones, struggle with a rising number of requests from multiple jurisdictions; and Internet users worry that fundamental rights are not sufficiently safeguarded in cross-border situations.
3. The panellists and the audience stressed the pressing need for operational solutions to handle the multiplicity of different national laws online and to ensure transnational due process, in order to avoid a re-nationalization of cyberspaces along physical boundaries of nation states.



Cybersecurity: Bringing the puzzle together

Reporter: Oleg Demidov, PIR-Center

1. Cybersecurity is both a concept and a complex process with no “magic bullet” solution and “one-size-fits-all” approach; addressing new threats, mitigating the risks and collaborating in different areas require on-going efforts from both governments, industry, civil society and technical community. However, governments should nevertheless hold their unique mandate in terms of law-making and law enforcement in order to set clear and transparent frameworks to decide “what is right and what is wrong” when it comes to the law, regulation and coercion.

2. Finding the right balance between regulation and self-regulation in the cybersecurity ecosystem is difficult but necessary. States should carefully measure regulatory intervention in order not to strangle innovation and technology development. Cybersecurity requires, on the one hand, strict legal frameworks of criminal law and enforceability, and, on the other hand, careful and flexible “hands-off” approaches and trust building measures.

3. There is a need for stronger dialogue and collaboration between different stakeholders, including governments and international organizations (e.g. Council of Europe), and technical community (ICANN, RIPE NCC, ISOC, etc.) in order to bring law the enforcement community, industry and governments together. All participants highlighted the following fundamentals for cybersecurity: education, cooperation, building and restoring trust, the protection of fundamental rights online.



EU copyright reform

Reporter:

Amelia Andersdotter, Politician

1. Copyright covers a wide range of problems for a large range of different actors. Systematic discussion on overall issues is difficult.
2. Copyright is contentious and remains an area where consensus between all stakeholder groups is far away.
3. EuroDIG may not be the best platform to discuss how to further engage a broader public in the ongoing European debates.



Data protection and privacy in the era of outstanding digitization

Reporter: Tsvetelina Dimitrova

1. Data protection is not set-up to stop social life online, since social life is impossible without exchanging personal data. What data protection authorities do is to set the standards to be followed by every controller and processor that handles the data in a proper manner. People have the right to give or refuse consent to the controller or the processor.
2. The right to be forgotten should be considered as "the right to be de-indexed" since the links are removed but the original source still exists and may be accessed via other search engines not complying with the obligation of the ECJ.
3. Search engines should not decide themselves on deletion requests based on "the right to be forgotten", as decisions are based on vague, ambiguous and unclear criteria.
4. It is reasonable to consider encryption and firewalls as methods to protect data gathered by devices connected to the Internet. The Internet of things should be explored in a safe and secure manner with regard to privacy.
5. Society needs to be more transparent about how data are being collected by both the government and businesses.



How to facilitate equal access for all?

*Reporter: Jorge Fernandes, Department of Information Society,
Portuguese Ministry of Education & Science*

1. Web Standards: With an increasing number of media formats on the Internet, the question of accessibility becomes more complex and more difficult to achieve. The standards for them are an important issue (W3C in charge). 'Robobracille' used them to develop a tool that converts documents in accessible formats.

2. Electronic Books: Only 1 to 7% of the books published in the world are in an accessible format: braille, audio or text magnified. For the World Blind Union it is the Book Famine. Actually the accessible material produced in a country can't be exported to another country, forcing the production of a second copy. To improve this situation, the Marrakesh Treaty is under ratification (8 countries actually but 20 needed).

3. Importance of Libraries and Telecenters: Libraries are places to access information, including for people without Internet connectivity and those needing specific technology to access it. Libraries and telecenters are also places to learn and to use excellent tools to improve digital literacy.

4. Role of Government, local communities and associations: Governments can support high speed Internet dissemination in rural areas to reduce the digital divide. Local communities can play a cross-cutting role in the development of access. Associations can help with digital literacies initiatives. In France, AFNIC will invest the results of the .fr selling domains on projects to better use the Internet. eSeniors is fighting against e-exclusion. OP3FT will deploy Frogans technology project, a new and simpler way to publish on Internet.



European policy options for digital access and inclusion

Reporter: Cristina Monti, Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content & Technology, European Commission

1. There are still large distinctions in access in Europe: they do not only relate to physical infrastructure, but also to the other layers involved in Internet governance, including the logical layer and the content layer.
2. Different actors (public, private and the technical community) operate together to create the right environment conducive to digital access and inclusion.
3. In the physical infrastructure layer, aspects like geography, demography play a role. Solutions include: public policies to stimulate investments for broadband rollout and to provide funds where private investments are not enough; development of public-private partnerships.
4. In the logical layer, IXPs, IPv6 and IDNs are examples of technical aspects playing a crucial role in the enhancement of access.



