ID	Title	Proposer's Nationality	Proposer's Country of Residence	Nationality of Organisation
1	Protecting Child Safety AND Child Rights	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
2	Mobile, trust and privacy	CYPRUS	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM
3	Cloud Computing & M2M: Impacts for Emerging Economies	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
5	Reconciling IG principles with trade negotiation practices	AUSTRALIA	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
6	Globalization of Internet - issues for countries and regions	UNITED STATES	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
7	From ideas to solutions: Funding challenges for Internet dev	COLOMBIA	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA
9	Assured Identity for Enhancing Digital Trust	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM
10	New Global Visions for Internet Governance, ICTs and Trade	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
11	Languages on the move: Deploying multilingualism in the net	ITALY	BELGIUM	BELGIUM
15	Empowerment displaced people through online education svc.	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
17	Privacy as Innovation II	DENMARK	DENMARK	DENMARK
18	The Business of Creativity: User Generated Content and IP	ITALY	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND
19	Empowering Global Youth Through Digital Citizenship	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
20	Launch UNESCO publication Digital Safety of journalists	CHINA	FRANCE	FRANCE
21	Intermediaries' role and good practice in protecting FOE	CHINA	FRANCE	FRANCE
22	Clouds and mobile internet: benefiting developing countries	CHINA	CHINA	CHINA
23	Accountability in MultiStakeholdr Governance Regime ICANN	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
24	New Internet Impact on underserved communities development	TUNISIA	TUNISIA	TUNISIA
25	Protection of children online vs child right to accessed	SUDAN	SUDAN	SUDAN
26	Big Data and Human Rights: ethics, law, and technology	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
28	National ID number in online services : pros and cons	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
30	Internet&jobs: creative destruction or destructive creation?	ITALY	ITALY	ITALY
31	Internet Governance: a case for variable geometry?	ITALY	ITALY	ITALY
32	Impact of ICANN and it relation with countries vs US embargo	SUDAN	SUDAN	SUDAN

33	[NGOs/PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIP FOR BETTER INTERNET ACCESS](#)	TUNISIA	TUNISIA	SENEGAL
34	[Reassessing Stakeholders Equilibrium](#)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
35	[Linguistic Diversity through Script Harmony](#)	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
36	[Internet Petitions as a Means of Online Democracy](#)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
37	[Enabling Environment promoting Locally-available Content](#)	GREECE	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND
39	[Technology, human rights & democracy](#)	ZIMBABWE	ZIMBABWE	ZIMBABWE
40	[Enhancing the Status of Underrepresented Stakeholders](#)	CHINA	CHINA	CHINA
41	[Policy to Promot Broadband Access in Developing Countries](#)	CHINA	CHINA	CHINA
42	[Mobile Internet to Boost Information Consumption](#)	CHINA	CHINA	CHINA
43	[Post Snowden Multistakeholder Cultures of Cybersecurity](#)	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
44	[Improving Internet Architecture to Drive Consumer Trust](#)	CHINA	CHINA	CHINA
45	[Common but Differentiated Approach to Multistakeholderism](#)	CHINA	CHINA	CHINA
46	[IANA Transition: Key Implications for the Internet Ecosystem](#)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
47	[Enhancing Digital Trust in the Post-Snowden Era](#)	CANADA	CANADA	CANADA
48	[Connecting the Next Two Billion: The Role of FOSS](#)	INDIA	INDIA	INDIA
49	[Internet standards: implementation & responsibilities](#)	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS
50	[Global Commission on Internet Governance](#)	CANADA	CANADA	CANADA
51	[Connecting the continents through fiber optic](#)	IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	GERMANY	Virtual Organization
52	[Participation in multistakeholder governance](#)	IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	GERMANY	GERMANY
53	[Diaspora and migration: cultural identity on the move](#)	FRANCE	FRANCE	FRANCE
54	[NetGov Principles to Protect Free Expression & Innovation](#)	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
55	[Conflict and cooperation among companies, government & NGOs](#)	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	*No information provided*
56	[Researching children's rights in a global, digital age](#)	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM
57	[Young people – from Consumers to Creators](#)	BELGIUM	BELGIUM	BELGIUM
58	[Better Internet for Kids – Are children's Eyes Wide Shut?](#)	BELGIUM	BELGIUM	UNITED KINGDOM
59	[Safer Internet Day – a global celebration](#)	BELGIUM	BELGIUM	UNITED KINGDOM
	[Global Access; Connecting the Next Billion](#)			

60	Global Citizens	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
61	Policies and practices to enable the Internet of Things	BRAZIL	FRANCE	FRANCE
62	Internet Infrastructure: Technology and Terminology	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	UNITED STATES
63	Preserving a Universal Internet: The Costs of Fragmentation	CANADA	CANADA	CANADA
64	Mass and Targeted Surveillance: States and Private Sector	TURKEY	TURKEY	TURKEY
65	The Role of IXPs in Growing the Local Digital Economy	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	UNITED STATES
66	Content4D: Diversifying the global content and apps market	GERMANY	COLOMBIA	COLOMBIA
67	Governance by Big Data and online privacy	GREECE	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM
68	Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Roundtable	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
69	The Payment-Privacy-Policing Paradox in Web Payments Systems	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
70	Open Data and Data Publishing Governance in Big Data Age	CHINA	CHINA	CHINA
71	Privacy, Surveillance, and the Cloud: One Year Later	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
72	Building Technical Communities in Developing Regions	JAMAICA	JAMAICA	Virtual Organization
73	Protecting Vulnerable States IG Cybersecurity & PublicPolicy	JAMAICA	JAMAICA	Virtual Organization
74	Enabling Affordable Access: Changing Role of the Regulator	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
75	Understanding the IANA Functions: A Basis For Transition	MEXICO	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA
76	What is the Web We Want?	GUATEMALA	GUATEMALA	SOUTH AFRICA
77	Frameworks for developing countries' cybercrime cooperation	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
78	My Data Belong To Me	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
79	Money for Content | Fair share vs. Free Use	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
80	ccTLDs: partners in developing local "IG literacy"	BELGIUM	BELGIUM	BELGIUM
81	Balancing Internet Governance and International Trade Law	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA
82	Alternative routes protecting human rights on the Internet	MALTA	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS
83	Human Rights for the Internet: From Principles to Action	NEW ZEALAND	UNITED KINGDOM	Virtual Organization
84	Listening to the Voice of Users in ICANN	ARMENIA	ARMENIA	UNITED STATES
85	NN as IG Principle : Focusing the Developing World	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

87	Human Rights & Communications Surveillance: Creating a Ruler	NETHERLANDS	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM
88	Training, eng. assistance & IG awareness: AP build bridges	MEXICO	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA
89	Multi-Stakeholder Engagement: Imperative for Accessibility	ITALY	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND
90	Communications surveillance and its impact on human rights	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS
91	Launch of an African Declaration on Internet Rights&Freedoms	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM
92	Democracy in Crisis: The Case of Turkey	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	Virtual Organization
93	One World, Diverse Content and Flexible Access	EGYPT	EGYPT	EGYPT
94	Creating, protecting and providing access to digital culture	AUSTRALIA	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS
95	Working together: initiatives to map & frame IG	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA
96	Accountability challenges facing Internet governance today	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA
97	Will Cyberspace fragment along national jurisdictions?	GERMANY	FRANCE	FRANCE
98	Public access to ICTs in the post-2015 development framework	GERMANY	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS
99	Digital inclusion policies for the forgotten billion	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA
100	Carrier Grade NAT Impacts on Users, Markets and Cybercrime	UNITED STATES	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM
101	The Roles of Stakeholders in Cybersecurity	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
102	Workshop on Internet and Socio-Cultural Transformations	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
103	Developing Nations Participation in Internet Governance	LEBANON	LEBANON	LEBANON
104	Cybersecurity for ccTLDs – governance and best practices	IRELAND	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM
105	Specialised consortium for developing child protection onine	INDIA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
106	Ranking ICT companies on freedom of expression and privacy	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS	UNITED STATES
107	Internet blocking: When well intentioned measures go too far	CANADA	CANADA	UNITED STATES
108	Internet Freedom Beyond Foreign Policy Agendas	ALBANIA	FRANCE	FRANCE
109	Telecommunications and Free Expression	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
110	Domain names, numbers, protocols and the real life of IANA	BELGIUM	BELGIUM	BELGIUM
111	Solidarity against dispossession in the city on the internet	TURKEY	UNITED STATES	TURKEY
112	Implications of post-Snowden Internet localization proposals	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND
113	Local gaps in Internet Policy	SWITZERLAND	COSTA RICA	COSTA RICA

114	Developing countries participation in ICANN policies: GNSO	TUNISIA	JAPAN	Virtual Organization
115	Trust through capacity building on cybercrime	GERMANY	FRANCE	FRANCE
116	How Trade Agreements Shape the Future of Internet Governance	TURKEY	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
117	Company-Civil Society Collaboration to Advance Rights Online	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
118	Discussion on multistakeholderism in Africa	ITALY	SOUTH AFRICA	SOUTH AFRICA
119	Internet Governance and Iran	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
120	IPv6 in Reality Challenges and Solutions	MEXICO	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA
121	Creating Guideline for Operation of Children Related Domains	HONG KONG	HONG KONG	HONG KONG
122	Internet, an opportunity for sustainable growth	ITALY	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND
123	Interconnection and transparency: Time to lift the veil?	GERMANY	GERMANY	GERMANY
124	Debates: Future IG Architecture	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	MALTA
125	Digital Freedom: The Stakes for Creativity and Culture	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
126	Fostering Respect by Companies for Internet Users' Rights	BRAZIL	BRAZIL	BRAZIL
127	Effects of NSA Surveillance on Internet Freedom	IRAQ	LEBANON	LEBANON
128	Link between technology and women entrepreneurship in MENA	LEBANON	LEBANON	LEBANON
129	Internet tech and policy: privacy, data flows and trust	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	FRANCE
130	Impact of Internet Freedom on Economic Growth	IRAQ	LEBANON	LEBANON
131	Smart environments – ethical and governance implications	GERMANY	GERMANY	GERMANY
132	Online Advocacy & Women Rights: Obstacles & successes	LEBANON	LEBANON	LEBANON
133	Combining research & advocacy across continents	CANADA	CANADA	CANADA
134	AIGF Meeting: Future of Internet & Perspective for Africa	ETHIOPIA	ETHIOPIA	ETHIOPIA
135	ICANN Reform: Where Next After Netmundial?	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM
136	Internet as an engine of growth and development	ETHIOPIA	ETHIOPIA	ETHIOPIA
137	Increase Affordable Internet Connectivity inthe Global South	KENYA	KENYA	KENYA
138	Open Government Data in Africa : regulatory framework	ETHIOPIA	ETHIOPIA	ETHIOPIA
139	Evaluating MS Mechanisms to Address Governance Issues	GERMANY	FRANCE	FRANCE
140	The Future of the Global and Regional IGFs Post 2015	EGYPT	EGYPT	EGYPT
142	Emerging Issues from the Arab Internet Community Perspective	SUDAN	QATAR	QATAR
143	Internet as an engine for Global Development	INDIA	INDIA	INDIA

144	Internet Freedom in Turkey	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM
145	Free speech: the digital challenge for democracies	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM
146	Anonymity by Design: Protecting While Connecting	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	Virtual Organization
147	A "Turkish Model"? Human Rights Online in Turkey and Beyond	UNITED STATES	TURKEY	UNITED STATES
148	Crowdsourced Solutions to Bridge the Gender Digital Divide	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
149	Aligning ICANN Policy with Privacy Rights of Internet Users	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
150	When Free Isn't. Internet, Children and Business	ITALY	ITALY	ITALY
151	Cybersecurity in the Asia Pacific region	*No information provided*	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
152	Internet Governance: Challenges, Issues, and Roles	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
153	Institutionalizing the "Clearing House" Function	CROATIA	UNITED KINGDOM	Virtual Organization
154	Intelligent Risk management in a mobile online environment	GERMANY	GERMANY	GERMANY
155	Big data– user trust and democratic oversight	GERMANY	GERMANY	DENMARK
156	Young people, internet governance and human rights online	UNITED KINGDOM	FRANCE	FRANCE
157	Crowdsourcing a Constitution for the Internet	UNITED STATES	FRANCE	FRANCE
158	Promoting Platform Responsibility For Content Management	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS
159	Global Public Interest of the Internet	GHANA	GHANA	GHANA
160	Dynamic Coalition on Gender Integrating Women's Rights	ARGENTINA	ARGENTINA	SOUTH AFRICA
161	Impact of surveillance programs on Internet infrastructure	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES
163	Building alliances to enhance Internet affordability	PORTUGAL	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
164	Latin American's views on the future of the Internet	ARGENTINA	ARGENTINA	ARGENTINA
165	Creating relevant content in developing economies	PORTUGAL	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
166	PRIVACY PRESERVING GOVERNANCE OF E- HEALTH	TURKEY	TURKEY	TURKEY
167	Is Turkey Receding Away From the Internet?	TURKEY	TURKEY	TURKEY
168	Standards and techniques for Web Accessibility	BRAZIL	BRAZIL	BRAZIL
169	Technologies & Policies to Connect the Next Five Billion	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
170	The Impacts of Cencorship over Internet (Turkish practice)	TURKEY	TURKEY	TURKEY
171	Connecting Small Island States With Access To Data	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

172	[Network Neutrality: a Roadmap for Infrastructure Enhancement](#)	ITALY	FRANCE	FRANCE
173	[Youth involvement in the IGF– Mapping, outreach, cooperation](#)	GERMANY	GERMANY	GERMANY
174	[Multistakeholderism in a democratic framework](#)	INDIA	INDIA	INDIA
175	[Problems of youth participation in IG - global perspective](#)	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	GERMANY	AUSTRIA
177	[Trust Fund: Parent & subsidiary telcos on human rights](#)	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
178	[MS Groups to Promote Freedom in the Internet Age](#)	ITALY	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND
179	[Preventing Corporate Intrusions Into Privacy](#)	INDIA	INDIA	INDIA
180	[Crowdsourced Ideas for IG:NETmundial brazilian experience](#)	BRAZIL	BRAZIL	BRAZIL
181	[Disaster Resiliency and Preparedness](#)	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
184	[Implementing Best Practices in Data Security](#)	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
185	[ICANN Globalization and the Affirmation of Commitments](#)	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	Virtual Organization
186	[Let's Balkanize!](#)	TURKEY	TURKEY	TURKEY
187	[Democratizing Access and Transforming Education and Training](#)	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
188	[Transparency Reporting as a Tool for Internet Governance](#)	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
189	[PersianIGF: Lessons learnt and the way forward](#)	GERMANY	GERMANY	Virtual Organization
191	[ICANN Globalization in an Evolving IG Ecosystem](#)	UNITED KINGDOM	SWITZERLAND	UNITED STATES
192	[Multistakeholder engagement to implement antispam measures](#)	BRAZIL	BRAZIL	BRAZIL
193	[The Press Freedom Dimensions of Internet Governance](#)	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
194	[New Economics for the New Networked World](#)	*No information provided*	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
195	[The internet age: Adapting to a new copyright agenda](#)	BRAZIL	BRAZIL	BRAZIL
196	[IGF & Enhanced Cooperation, Parallel Tracks or Connected](#)	KUWAIT	KUWAIT	KUWAIT
197	[Exporting ICT: Policy, International Norms, and Human Rights](#)	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
198	[Social and economic justice issues in global IG](#)	INDIA	INDIA	INDIA
199	[Inclusion of disadvantaged groups & social responsibility](#)	UKRAINE	UKRAINE	FRANCE
200	[Local Content Creation & Dissemination](#)	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
201	[Building Local Content Creation Capacity: Lessons Learned](#)	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
202	[Maintaining cybersecurity through human behavior](#)	IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF
		IRAN, ISLAMIC	IRAN, ISLAMIC	IRAN, ISLAMIC

203	[Managing Digital Fraud in Developing Countries](#)	REPUBLIC OF	REPUBLIC OF	REPUBLIC OF
204	[New Child-focused gTLDs and Online Child Protection Policy](#)	BELGIUM	BELGIUM	BELGIUM
205	[Building the multistakeholder global map initiatives](#)	BRAZIL	BRAZIL	BRAZIL
206	[An evidence based intermediary liability policy framework](#)	INDIA	INDIA	INDIA
207	[Digital Activists Meetup](#)	GERMANY	GERMANY	BELGIUM
208	[Net Neutrality, Zero-Rating & Development: What's the Data?](#)	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES
209	[What does "Multistakeholder" Mean & Whom Does It Exclude?](#)	INDIA	INDIA	UNITED STATES
210	[Beyond Infotainment access to avenues to wealth](#)	NIGERIA	NIGERIA	NIGERIA
211	[Linked: How Net Governance Connects Development & Rights](#)	GUATEMALA	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
212	[Ensuring digital and legal infrastructure for whistleblowing](#)	GERMANY	GERMANY	BELGIUM
213	[Attempt to integrate the scattered social colonies](#)	IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF
214	[Governance Policies and New gTLDs for Development](#)	*No information provided*	CANADA	UNITED STATES
215	[Developing Country Multistakeholder Engagement Implications](#)	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
216	[Web we want - Principles of Governance](#)	BRAZIL	BRAZIL	BRAZIL
217	[3D-printing and emerging issues](#)	GERMANY	GERMANY	GERMANY
218	[Using Multistakeholder Processes to Advance Cybersecurity](#)	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
219	[A Timeline for the future of Enhanced Cooperation in IG](#)	INDIA	INDIA	INDIA
220	[Transnational Surveillance & Crossborder Privacy Protections](#)	PERU	PERU	UNITED STATES
221	[Metadata for Good?: Enhancing Digital Trust with Metadata](#)	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
222	[A safe secure sustainable internet and role of stakeholders](#)	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM
223	[Modernizing the Personal in a Big Data Universe](#)	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES
224	[Building a Global, Connected, Empowered Citizenry](#)	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES	UNITED STATES

No. 1 Protecting Child Safety AND Child Rights

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

This a follow up to session 202 from 2013 where we explored the conflict between child protection and child rights. Now it's time to move on to show how both rights and safety can be protected. It is relevant to Internet governance because children are stakeholders who are often left out of discussions.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child requires that children "shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds." Yet, it is generally agreed that some information, such as pornography, can be harmful to some children. But some efforts to protect children may go too far, such as blocking access to social media as is the case in many schools and some entire countries. This workshop will explore how governments, schools, NGOs and companies can find way to protect children from harm while also protecting their civil rights and right of free expression.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Dr. Larry Magid
Co-director
ConnnectSafely.org (an NGO)

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE 2013 session report is on a different site because the IGF site wouldn't accept the report

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.safekids.com/pdfs/igf2103workshop202.pdf

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#safety, #rights, #childrights, #freespeech

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Anjan Bose, ECPAT International (NGO) out of Bangkok. Have contacted and confirmed speaker.

Janice Richardson, InSafe (and European Commissioner) NGO -- Brussels. Have contacted and confirmed

Heba Ramzy, Private sector. Microsoft's Istanbul office. Confirmed

John Carr -- Children's Charity -- London (NGO) -- Contacted and confirmed

Nevine Tewfik -- Ministry of Information -- Egypt (Government) Contacted and confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Larry Magid

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Jim Prendergast

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Will ask each speaker 1 question and allow them to interact. Plan to allow lots of time for audience and remote interaction.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Dr. Larry Magid (www.larrymagid.com) is a very experienced moderator who is good at interacting with panelists and audience. He also has a very large social media following (>150K) and publishes in numerous places on a regular basis. Will promote the session in advance using extensive editorial and social media network on Huffington Post, Forbes.com and CNET as well as ConnectSafely.org SafeKids.com, LarrysWorld.com and Twitter and Facebook.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 2 Mobile, trust and privacy

Propose's Nationality: CYPRUS

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED KINGDOM

Nationality of Organisation UNITED KINGDOM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

More consumers now use their mobiles to go online to access information and services. Mobile plays a central role in driving economic growth and social opportunities. However, it is important that people can interact and access services in a trusted and secure environment that protects their online privacy. Increasingly, mobile ecosystems acquire consumers' data by default, while smartphones broadcast data by default. These 'default' positions challenge current data protection and privacy legal frameworks, and consumers' ability to manage their privacy and online identities.
A key ingredient for strengthening trust in a mobile connected world is a user-centred privacy framework that applies to all digital and identity services whether in retail, healthcare, government, banking or any other sector.
The GSMA recently published global research showing trust matters and that mobile users want better transparency and choice over how their personal data are used. They also expect all companies accessing their data to treat their privacy consistently.
This workshop aims to bring together leading representatives from a broad spectrum of stakeholder groups to discuss privacy-related issues and ways to enhance mobile users' trust. Questions to address include:
• What are the key emerging challenges of a mobile-connected world?
• How can we ensure secure and trusted identities online?
• What needs to be done to ensure consumers are able to access services in private, trusted and secure ways?
• What are the respective roles of law and industry self-regulation in enhancing trust?
• How can we encourage multi-stakeholder cooperation in this space?
(Background report being submitted shortly)

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

This workshop is being proposed by the GSM Association which represents more than 800 mobile operators worldwide and more than 200 companies from the wider ecosystem.