5. In the content layer, stimulating the creation of local content which is accessible, cheap, interesting for users and in their language helps to increase the demand at local level.

6. Best practices in the EU include the establishment of broadband targets in the Digital Agenda for growth and jobs, funds to promote investments, actions to stimulate the sharing of the infrastructure; actions to promote up-take by users (for digital skills and literacy); actions to promote IPv6, DNSSEC, etc.



South Eastern European Dialogue on Internet Governance

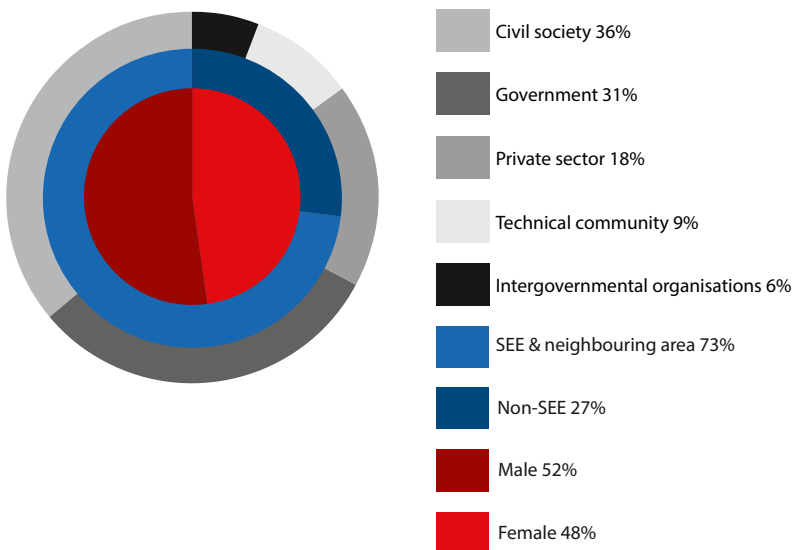
About SEEDIG

The South Eastern European Dialogue on Internet Governance (SEEDIG) is a sub-regional IGF initiative created by and for stakeholders in South Eastern Europe and the neighbouring area (SEE). Built in a bottom-up, open and inclusive manner, SEEDIG focuses on three main dimensions: awareness raising, capacity building and facilitating discussions on regionally relevant Internet governance issues.

SEEDIG's first meeting was held on 3 June 2015, in Sofia, as a EuroDIG pre-event. This offered an opportunity for SEEDIG discussions to feed directly into EuroDIG sessions, thus encouraging more linkages between SEE Internet governance realities and the pan-European debates.

The overarching theme was: *"Multistakeholder Internet governance: From global debates to South Eastern European realities"*

Breakdown of participants



Session messages extracts

1. We must all learn to have a stake and to have a say, in order to be involved in Internet governance.
2. We need to continue strengthening the linkages between the realities in South Eastern Europe and the international work on Internet governance.
3. Every involved stakeholder should become more active in Internet governance: governments, but also academia, civil society, private sector and the technical community. For this to happen, digital skills and awareness on Internet governance should be developed and raised.
4. The lack of awareness over Internet users' rights can be observed in all sectors, therefore we need to consider human rights compliance guidelines for all actors: industry, government, users.
5. We need to cooperate on finding solutions for the technical challenges (functional IDNs emails and recognition of IDNs by search engines) related to full universal acceptance of IDNs.

Feedback from participants

"SEEDIG 2015 was a useful first step on the road towards the SEE region, as a whole, gaining a better understanding of what the Internet is, how it functions and what it needs to continue being an engine for freedom, progress and growth."

"SEEDIG was a great first time event and an opportunity for the regional actors to get included in the global dialogue on Internet governance."

More details about SEEDIG 2015, including the post-meeting report, are available at www.eurodig.org/other-ig-initiatives/seedig/

New Media Summer School

About

The New Media Summer School (NMSS) mobilises European youth (18 – 30 years old) to discuss the opportunities and challenges regarding the Internet.