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

(2013) http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts - workshop 81 and (2011): http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/components/com_chronocontact/uploads/WSProposals2011/20120320100350_Report%20on%20IGF%20workshop%2075.pdf (workshop 75)

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes preferred duration

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#mobileprivacy, #digitalidentity, #digitaltrust, #privacy, #security

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

While we have not formally contacted our first five proposed speakers we are confident that we can secure the participation of most - if not all of them - should our workshop proposal be accepted.

1. Mr Gus Hosein - Civil society & Academia, (Executive Director of Privacy International and Visiting Senior Fellow at the London School of Economics)
2. Mr Robin Wilton, - NGO,(Technical Outreach for Identity and Privacy at the Internet Society)
3. Ms Juliet Ehimuan-Chiazor - Private Sector, (Google Nigeria's Country Manager)
4. Mr Khalifa Alshamsi - Private Sector (Etisalat Group - Chief Digital Services Officer)
5. Ms Sophie Kwasny - Intergovernmental organisation (Head of the Data Protection Unit, Council of Europe)
6. Mr Pat Walshe - Technical Community (Director of Privacy, GSMA)- confirmed speaker

Name of Moderator(s)

Ambassador David A. Gross

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Mr Yiannis Theodorou

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Ambassador David Gross is a very strong moderator with extensive experience in facilitating discussions and giving opportunities to all panellists to contribute. In order to maximise interaction with the audience (and remote participants) we will:
• Promote the event in advance through all our social networking portals (twitter, linkedIn, facebook) and accepting emails at our dedicated mobile privacy address (mobileprivacy[at]gsma[dot]com)
• Plan on taking questions (through social media) in advance and during the session
• Use tweetwall with live feed of questions

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

To maximise global/remote participation, we can:
• Use Cisco WebEx remote conferencing software with video/audio streaming/people calling in
• Make panellists' presentations (if any) available online prior to the event for people to access/follow remotely (website/SlideShare)
• Use Tweetwall with a hashtag and curate/keep a record with Storify
• Send your questions through twitter and include to the panel – call for questions
• Online Poll - Plan on an online poll on 2-3 fundamental questions in advance of the session and use outcomes to spur the discussion.
• Take questions from Twitter to lead discussion / Q&A session
• If facilities allow, offer interactive voting devices given out to attendees to guide direction of conversation
• Use Google docs for people to share notes
• Host remote hubs in GSMA regional offices – Latam, Africa, Europe, Asia (as per previous years)
• Film session and make presentations available post-conference

Background paper

background paper

Go back

No. 3 Cloud Computing & M2M: Impacts for Emerging Economies

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

Cloud computing and M2M technologies are being employed globally in ways never imagined. The rapid growth of mobile telephony in developing countries offers them opportunities to utilize cloud computing and M2M technologies to grow businesses, expand economies, and tackle larger social issues. They further enhance participation in the Internet governance ecosystem.

Nevertheless, many emerging economies have yet to tap the enormous potential of these technologies owing to challenges related to infrastructure and networks, capacity building, Internet governance, privacy and security policies.

Panelists, using case studies, will explore:
• Trends in Infrastructure: Infrastructural issues -- such as international broadband connectivity, national backbone, and Internet exchange points -- will influence whether a country can receive the benefits of the cloud computing and M2M technologies.
• Research and Education: More research and better educational frameworks needed to build potential user capacities with respect to cloud and M2M technologies.
• Privacy, Security, and Internet Governance: The potential of cloud computing and M2M technologies to foster innovation, create new jobs, and address social welfare needs a safe and secure online environment and sound Internet governance principles -- but without creating unnecessary burdens or resulting in unintended consequences for users.
• The Potential of Cloud, M2M and Big Data to Realize Broader Social Objectives: Cloud and M2M technologies can be leveraged to achieve larger social goals. In particular, cloud computing may serve as a platform for big data analytics, which can provide new insights into how to address a broad array of public policy issues.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Barbara Wanner
Private Sector
US Council for International Business

Dr. Rohan Samarajiva
Civil Society

LIRNEasia

Ms. Ana Neves
Government
FCT -- Fundacao para a Ciencia e a Tecnologia, Government of PORTUGAL

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/wks2013/Report/IGFWorkshopReportMobileCloud.pdf

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#cloud computing, #Mobile, #M2M, #economic development,

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Dr. Rohan Samarajiva
Civil Society
LIRNEasia
Contacted Speaker -- Yes
Confirmed Speaker -- Yes

Mr. Rudolph Van Der Berg
Inter-Governmental Organization
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
Contacted Speaker -- Yes
Confirmed Speaker -- Yes

Filipe Araújo
Government
City Councilor for Innovation and Environment at Porto Municipality, Porto, Portugal
Contacted Speaker -- Yes
Confirmed Speaker -- Yes

Alejandro Delgado
Government
Head of the International Office, Colombian ICT Ministry
Government of Colombia
Contacted Speaker -- Yes
Confirmed Speaker -- Yes

Name of Moderator(s)

Ms. Jacquelynn Ruff, Vice President, International Public Policy and Regulatory Affairs, Verizon Com

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Ms. Shazna Zuhyle, Research Manager, LIRNEasia

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The Moderator will make opening, "scene-setting" remarks focusing on the developmental promise – and challenges – for emerging economies offered by cloud computing and M2M technologies enabled by the boom in mobile telephony. The Moderator will then invite each of the speakers to make about 12 minutes of remarks; pre-IGF preparatory meetings involving all participants will clarify the substantive focus of each speaker's comments. The remaining 42 minutes will enable speaker engagement with both on-site participants and remote participants.

The preparatory process also will entail (1) reaching out to and confirming the participation of discussants from emerging economies, who the Moderator will invite to pose the initial questions or make comments via the Remote Moderator; (2) working with co-organizers to consider the feasibility of establishing a remote hub in South Asia and/or Porto, Portugal; and (3) confirming on-site discussants, who will attend prepared to ask a relevant question or offer pertinent comments drawing on their own expertise. For the latter group, workshop organizers will reach out to telecommunications and Internet Service Providers with operations in emerging economies or plans to establish operators in emerging economies.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The preparatory process will entail exploring with co-organizers (LIRNEasia and Government of Portugal) the feasibility of establishing remote hub in South Asia and/or Porto, Portugal.

Background paper

background paper

Go back

No. 5 Reconciling IG principles with trade negotiation practices

Propose's Nationality: AUSTRALIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Content Creation, Dissemination and Use

Description

A broad range of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders have made a normative commitment to multi-stakeholder Internet policy development. This includes the United States Congress which last year affirmed its policy "to preserve and advance the successful multi-stakeholder model that governs the Internet" (Bill HR 1580), and the OECD whose council in 2011 agreed to "encourage multi-stakeholder co-operation in policy development processes", amongst many others. It has also been broadly agreed that the scope of Internet governance, to which this commitment to multi-stakeholder participation applies, extends to both technical and non-technical public policy issues (Tunis Agenda, paras 34 and 35) including Internet-related aspects of intellectual property policy (OECD supra).

Although these principles may be clear enough, the application of multi-stakeholder governance principles to the development of international intellectual property policy has proved difficult in practice. When intellectual property principles are developed in Internet governance institutions such as ICANN (for example covering domain name dispute resolution practices), the multi-stakeholder model has been explicitly acknowledged as an important aspect of IP policymaking. But outside of these venues, many stakeholders perceive that significant gaps in the inclusiveness and transparency of discussions remain. This particularly applies to the case of trade negotiations, such as the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

EFF (civil society)
CCIA (private sector)
ICCAN (technical community)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no169-internet-policy-infrastructure-sustainable-internet-development-lessons-attempts-ip-en

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#ip #copyright #enforcement #multistakeholderism #tpp

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Jeremy Malcolm (civil society), Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) [confirmed]

Nick Ashton-Hart (private sector), Computer and Communications Industry Association (CCIA) [contacted]

Seth E Bouvier (government), Foreign Affairs Officer, US Department of State [contacted]

Verena Weber (intergovernmental organisations), Economist/Policy Analyst at the OECD Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry [contacted]

Nigel Hickson (technical community), Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICCAN) [confirmed]

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The purpose of this workshop is to explore more specifically why this gap between the theory and practice of multi-stakeholder policy development exists in the issue area of intellectual property, how the gap is being narrowed, and what remains to be done. Through a multi-stakeholder method, the workshop aims to produce actionable recommendations for policy-makers, include trade negotiators, who are still experimenting with methods of applying multi-stakeholder principles to intellectual property development processes. Amongst the questions to be addressed are:

* What makes an intellectual property issue an Internet governance

issue?
* What global norms have emerged that have an impact on the mechanisms for intellectual property policy development?
* What are the advantages (and any disadvantages) of multi-stakeholder participation in intellectual property policy development?
* Are there any purely trade-related aspects of intellectual property that should be excluded from the commitment to multi-stakeholder policy development?
* How quickly are trade negotiations adapting to the community's expectations of multi-stakeholder participation in policy development?
* Are new measures - such as the USTR's proposed establishment of a Public Interest Trade Advisory Committee - consistent with stakeholders' commitment to multi-stakeholder Internet policy making?

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 6 Globalization of Internet - issues for countries and regions

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Nationality of Organisation KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

The Internet is 45 years old with 2.7 billion users now, and we expect over 5 billion Internet users by 2020, over 70% of the global population. We expect that nearly all people who need to access the Internet could access within ten years or so.It may be appropriate time to look into globalization of the Internet now. What kinds of global Internet including its architecture and governance model are we anticipating in the coming decades?
In this workshop proposal, we address the major issues for the future of the global Internet. The issues we may address include
1. Tier 1 Network with Charging Scheme
2. Internet Exchange Points (IXP) and Routing
3. Global Internet Companies
4. Surveillance and Censor
5. Cyber Security
We may also address on globalization aspects of Internet governance as well as human rights.
Please refer http://CyberCommons.net for the presentation material on this topic.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Kilnam Chon, Civil Society, CyberCommons
Nazli Choucri, TechnicalCommunity, MIT

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

Cyberspace Governance - Exploration , 2013 IGF

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#globalization, #charge, #censor, #governance

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Adiel Akplogen, Technical Community, AfriNIC, Africa, Confirmed
Nazli Choucri, Technical Community, MIT, USA, Confirmed
Hartmut Glaser, Civil Society, CGI, Brazil, Confirmed
Jennifer Haroon, Private Sector, Google, USA, Confirmed
Birgitta Jonsdottir, Government, Iceland Parliament, Contacted
Xing Li, Technical Community, IAB and CERNET, China, Confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

40 minutes for speakers followed by 50 minutes open discussion

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Some remote presentations by the speakers without remote hubs

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 7 From ideas to solutions: Funding challenges for Internet dev

Propose's Nationality: COLOMBIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: AUSTRALIA

Nationality of Organisation AUSTRALIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

This roundtable will explore the challenges that Internet development innovators faced when trying to make the leap from ideas to solutions, focusing on those ones posed by access to funding, funding mechanisms and business development.

Short interventions from speakers representing the interest from governments, aid agencies, traditional and alternative funding mechanisms, crowd funding platforms, grant and awards competitions will provide a background for funding mechanisms available for those generating innovative solutions for Internet development. Contributors will identify the strengths and weaknesses of those mechanisms.

Short interventions from the Seed Alliance winners will provide examples of the limitations they see in their specific contexts to make use of those mechanisms such as language, proposal development, business case development, regulations, to name a few.

The interventions will be prepared to encourage the audience to make recommendations.

The group will discuss how to incorporate/develop a culture of social responsibility on the IT sector. Key topics to discuss will be social responsibility on a self-regulated market; Infrastructure ownership/management models; Equal opportunities for success in a competitive industry as a key component for growth and development.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

This proposal is submitted by APNIC on behalf of the Seed Alliance partners: IDRC, Sida, AFRINIC, LACNIC and APNIC.

Laurent Elder, Phet sayo. IDRC
Jens Karberg. Sida
Ernesto Majo. LACNIC

Anne-Rachel Inne. AFRINIC

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/wks2013/report_view.php?
xpsltipq_je=89

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#innovation #funding #ICT4D #dev #partnerships

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Mr. Jens Karberg, Sida, Government, SWEDEN, Western Europe and Others Group – WEOG. Confirmed.

Mr. Phet Sayo and Mr. Laurent Elder, IDRC, Government, CANADA, Western Europe and Others Group – WEOG. Confirmed.

Ms. Ernesto Majo, Lacnic, URUGUAY, Latin American and Caribbean Group – GRULAC, Confirmed.

Jennifer Haroon. Google / Access principal. Western Europe and Others Group – WEOG. Contacted. TBC.

Marco Mancini. Google / Policy. Western Europe and Others Group – WEOG. Contacted. TBC.

Julie Wood. Kickstarter. Western Europe and Others Group – WEOG. Contacted. To be confirmed.

Ms. Anne-Rachel Inne, AFRINIC, MAURITIUS, African Group. Confirmed.

Ankhi Das, Facebook. Public Policy Director – India. To be confirmed.

In addition to this, the roundtable will be completed with up to 15 award winners from the Seed Alliance regional programs (FIRE, FRIDA and ISIF Asia). Award selection processes are currently underway to be announced 1 to 2 months before the IGF. Names, affiliations and details to be confirmed then. All winners will be traveling to the IGF, as the awards prize includes a travel grant to the IGF. Winners come from

Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and the Asia Pacific, and will be men and women of different backgrounds, all working on Internet Development.

Name of Moderator(s)

Sylvia Cadena

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Patricia Senghor

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Seed Alliance (AFRINIC, LACNIC & APNIC) will set the scene with an introduction to our international cooperation strategy to fund internet innovation. Sida representative will be sharing the views from government agencies investing in Internet Governance related activities. IDRC representative will be sharing the views of the different funding approaches that IDRC has used in the past to support science, technology and social innovation. Kickstarter representative will be sharing about crowd funding as an alternative funding mechanism and the challenges of scale, language and regulations that it tackles. Facebook & Google will share about their approaches and experiences as private sector players conducting big and effective funding efforts to support innovation.

The Seed Alliance winners will then provide examples about how they have been successfully (and unsuccessfully) deal with the funding required to take their projects where they are now, and what are the main challenges they face when looking for funding (eligibility criteria, language barriers, network of contacts, etc.)

This will be a roundtable, were discussion will be the most important aspect of the session so that the audience do not focus on a specific type of funding mechanism. Strong moderation and facilitation will be provided to guarantee active participation from the audience. A set of proposed questions will be prepared in advance for the contributors to the roundtable to address the different aspects to be discussed.

The network of Seed Alliance past supported projects will be engaged on the remote participation channels available to share their questions remotely.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

1 or 2 of the contributors to the roundtable will be participating remotely.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 9 Assured Identity for Enhancing Digital Trust

Propose's Nationality: UNITED KINGDOM

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED KINGDOM

Nationality of Organisation UNITED KINGDOM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

This workshop covers a key area of Internet Governance; the ability to identify individuals and organisations on the Internet and to establish trust in them. Without trust in what individuals and organisations are saying or governing it is not possible to implement any form of governance structure. Preventing false information and unfounded claims requires that the identity can be established or confirmed and be easily verified by those seeking to trust the information.

The discussion this year will concentrate on:
1. Registration of Digital Identity
2. Trust models on the Internet
3. Big data – the more people mine the more people hide and the worse the data quality
becomes, damaging the trust in the Internet
4. Disassociation of identity for entitlements and services to better protect privacy
5. One way trust models – identity with minimal attributes and minimum data set
6. Enhancing Digital Trust though use of easily verified identity

Over the last few years we have established that governance of identity on the internet is a mainstream issue and key to success of commerce on the Internet. Identity underpins trust and now there are many more countries coming online to contribute to and benefit from the Internet, it is vital that trust models established in Europe work just as well in Africa. This workshop will take our findings from last year and the new areas to promote an active discussion.

All of the findings will be written up and published in a report and yearbook.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Andy Smith, Technical Community, BCS, The Chartered Institute for IT, UK
Prof. Keechang Kim, Academia, OpenNet Korea, South Korea

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://policy.bcs.org/content/reports-research-papers-and-presentations

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 Min

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#trust #identity #security #privacy #anonymity

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Dr. Louise Bennett, Technical Community, BCS, The Chartered Institute for IT, Panel Chair, Confirmed
Andy Smith, Technical Community, BCS, The Chartered Institute for IT, Panel, Confirmed
Prof. Keechang Kim, Academia, OpenNet Korea, Confirmed
Fiona Asonga, Tespok Kenya, Contacted but not confirmed
Asrar Baig, Private Sector, IT Matrix, Saudi Arabia, Contacted not confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Ian Fish

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

As every year we are trying to get audience participation and feedback, thus the format is short presentations (5<10 min) from each panel member followed by ~60 minutes open discussion as a Q&A workshop. The presentations are to pose initial questions and start the debate

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

This year we will again publicise the event and our workshop to the BCS membership and related organisations (some 80,000 people). We will have remote hubs and Ian has considerable experience including remote participants. We did not get very good remote attendance in Bali as it was the middle of the night in the UK for our workshop. This year we would appreciate having an afternoon session so that we can get remote participation from Europe and Africa.

Background paper

[background paper](#)

Assured Identity for Enhancing Digital Trust

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No. 10 New Global Visions for Internet Governance, ICTs and Trade

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

The "digital economy", based on the Internet, allows large or small businesses to have a global reach, to virtualize their processes, to mobilize their employees and business associates, and to drive velocity into their efforts. We need to consider the co-dependent relationship of globalization and the Internet, as a driver of future models of governance, economics and trade.

The workshop's goal is to offer best practices by which we can advance new "global visions" for bringing economic growth and societal benefit through the "digital economy".

Panelists, drawing on case studies, will explore the workshop's subject:

- Innovation: Globalization based on the Internet, with its focus on dispersed production and value-chains, and consequent interdependence between countries, has created potential for new visions for innovation with significant implications for trade and investment.
- The Potential for economic growth and development: ICTs have increased globalization and enhanced the flows of human capital across borders, international communication has increased, all making possible a greater participation of emerging country citizens in the global economy.
- Governance policies impact on globalization: Government measures that limit globalization or that require "localization" should be examined for their impact on global trade and investment in the "digital economy."
- The role of private sector stakeholders in globalization: Examine the vital role of the private sector, arising from private sector competition, investment, and diffusion of ICTs in fostering the benefits of globalization.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Richard Beaird
Private Sector
Wiley Rein LLP

Rohan Samarajiva

Civil Society
LIRNEasia

H.E. Diego Molano Vega
Government
Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications
Government of Colombia

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/wks2013/Report/IGFWorkshopReportTrade.pdf

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#trade, #Internet governance, #innovation, #ICTs

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

H.E. Diego Molano Vega
Government
Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications
Government of Colombia
Contacted Speaker -- Yes
Confirmed Speaker -- Yes

Eric Loeb
Private Sector
AT&T
Contacted Speaker -- Yes
Confirmed Speaker -- Yes

Jacquelynn Ruff
Private Sector
Verizon Communications
Contacted Speaker -- Yes
Confirmed Speaker -- Yes

Rohan Samarajiva
Civil Society
LIRNEasia
Contacted Speaker -- Yes
Confirmed Speaker -- Yes

Sam Paltridge

Inter-Governmental Organization
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
Contacted Speaker -- Yes
Confirmed Speaker -- Yes

Aparna Sridhar
Private Sector
Google
Contacted Speaker -- Yes
Confirmed Speaker -- Yes

Stephanie Duchesneau
Private Sector
Fair Winds Partners
Contacted Speaker -- Yes
Confirmed Speaker -- Yes

Name of Moderator(s)

Richard C. Beaird, Senior International Policy Advisor, Wiley Rein, LLP

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Barbara Wanner, Vice President, ICT Policy, US Council for International Business

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The Moderator will make opening, "scene-setting" remarks focusing on how the "digital economy", based on the Internet, allows large or small businesses to have a global reach, to virtualize their processes, to mobilize their employees and business associates, and to drive velocity into their efforts. The Moderator will then invite each of the speakers to make approximately 7 minutes of remarks, aimed at offering best practices that address the following topics (1) innovation; (2) the potential for economic growth and development; (3) governance policies impact on globalization; and (4)the role of private sector stakeholders in globalization.

The remaining 40 minutes will enable speakers' discussions among themselves as well as engagement with both on-site participants and remote participants.

The preparatory process also will entail (1) reaching out to and confirming the participation of discussants from emerging economies, who the Moderator will invite to pose the initial questions or make comments via the Remote Moderator; (2) working with co-organizers and speakers to explore the feasibility of establishing remote hubs in South Asia and/or Latin America; and (3) confirming on-site discussants, who will attend prepared to ask a relevant question or offer pertinent comments drawing on their own expertise. For the latter group, workshop organizers will reach out to business and/or government representatives from emerging economies that are exploring how to use ICTs to promote economic development.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The pre-IGF planning process will include working with co-organizers and speakers to explore the feasibility of establishing remote hubs in South Asia

and/or Latin America.

Background paper

[background paper](#)

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No. 11 Languages on the move: Deploying multilingualism in the net

Propose's Nationality: ITALY

Proposer's Country of Residence: BELGIUM

Nationality of Organisation BELGIUM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Content Creation, Dissemination and Use

Description

Sustainability and development of the Internet can only be ensured if the net becomes a truly multilingual platform which can support everyone's right to freedom of opinion and expression online.
The workshop aims to continue the study and investigation of how Internet can become more multilingual through the full deployment of Internationalised Domain Names (IDNs). The yearly EURid-UNESCO World Report on IDNs in cooperation with Verisign includes new chapters about the human perception of the language in its different scripts and the introduction of the first IDN generic top-level domains. It also features an extended section on the universal acceptance of IDNs from the technical perspective. Geographical distribution and gender balance of the speakers will be one of the workshop guarantees as well as the time left for discussion with the participants. The workshop will be also moderated at social media level with a dedicated social media moderator.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Irmgarda Kasinskaite
Intergovernmental organisation
UNESCO

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

Workshop 88 IGF Bali - http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#multilingualism, #IDNs, #diversity, #universalacceptance, #TLDs

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

- Emily Taylor, EURid, Private sector, CONFIRMED
- Pat Kane, Verisign, Private sector, CONFIRMED
- Giovanna Marotta, University of Pisa, Academic, CONFIRMED
- Manal Ismail, National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Egypt, Government, CONFIRMED
- Mohamed El-Bashir, Supreme Council of Information and Communication Technology of Qatar, Government, CONFIRMED
Mark McFadden, Technical community CONFIRMED

Name of Moderator(s)

Giovanni Seppia

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Marta Rigoni

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

All speakers will be provided with a list of the topics to be discussed. The on site moderator will distribute a factsheet to the audience with the objective of the panel and the discussion points. A dedicated Facebook group will be created before the workshop to boost remote participation and engagement in the workshop theme.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The remote participation will be exploited via social media platforms including Facebook and Twitter. A dedicated social media moderator will be assigned to the workshop.

Background paper

[background paper](#)

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No. 15 Empowerment displaced people through online education svc.

Propose's Nationality: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Proposer's Country of Residence: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Nationality of Organisation RUSSIAN FEDERATION

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

IGF 2013 showed that the topic of services for migrants and displaced people was not covered except the workshop which representatives of the NRU HSE organized. In 2014 we propose to be more focused on services which help to socialize, assimilate, and propose to discuss particular educational services available for displaced people and migrant. Many of them face a lack of fundamental services, such as health care, education. Online education services must include not only education programs and job skills training, but life-skills training, cross cultural communications, case management, income generation and so on. These also can be implemented as mobile services.
What are the main advantages and disadvantages, and how current situation with open content and learning systems as well as examples of "virtual" universities influence on the displaced people and migrants. We would like to highlight the topics of educational services as this topic has strong connection with Human rights and access to the information and also has strong influence on both local people and people who arrived to the particular country if we are talking about national level of governance. Which policies should be developed for the educational services at the Internet, which problems do we have now and if there is a good experience and some bad remarks about it? All these questions should be discussed during the IGF 2014.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Mr. Ajay Ranjan Mishra, ITU-T , Technical Community, INDIA, Asia-Pacific Group

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?

xpsltipq_je=31

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#education, #empowerment, #services, #displaced

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

1.Andrey Shcherbovich, NRU Higher School of Economics, Male, Civil Society, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Confirmed
2. Ludmila Bokova, Council of Federation, Female, Government, Russian Federation
Confirmed
3.Patrick Ryan, Google Inc., Male, Private Sector, UNITED STATES, Western Europe and Others Group - WEOG
Confirmed
4.Oleg Shvaikovsky, Nortel/Estonian Government, Male, Private Sector/Government, Estonia
Confirmed
5.Vasif Mammadov, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology- Azerbaijan, Male, Government, Azerbaijan
Not contacted yet, not confirmed yet
6.Coursera, Private Sector
Contacted, waiting for the representatives confirmation
7.Olga Cavalli, ICANN, Female, Intergovernmental Organizations, ARGENTINA, Latin American and Caribbean Group - GRULAC
Confirmed
8.Nasser Kettani, Microsoft, Male, Private Sector, Marocco
Confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Dr. Svetlana Maltseva

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Dr. Sergey Efremov

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

There will be 5 short presentations (5 minutes each), after that there will be session of Q&A from the remote participants, and after that there will be discussion with the audience on important points of the workshop (some topics will be collected before the workshop from the pre-registered remote participants). So, the whole process will be fully interactive between the panelists, remote participants and audience in the room.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Empowerment displaced people through online education svc.

There will be arranged remote session with Moscow, Russia and participation from the civil society, academic society, private sector and technical community.

Background paper

[background paper](#)

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No. 17 Privacy as Innovation II

Propose's Nationality: DENMARK

Proposer's Country of Residence: DENMARK

Nationality of Organisation DENMARK

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

Privacy is in this workshop viewed as an area of opportunity and innovation. The success of new innovative services and applications that provide users with control over personal data and social contexts and mounting trends in user strategies to navigate safely and anonymously online, all suggest that a paradigm shift is on its way. This shift entails a shift in focus where protection of privacy rather than being described solely as an area of governance, or as an obstacle to innovation and sharing, can be viewed as the foundation for the evolution of digital media business models that more critically understand digital media as an evolving architecture of human social relations, and privacy as a new basic market demand and an area worth investing in for businesses and society at large.

Privacy as innovation II: The practical principles and implementation

The first "Privacy as Innovation" workshop was held at IGF in Bali 2013 with a general discussion of the discourses concerning privacy and innovation. The follow up workshop "Privacy as Innovation II" will constitute a discussion of the challenges as well as the opportunities of the privacy innovations today and will include innovative ideas from the tech community, civil society, policymakers and youth. It will critically assess the solutions available today and also evaluate present day alternatives. The core aim is to discuss key practical principles for innovations in privacy technologies looking at privacy technologies as an economic and social investment.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Gry Hasselbalch
Civil society
The Media Council for Children and Young People

Sophie Verhaart
Public/private/NGO
ECP

Gitte Stald

Academia
IT University of Copenhagen

Previously organized workshops by co-organizers:

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts

2013: Workshop # 90 : No cyber security without government imposed regulation

2013: Workshop #308: Privacy & Innovation

2012: workshop #87: 'Cross border cooperation in incidents involving (Internet) Critical Infrastructure' :
http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no87-cross-border-cooperation-incidents-involving-internet-critical-infrastructure#report

2012: workshop #89: 'Civil Rights in the digital age' :
http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no89-civil-rights-digital-age-about-impact-internet-has-civil-rights#report

2012: workshop #90:'iFreedom and cyber security in the balance' :
http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no90-ifreedom-and-cyber-security-balance-0#report

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

See above

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy #innovation #youth #principles

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

To have a broad representative participation in the workshop we will review the list of "resource persons" when it is updated for IGF 2014 and invite relevant stakeholders

4 youth participants
Civil society
NL IGF (selected by a Young NL IGF debate in June) and Insafe/EU
Have you contacted the speaker? Y

Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Aral Balkan
Founder, Indie Phone
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Arda Gerkens
Politician
Senate
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Bart Schermer
Assistant professor, privacy expert
Leiden University
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Name to be confirmed, invited by Jeroen Terstegge
Expert
IAPP
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Malavika Jayaram
Fellow at berkmancenter and cis-india, PhD researcher; privacy,
identity, law, India, culture, technology.
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Marietje Schaake
Member of European Parliament
The Netherlands
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Gry Hasselbalch
Media Council for Children and Young People
Denmark
Confirmed

Gitte Stald
Associate Professor, IT University of Copenhagen
Denmark
Confirmed

Ladar Levinson
Lavabit, Dark Mail Alliance
Not confirmed

Javier Agüera
Geek Phone, Black Phone

Not confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Gry Hasselbalch Lapenta

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Sophie Verhaart

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

We will create a large panel with many participants in order to inspire a debate with many perspectives. We have tested this model before at the IGF in Bali 2013 and the national Danish IGF in 2012 and found it very successful. The debate will be opened with few introductory presentations to inspire the debate and will then be open to all participants present at the workshop.

Social media will be used actively and displayed during the session. The moderators will make an effort to include questions and viewpoints posed via remote participaten during the session.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We will aim to create a remote hub for participation. We will also actively use social media for remote participation during the workshop.

If important speakers can not join our panel, we will set up a remote hub, but first we try to get them to the IGF

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 18 The Business of Creativity: User Generated Content and IP

Propose's Nationality: ITALY

Proposer's Country of Residence: SWITZERLAND

Nationality of Organisation SWITZERLAND

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Content Creation, Dissemination and Use

Description

The session aims at identifying new trends in the production, distribution and sharing of creative content in the digital environment. We are in the middle of a great migration of content from analogue to digital. There is a change in roles of the different players along the value chain and an accompanying shift in how each of these players will be compensated for their work.

The online environment is providing access to an unprecedented, and, in some instances, overwhelming quantity of information and content. In the analogue environment, media, news, education, music, and gaming products are primarily created and distributed by the content industry. The internet however is awash with a huge number of accessible creations generated by individuals. User-generated content (UGC) is experiencing a steady growth in terms of social and economic importance. The session will look at the main economic, legal and social challenges linked to emerging platforms and innovative business models flourishing on the web. In particular panelists will contribute to the ongoing debate around the intertwined relations between industry-generated content and UGC. Understanding their roles in sectors such as media, education or social networks will be crucial to approach challenges linked to IP regulation, both law and policy. Increasingly, media industry proactively engages with consumers and approaches UGC as an asset rather than an alternative to their business. Values of Paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda, such as "Facilitate the exchange of Information and best practices..." and "Identify emerging issues, bring them to the attention of the relevant bodies and the general public..." will serve as a framework for the discussion.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): Intergovernmental Organization, United Nations Specialized Agency

World Economic Forum (WEF): Civil Society

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF

workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://friendsoftheigf.org/report/782;
 http://www.friendsoftheigf.org/session/813

Type of session

 Panel

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#ugc; #copyright; #socialnetworks; #digital; #media

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

 Ms. Marte Levine VP Public Policy Facebook (Private Sector, Social Network) (contacted)
 Mr. Andres Guadamuz, University of Sussex, Civil Society (confirmed)
 Mr. Glenn Deen, NBC/Universal (Private Sector, Content Industry)
 Ms. Kathe Oyana, Youtube (Google) (Private Sector, UGC platform) (contacted)
 Mr. Paolo Lanteri, WIPO, Intergovernmental organization (confirmed)

Name of Moderator(s)

 Mr. Jeff Jarvis, buzzmachine

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

 We plan to kick-start the discussion with a couple of question from the audience to panelists. Then the moderator will facilitate debate among speakers, followed by an extensive Q&A sessions. The panel will end with 2 minutes closing remarks from speakers and volunteer participants

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

 We will advertise the panel through our channels, including social networks. Key academic institutions and civil society group will be specifically invited to join the debate

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 19 Empowering Global Youth Through Digital Citizenship

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

Where there is governance, there are citizens. No Internet governance discussion is complete without discussion among citizens about digital citizenship. On today's highly participatory Internet, many of the citizens are youth. This workshop follows our successful Baku workshop in which more than 30 participants spoke, nearly all of them youth.

Our goal is to move from discussing the concept of being a good digital citizen to understanding how youth currently participate as digital citizens in their respective countries and what results they seek. We will uncover how youth use the Internet, mobile technologies and digital media; examine their role as users and stakeholders in safe online environments; hear the perspectives of those who are advancing youth literacy, participation and citizenship online and understand the effectiveness of current online safety approaches. Workshop will include a roundtable of experts interacting with participants to ask and answer critical questions such as:

• What are the Internet Governance issues or questions that should be addressed going forward?

• What are young people's approaches to developing a safe digital society that upholds participants' rights?

• Can bullying prevention in the form of respectful treatment of others and standing up for their rights contribute to citizenship online as well as offline?

• What are the most effective ways to teach and model good digital citizenship?

• How can we reach the most disadvantaged youth in society (digital inclusion)?

• Is bad online behavior impacting youth's ability to engage with other youth, government, industry, and other people?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Anne Colllier, ConnectSafely.org, Civil Society, United States, Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG)

Jeremy Blackman, Alannah & Madeline Foundation, Civil Society, Australia

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no62-digital-citizenship-can-it-translate-face-language-cultural-economic-differences#report

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#digitalcitizenship #esafety #internetsafety #digitalliteracy #youth

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Fusun Nebil, Private Sector, Founder and General Manager, Turk.Internet.com, Turkey, Private Sector, MIDDLE EAST. Confirmed.
Local Youth Representatives from Turkey, Civil Society. MIDDLE EAST. Confirmed.
Youth Representatives from Net Mission, Civil Society, HONG KONG, Asia-Pacific Group. Confirmed.
Youth Representatives from Childnet International, Civil Society, UNITED KINGDOM, Western Europe and Others Group - WEOG. Confirmed.
Janice Richardson, INSAFE, Civil Society, Brussels Europe, Western Europe and Others Group - WEOG. Confirmed.
Jeremy Blackman, Alannah & Madeline Foundation, Civil Society, AUSTRALIA, Asia-Pacific Group. Confirmed.
Young & Well Cooperative Research Centre, ACADEMIA, AUSTRALIA, Asia-Pacific Group. Y/Y
Youth Representatives from Dutch IGF, Civil Society, WEOG. Confirmed.
Larry Magid, CEO & Founder, SafeKids.com and SafeTeens.com and journalist for CBS News, Private Sector, UNITED STATES, Western Europe and Others Group – WEOG. Confirmed.
Kimberly Sanchez, Microsoft Corp., Private Sector, UNITED STATES, Western Europe and Others Group – WEOG. Confirmed.
Marie-Laure Lemineur, ECPAT International, Civil Society, Thailand. To Be Confirmed.

Name of Moderator(s)

Anne Collier

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Marie-Laure Lemineur, ECPAT International, Thailand, Civil Society

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

We had 65 attendees in our session in Baku with over 30 of them taking to the microphone at least once. A link to the transcript is below, and it clearly demonstrates that our session was undoubtedly the most interactive session of the meeting, and our plan is to try and replicate

that. Essentially, there will be no presentations and no panelists. There will be thought-provoking questions raised by the discussion facilitators and a conversation among audience members.
Transcript -
http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/sites/default/files/06%20Nov%202012%20IGF%20WS%2062-1.docx

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Prior to the events in Istanbul, we will undertake a global social media effort to publicize the workshop among youth and organizations focused on Digital Citizenship efforts. We will take advantage of the global resources and relationships of ConnectSafely and their supporters such as Microsoft and their nearly 1.5 million Facebook and Twitter followers to ensure that there is sufficient awareness of our session.

However, due to time zone differences and scheduling of the workshop, remote participation from outside the region may be difficult. We expect this to be a challenge for all workshops and not unique to ours.

To overcome this challenge we plan to distribute a short, open-ended, online survey through organizations around the globe that solicit youth insights to the same questions posed in the live discussions. The Discussion Facilitators and the Moderators will be ensuring that the inputs received from this survey are made a part of the discussion. These voices will be represented.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 20 Launch UNESCO publication Digital Safety of journalists

Propose's Nationality: CHINA

Proposer's Country of Residence: FRANCE

Nationality of Organisation FRANCE

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

A worrying and widely observed trend is that websites of news media, human rights organizations, critical bloggers, and other individuals or organizations disseminating information have increasingly become targets of illegitimate surveillance, hacking and attacks from various sources ranging from State-based actors to third parties. It falls into an emerging Internet governance concern to explore the digital safety of journalists and its significant human rights implication, particularly on freedom of expression and related privacy protection.

Built on its previous discussion as triggered at IGF 2013, UNESCO takes the occasion to launch the new research which provides a qualitative picture of cases around the world linked to guaranteeing the safety of journalists and other media actors using digital media as well as the guidelines, good practices and policy recommendations on how to respect the right to freedom of expression in the digital environment. The workshop will discuss these outcomes of the publication and how to use them to inform and empower stakeholders on the digital safety protection of journalists and new media actors. It also contributes to Organization's on-going efforts to implement the UN Inter-Agency Plan on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Gabrielle Guillemin, Civil Society, Article 19
Geoffrey King, Civil Society, PJ (Committee for Protecting Journalists)
Eduardo Bertoni, Academia, Center for Studies on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information (CELE), Argentina
Giacomo Mazzone, cross-sector, EBU(European Broadcasting Union)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

safety # freedom of expression # online media actors

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Ms Jennifer Henrichsen, Academia, UNESCO commissioned researcher. Y, Y
Ms Rannagh Sabbah, Civil society, Executive Director, Arab Reporters for Investigative Journalism, Jordan,N
Mr Geoffrey King, Civil Society Internet Advocacy Coordinator and Digital Security Specialist, Committee to Protect Journalists, United States of America, Y,Y
Mr Lamiya Adilgizi, journalist, Today's Zaman and Turkish Review, Turkey
Mr Eduardo Bertoni, Researcher, Center for Studies on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information (CELE) of the University of Palermo, Argentina, Y.Y
Mr Sunil Abraham, Civil Society, Director of Centre for the Internet and Society, India
Ms Dunja Mijatovic, intergovernmental organization, OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media. Y
Ms Laura Tresca, civil society, Brazil Freedom of Expression Officer, Article 19. Y Y

Name of Moderator(s)

Mr Guy Berger, Director for Division of Freedom of Expression and Media Development, UNESCO

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Xianhong Hu, UNESCO

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

to keep comments from speakers very short and allow more time to discuss with audience.
an email address will be provided to facilitate remote participation as well.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

ready to invovle remote panelists.

Background paper

Launch UNESCO publication Digital Safety of journalists

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

[Go back](#)

No. 21 Intermediaries' role and good practice in protecting FOE

Propose's Nationality: CHINA

Proposer's Country of Residence: FRANCE

Nationality of Organisation FRANCE

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Internet intermediaries play a unique role in linking authors of content and audiences. Given their role in capturing, storing, searching, sharing, transferring and processing large amount of information, data and user-generated content, the actions of these actors may either protect or jeopardize end user rights to free expression. This role is particularly prominent in the cases of search engines and internet-service providers (ISPs), hosting providers, cloud computing services, online social networks and media houses.

This session will be an opportunity to present and discuss the results of a brand new research project on Internet intermediaries, commissioned by UNESCO, Open Society Foundation and the Internet Society. This report is using a case study methodology to provide insights on how Internet intermediaries - including search engines, social media and ISPs – address freedom of expression issues across a range of jurisdictions, circumstances, technologies and business models.