The NMSS serves as a platform for educational capacity building and empowerment as well as for intercultural exchange between young people from across the European continent. The NMSS is open to candidates from all countries and backgrounds. It welcomes youth organisations, non-organised youth, academics, non-academics, students and practitioners. Heartfelt thanks go to Sofia University of Library Studies and Information Technologies, ICANN, Google, Wikimedia, ISOC, SEEDIG and NERDY for their financial, logistical and personal support.



Messages from the youth

1. Cybersecurity and cybercrime:

- Education, trust, transparency and cooperation are key pillars of legitimate cybersecurity and cybercrime strategies. Private-public cooperation, as seen in Estonia, could be a more adequate model in the cybersecurity policy and enforcement fields.

2. Copyright:

- Copyright regulation needs to consider not only national particularities but also its global dimension in the digital era and thus bridge gaps and inconsistencies as e.g. freedom of panorama, which differs in the EU from country to country despite Directive 2001/29/EC.
- Basic knowledge of copyright law, education about creative commons licences and open source are necessary to help users and creators make conscious choices in the Internet.
- Copyright should protect intellectual work as the heritage of future generations and be free of any ambiguity limiting the opportunity for content makers to build on that work and express their creativity.

3. Net neutrality:

- Net neutrality is crucial to the continued success of the Internet as a platform for education, communication, commerce, and all things dependent upon a continued open access system. Telecoms and large corporations should work on shifting the debate from the technical point of view to a social and political perspective.
- Transparency, clear communication and information would help end-users make informed choices about ISPs.
- “Zero-rating” is a double edged sword that may cut off from the market competitors (and possible innovative solutions) that do not have the ICT infrastructure to afford it.

4. The multistakeholder model:

- A clear definition of the respective roles of the stakeholders is needed.
- Measures to implement real inclusiveness in the discussion of all parties, openness and the will to hear each other’s positions, especially those of young people and minorities, should have a bigger focus in the IG process.
- Research on the missing stakeholders in the IG debate and the development of strategies to bridge these gaps are mostly encouraged.



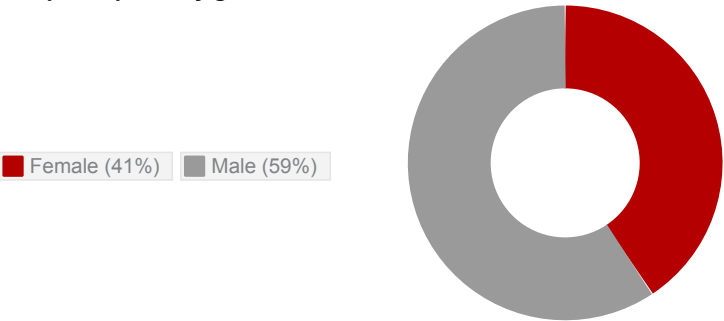
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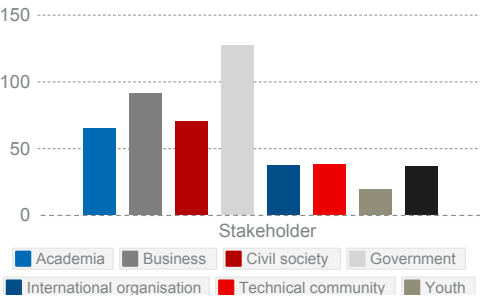


FACTS & FIGURES

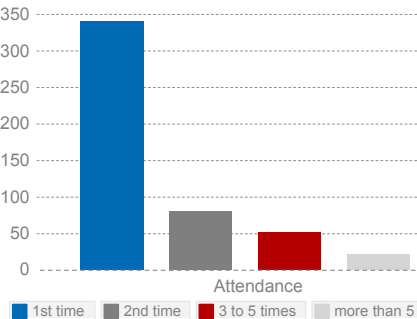
Breakdown of participants by gender



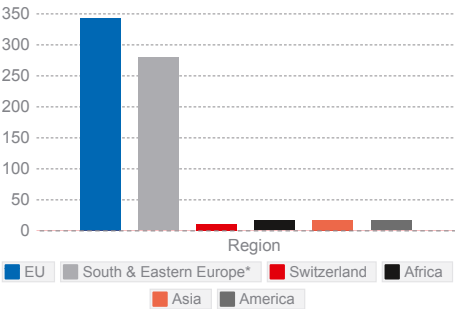
Breakdown of participants by stakeholder group



Number of EuroDIG attended



Breakdown of participants by region



*(incl. EU member states of the South and/or Eastern region of Europe)

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Tweet impressions

25.3K

Profile visits

2,277

Language	Percentage
English	97%
German	16%
Spanish	11%
French	7%
Portuguese	3%

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