This workshop aims to trigger discussion on the outcomes of this research and to contribute to identifying principles for good practices and processes that are consistent with international standards for free expression. The launch of the UNESCO-OSF-ISOC findings and outcomes of the discussion will inform various actors, including Internet intermediaries and other stakeholders, and will also contribute to developing a set of good practices applicable across different regions.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Stewart Chisholm, Civil Society, Open Society Foundation
NIcolas Seidler, Technical Community, ISOC

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts

Type of session

 Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

freedom of expression #intermediaries # privacy # good practice

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

 Ms Rebecca MacKinnon, Civil Society, commissioned leading author of the research on Internet intermediaries, Y,Y
 Mr Johan Hallenborg, Governmental, Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Y
 Ms Anne Carblanc, Inter-governmental, Director for Science, Technology and Industry, OECD, Y
 Mr Matthias Traimer,Inter-governmental, Council of Europe and Federal Chancellery Austria, Y
 Ms Susan Morgan, Civil Society, Executive Director, Global Network Initiative, Y
 Ms Anriette Esterhuysen,Civil Society, CEO, Association for Progressive Communications, Y,Y
 Mr Patrick Ryan, Private Sector, Public Policy and Government Relations Senior Counsel, Free Expression and International Relations at Google Inc.Y
 Mr Brett Solomon, Civil Society, Executive Director, Access Y
 Ms Ceren Unal, Academia, Bilkent University Faculty of Law, Turkey Y
 Mr Sunil Abraham, Civil Society, Director of Centre for the Internet and Society, India Y

Name of Moderator(s)

 Mr Guy Berger, Director for Division of Freedom of Expression and Media Development, UNESCO

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

 Xianhong Hu, UNESCO

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

 To limit panel presentation to short remarks and structure discussion with a set of key questions so as to trigger discussion with audience.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

 ready to consider remote participations

Background paper

No background paper provided

Intermediaries' role and good practice in protecting FOE

No. 22 Clouds and mobile internet: benefiting developing countries

Propose's Nationality: CHINA

Proposer's Country of Residence: CHINA

Nationality of Organisation CHINA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

The process of moving to cities is putting tremendous pressure on sustainable growth and development globally, especially in developing countries. In this scenario, cloud computing and mobile internet is becoming a key solution. However, compared with developed countries, development induced by Clouds and mobile internet in developing countries is lagging behind.

Lacking of mature infrastructures is hindering developing countries to adopt Clouds and mobile internet. More importantly, the shortage of implementation strategy is blocking developing countries to benefit from them in promoting economic growth and advance social development.

Despite of all these obstacles, some developing countries have taken some steps. With cloud computing and mobile internet, development in China is led to a more sustainable way, by reducing the cost of growing business, raising the energy efficiency of IT infrastructure, and enhancing reasonable distribution of social resources. African countries is moving forward on advocating cloud computing by improving their interconnect speeds and reducing bandwidth costs.

With case studies, speakers from multi stakeholder groups from both developing countries and developed countries will address the issues on:
1.What are the challenges for developing countries to benefit from Clouds and mobile internet?
2.How can we tackle the issues on IT infrastructure development in developing countries?
3.What are the practical strategies to make Clouds and mobile internet contribute more efficiently in promoting sustainable growth and development of developing countries?
4.How can we encourage win-win multi-stakeholders co-operation between developed countries and developing countries, and among developing countries?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of

institutional co-organizer(s)

Ms. Jing Ma
Civil Society
Chinese Association for Science and Technology

Mr. Endong Wang
Private Sector
Open Data Center Alliance

Ms. Fiona Asonga
Non-profit organization
Telecommunications Service Providers Association of Kenya
(TESPOK)
(TBC)

Mr. GAO Xinmin
Civil Organization
Inernet Society of China

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=WSProposals2011View&wspid=62#report
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=WSProposalsReports2010View&wspid=18
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/index.php/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=Workshopsreports2009View&curr=1&wr=96
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2008-igf-hyderabad/event-reports/72-workshops/379-workshop-33-global-culture-for-cybersecurity
http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no82-measures-and-practices-promoting-open-knowledge-environment-oke-developing-countries#report http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#developing countries, #sustainable growth and development #cloud computing, #mobile internet

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Prof. Xiaofeng Tao

Academia
Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications
Contacted Speaker -- Yes
Confirmed Speaker -- Yes

Mr. Wang Endong
Private Sector
Open Data Center Alliance
Contacted Speaker -- Yes
Confirmed Speaker -- Yes

Mr. Paulo Calçada
Non-profit organization
EuroCloud
Contacted Speaker -- Yes
Confirmed Speaker -- Yes

Ms. Fiona Asonga
Non-profit organization
Telecommunications Service Providers Association of Kenya
(TESPOK)
Contacted Speaker -- Yes
Confirmed Speaker -- TBC

Ms. Juliet Ehimuan
Private Sector
Google Nigeria
Contacted Speaker -- Yes
Confirmed Speaker -- TBC

Name of Moderator(s)

Mr. Runhua Lin, Deputy Secretary-General at Chinese Institute of
Electronics

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Ms. Yuhua Jiao, Chinese Institute of Electronics

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The Moderator will make "scene-setting" remarks focusing on the
challenges and benefits for developing countries in applying cloud
computing and mobile network. The Moderator will then invite each of
the speakers to make about 12 minutes of talks. The remaining 30
minutes will enable speaker engagement with both on-site participants.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Colleagues and students of each speaker will participate the workshop
via internet. There will be questions being asked and answered remotely.

Background paper

background paper

Clouds and mobile internet: benefiting developing countries

No. 23 Accountability in MultiStakeholdr Governance Regime ICANN

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Critical Internet Resources

Description

Discussion of how accountability goals are achieved at ICANN under its multi-stakeholder governance processes. To whom is ICANN accountable and what are the mechanisms for ensuring that accountability is adequate? In what way do these mechanisms need strengthening or further improvements, particularly in light of NTIA's announcement to transition out its current role? How do checks and balances on power, such as structural separation of key DNS operations encourage accountability? How have ICANN's Affirmation of Commitments and the Accountability and Transparency Review Team fostered (or undermined) accountability goals at ICANN? What lessens were learned from the AoC and ATRT processes on achieving accountability under a multi-stakeholder governance regime? What is the role of ICANN's Ombudsman Office in achieving accountability for the institution?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

CGI.BR, Hartmut Glaser, Technical Community

Public Interest Registry (PIR), Paul Diaz, Private Sector

InternetNZ, Jordan Carter, Technical Community

Internet Governance Project, Brenden Keurbis, Civil Society / Academic

Internet Commerce Association, Philip Corwin, Private Sector

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-

with-transcripts

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#accountability #ICANN #IANA transition #transparency

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Name: Larry Strickling
Stakeholder group: Government
Organization: US Govt. Commerce Dept. NTIA
Confirmed

Name: Pat Kane
Stakeholder group: Private sector
Organization: Verisign
Confirmed

Name: Gonzalo Navarro
Stakeholder group: Technical community
Organization: ICANN
Confirmed

Name: Avri Doria
Stakeholder group: Civil society
Organization: Former Member of ICANN Accountability & Transparency Review Team 2
Confirmed

Name: Carlos Afonso
Stakeholder group: Technical community
Organization: CGI.BR
Confirmed

Name: Chris LaHatte
Stakeholder group: Technical community
Organization: ICANN Ombudsman Office
Confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Robin Gross, IP Justice

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Brenden Keurbis, Internet Governance Project

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Brief introductory remarks from each panelist followed by moderator

directed panel discussion and then questions from the audience and remote participants. This panel should be very interactive with discussion among panelists and with the audience participants.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Remote participants may ask questions or make comments on Twitter with the specific panel hashtag. Questions or comments can also be taken via FaceBook and Adobe Connect meeting software. We'll advertise these hash tags in advance so questions and comments can begin even before the panel begins.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 24 New Internet Impact on underserved communities development

Propose's Nationality: TUNISIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: TUNISIA

Nationality of Organisation TUNISIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

Impact of the new Internet (IPV6, IDN, new gTLDs) on the development and daily life of underserved communities
this is the complete title of the workshop. I was obliged to shorten it to fit in the space of 60 characters.
With the migration to IPV6, the delegation of around 1500 new generic top level domain, and the apparition of the internationalized domain names, the landscape of the internet is drastically changing allowing a huge number of IP addresses to connect more people and things, and an enormous choice of top level domains for registrants. Also, people ignoring totally the roman script will be able to access Internet using exclusively their language script, and produce content.
The workshop will try to address how this change can affect the development of the underserved communities and improve their daily life:
• How the availability of an almost unlimited IP addresses can serve those communities
• How the availability of hundreds of new gTLDs would give them more choice for their domain names
• How the internationalized domain names would permit them easier access to the Internet applications in their own language and give them the opportunity to contribute in the content production.
The speakers are chosen to be from the 5 regions of the world and gender balanced (if not more women than men).

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Tijani BEN JEMAA
Civil Society
AFRALO ICANN

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no61-new-gtld-program-opportunity-development-or-mean-more-digital-divide#report

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#development, #Internet, #access, #content creation

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Hong Xue (Ms), China, Academia, Contacted, Confirmed
Mohamed El-Bashir (Mr), Sudan, Civil Society, ISOC Sudan, Contacted, Confirmed
Ana Naves (Ms), Portugal, Government, Contacted, confirmed
Tijani BEN JEMAA (Mr), Tunisia, Civil Society, AFRALO, contacted, confirmed
Karla Valente (Ms), Brazil, Private sector, Contacted, TBC
Angie Graves (Ms), USA, Private sector, contacted, TBC

Name of Moderator(s)

Fatimata Seye Sylla (Ms), Senegal

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Aziz Hilali (Mr), Morocco

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The workshop will be organized as a panel where the panelists will be given up to 8 minutes of presentation each. There will be more than 30 minutes of discussion. it will be up to the moderator to give the floor to all the panelists and then open the debate, or make each panelist speak followed by a short discussion.
there will be no remote speaker, but we will do the necessary outreach to have the maximum of people participate in our workshop face to face or remotely.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No remote panelist

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 25 Protection of children online vs child right to accessed

Propose's Nationality: SUDAN

Proposer's Country of Residence: SUDAN

Nationality of Organisation SUDAN

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Children are the most beautiful thing we possess. Adults must support and guard them against threats. We should assist our children and Youth to see the future and hope of the present.
The proposed workshop try to discuss the basic and very important steps for the protection of the children from the dangers of internet take in consideration the child right to access the internet, basic needs of the child of the internet and its effects of the behavior of the children.
The concrete issues to be discussed are :
1)The most effective ways to protect children from online sexual harassment.
2)How to find urgent solutions to the behavior of some children adversely affected by addiction to surf porn sites and sites of a violent nature that displays violent films.
3)Introducing new topics attract the attention of children for the betterment of education and innovation and make the Internet a friend of children.
4)Many parents feel that their child is in no danger sitting in the safety of their own home. This is not true. The internet can be a very dangerous place for a child to play without proper adult supervision and rules. Child molesters and other offenders look at the internet as a plentiful playground full of children to make into their victims.
5)The need to develop a proactive plan, as protecting children on the Internet isn't just about installing a content filter and calling them a day. How to develop an effective child online protection framework for developing countries?
6)There are endless adult web sites that children have access to.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Mr. Hago Dafalla, Faculty of Engineering and Technology,University of Gezira.Wad Medani, Government, SUDAN, African Group

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/wks2013/report_view.php?
xpsltipq_je=91

Type of session

 Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#cybercrime, #protection, #children, #righ

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

 1) Kimberly Sanchez, Microsoft, Female, Private Sector,
UNITED.STATES, Western Europe and Others Group - WEOG,
Director for Online. Confirmed

2) Adrian Hall, Extensia-Ltd, Male, Private Sector, UNITED
KINGDOM, Western Europe and Others Group - WEOG, Executive
Director.N

3) Mikhail Komarov, National Research University Higher School of
Economics , Female, Technical Community, RUSSIAN FEDERATION,
Eastern European.N

4) Mohamed Ahmed Ali Awadalla, University of Sudan, Male, Civil
Society, SUDAN, African. Confirmed.

5) ITU, Intergovernmental Organizations, SWITZERLAND, African
Group. N
6) Jutta Croll M. A., Stiftung Digitale Chancen
Geschäftsführendes Mitglied des Vorstands / Managing Director:
Confirmed.

Name of Moderator(s)

 Hago Dafalla

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

 Later

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Roundtable format and the presence of a number of invitees among
participants will allow the free exchange between experts and
participants. The main part of Workshop time will be based on the

exchange with participants and the free discussion, which will permit to increase interactivity between different stakeholders.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

A number of invitees will provide their views and share expertise remotely. A remote moderator will be in charge of the interaction with the audience.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 26 Big Data and Human Rights: ethics, law, and technology

Propose's Nationality: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Proposer's Country of Residence: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Nationality of Organisation RUSSIAN FEDERATION

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Today the Big Data sciences turn its age out. Some years pass, and there will be no need of data scientists, because all processes of the big data collection will be automated. And this makes a big challenge to the scope of issues related to human rights of the subjects of personal data. This is a complex issue related to ethical, legal, and technological problems of human rights in Internet Governance.

Big data, as we now refer to enormous collections of facts, figures and unstructured information like metadata and tweets, has helped us better understand crime rates and predict outbreaks of communicable diseases, and it radically improves our online shopping experiences. But imagine the potential benefits when such data science innovations are applied to the world of human rights. Rather than a digital hazard, computer technology that can handle big data can draw from information about human sentiments and actions to predict potential atrocities reveal patterns of destructive human activities such as trafficking and help weigh prescriptive policies.

We still in need the modern international instruments, which take into account the Internet Governance specificity.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Ms. Svetlana Maltseva, Higher School of Economics, Technical Community / Academia, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, Eastern European Group

Mr. Andrey Shcherbovich, Higher School of Economics, Technical Community / Academia, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, Eastern European Group

Mr. Mikhail Komarov, Higher School of Economics, Civil Society, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, Eastern European Group

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=46

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#humanrights; #bigdata; #privacy;

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Ms. Svetlana Maltseva, Higher School of Economics, Technical Community / Academia, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, Eastern European Group, CONFIRMED

Mr. Andrey Shcherbovich, Higher School of Economics, Technical Community / Academia, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, Eastern European Group, CONFIRMED

Mr. Mikhail Komarov, Higher School of Economics, Civil Society, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, Eastern European Group, CONFIRMED

Ms. Roxana Radu. Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies. (Geneva) Switzerland, WEOG, Academia, COMFIRMED

Dr. Tracy F. Hackshaw. DiploFoundation, Trinidad & Tobago, GRULAC, Civil Society, CONFIRMED

Ms. Sophie Kwasny, Council of Europe, France, WEOG, Intergovernmental Organizations, CONTACTED

Ms. Stephanie Perrin, ICANN, Canada, WEOG, Civil Society, CONTACTED

Mr. Asif Kabani, ISOC, Pakistan, Asia-Pacific, Civil Society, CONTACTED

Mr. Asama Abel Excel, I-VISSION INTERNATIONAL, Cameroon, African Group, Civil Society, CONTACTED

Name of Moderator(s)

Ms. Svetlana Maltseva

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Mr. Mikhail Komarov

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

After introductory word by the Moderator, there will be presentations made by onsite and remote panelists (5 to 7 minutes). After that there will be the Questions and Answers (Q&A) Session (onsite and remote) followed by general discussion.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Session is organized with strong participation of the Higher School of Economics local hub. Remote hub in the HSE will be organized. Remote media will be involved by cooperation in social netwotks and the HSE website. We use experience of sucsessful remote participation of the HSE in workshop organized on IGF in Baku 2012 and Bali 2013. Also, at list one of session participants wished remote mode of participation at the time.

Background paper

background paper

Go back

No. 28 National ID number in online services : pros and cons

Propose's Nationality: KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Proposer's Country of Residence: KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Nationality of Organisation KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Most countries have their own national identification number to identify their nationals or residents. The national ID number is used for a variety of purposes such as taxation, social welfare services or policing.

Not infrequently, e-government system makes use of national ID number to 'link' many different databases holding information about one's dealings with various public sector services. This practice is no doubt designed to increase the efficiency of e-government service. But it may pose a serious threat to privacy and can easily be abused to facilitate surveillance. If, moreover, the national ID number is used not only for e-government services but also for private sector services such as financial services, then the risk of abuse becomes even more serious.

This workshop proposes to deal with the following issues:
- How the identity of citizens should be authenticated online, where authentication is legitimately required, for e-government services?
- What is the extent of "linking" various ID numbers granted by public bodies (passport number, social security number, driving license number, etc)? How to "unlink" them, if possible. What is the best practice for avoiding over-accumulation of personal data in the e-gov context?
- Is it desirable or permissible to allow national ID number to be used in private sector services? If so, under what conditions and to what extent? How to strike a balance between efficiency of services and privacy of individuals?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Byoungil Oh, Civil Society, Korean Progressive Network Jinbonet
Shahzad Ahmad, Civil Society, Bytes for All Pakistan

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy, #security, #identity, #egov

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Keechang Kim, OpenNet, Male, Civil Society, South Korea, confirmed
Shahzad Ahmad, Bytes for All Pakistan, Male, Civil Society, Pakistan, confirmed
Seong Hoon Park, National Human Rights commission of Korea, Male, Government, South Korea, confirmed
Ian Peter, Male, Civil Society, Australia, confirmed
Amelia Andersdotter, European Parliament, Female, Intergovernmental Organizations, Sweden, confirmed

A few more panels would be added in other regions or stakeholder groups.

Name of Moderator(s)

Keechang Kim

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

40 minutes for speakers followed by 50 minutes open discussion

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 30 Internet&jobs: creative destruction or destructive creation?

Propose's Nationality: ITALY

Proposer's Country of Residence: ITALY

Nationality of Organisation ITALY

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

The Internet is viewed as a source of employment growth in the ICT sector and in creating new opportunities in the overall economy. However, it is also clear that the Internet is imposing a significant reorganization on businesses, affecting labor demand and therefore employment.
The net effects of the Internet on jobs are still poorly understood. Unemployment represents a significant challenge in OECD countries. In particular, the level of youth unemployment is alarming. The necessary condition to tackle these challenges is to reignite growth and ensure people have the necessary education, skills and Internet access to take advantage of new opportunities.
Technological change has always had disruptive effects on employment, at least at the early stage of its diffusion. Nonetheless, while for earlier technologies, such as the steam engine or electricity, the growth of productivity, employment and median income was in the same direction, with ICTs the growth of productivity has seemingly been decoupled from jobs and income. According to Brynjolfsson and McAfee this divergence is created by the very nature of the digital economy able to offer goods and services to an increasing number of additional customers at a cost close to zero.
The workshop will focus on how the Internet could help in reducing this divergence, contributing to the creation of the new ICT and entrepreneurial skills required by the labor market and allowing for increasing significantly scale and customization of actions. Furthermore, the workshop will explore how more inclusive global Internet governance could improve social equality.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Lorenzo Pupillo
Private Sector
Telecom Italia

Sam Paltridge
Intergovernmental Organizations
OECD

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/wks2013/Telecom%20Italia%20IGF%20Workshop%20329%20_report.pdf

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Internet economy; # new inequality; #ICT jobs growth #productivity decoupling; #ict skills

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Lorenzo Pupillo,Executive Director Public and Regulatory Affairs
Private Sector
Telecom Italia
Spekaer contacted YES
Spekaer confirmed YES

Andrew Wyckoff, Director of Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry
Intergovernmental Organizations
OECD
Speaker contacted YES
Speaker confirmed YES

Eli Noam, Garrett Professor of Public Policy and Business Responsibility,
Civil Society
Columbia University
Speaker contacted YES
Speaker confirmed YES

Verena Weber
Government
Colombian Telecom Regulator – CRC
Speaker contacted YES
Speaker confirmed YES

Michael Kende, Chief Economist
Technical Community
ISOC
Speaker contacted YES
Speaker confirmed YES

Name of Moderator(s)

Richard C Beaird, Senior International Policy Advisor, Wiley Rein LLP

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Michele Bellavite

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The Moderator will make opening, background remarks on the workshop main subject . Afterwards, he will invite each of the speakers to make approximately 7 minutes of remarks, aimed at presenting each panelist's view on the workshop main issues.
The remaining 48 minutes will be reserved for open dialogue between the invited panelists and the session

attendees. Invited panelists have been asked to focus on the session's themes, rather than their organizations' programs or policy agendas , and to enable speakers' discussions among themselves as well as engagement with both on-site participants and remote participants.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Creation of an hub in Telecom Italia's headquarter in Rome and exploring the possibility of creating a remote hub in Colombia

Background paper

background paper

Go back

No. 31 Internet Governance: a case for variable geometry?

Propose's Nationality: ITALY

Proposer's Country of Residence: ITALY

Nationality of Organisation ITALY

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

The multi−stakeholder model has been an important factor for the success of the Internet. However it is necessary to recognize that the Internet governance dynamics have changed. The new dynamics among stakeholders is associated with an overall increase of complexity and differentiation and suggests that it is increasingly difficult for one single governance regime to address the broad range of concerns associated with today's Internet. What is needed is to allow for a better match between discrete governance issues and the suitable institutions available.
The panel addresses this situation by advancing an innovative model. It asks whether it is feasible to consider an evolution of the current system to allow for a better interplay among the different actors of the governance process towards a multi−stakeholder model with variable geometry.

While all stakeholders need to participate in the multi-stakeholder model on equal footing when different governance issues and institutions are envisaged and discussed, then in the implementation of the governance process one stakeholder or a coalition of stakeholders (variable geometry) could take the lead according to the nature of the governance issue at stake: e.g. standards (the private sector), Internet issues relevant to particular communities (civil society), human rights (government).
The variable geometry approach has been discussed in the WTO negotiations to take into account differences among countries participating in the agreement (for instance developing countries) and to reduce the perennial tension between depth and width of the treaties.
The workshop will explore what can be learnt from these experiences for the Internet governance context.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Lorenzo Pupillo
Private Sector
Telecom Italia

Mira Burri
Civil Society
World Trade Institute, University of Bern

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/wks2013/Telecom%20Italia%20IGF%20Workshop%20329%20_report.pdf

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Internet governance, #variable geometry, #WTO, #governance issues, #governance institutions

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Giovanni Battista Amendola, Vice President Public & Regulatory Affairs,
Private Sector
Telecom Italia
Speaker contacted YES
Speaker confirmed YES

Mira Burri, Senior Research Fellow, World Trade Institute,
Civil Society
World Trade Institute, University of Bern
Speaker contacted YES
Speaker Confirmed YES

Olga Cavalli, Advisor
Government
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Argentina
Speaker contacted YES
Speaker confirmed YES

Sally Costerton, VP Global Stakeholder Engagement
Techical Community
ICANN
Speaker contacted YES
Speaker confirmed YES

Christopher Yoo, Professor of Law and Communication
Civil Society
University of Pennsylvania Law School
Speaker contacted YES
Speaker confirmed YES

Name of Moderator(s)

High level Official EC (TBC)

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Michele Bellavite

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The Moderator will make opening, background remarks on the workshop main subject . Afterwards, he will invite each of the speakers to make approximately 7 minutes of remarks, aimed at presenting each panelist's view on the workshop main issues.

The remaining 48 minutes will be reserved for open dialogue between the invited panelists and the session attendees. Invited panelists have been asked to focus on the session's themes, rather than their organizations' programs or policy agendas , and to enable speakers' discussions among themselves as well as engagement with both on-site participants and remote participants.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Creation of an hub in Telecom Italia's headquarter in Rome and at the World Trade Institute at the University of Bern

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 32 Impact of ICANN and it relation with countries vs US embargo

Propose's Nationality: SUDAN

Proposer's Country of Residence: SUDAN

Nationality of Organisation SUDAN

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

There are several United States embargoes and sanctions in force by the United States against several countries and activities, and Blocked so many sites on the internet Which Violate principles for the governance and use of the Internet the most notable of which are against countries the federal government of the United States considers State Sponsors of Terrorism, like Sudan. Iran, North Korea and Cuba. The very important Question is what is the Impact of ICANN being a US registered organization and its relations with countries under US trade embargo?, this is a big challenged that need to be solve.

Sudan might hit a damage much of the way they operate ICANN through the economic embargo on Sudan and the use of the policy in their work which impact on the work of the ICANN organization . This is a big disadvantage of ICANN.

All stakeholders , individual users, governments, civil society, businesses, and members of the academic and technical community have a stake in preserving the Internet as a critical platform for communication and information exchange, and therefore all stakeholders should be included in governance decisions. But the embargo for Sudan affect negatively in Information Technology and decrease the Revolution of the information Technology which is affect on Sudanese human right in freedom of internet and accessibility. The fact that ICANN is organization registered in USA which it fellows the USA law.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Mr. Hago Dafalla, Faculty of Engineering and Technology,University of Gezira.Wad Medani, Government, SUDAN.

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=91

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#embargo, #ICANN,#Sudan, #USA

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Tarik Mergani
Government
ccTLD, ISOC, Sudan
Contacted Speaker: y
Confirmed Speaker:y

Khalid Fatal
Private Sector
Group Chairman
The Multilingual Internet Group,UK
Contacted Speaker: Y
Confirmed Speaker: Y

Bill Drake
Academic
Switzerland
Contacted Speaker: Y
Confirmed Speaker: N

Baher Essmat
ICANN
Contacted speaker: y
Confirmed Speaker: N

Mohamed Elbasheir
Internet Infrastructure/Governance Expert, Sudan.
Contacted Speaker: Y
Confirmed Speaker: Y

Adiel Akplogan
AFRINIC, CEO
Contacted Speaker: Y
Confirmed Speaker : N

Name of Moderator(s)

Hago Dafalla

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Later

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Roundtable format and the presence of a number of invitees among participants will allow the free exchange between experts and participants. The main part of Workshop time will be based on the exchange with participants and the free discussion, which will permit to increase interactivity between different stakeholders.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

A number of invitees will provide their views and share expertise remotely. A remote moderator will be in charge of the interaction with the audience.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 33 NGOs/PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIP FOR BETTER INTERNET ACCESS

Propose's Nationality: TUNISIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: TUNISIA

Nationality of Organisation SENEGAL

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

It is an expert's panel to establish the current situation on the possibilities of partnership civil society/private sector for the best policies enabling access to Internet at the national, regional and international level. Account held, on one hand, by the knowledge and expertise of the African private sector which does not stop developing its knowledge and capacities of innovation in the internet field and on the other hand an active African civil society working for the growth and the development of the society on the national, regional and international level in the ICT field within a framework of a south/south cooperation in order to make possible the access to Internet to the vulnerable populations

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Faïza AZZOUZ
ACSIS
Société civile

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/content/article/102-transcripts2010/669-146

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

Internet, access, partnership, development, issues

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Sebastien Bachollet : ICANN board member
(proposed)sebastien.bachollet@icann.org
Olivier Nana Zeppa : Civil Society and academician
(proposed)anais_ac@yahoo.fr
countries study cases :
Sana Ghnima : Tunisia sana.ghenima@sanabilmed.com
Michel Tchonang : Cameroun (confirmed)tchomy2002@yahoo;fr
Coura Fall : Senegal (confirmed) coura.fall@gmail.com
Adé Bada : Benin (confirmed)odutan1@yahoo.fr
Cisse Kane : Diasapora africaine d'Europe (confirmed)ckane@bluwin.ch
Boubacar Barry : Diaspora africaine d'Amérique
(confirmed)b55barry@yahoo.fr

Name of Moderator(s)

Faïza AZZOUZ : Moderator, president of ACSIS faizaazzouz@yahoo.fr

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

1) before the panel : to contact if it is possible the speakers and to choose with them the main ideas to follow
2) To prepare the adequate questions to each speaker when inviting him to speak
3) To take from the panelist the best questions to invite the floor to discuss and to comment

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 34 Reassessing Stakeholders Equilibrium

Propose's Nationality: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Proposer's Country of Residence: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Nationality of Organisation RUSSIAN FEDERATION

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

As multistakeholderism prevailed the public discourse over the past decade, some actors engaged in the Internet governance process have questioned its credibility. They hold its pillars are inconsistent with certain practices and too abstract to adequately respond to new realities. There are two major camps proponing multistakeholderism and multilateralism, respectively, while yet another camp is formed by "middle" nations. Many have wondered as to what exactly the term means for its extensive usage resulted in its "inflation" and, possibly, watering of its genuine features and substance.

Meanwhile some stakeholders believe that the "multistakeholderism equilibrium" is broken: the civil society is concerned about increasing governments' role, governments claim greater powers, and business behemoths seek to expand online.

The panelists will discuss the following issues:

• What is the current equilibrium of stakeholders' powers?

• Can the international "Internet bureaucracy" be considered a new stakeholder?

• Which drawbacks do some stakeholders note in the present concept and practice of multistakeholderism and is there any universal remedy for them?

• Is it possible to create a genuine decision-making multistakeholder platform to address current and future Internet Governance challenges?

• Is it worth drawing on the IETF principles to develop IG "open" policies?

• Is there a room for a possible convergence of multistakeholder and multilateral approaches in the IG area?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Mr. Leonid Todorov, Technical Community, Coordination Center for Russian TLDs

Mr. Oleg Demidov, Academia, Russian Center for Policy Studies

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#multistakeholderism, #internet governance, #ecosystem,

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Mr. Markus Kummer, Civil Society, ISOC, N, N
Mr. Milton Mueller, Academia,University of Syracuse, N,N
Mr. Oleg Demidov, Academia, Russian Center for Policy Studies, Y,Y
Ms.Lesley Cowley,Technical Community,Nominet UK, N, N
Mr. Robert Shlegel, Government, Russian Parliament, Y,Y
Mr.Yanis Karklins, International organization, UNESCO, N,N

Name of Moderator(s)

Wolfgang Kleinwachter, Leonid Todorov

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Vlada Radunovich

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

As the issue has been fiercely debated, there will be no need in any special instrument(s)to ignite the discussion. Given a visible chasm between the "west" and the "East" in regard to the problem multistakeholderism, it will be critical to let the parties voice their stances and find incongruences and conflicting incompatibilities. The audience, too, will be thrilled to have a real stand-off, as will remote participants. To this end, it will be critical to ensure a sufficient level of remote participation form the "East" where the degree of interest in theese issues is traditionally low.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Using their extensive networks, the moderators are envisioned to let their contacts throughout respective regions/countries know of the sessions, thus spurring their audiences' enthusiasm. Given a possible dramatic level of the debate, the audiences will be thrilled to stand behind "their" speaker(s). More specifically, it is envisaged to set up hubs in Russia and a few post-Soviet states, including, but not limited to Armeenia, Azerbajan, Ukraine, among others.

Background paper

No background paper provided

Reassessing Stakeholders Equilibrium

Go back

No. 35 Linguistic Diversity through Script Harmony

Propose's Nationality: PAKISTAN

Proposer's Country of Residence: PAKISTAN

Nationality of Organisation PAKISTAN

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) are a significant step towards the promotion of linguistic diversity on the Internet. However, their effective deployment is critically dependent on the collaboration between different linguistic communities representing different languages across nations and continents using a particular script. These communities need to come together to develop a single, consistent and holistic description of the script usage for the single Root Zone of the Internet, a shared global resource. This calls for a challenging process that transgresses the scope of most national and regional organizations and hinges on an input from many linguistic communities which are generally under represented at international forums. It is also complex as it requires a trade-off between representation of languages as well as secure and stable use of internet, thus this challenge should be addressed by linguistic and technical communities together.

The workshop brings together representatives of different script communities undertaking cross-regional efforts to develop the Root Zone Label Generation Ruleset (LGR) for enabling the IDNs and their variants. The community representatives will share the current challenges in bringing different communities together, status of developing cross-community collaborations for this purpose, and balancing linguistic and technical issues to develop the LGR.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Sarmad Hussain
Academia(public)
Al-Khawarizmi Institute of Computer Science, University of Engineering and Technology, Pakistan. Also representing the Task Force on Arabic Script Internationalized Domain Names (TF-AIDN)

Adel Riyad
Governmental (Egypt)
Senior System Engineer at the National Telecommunication Regulatory

Authority(.masr -IDN ccTLD- operator), member .masr(.xn--wgbh1c) administration team, and member of the Task Force on Arabic Script Internationalized Domain Names (TF-AIDN).

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#IDN #Diversity #Minorities #Scripts #Linguistics

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

1) Michel Suignard | Non-proft | Consultant, Integration Panel for the Label Generation Ruleset for the Root Zone, ICANN IDN Program | Contacted and Confirmed

2) XiaoDong Lee | Non-Profit | CEO, China Internet Network Information Center | Contacted and Confirmed

3) Raymond Doctor | Public | Consultant at the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune, India | Contacted but NOT confirmed

4) Inam Ullah | CBO/NGO | Chairperson, Mother Tongue and Heritage for Education and Research, Pakistan (MOTHER) | Contacted and Confirmed

5) Meikal Mumin | Academia | Researcher and PhD candidate at the Institute for African Studies, University of Cologne – Contacted and Confirmed

6) Adel Riyad | Governmental | System Engineer and DNS administrator at .masr (IDN ccTLD of Egypt) registry | Contacted and Confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Srmad Hussain

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

No information provided

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Linguistic Diversity through Script Harmony

Go back

No. 36 Internet Petitions as a Means of Online Democracy

Propose's Nationality: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Proposer's Country of Residence: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Nationality of Organisation RUSSIAN FEDERATION

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Today, numerous nations have already employed the mechanism of Internet petitioning as a specific form of online democracy. This instrument of expression of one's stance on public policy issues and online voting has become increasingly popular; yet, it gives rise to a number of institutional, organizational, legal and even financial problems, which compel government, business and civil society actors to revise their roles and functions in, and contribution to, the process of development and improvement of the online-petitioning mechanism.
In the frame of the proposed workshop, international experts representing academia, government, civil society and business will discuss an array of problems facing the new instrument of the exercise of e-democracy, such as:
1) What is the ultimate goal of online petitions – to become a specific form of democracy or to ensure a genuine account of the citizens' voice?

2) National internet-petition platofrms vs. international ones: pro & contra
3) How efficient do online petitions prove in the current public administration systems?
4) Are internet-democracy mechanisms in need of legislative regulation? How one should ensure their legitimacy?
5) Should Government react to e-petitions and if so, in what form?
6) Can internet petitions be monetized? Pro & contra
7) How to protect internet –petitions from manipulations and ensure trust in them?
8) Are the modern e-democracy instruments ready to become meaningful and efficient public administration tools? What challenges in the context of IG will the global community face?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Leonid Todorov
Technical Community
Coordination Center for Russian TLDs

Igor Khimchenko
Civil Society
Electronic Democracy Foundation

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Other - Workshop

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#e-democracy, #e-voting, # open government, #e-government

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Paula Hanneman, Civil society, Change.org, N,N
Veronica Cretu, civil society,CMB Training Center, N,N
A UN Representative, international organizations, N,N
A CoE representative, international organizations, N,N
Alexander Dyukov, International Organizations, European Court of Justice, N.N.
A Foundation for Electronic Democracy representative (tbc)

Name of Moderator(s)

TBC

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

TBC

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Discussion will be facilitated by means of initial statements outlinning each participant's stance on the issue, as well as case studies highligting on peculiarities of application of the instrument in question in some countries, as well as identifying commonalities and best practices in the area.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

It is envisaged to engage remote panelists from different organizations and communities concerned.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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Internet Petitions as a Means of Online Democracy

No. 37 Enabling Environment promoting Locally-available Content

Propose's Nationality: GREECE

Proposer's Country of Residence: SWITZERLAND

Nationality of Organisation SWITZERLAND

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Content Creation, Dissemination and Use

Description

This workshop will focus on developing an enabling environment promoting locally available content in emerging countries. In this context, one issue is that traditional efforts to increase the availability of Internet infrastructure may not result in a sufficient amount of locally available content to promote usage. This can happen for two reasons: first, the delivery of content and applications has its own dedicated infrastructure, including data centers, content delivery networks, and cloud service providers, which are typically not considered in existing infrastructure initiatives. Second, regulations and policies to promote availability of content are not the same as those needed to promote deployment of Internet infrastructure. For these purposes, locally available content can include international content hosted or cached locally as well as local content hosted locally.

The workshop will focus on two aspects: the physical infrastructure needed to host and deliver the content, and the policy environment needed to attract the content to utilise the physical infrastructure. The panel will discuss what the infrastructure requirements are, and what barriers exist to promote investment to meet those requirements. Moreover, we will examine what policies can help promote content availability, for instance with respect to defamation, intermediary liability and copyright concerns in decisions to make content available. Finally, we will consider the interactions between physical infrastructure investment and policies, to determine the optimal enabling environment for promoting a robust local content ecosystem.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

N/A

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/wks2013/report_view.php?
xpsltipq_je=26

Type of session

 Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#content #infrastructure #policy

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

 Mr. Diego Molano Vega, ICT Minister of Colombia (government)
 David Souter, ICT Consultants (civil society)
 Michael Kende, Internet Society (civil society)
 Dorothy Attwood, The Walt Disney Company (business)
 Michael Ugwu, Iroko Partners (business)
 Tim Kelly, World Bank (government)

Name of Moderator(s)

 Konstantinos Komaitis

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The format of the discussions will be a combination of questions and comments. The panelists will also serve as interviewers as well as respondents. There will be an interactive session with the public at least to the extent feasible.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 39 Technology, human rights & democracy

Propose's Nationality: ZIMBABWE

Proposer's Country of Residence: ZIMBABWE

Nationality of Organisation ZIMBABWE

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

As new technologies and capabilities flood into developing countries, the technical knowledge necessary to design legislative frameworks remains in short supply. At the same time, international regulatory consensus has yet to emerge around issues of data protection, and regional agreements remain in flux, depriving policymakers in developing countries of strong guidance and best practice upon which to base their own regulatory frameworks. It is in the developing world that technologies have the potential to be at their most transformative, by giving individuals the ability to access to information, spur citizens participation in political processes, express themselves, and participate in local and global discussions in unprecedented ways, yet developing countries are emerging as some of the world's worst privacy violators: spying on their citizens, conducting extensive surveillance without a legal basis, actively censoring the internet, and failing to protect the privacy of personal data and digital communications. Such practices persistently violate the right to privacy while also threatening the enjoyment of other human rights such as free expression and access to information, freedom of assembly and association, which are all foundational to democratic development. By assuming an inter-disciplinary approach, the session will look at how political power is now being exercised in cyberspace in the developing world, especially Africa, both to undermined human rights, deny citizens access to justice and stifling democratic development.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Arthur Gwagwa
Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO forum

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#huma rights #democracy #technology #surveillance

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Friedhelm Weinberg, Huridocs, Human rights, technology
Henry Maina, Article 19, Human Rights
Yes we need help recruiting other speakers

Name of Moderator(s)

Carly Nyst

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Dzikamai Bere

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

There will be brief presentations by experts on the first three objectives, and then there will be a panel that will take the format of a panel discussion in order to encourage a sharing of viewpoints while developing a more complex analysis. It will allow for a lively interaction between the panellists and other participants. The Moderator will be responsible for setting the tone of the discussion. From this point, the Moderator will ask panellists to respond to some questions on issues identified. Concluding remarks by the moderator and other panellists will follow the interactive discussion. The Moderator will decide the order in which questions will be asked. There will be an assigned minute taker who captures the main points for reporting purposes and a comprehensive report will be produced and disseminated.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We will seek advice from organisers on this, but there will be tweeter feeds

Background paper

[background paper](#)

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No. 40 Enhancing the Status of Underrepresented Stakeholders

Propose's Nationality: CHINA

Proposer's Country of Residence: CHINA

Nationality of Organisation CHINA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

The Internet infrastructure embodies common goods for all, which means everyone has indiscriminate rights to benefit from this platform. However, currently many groups of stakeholders are underrepresented in the Internet Governance (IG) arena, such as developing countries, non-English language users and some ethnical minorities. There are many reasons for this, which include lack of awareness, participation barriers, estrangement and ignorance, etc. No matter what, this makes the alleged multi-stakeholder governance more like a closed club of incumbents. Distrust also arises which further impedes enhanced cooperation.

Given this, many organizations with long-term vision have made their own efforts on capacity building and enabling environment for enhancing the status of underrepresented stakeholders. However, most of these efforts in nature are done in an ad-hoc manner. Generally speaking, Internet governance authorities lack clear strategies, internal organizations and formalized approach for enhancing the status of underrepresented stakeholders. In addition, few consolidated coordinative mechanisms and dedicated institutions are formed internationally to coherently coordinate capacity building and enabling environment initiatives. Furthermore, in most policymaking process, there are no rules to ensure sufficient engagement of underrepresented stakeholders.

In this workshop, panelists from underrepresented communities and international organizations will form a roundtable to discuss:

1 What constitutes the most obstacles to engage the underrepresented stakeholders?

2 What are their experiences and lessons of leveraging the status of underrepresented stakeholders?

3 Is it a viable solution to create a non-profit multi-stakeholder body like UNDP to coherently promote and coordinate the enhancement of

underrepresented stakeholder status in global Internet governance?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Hongbin ZHU
Technology community
China Internet Network Information Center

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=39

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#development, #Internet governance, #inclusiveness, #underrepresented stakeholders

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

1. Carolina Aguerre
Technical Community
LACTLD
(Invited)

2. Paulus Nyirenda
Technical Community
AFTLD
(Invited)

3. Barat Talibov
Intergovernmental organization
UNDP
(Invited)

4. Michael Kende
Non-profit
ISOC
(Invited)

5. Theresa Swinehart
Non-profit
ICANN
(Invited)

6. Zicai TANG
Government
China's Ministry of industry and information technology
(Invited)

Name of Moderator(s)

Xiaodong LEE

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Xiantang SUN

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

1 The Moderator will briefly introduce the topic and the panelists (2 min)
2 Several questions will be given by the moderator. (3 min)
3 Each panelist will answer and discuss regarding the aforementioned questions (45 min)
4 The discussion will go further to the audience (30 min)
5 Sum up all Q&A outcomes (10 min)

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The workshop is suitable for remote participation. There will be several opportunities for remote participants to comment, intervene or ask questions in virtual conference room or via social media.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 41 Policy to Promot Broadband Access in Developing Countries

Propose's Nationality: CHINA

Proposer's Country of Residence: CHINA

Nationality of Organisation CHINA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

At present, the global broadband industry has entered into a high-speed development stage. The growth of bandwidth requirements and optical fiber access lead to a global fiber optic network construction wave. To provide ubiquitous broadband access for users, countries around the world makes efforts to wireless broadband seamless access through a variety of means, for example, developing the LTE mobile communications technology and market. Broadband development has also led to the emerging of mobile Internet, cloud computing, Internet of things, intelligent terminal that broadband has become an important part of the strategic emerging industries and competition cores.

Broadband is helpful to promote the economic growth, and the effect is more significant for developing countries. In improving productivity, broadband will help boosting a rise of 5% in manufacturing industry, 10% increase in service industry and 20% for the information industry.

However, many developing countries still encounter lots of issues, such as weak infrastructure construction, imbalanced urban and rural development, less developed application service and original technology, pressure on saving cost. It is an urgent task to strengthen infrastructure construction and capacity building, more importantly from the design policy.

The workshop will invite multistakeholder from different angles to discuss:
(1) how developing countries carry out effective broadband network construction,
(2) what's the roles of different stakeholders in this process,
(3) how to strengthen the capacity building,
(4) how to design better policy to promoting broadband access and service,
(5) the best practice and challenges etc.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Rui ZHONG, Civil Society, Internet Society of China

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=84

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#broadband, #policy, #multistakeholder, #developing country

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Ms. Yang JIANG, Vice President, Private Sector, Tencent Holdings Limited, China, Confirmed
Mr. Daniel J O'Neill, Technical Community, Global Information Infrastructure Commission, USA, contacted
Mr. Hossam Elgamal, Technical Community, Africa ICT Alliance, Nigeria, contacted
Mr. Mark Carvell, Government, Department for Culture, Media and Sport, UK, contacted
Mr. Zhiyong LIU, Private Sector, China Telecom, China, Confirmed
Mr. Waudo Siganga, Civil Society, The Computer Society of Kenya, Kenya, Confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Mr. Xinmin GAO, Vice President, Internet Society of China

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Mr. Rui ZHONG, Internet Society of China

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

40 minutes for speakers followed by 50 minutes open discussion among panelists, audience, and remote participants. Audience and remote participants could rasie questions anytime during the panelists' speech.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The remote participation could be participated online and will be exploited through social media. Before the workshop, a wide range of discussion would be launched and comments would be collected, and then it would be brought to the table.

Background paper

No background paper provided

No. 42 Mobile Internet to Boost Information Consumption

Propose's Nationality: CHINA

Proposer's Country of Residence: CHINA

Nationality of Organisation CHINA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

Information consumption refers to the information product, information services and consumption activities based on information technology, and the new format of content and mode.

Today, information consumption has brought increasingly profound influence in social life and economy, covering digital audio and video, mobile intelligent terminal, cloud computing, big data, Internet of things. Information consumption itself is of closed connection with the industry chain system, which will drive the development of upstream and downstream industries. It is a new engine for promoting the social economy in developing countries. The development of mobile Internet brought the reconstruction of industry competition pattern, which became an important driving force on information consumption.

However, the development and challenge coexist. On one hand, information consumption challenges the traditional industry and business, resulting in enterprises with less information technology innovation and application facing possible risk of elimination. On the other hand, the severe situation of mobile internet security will cause consumer's concerns that a trust and reliable consumption environment should be based on security.

The workshop will invite the multistakeholder representatives from different angles to explore:
(1) how to better utilize mobile Internet to promote information consumption,
(2) how to guide the information consumption to develop enterprise's transformation functions,
(3) how to maintain the market order of information consumption and create a safety and trusted mobile Internet environment,
(4) how to maximum the development of social economy, and
(5) best practice and challenges.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Rui ZHONG, Civil Society, Internet Society of China

Jing MA, Civil Society, CAST Consultative Committee for UN Information and Communication Technology

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=84

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#mobile Internet, #information consumption, #economy, #developing countries

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Ms. Soonjoung Byun, Technical Community, Korea Internet & Security Agency, South Korea, Contacted
Mr. Andrew Cushman, Private Sector, Microsoft, US, Contacted
Mr. Xiaofeng TAO, Technical Community, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, China, Confirmed
Mr. Yongfu YU, Private Sector, UCWeb Inc., China, Confirmed
Mr. Mikhail Komarov, Technical Community, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russia, Contacted
Mr. Waudo Siganga, Civil Society, The Computer Society of Kenya, Kenya, Confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Mr. Xinmin GAO, Vice President, Internet Society of China

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Mr. Rui ZHONG, Internet Society of China

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

45 minutes for speakers followed by 45 minutes open discussion among panelists, audience, and remote participants. The audience and remote participants could raise questions anytime during the panelists' speech.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The remote participation could be participated into the discussion online and could be exploited through social media. Before the workshop, a wide range of discussion would be launched and comments would be

collected, and then it would be brought to the table.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 43 Post Snowden Multistakeholder Cultures of Cybersecurity

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

What makes protecting the public from cybersecurity risks such a challenge for governments, private sector and civil society? The governance frameworks and diversity of interest that comprise the Internet infrastructure are complex and no one institution, agency or organization can solve these issues on their own and every digital citizen plays a role in protecting themselves and the Internet. The sheer breadth and depth of these issues can be daunting because of the ever-changing nature of the threats. As a result, no one entity has "the answer."

The session will discuss the multistakeholder approach to addressing cybersecurity issues: Why should a multistakeholder approach be used and what are the elements of a successful public private governance model. The damage done to the culture of trust that had been developing among governments, private sector and civil society - key players in cyber security and the question becomes - Can multistakeholder efforts continue to succeed in a post Snowden World?

These questions lend themselves to a more interactive session with lots of discussion.
The anticipated participants, NCSA, NorSIS and DSCI will add perspectives of successful programs from both the developing and developed worlds. Microsoft will add the private-sector perspective and government representatives from India and Australia will share their unique insights.

Our goal for this workshop is to have industry, governments and civil society come together in countries where the multistakeholder approach is not present and look at ways to replicate and implement these program.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

- Mr. Michael Kaiser
- Civil Society

- National Cyber Security Alliance

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#cybersecurity, #multistakeholder, #snowden, #partnership, #security

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

- Mr. Michael Kaiser
- Civil Society
- National Cyber Security Alliance, Executive Director and Organizer (UNITED STATES, Western Europe and Others Group - WEOG)
- Have you contacted the speaker? Yes
- Has the speaker been confirmed? Yes

- Mr. Kamlesh Bajaj
- Civil Society
- Data Security Council of India, Chief Executive Officer (INDIA, Asia-Pacific Group)
- Have you contacted the speaker? Yes
- Has the speaker been confirmed? No

- To be determined
- Government
- Government of India (INDIA, Asia-Pacific Group)
- Have you contacted the speaker? No
- Has the speaker been confirmed? No

- To be determined
- Technical Community
- Asia Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team, APCERT, (Asia-Pacific Group)
- Have you contacted the speaker? No
- Has the speaker been confirmed? No

- Ms. Jacqueline Beauchere
- Private Sector,
- Microsoft, Chief Online Safety Officer and Chair of NCSA, (UNITED STATES, Western Europe and Others Group - WEOG)
- Have you contacted the speaker? Yes
- Has the speaker been confirmed? Yes

- Ms. Tore Larsen Orderløkken
- Civil Society

- Norwegian Center for ICT Security, NorSIS, CEO (NORWAY)
- Have you contacted the speaker? Yes
- Has the speaker been confirmed? No

- Mr. Rohan Buettel
- Government
– Australian Government, Communications Department, Department official with responsibility for cyber-safety (AUSTRALIA)
- Have you contacted the speaker? Yes
- Has the speaker been confirmed? No

Name of Moderator(s)

Mr. Michael Kaiser

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

to be provided prior to session

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The goal of this session is to share experiences of some of the discussion participants and to encourage others to engage in the discussion to learn best practices and hopefully avoid pitfalls when embarking on their own multistakeholder approach to these important issues.

There will be no panels for this session nor formal presentations. There will be some questions we propose to audience members to spur conversation but the flow of the conversation will be dictated by the audience.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Since one of our goals with the session is to educate and inspire representatives of the multistakeholder model from across the globe about the successes of the multistakeholder approach to cybersecurity, we not only want a robust in-person attendance but want to also ensure that the program is available to remote participants as well.

Prior to the events in Istanbul, we will work through our networks and social media, including Microsoft's 1.4 million + and NCSA's close to 500,000 followers on Facebook and Twitter to publicize the session among likely interested audiences to not only drive participation but to also gather inputs for use by the session participants.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 44 Improving Internet Architecture to Drive Consumer Trust

Propose's Nationality: CHINA

Proposer's Country of Residence: CHINA

Nationality of Organisation CHINA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Critical Internet Resources

Description

Domain Names and IP addresses, as the critical Internet resource, are necessary for the day-to-day usage of the Internet. Correspondingly, stable function and equitable administration of DNS infrastructure can also boost the global consumer trust in Internet. For example, improving root zone management performance and transparency can help to enhance the global trust of DNS infrastructure and further increase global users' confidence in Internet.

Given that, many initiatives have been carried out by the community to strengthen the utility of DNS, improve the global critical resources management, and enhance the global consumer trust, which includes the introduction of IPV6, Domain Name System Security Extensions DNSSEC , DNS-based Authentication of Named Entities (DANE) and so on. However, these emerging innovations, even are more advanced, could not easily change the status quo of DNS operation, because many incumbents and innate structure of the DNS make significant fractions in transforming the DNS infrastructure. Some of these frictions are reasonable concerns of potential risks to the existing users; some others are unreasonable truth just because changing the status quo is too burdensome for the incumbents.

Our workshop aims to make attempts to call on the debate of following topics:

1 What kind of potential viable institutional and technical improvement in DNS architecture shall we facilitate to enhance the consumer's trust?

2 How consumer interest being maintained in the status quo or if it is changed?

3 What are the obstacles of implementing these innovations?

4 What should innovators do to stimulate the acceptance of innovation globally?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Hongbin ZHU
Technology Community
China Internet Network Information Center

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=39

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#DNS, #Consumer Trust, #Root, #technology innovation, # DNSSEC

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

1. Demi Getschko
Technology community
The Executive Board the Brazilian Network Information Center
Invited.
2. Andrei Kolesnikov
Technology community
TLD RUSSIA
Invited.
3. Shri Brajesh Chandra Jain
Technology community
NIXI Board of Directors
Invited.
4. Vika Mpisane
Technology community
ZADNA
5. Jari Arkko
Technology community
IETF
Invited.
6. Xiaodong LEE
Technology community
China Internet Network Information Center
Invited.

Name of Moderator(s)

Xiantang SUN

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Liyun HAN

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The moderator will ask for active participation from the audience after a first round of short basic presentations from the panelists. The plan is to provide two or three messages to the related plenary.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The workshop is suitable for remote participation. There will be several opportunities for remote participants to comment, intervene or ask questions.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 45 Common but Differentiated Approach to Multistakeholderism

Propose's Nationality: CHINA

Proposer's Country of Residence: CHINA

Nationality of Organisation CHINA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

The past 20 years have made Internet a much more dynamic and heterogeneous environment. Many previous discussions on global internet governance commonly envisage mutistakeholder model as a fundamental framework to address increasing issues associated with the Internet and enabling a bottom-up, consensus-driven, participatory, open and transparent internet ecosystem.

However, the multistakeholderism has never been institutionally formalized as a fixed standard, which generates various forms of interpretations and adoptions. But it is over-simplified to speak not only of multistakeholder governance but also of Internet governance as a single thing. In fact, this capacity of different interpretations is exactly what makes multi-stakeholder model a universal adaptive tool for the constantly evolving cyberspace. Therefore, different interpretations as adaptive mechanisms of each community may worth our respect and study, since different approaches may fit better in certain cultural, political and economical background.

Now, we borrow the term "common but differentiated" approach from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which respect the different approach to achieve the common goal. This is how we realize cooperation and mutual trust.

In this workshop, panelists from government, business, civil society and the technical community in different regions will be asked to address the following questions:

1. How they perceive the multi stakeholder model as an approach to deal with specific issues in their own experience?

2. How the multi stakeholder model should evolve to adapt their concerns and needs?

3. How can we learn from others' adoption of multi-stakeholder model?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

1.Hongbin ZHU
Technology community
China Internet Network Information Center

2.Rui ZHONG
Civil Society
Internet Society of China

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=39

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Multistakeholder, # Internet governance principles, #diversity, #Internet ecosystem, #partnership

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

1. Dongman Lee
Civil society
Dept of CS, KAIST
(Invited)

2. Linda Corugedo
Government
DG Connect European Commission Official
(Invited)

3. Tomas Lamanauskas
Intergovernmental organization
ITU
(Invited)

4. Demi Getschko
Technology community
NIC.br
(Invited)

5. Yu-Chuang Kuek
Non-profit
ICANN
(Invited)

6. Xinmin GAO
Technology community
Internet Society of China
(Invited)

Name of Moderator(s)

Xiaodong LEE

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Xiantang SUN

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

1 The Moderator will briefly introduce the topic and the panelists (2 min)
2 Several questions will be given by the moderator. (3 min)
3 Each panelist will answer and discuss regarding the aforementioned questions (45 min)
4 The discussion will go further to the audience (30 min)
5 Sum up all Q&A outcomes (10 min)

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The workshop is suitable for remote participation. There will be several opportunities for remote participants to comment, intervene or ask questions.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 46 IANA Transition: Key Implications for the Internet Ecosystem

Propose's Nationality: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Proposer's Country of Residence: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Nationality of Organisation RUSSIAN FEDERATION

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Critical Internet Resources

Description

The NTIA statement on the IANA oversight transition from March 14 forced the move to a new internet critical functions' stewardship mechanism. Still, its implications for the global internet ecosystem are unclear, while many claim them to be far-reaching. Some wonder if the transition ultimately contributes to birth of a new global actor – the internet bureaucracy. This entails the issue of separation of powers between overseeing and overseen entities in the new model.

Then a question emerges on how the transition serves to depoliticization of the internet critical functions' operation and reconciling of multistakeholderism with multilateralism on its status. Finally, one may also consider possible IGF contribution to this process.

Panelists will discuss the following issues:

• How the transition process should be framed to stem depoliticization of the critical internet functions' operation?

• Is there any sense in splitting the IANA functions – e.g. the IETF part – in the course of transition in order to leverage their depoliticization?

• The future oversight mechanism: creation of a new institution vs incorporation into existing multistakeholder frameworks?

• Who watches the watchmen: Will the new oversight mechanism require external audit to avoid conflict of interests and competence collisions between stakeholders?

• Could the IGF with updated mandate and an Executive Secretariat become the core internet governance mechanism responsible for IANA functions oversight?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Mr. Oleg Demidov, Academia, PIR Center (The Russian Center for Policy Studies)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#IANA, #transition, #DNS, #ecosystem, #oversight

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Mr. Axel Pawlik, Technical Community, RIPE NCC, N/N
Mr. Michael Yakushev, Technical Community, ICANN, Y/N
Mr. Igor Milashevsky, Government, Ministry of Mass Communications and Media of the Russian Federation, Y/N
Mr. Markus Kummer, Civil Society, ISOC, N/N
Mr. Jari Arkko, Technical Community, IETF, N/N
Mr. Oleg Demidov, Academia, PIR Center, Y/Y

Name of Moderator(s)

Mr. Michael Medrish, Technical Community, Coordination Center for TLDs .RU/.РФ, Y/Y

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Ms. Madina Kassenova, Academia, Diplomatic Academy under the MFA of Russia, Y/N

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

As the subject of discussion recently moved to the top of the global internet governance agenda, we expect significant interest among the audience and participants. The moderator will shape and guide the discussion among panelists, keep balance between technical and global political aspects of the issue, and also keep the timing. To make the debate more intensive and different from a roundtable format, interactive discussions among speakers will be encouraged.

In order to engage the audience, a short Q&A session will be included in the format (up to 25 minutes). Interruptions with questions from the audience might also be accepted.

Remote participation via Skype, Facebook and Twitter will be a very important component, drastically expanding the scope of discussion and engagement from all stakeholder groups. Leveraging the participation of Russian and Asian stakeholders is important as their voice seems to be

strongly underrepresented in the IANA transition discussion for the moment.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

There are no plans for remote hubs; however, remote comments and reports are to be conducted via Skype/teleconference.

Questions and comments from remote audience will be collected during the workshop in real time in PIR Center and IGF accounts in Facebook,Twitter and other social media and addressed to panelists.

As stated above, remote moderator(-s) will tentatively contribute to the discussion, which also might be accompanied by remote reports or presentations.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 47 Enhancing Digital Trust in the Post-Snowden Era

Propose's Nationality: CANADA

Proposer's Country of Residence: CANADA

Nationality of Organisation CANADA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

Different actors have different responsibilities when it comes to establishing trust in the digital world. In government, trust is what you have, or do not have towards other governments. It is also how well you protect your citizens from threats (both foreign and domestic), and maintain rule of law. Establishing trust in the digital world is a complex task for states because national borders become indistinct.

When the state seeks to enforce its jurisdiction within its own borders, that exercise (at least in liberal democracies) is constrained by human rights, reasonable limits and judicial oversight – all of these taken together to be the rule of law. However, difficulties arise when states exercise their jurisdiction extraterritoriality by intercepting communications taking place within the territory of other states, or by combating cybercrime.

Most actors would articulate a view that the NSA went too far in their pursuit of national security; however, large scale cybercrime activities demonstrate a need for states to exercise jurisdiction extraterritoriality, to secure evidence and punish offenders located in different states. This creates a paradox: if states do too much in the digital world (i.e. overly aggressive bulk data collection) it can erode digital trust, and if they do too little (i.e. cooperation on cybercrime) it also erodes digital trust.

This panel seeks to address this paradox by asking: how we, as a digital society, should draw the lines around what activities should be permitted by states in name of national security and those that should be considered offensive?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Samantha Bradshaw
Civil Society
Centre for International Governance Innovation

Marilia Maciel
Civil Society
Center for Technology and Society of the Getulio Vargas Foundation

Caroline Baylon
Civil Society
The Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=61

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 Minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Cyber Security #Surveillance #Human Rights #Privacy

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

1) Fen Osler Hampson
Civil Society
Centre for International Governance Innovation
Speaker Contacted
Speaker Confirmed

2) Carolina Rossini
Civil Society
New America Foundation's Open Technology Institute
Speaker Contacted
Speaker Confirmed

3) Carl Fredirk Wettermark
Government
Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Speaker Contacted
Speaker Confirmed

4) Chris Riley
Private Sector
Mozilla
Speaker Contacted
Speaker Confirmed

5) Marillia Maciel

Civil Society
FGV (Vargas Foundation)
Speaker Contacted
Speaker Confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Aaron Shull

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Samantha Bradshaw, Caroline Baylon

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

This panel is designed to encourage an open dialog and exchange of ideas between the participants. It is envisioned that each of the panelists will provide a brief introductory comment (of 5 minutes), which will then be followed by a question and answer period, engaging audience members, remote attendees and other panelists. The Moderator will ensure that there is equal distribution of time allocated to differing view-points, to ensure a robust discussion and inclusive discourse. Moreover, the panelists have been selected to represent and embody geographic, cultural and gender diversity, as well as the diversity in stakeholder type, with representation from civil society, the private sector, the academy, and government.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) plans to engage and include remote attendees using a combination of video and social media technologies. This will allow the CIGI IGF panel content to be shared in real time around the world to all those who wish to participate. To keep the workshop lively and accessible to all, remote attendees will be able to chat throughout the workshop with other remote attendees. During the Q&A periods of the workshop, remote attendees will be given an equal opportunity to directly engage with local workshop participants.

If bandwidth conditions are suitable, the CIGI IGF panel will be fully streamed using both audio and video. In the event that bandwidth is problematic, a low bit-rate audio stream will be provided. The full audio and video of the CIGI IGF panel will be made available and distributed online to all those unable to attend remotely or in person

Background paper

background paper

Go back

No. 48 Connecting the Next Two Billion: The Role of FOSS

Propose's Nationality: INDIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: INDIA

Nationality of Organisation INDIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

Connecting the next two billion users on the Internet poses unique challenges that must be addressed. The next two billion users will have a very different profile as compared to the initial billion in terms of factors such as geography, demography, gender, disability, technology access, language access, and connectivity devices. In addition, with the coming of the Internet of Things, the users of the Internet may also include devices, sensors and sensor networks. Further, the context of the Internet itself may be changing, particularly in relation to efforts by various State and non-State actors to restrict freedom of access to the Internet and freedom of expression on it.

These differences indicate that different strategies may need to be adopted in order that these new users can harness the potential of the Internet to make their lives better.

Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) can play several roles in this emerging scenario. FOSS offers an ethical, robust, cost-effective and freedom-enhancing technological option that is conceptually well-aligned to the concept of a free and open Internet. FOSS provides numerous tools that can be used by individuals, groups, communities and nations to maximize the utility of the Internet for their own purposes without restriction, and using very low resources in the process.

This workshop shall examine the emerging roles and utilities of FOSS as the world is poised to bring the next two billion to the Internet, from the perspectives of a cross-section of global community, especially from developing countries, emerging markets and from vulnerable sections including women and the differently-abled.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Mr. Satish Babu, International Centre for FOSS (ICFOSS), India
Ms. Judy Okite, FOSS Foundation for Africa (FOSSFA), Kenya
Ms. Mishi Choudhary, Software Freedom Law Centre, New York, US

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no80-steady-stepsfoss-and-mdgs#report

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#foss, #internetfreedom, #diversity, #access

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Mr. Satish Babu, Civil Society, International Centre for FOSS, Trivandrum, India, Confirmed
Ms. Judy Okite, Civil Society, FOSS Foundation for Africa, Nairobi, Kenya, Confirmed
Ms. Mishi Choudhary, Civil Society, Software Freedom Law Centre, New York, US, Confirmed
Mr. Fernando Botelho, Civil Society, F123, Brazil, To be confirmed
Mr. Sunil Abraham, Civil Society, Centre for Internet and Society, Bangalore, India, Remote Panelist

1-2 additional speakers are being contacted.

Name of Moderator(s)

Satish Babu

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Mishi Choudhary

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The Workshop has panelists from different geographies as well as demographies. All panelists have prior exposure to the technology behind FOSS as well as its socio-techno-economic utility. The speakers will be encouraged to use real-world experiences and examples that would drive home the possibilities and potential of FOSS for connecting the next two billion, particularly from the developing world.

The format of the presentations shall be:
- Introduction to the topic (10 min, by the moderator)
- Introductory statements (5 minutes for each speaker)

- Open Discussions (30 minutes)
- Closing statements (2 minutes for each speaker)
- Summing Up

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Remote Hubs shall be encouraged by contacting FOSS Communities worldwide. Given the time-zone of Istanbul, it is likely that Africa and Asia will have reasonable time zones while the Workshop is on, and special efforts will be made to ensure participation from these geographies. At least one panelist shall be a remote panelist

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 49 Internet standards: implementation & responsibilities

Propose's Nationality: NETHERLANDS

Proposer's Country of Residence: NETHERLANDS

Nationality of Organisation NETHERLANDS

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

The adoption of (Internet) standards and best practices is a topic of much interest in improving cyber security and deterring cyber crime. In order for either standards or best practices to be effective, they must both be developed and be adopted. Achieving wide-scale adoption can be slow, as it requires building awareness and gaining consensus on practices. One key issue is who bears the responsibility for the implementation of standards and best practices. Another issue is the effect of (non-) adoption on Internet security.

In The Netherlands, standards and best-practice implementation is part of the Dutch government's medium-term vision for telecommunication, media and internet. This discussion process is supported by organisations like SIDN, NLnet Labs, RIPE NCC, SURFnet; key players with global impact.

Adoption of standards and best practices promoting cybersecurity is a multi national topic. NLIGF proposes to organise a paneldiscussion on this issue, addressing it from a global scope. Topics include the stakeholders and bodies that can or should develop standards and best practices, cooperation between these bodies and the process of deciding which issues to prioritize. The roles of consumers, industry, government in (non-)adoption is looked at, as well as the cost allocation of implementation. The panel will also consider how to ensure that developing nations can contribute to and take advantage of standards and best practices for cybersecurity and discuss new partnerships. Panellists range as wide as the topics are. The respective points of view of the panellists are part of this proposal.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Sophie Veraart
Public/private partnership
Dutch IGF

We have prepared the workshop with input from all panellists and the support the subject actively.

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts #90: No cyber security without government imposed regulation

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#standards #responsibility #cybersecurity #implementation

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Marieke Pondman (female)
Government
Ministery of Economic Affairs, The Netherlands
Y
Y

Seedy Bensouda (male)
Technical Community/private sector
CEO and founder of InSIST Global, Gambia
Y
Y

Gaurab Upadajha (male)
Technical Community
APNIC(native of Nepal, and resident of Singapore)
Y
Y

Aparna Sridhar (female)
Technical Community/private sector
Google (USA)
Y
Y

Jari Arkko (male)
Technical Community
Internet Engineering Task Force, Finland
Y
Y

Paul Greenberg (male)
civil society
National Online Retailers Association in Australia
Y
N

Consumer organisation
N Searching for representative
N

Arturo Servin (male)
Civil Society
1net, Uruquay
Y
N

Name of Moderator(s)

Wout de Natris

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Sophie Veraart

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

We will create a large panel with many participants in order to inspire a debate with many perspectives. We have tested this model before at the IGF in Bali 2013 and found it very successful. The debate will be opened with few introductory presentations to inspire the debate and will then be open to all participants present at the workshop.
Social media will be used actively and displayed during the session. The moderator will make an effort to include questions and viewpoints posed via remote participaten during the session.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We will aim to create a remote hub for participation. We will also actively use social media for remote participation during the workshop. If important speakers can not join our panel, we will set up remote participation, but first we try to get them to the IGF.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 50 Global Commission on Internet Governance

Propose's Nationality: CANADA

Proposer's Country of Residence: CANADA

Nationality of Organisation CANADA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

The current mechanism of Internet governance, colloquially called the 'multi-stakeholder' model, is under threat. The threat to a free and open Internet comes principally from a loss of trust in the security, stability and stewardship of governments and private intuitions to responsibly govern the Internet. As a result, authoritarian states are waging a campaign to exert greater control over the Internet and coordinating efforts towards multilateral, rather than multi-stakeholder, regulation of Internet governance activities. This has created both a need and an opportunity for liberal democracies to refine and update legacy mechanisms for Internet governance and seek consensus about what international cooperation is necessary to preserve a free and open Internet that promotes individual liberty, economic growth and innovation.

The role of the Global Commission on Internet Governance (GCIG) is to develop a strategic vision for an Internet governance framework that sustains a free and open Internet. The Commission aims to promote globally inclusive discussion and debate on the future of Internet governance through public consultation platforms and through other institutional, media and academic channels. The purpose of this panel will be to share the work of the Commission to date, and receive input and feedback from members of the multi-stakeholder community. Given this opportunity to listen to a diverse group of voices, the Commission can learn from its peers, establish points of cooperation, and develop high-quality recommendations that reflect the diverse interests of the multi-stakeholder community.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Global Commission on Internet Governance Secretariat
NGO/Civil Society
Centre for International Governance Innovation and the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF

workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?
xpsltipq_je=61

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 Minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Multi-stakeholder #Dialogue #Civil Society #Development #Human
Rights

**Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers
the proposer is planning to invite**

1) Anriette Esterhuysen
Civil Society
Association for Progressive Communication (APC)
Speaker Contacted
Speaker Confirmed

2) Pindar Wong
Private Sector
VeriFi (Hong Kong)
Speaker Contacted
Speaker Confirmed

3) Nii Quaynor
Civil Society
National Information Technology Agency
Speaker Contacted
Speaker Confirmed

4) Hartmut Glasser
Civil Society
Brazilian Internet Steering Committee
Speaker Contacted
Speaker Unconfirmed

5) Marietje Schaake
Government
Dutch Member of the European Parliament
Speaker Contacted
Speaker Unconfirmed

In the event that Commissioners representing the Global Commission on
Internet Governance are unable to attend, two additional members have

agreed to speak on the panel. These representatives are:

6) Gordon Smith
Civil Society
Centre for International Governance Innovation
Speaker Contacted
Speaker Confirmed

7) Fen Osler Hampson
Civil Society
Centre for International Governance Innovation
Speaker Contacted
Speaker Confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Patricia Lewis

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Samantha Bradshaw, Caroline Baylon

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

This panel is designed to encourage an open dialogue and exchange of ideas between the Global Commission on Internet Governance and members of civil society. It is envisioned that each of the panelists will provide a brief introductory comment (3 minutes) about the Commission's work, which will then be followed by a question and answer period. The Moderator will ensure that there is a fair distribution of time allocated to differing viewpoints in order to ensure a robust discussion and inclusive discourse. Moreover, the panelists have been selected to represent geographic, cultural and gender diversity. They also embody a broad array of stakeholder types, with representation from civil society, academia, industry and government.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The Global Commission on Internet Governance plans to engage and include remote attendees using a combination of video and social media technologies. This will allow the panel content to be shared in real time around the world. To keep the workshop lively and accessible to all, remote attendees will be able to chat with other remote attendees throughout the workshop. They will be given an equal opportunity to directly engage with the local workshop participants during the Q&A periods.

If bandwidth conditions are suitable, the panel will be fully streamed using both audio and video. In the event that bandwidth is problematic, a low bit-rate audio stream will be provided. The full audio and video of the panel will be made available and distributed online to all those unable to attend remotely or in person.

Background paper

background paper

Global Commission on Internet Governance

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No. 51 Connecting the continents through fiber optic

Propose's Nationality: IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Proposer's Country of Residence: GERMANY

Nationality of Organisation Virtual Organization

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

While lack of appropriate laws, inefficient implementation of the laws and lack of available financial resources can delay investment in fibre optic, there are other reasons that can be added to the list of impediments when it comes to some regions. Sanctions, political decisions, war, to name a few are the impediments that some regions are facing. These problems are especially more pronounced in the Middle East. This workshop addresses the following questions in order to provide policy solutions for facilitating access to the Internet through fiber optic: What investment indicators should be considered to encourage the investors in fiber optic? What policies should be in place to decision makers to make investment in fiber optic high on the agenda? What is the role of different stakeholder groups in making effective policies for investing in fiber optic? Which global policy shaping venus are available to discuss this ?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

PersianIGF (Persian Internet Governance Forum (PersianIGF) is established to provide a multi-stakeholder venue where different stakeholder groups discuss and exchange knowledge, viewpoints and ideas about current and emerging Internet governance issues)

Additional co-organizers from different stakeholder groups will be reached out.

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Access, #IG&Fiber, #Developingcountries

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Karin Ahl, RALA, President of FTTH Council, Private sector, Confirmed
Karen Rose, ISOC, Civil Society , Confirmed
Patrik Fälström, Netnod, Technical Community, Confirmed
Farzaneh Badiei, PersianIGF, Confirmed
Zmirali Wafa, Afghanistan Government, Invited
Qusai AlShatti, Deputy Chairman, Kuwait Information Technology, Confirmed
Kristen Peterson, Inveneo, non for profit organization (invitation is being confirmed)
CEO of MAINONE (invitation is being confirmed)

Name of Moderator(s)

Farzaneh Badiei

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

TBC

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The moderator will pose the question to the participants and panelists about what they see as examples of successful multi-stakeholder participation. As some examples, do the current stakeholder groupings under ICANN and IGF include all Internet governance stakeholder groups? Are there other examples that are more regionally specific, such as ISOC chapters, or Regional Internet Registries that can also be examined? Should those regions that are still evolving in participating in various multi-stakeholder governance come up with their own categories of stakeholder groups to overcome the challenges?

The panellists will then discuss approaches to these challenges by explaining case examples related to these, as well as experience of IGF initiatives regarding this issue .

The outcome: This workshop aims to initiate an approach to studying the most successful developing countries in engagement within the multi-stakeholder governance. The outcome of the study will be distributed to IGF initiatives and published online for sharing with governments and other individuals and organizations that are eager to enhance the involvement of developing countries in multi-stakeholder governance system.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

When publicizing the workshop, a strong emphasis on the availability of remote participation will be made. Also all the interested participants

will be invited to send requests to the workshop organizer, ask questions and make comments before the session and if possible establish a virtual group that can pose questions and make comments during the session. Efforts will be made to establish remote hubs. The moderator of the session will actively engage with remote participants and read their comments where relevant and summarizes the points they make and pose their questions to the panelists.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 52 Participation in multistakeholder governance

Propose's Nationality: IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Proposer's Country of Residence: GERMANY

Nationality of Organisation GERMANY

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

The challenges developing countries face in participating in multistakeholder governance: Developing Practical Solutions

Multi-stakeholder governance is a relatively new form of governance. The concept is still evolving. It is not very clear for countries with very centralized governments and undivided or still emerging stakeholder groups, how multistakeholder mechanisms work and who as members of different stakeholder group can participate. Some governments are more familiar or actively engaged today, in those venues that do not yet practice multi-stakeholder governance engagement. This workshop addresses this specific issue by first elaborating on why multi-stakeholder governance may not be a known and practiced concept in some parts of the world. It will then consider how it would be possible to engage the individuals and groups in those countries in participating in such processes.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

PersianIGF (Multistakeholder forum)
Tehran ICT Guild Association (Private Sector)

One co-organizer from civil society is being confirmed.

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Multistakeholder, #Developingcountries, #capacitybuilding

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Zmarialai Wafa, Ministry of Communication and IT Afghanistan, Government, Invited
Shahram Soboutipour, TIG, PersianIGF Secretariat, Private Sector, Confirmed
Farzaneh Badiei, Confirmed
Representative from Tunisia IGF (not yet invited)
Representative from the Gambia IGF (not yet invited)
Representative from ICANN

Name of Moderator(s)

Farzaneh Badiei

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Farzaneh Badiei

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The moderator will pose the question to the participants and panelists about what they see as examples of successful multi-stakeholder participation. As some examples, do the current stakeholder groupings under ICANN and IGF include all Internet governance stakeholder groups? Are there other examples that are more regionally specific, such as ISOC chapters, or Regional Internet Registries that can also be examined? Should those regions that are still evolving in participating in various multi-stakeholder governance come up with their own categories of stakeholder groups to overcome the challenges?
The panellists will then discuss approaches to these challenges by explaining case examples related to these, as well as experience of IGF initiatives regarding this issue .
The outcome: This workshop aims to initiate an approach to studying the most successful developing countries in engagement within the multi-stakeholder governance. The outcome of the study will be distributed to IGF initiatives and published online for sharing with governments and other individuals and organizations that are eager to enhance the involvement of developing countries in multi-stakeholder governance system.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Remote participation: When publicizing the workshop, a strong emphasis on the availability of remote participation will be made. Also all the interested participants will be invited to send requests to the workshop organizer, ask questions and make comments before the session and if possible establish a virtual group that can pose questions and make comments during the session. Efforts will be made to establish remote hubs. The moderator of the session will actively engage with remote participants and read their comments where relevant and summarizes the points they make and pose their questions to the

panelists.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 53 Diaspora and migration: cultural identity on the move

Propose's Nationality: FRANCE

Proposer's Country of Residence: FRANCE

Nationality of Organisation FRANCE

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

The most recent findings from genetics show that migration is inherent to the human condition, alongside exceptional capacities for adaptation and inventiveness: aptitude for change, for modifying the surrounding environment, for construing new solutions. Humans are essentially nomadic by nature. Diasporas, whether triggered by economic crises, History or culture, all use the internet to stay in contact and to develop. This workshop will provide an opportunity to encounter and discover this group, often little known to the internet. It will also offer new perspectives on how to understand and implement "governance" schemes for all internet users.

Presentations by specialists from around the world (Africa, the Middle East, Quebec, Western and Eastern Europe) provide insights into the importance of these populations in the development and use of networks.
Migrants are often considered a source of trouble but the wealth of their network exchanges shows their ability to adapt to survive. Prehistory teaches us that humans discovered fire and writing during the long ice age... necessity is the mother of invention.

And what if diasporas were the frontrunners of a new way of using the internet?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

M. Oumar KANE,
Academia & Research
Québec University – Montréal (Canada)

Pr May ABDALLAH,
Academia & Research
Lebanese University - Beyrouth, Lebanon

M. Aissa MERAH,

Researcher
Béjaia, Algéria

M. Didier Van der Meeren,
"Le Monde des Possibles", NGO
Liège, Belgique

Ms Dana DIMINESCU,
"e-diasporas"
Researcher
France & Romania

M. Tony SIMARD,
"Innovative Box"
Private Sector
Benin, Gabon and Senegal

M. Louis POUZIN,
EUROLINC,
NGO
Paris, France

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

n°302 http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90mn

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#diaspora, #governance, #social network, #migrants

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Mr. Oumar KANE, Québec University – Montréal (Canada)
Department of Social and Public Communication
Speaker status: CONFIRMED
- Associate Professor, Department of Social and Public Communication, Faculty of Communication, Québec University, Montréal
- Researcher, Group of study and research in semiotics spaces (GERSE), Québec University, Montréal
- Researcher, Study Group and focused on international and intercultural communication (GERACII), Québec University, Montreal
- Responsible for research dissemination, GRICIS

Pr. May ABDALLAH, Beyrouth, Lebanon
Speaker status: CONFIRMED
- Professor at the Faculty of Information at the Lebanese University
(since 1986-1987) , and Head of Department of Journalism (2000-2003).
- Member of the founding scientific committee, the Scientific Council,
the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Research
Laboratories, Head of Department of Computer Science and
Communication and Coordinator of the Committee during master2 at
the Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences at the Lebanese
University (2007-2014).
- Lecturer and Director of Graduates in Beirut Arab University Studies
(since September 2004).

Mr. Aissa MERAH, Bejaia, Algeria
Speaker status: CONFIRMED
- Lecturer at the University of Bejaia, Algeria
- Team leader at the University of Bejaia, member of the research group
International GDRI and 'COMMED', "Communication, media and
social ties in the Mediterranean: New media, New practices".

Mr. Didier Van der Meeren, Liège, Belgique
Speaker status: CONFIRMED
"Le Monde des Possibles", Belgian Association (located in Liège)
comprising 15 networks (Belgium, France and Eastern European
countries) who work together on immigration in Europe.

Ms Dana DIMINESCU, ParisTech, Sociologist, France & Romania
Speaker status: CONFIRMED
Specialist researcher on e-diasporas
She leads a team of eighty researchers from various fields, with
numerous laboratories and countries taking part in the major project:
"The e-diasporas Atlas"

Mr. Tony SIMARD, Benin, Gabon and Senegal
Speaker status: CONFIRMED – Remote participation
He has developed "Innovative Box", an internet application in six
African languages spoken in 3 countries to assist migrants in their daily
lives.

Mr. Louis POUZIN, EUROLINC, Paris, France
Speaker status: CONFIRMED
He invented the datagram and designed the early packet
communications network, CYCLADES. He has also worked for many
years connecting diasporas and helping people organize themselves
using the internet.

Name of Moderator(s)

HE Adama SAMASSEKOU

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Ms Chantal LEBRUMENT

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst

speakers, audience members and remote participants

Eurolinc has participated in all IGFs since 2006. We have been discussing the contents for this workshop for several months and the panelists are all very motivated to come to Istanbul to present this topic. Some panelists had never heard of the IGF and are very interested in seeing how this subject of new internet governance for diasporas and migrants is developing.

The workshop will be divided in two parts.
First, researchers will explain diasporas & difficulties faced by migrants, and how their new use of social networks has modified their lifestyles and behavior.
Second, numerous applications & tools will be presented, with emphasis on how they enhance governance for these groups who until now have been mostly overlooked.

It will be a great opportunity to discuss and meet for these high-level speakers from around the world. Particular attention has been paid to gender balance and LDC countries.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The Workshop's 90mn will be split as follows:
- Two 30mn interactive speeches from the panel plus 10mn discussion with attendees
- At the end, 10mn for conclusions

To enhance Remote participation 2 Hubs will be established (Europe & Africa) and we hope to have a schedule session that allows Africans to connect from their universities rather than in the middle of the night like in Bali.

A session will be held before the IGF at the meeting of the WSIS+10 in Paris next June to get speakers in touch for an interesting session in Istanbul.

Background paper

background paper

Go back

No. 54 NetGov Principles to Protect Free Expression & Innovation

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Discussion of key high-level principles for Internet governance policy that can protect freedom of expression rights and encourage the free flow of information on the Internet. What are the greatest dangers to censorship on the Internet from both a legal and technical perspective? How does innovation without permission enhance development and human rights goals? How do issues of intermediary liability, access to knowledge, due process of law, and open standards play a role in promoting online freedom of expression and innovation?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Article 19, Gabrielle Guillemin, Civil Society

Centro de Tecnologia e Sociedade (CTS/FGV), Marilia Maciel, Academic

Electronic Frontiers Australia, David Cake, Civil Society

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#freespeech #humanrights A2K #openstandards

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Aparna Sridhar, Google, Private Sector, (confirmed)

Seth Bouvier, US State Dept., Govt (confirmed)

Niels ten Oever, Article 19, Civil Society (confirmed)

Konstantinos Komaitis, Internet Society, Civil Society / Academic (confirmed)

Colin Crowell, Twitter, Private Sector (invited)

Tarek Shalaby, Egyptian Journalist (invited)

Name of Moderator(s)

Marilia Maciel, FGV-CTS Brazil

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

David Cake, Electronic Frontiers Australia

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The moderator will set the scene with opening remarks on the panel's main theme and then invite speakers to make brief initial remarks on key Internet governance principles to protect freedom of expression and promote innovation. Panelists will also be asked to comment on each other initial remarks and the moderator will ask specific questions to panelists to direct the discussion. Audience question and answer will take up the majority of the panel's time as we want lots of interactions and a good flow of discussion.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The panel will use Twitter, FaceBook, and other social media to accept questions from remote participants in addition to the standard Adobe Connect meeting software. The panel will utilize a panel-specific hashtag for receiving questions and comments from remote participants.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 55 Conflict and cooperation among companies, government & NGOs

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation *No information provided*

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

A look at the multi-stakeholder role in safety, privacy, security and digital literacy and how it affects Internet governance. Questions to be addressed include:

How should governments, companies and NGOs be working together and apart? What is the role for each?

When are and should they be adversarial (as in governments and NGOs putting pressure on companies and NGOs putting pressure on governments), and when should they cooperate?

How should companies respond to pressure from NGOs and governments.

What are effective strategies to influence companies and what are effective strategies for companies to constructively address concerns of governments and NGOs.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Larry Magid, Civil Society, ConnectSafely.org

(PLEASE NOTE THE 2013 IGF report is on another site because the IGF site wouldn't accept the report)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.safekids.com/pdfs/igf2103workshop202.pdf

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy, #safety, #security

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Jacqueline Beauchere, private sector, Microsoft. Confirmed

Teki Akuetteh. Government. Ghana's Privacy Commissioner. Invited and waiting confirmation

Nevine Tewfik, Government, Egypt Ministry of Communications and Information Technology . Confirmed

Hanna Kreitem, Palestine chapter -- Internet Society. Confirmed

Jillian York, Civil Society, Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF). Invited and confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Larry Magid

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Anne Collier

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Larry Magid is an experienced moderator (and radio and TV journalist) who will ask questions of each panelist and facilitate a discussion among those in the room and those attending remotely.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Moderator Larry Magid will promote participation in the remote sessions through his broadcasts and columns that appear on Forbes.com, Huffington Post, CNET, San Jose Mercury News as well as through social media where he has a high number of followers from around the world. He will also arrange to promote it on his own websites and those of organizations participating in the session.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 56 Researching children's rights in a global, digital age

Propose's Nationality: UNITED KINGDOM

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED KINGDOM

Nationality of Organisation UNITED KINGDOM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Policy makers rely on high quality research to underpin evidence-based governance decisions. Although many researchers and research users attend the IGF each year, research is rarely a focus of IGF activities. One consequence is that the research agenda, key concepts, robust yet practical methods, and challenges of evaluation and application are yet to be discussed in this crucial international forum. An ever-growing diversity of evidence on children's rights in a global digital age exists and more is needed, making this a highly timely moment for stakeholders to debate the design, conduct and uses of research.

The round table will ask, what are the research priorities and key research questions regarding children's rights in a global, digital age? What is good research practice in a complex domain where the internet is fast-changing and children's particular needs and perspectives vary hugely by culture and context? Can the methods for conducting and evaluating research that have been established in the global North be extended to the global South, now that children are going online across the globe, or do new considerations apply? To what extent can the evidence usefully guide governance decisions, whether internationally, regionally or nationally? How to strengthen and promote dialogue between researchers and policy makers at all levels?

Anticipated outcomes include greater clarity and visibility regarding research priorities, good practice research methods and reliable statistics about children and digital media on a cross-national basis. Prospects for future networking to sustain knowledge sharing will also be discussed.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Professor Sonia Livingstone
Academic researcher
London School of Economics and EU Kids Online
s.livingstone@lse.ac.uk

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF

workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#research methods, #evidence-based policy, #children's rights, #research users, #global North/South

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Sonia Livingstone, LSE and EU Kids Online (technical community/civil society), UK (confirmed)

Kursat Cagiltay, EU Kids Online and academic (technical community/civil society), Turkey (confirmed)

Alexandre Barbosa, Cetic (intergovernmental organization), Brazil (provisional acceptance)

Jasmina Byrne, UNICEF Office of Research (intergovernmental organization), Italy (confirmed)

A representative from Facebook (private sector) with responsibility in the global South (confirmed)

Nevine Tewfik, Egypt, governmental research user/regulator (government) (provisional acceptance)

Bu Wei, professor and activist (technical community/civil society, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China (confirmed)

Name of Moderator(s)

Sonia Livingstone

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Sonia Livingstone

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The session will bring together researchers and research users (stakeholders from industry, regulators, education, activists, government, UN and NGOs) to identify the priority research questions, reputable research methods, and key research challenges to be faced when generating a truly global evidence base to underpin internet governance that advances children's rights in a digital age.

This session will take the form of a round table, with short presentations

and open interventions to permit debate and the sharing of experiences and expertise among all attendees.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

As an initial scoping meeting for researchers and users, we anticipate lively debate at the IGF itself. Researchers are themselves part of wide networks, and a point of discussion will be how to engage these in the future. Researchers also engage with young people as part of their research, and with multiple research users in ensuring effect impact of their research. Just how such diverse constituencies can be included in future deliberations - face to face or remotely - will be considered.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 57 Young people – from Consumers to Creators

Propose's Nationality: BELGIUM

Proposer's Country of Residence: BELGIUM

Nationality of Organisation BELGIUM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

This interactive workshop will examine the challenges raised by internet users becoming creators rather than just consumers of online content, and how these can be addressed to ensure a balance between freedom, the reliability and usability of online content and the respect of fundamental human rights. Today the internet abounds with media an user-friendly content-creation tools and services and vast social media opportunities. Users of all ages are actively participating in shaping the future through the online environment. When we look at the European Commission's "Digital Agenda" and its new strategy for "Opening Up Education" , for example, we see that in Europe at least user-generated content is also expected to play a powerful and increasingly more important role in educating young people to become fully-fledged citizens in a society largely dependent on Information and Communication Technologies for most daily activities. But this switch from consumer to creator deeply challenges our current literacy models and raises issues ranging from consumer trust and security to reliability of information and the right to participation and to a safe environment. The session will look at new literacy skill requirements, how… and if… they being developed, and what industry and governments are doing about ensuring an environment shaped to the interests of citizens across the world. It will involve speakers from across the whole value chain ranging from young and old creators to providers, literacy and human rights specialists, government representatives and industry.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Sonia Livingstone, researcher, London School of Economics
Marco Pancini, European Policy manager, Google
Lee Hibbard, Council of Europe, Coordinator for Information Society & Internet Governance (tbc)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.friendsoftheigf.org/session/826

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

digital literacy, creativity, accountability, human rights, online well-being

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Sonia Livingstone, researcher, London School of Economics (confirmed-yes)
Marco Pancini, European Policy manager, Google (confirmed-yes)
Jan de Craemer, Policy Advisor, Flemish Ministry of Education (confirmed-no)
Nina Devani, successful 16 year-old entrepreneur, United Kingdom (confirmed-no)
Martin Cocker, pedagogical advisor, NetSafe New Zealand (confirmed-no)
Youth entrepreneur, Asia, to be confirmed (confirmed-no)
Larry Magid, CBS journalist/ICT advocate, USA (confirmed-yes)

Name of Moderator(s)

Janice Richardson

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

David Wright

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The opening panel discussion will include 6 panellists who will put forward their view in 5-7 minutes each on questions that will be determined by prior online brainstorming with separate groups of youth, educators, industry and government/European Commission. Through audience participation, 3-5 key areas will be defined where improvements are important.
In the second part of the session, participants will work in small groups, each led by a panel member, to come up with concrete steps that could be taken over the coming year to respond to these 3-5 areas for improvement. In a final round-table segment, the audience will listen to and vote on the areas of greatest importance where changes can be implemented in the coming year, and how. Remote participants' input will be included in the round-table summary and they will be invited to vote. The session will with pledges from panellists on what they intend to do to implement the actions.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We are in contact with national teams in more than 100 countries. We will work with at least 5 of these teams across the world, ensuring a regional representation, and encourage the leader of each to conduct similar brainstorming activities over summer in order to be able to submit their input to the discussion as indicated above.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 58 Better Internet for Kids – Are children's Eyes Wide Shut?

Propose's Nationality: BELGIUM

Proposer's Country of Residence: BELGIUM

Nationality of Organisation UNITED KINGDOM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

There has been much talk of privacy issues provoked by constant revelations about how Governments and organisations collect, acquire and use data. In all this, the perspective of youth has been largely ignored, surprising given the use this generation makes of technology; are they exploring these online environments with their Eyes Wide Shut?

This landmark workshop will hear from a global youth panel (supported by experts working with them) about their views of what would make a better internet, especially in relation to the impact of privacy on them and their generation. The panellists will also focus on commercial aspects of the Internet, specifically online advertising; with considerations for Internet Governance in this concern. It will conclude what the new approaches that they want to see to make a better internet for kids?

Building on the extraordinary success of the IGF 2013 workshop (Connecting the dots), the workshop will break into smaller working groups to discuss the issues. This allows the entire audience the opportunity for dialogue to identify, consolidate and agree what the priorities are for creating a better internet for kids. Using interactive technologies, the workshop will again see democracy achieve a consensus to conclude a call to action for the coming year. Be part of the debate to help shape a better internet for kids rather than sleep walking with eyes wide shut.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Sonia Livingstone, researcher, London School of Economics
Marco Pancini, European Policy manager, Google
Lee Hibbard, Council of Europe, Coordinator for Information Society & Internet Governance (tbc)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.friendsoftheigf.org/session/826

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#youth, #privacy, #commercialism, #digital literacy, #human rights

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Sonia Livingstone, researcher, London School of Economics (confirmed-yes)
Marco Pancini, European Policy manager, Google (confirmed-yes)
Jan de Craemer, Policy Advisor, Flemish Ministry of Education (confirmed-no)
Nina Devani, successful 16 year-old entrepreneur, United Kingdom (confirmed-no)
Martin Cocker, Managing Director, NetSafe New Zealand (confirmed-no)
Youth entrepreneur, Asia, to be confirmed (confirmed-no)
Larry Magid, CBS journalist/ICT advocate, USA (confirmed-yes)

Name of Moderator(s)

Janice Richardson

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

David Wright

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Format: mixed panel discussion, small group interaction, electronic voting and round table summary discussion. The opening panel discussion will include 6 panellists who will put forward their view in 5-7 minutes each on questions that will be determined by prior online brainstorming with separate groups of youth, educators, industry and government/European Commission. Through audience participation, 3-5 key areas will be defined where improvements are important.
In the second part of the session, participants will work in small groups, each led by a panel member, to come up with concrete steps that could be taken over the coming year to respond to these 3-5 areas for improvement. In a final round-table segment, the audience will listen to and vote on the areas of greatest importance where changes can be implemented in the coming year, and how. Remote participants' input will be included in the round-table summary and they will be invited to vote. The session will with pledges from panellists on what they intend to do to implement the actions.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The youth panellists, supported by European Schoolnet, will undertake a survey to canvass the views of their counterparts from each country. This will enable a much larger contribution from a more representative and cross section of younger generations. The survey results will enable the youth panellists to speak with authority, representing not only their own views but those of their generation, adding evidence to support their views and perceptions.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 59 Safer Internet Day – a global celebration

Propose's Nationality: BELGIUM

Proposer's Country of Residence: BELGIUM

Nationality of Organisation UNITED KINGDOM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

This workshop will showcase the landmark global event "Safer Internet Day" (SID), which has been running since 2004 and marks the pace of emerging internet issues with a new theme every year chosen by youth, educationalists and experts. Safer Internet Day is but the tip of the iceberg, and reflects the trends and strategies of a worldwide array of actors from the public, private and civil sector in more than 100 countries who together strive to shape the internet through their actions. The workshop will offer delegates the opportunity to discover the event and will encourage them to participate in shaping the day in their country. Examples of the impact of activities from previous editions from a range of countries will stimulate participants in their thinking for 2015.

From cyberbullying to social networking, Safer Internet Day serves as a public platform where stakeholders can bring their internet-related concerns, together define strategies to tackle them, and use the power of numbers to have them implemented. With direct reach to more than 54 million internet users across 6 continents in 2014, this platform has a powerful impact on media and industry alike. In 2014, SID focused on "Let's create a better internet together"; workshop participants will discuss the theme for 2015.

SID offers much for promoting Internet Governance for organisations and Governments across the world, evidenced by the immense global interest expressed during the 2013 IGF. A day for all to promote a safer and better internet across the world

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Sonia Livingstone, researcher, London School of Economics
Marco Pancini, European Policy manager, Google
Lee Hibbard, Council of Europe, Coordinator for Information Society & Internet Governance (tbc)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.friendsoftheigf.org/session/826

Type of session

 Panel

Duration of proposed session

30 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#online safety, #digital citizenship, #trust, #privacy, #advocacy

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

 Sonia Livingstone, researcher, London School of Economics (confirmed-yes)
 Marco Pancini, European Policy manager, Google (confirmed-yes)
 Martin Cocker, Managing Director, NetSafe New Zealand (confirmed-no)
 Larry Magid, CBS journalist/ICT advocate, USA (confirmed-yes)

Name of Moderator(s)

 Janice Richardson

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

 David Wright

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

 Format: mixed panel discussion from panellists from a range of countries, offering views and examples of Safer Internet Day activities, as well as how delegates could develop themes in their own countries

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 60 Global Access; Connecting the Next Billion Global Citizens

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Critical Internet Resources

Description

This workshop will focus on how government and private sector partnerships combine to build out affordable (UN and A4AI regional pricing benchmarks) and reliable Internet access to more and more of the remaining billions of citizens yet to be connected and how key areas of governance in both regulations and policy have come to the forefront to both help and hinder this process. For example; in the critical area of access pricing such issues as tower sighting fees, right-of-way fees, bandwidth competition, local IXPs , duties and fees on equipment and content all pay a roll in establishing affordable pricing. In the area of content controls evidence shows that countries that do not tax or control content experience quicker economic growth through enhanced trade, jobs, tourism, industry, health care and education to name but a few critical areas. So panel speakers and audience participation will inform this discussion and raise additional questions. Additionally, as connectivity is built out what impact do governance issues like mandating the keeping of information about citizens be held inside their home country have on the proven benefits of the free flow of information? All of these governmental issues have profound impacts access and economic growth.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Garland McCoy, President, Technology Education Institute, educational/civil society

Roslyn Layton, PhD Economist, Aalborg University, Copenhagen, Denmark, education/civil society

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/igf-2013-transcripts/121-igf-2013/preparatory-process-42721/1486-session-no-271-bringing-broadband-to-those-who-need-it-most-
http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no133-local-content-production-and-dissemination-driver-access
http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no194-localization-data-and-its-implications-economic-development
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=WSProposals2011View&wspid=101
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=WSProposals2010View&wspid=17
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/index.php/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=Workshopsreports2009View&curr=1&wr=73
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2008-igf-hyderabad/event-reports/72-workshops/370-workshop-58-network-neutrality-examining-the-issues-and-implications-for-development
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/Rio_Meeting/IGF2-Access-13NOV07.txt

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

access #economic growth #governance policies # open internet models # free flow of content

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Ambassador Danny Sapulveda , Government, US Dept. of State, invited and confirmed

Dominique Lazanski, Private Sector, GSMA, invited, yet to confirm

Ambassador David Gross, Private Sector, Wiley Rein, invited and confirmed

Robert Pepper, Private Sector, Cisco, invited and confirmed

Patrick Ryan, Private Sector, Google, invited, yet to confirm

Paul Mitchell, Private Sector, Microsoft, invited, yet to confirm

Virat Bhatia, Private Sector, AT&T, invited, yet to confirm

Alice Munyua, NGO, African Union Commission, invited, yet to confirm

Subi Chaturvedi, Civil Society, Assistant Professor, Lady Shri Ram College for Women, invited yet to confirm

Thomas Spiller, Private Sector, The Walt Disney Company, invited, yet to confirm

Knud Erik Skouby, Civil Society, Ghana Telecom University, invited, yet to confirm

Sam Paltridge, NGO, OECD, invited, yet to confirm

Name of Moderator(s)

Ambassador David Gross

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Virginia Paque, Judith Hellerstein

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Ambassador David Gross will be the moderator and he is outstanding. He is known by IGF community, respected and will liked. I have had the honor of having him moderate my IGF panels before and he is excellent at getting both the onsite and remote audience engaged. David Gross is VERY active in the global policy environment and is up to date on the issues.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

I have been in touch with many of the academic members on my panel and hope to have remote hosting at their collages and universities. Additionally, as a member of the IGF-USA steering committee we will be setting up a remote site in partnership with ISOC's DC chapter in Washington, DC.. Finally, as a member of the inveneo team I hope to have a remote site set up at their offices in San Francisco. Obviously at each location there well be staff to help facilitate the online discussion.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 61 Policies and practices to enable the Internet of Things

Propose's Nationality: BRAZIL

Proposer's Country of Residence: FRANCE

Nationality of Organisation FRANCE

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

This session brings together policy makers, business and civil society to discuss how to best enable the Internet of Things (IoT). In the coming decade billions of devices in homes and businesses will be connected.

The workshop will enable an interactive exchange and discussion in six areas:

• Openness: The development and deployment of IoT needs to be inclusive, innovation promoted and the role of competition underlined.
• Trust: IoT devices and systems will collect and store enormous amounts of public and private data often in new realms of our daily lives. This should be subject to the highest standards and good practices that enable the protection of personal privacy and the exploitation of public goods that such data may enable for economic and social development.
• Access to (public sector) information: Public sector actors need to view sharing data as a key function. Private sector actors may need new frameworks in which they can share data, which could be beneficial to society as a whole.
• Numbering: The deployment of IPv6 is essential to the IoT as well as the role of other identifiers that extends to the numbers in mobile networks, such as telephone and IMSI-numbers.
• Spectrum: Many IoT devices will require wireless connections. Access to spectrum is therefore critical.
• Jobs and skills: IoT will push a further revolution in manufacturing, transport and many other fields with implications for skills and employment.

It is critical that all stakeholders identify the governance issues and share best practices.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

• Lorrayne Porciuncula
• Inter-governmental organisation

- OECD

- Mr. Sukham Sung
- Government
- Korean Government

- Verena Weber
- Government
- Colombian Telecom Regulator – CRC

- Lorenzo Pupillo
- Private Sector
- Executive Director Public & Regulatory Affairs, Telecom Italia

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=60

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#IoT #M2M #governance #trust #innovation

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

- Rudolf van der Berg
- Inter-governmental organisation
- OECD
- Speaker contacted and confirmed

- Prof. Jaiyong Lee - Confirmed
- Government and Academy
- Co-chair of Steering Committee, Hyper Connected Society Forum, Korean Government and Professor at Yonsei University
- Speaker contacted and confirmed

- Minister Diego Molano Vega
- Government
- Minister of Information Technologies and Communications of Colombia
- Speaker contacted and confirmed

- Claudio Contini

- Private Sector
- CEO of Telecom Italia Digital Solution
- Speaker contacted and confirmed

- Jari Arkko
- Standardisation organisation
- Chair of the IETF
- Speaker contacted and confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Rudolf van der Berg

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Verena Weber

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Remote participation will be facilitated by the use of Twitter and the hashtag #IGF_IOT. In addition, prior to the IGF contacts will be made with relevant organisations and people to entice them to participate remotely.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Remote participation will be facilitated by the use of Twitter and the hashtag #IGF_IOT. In addition, prior to the IGF contacts will be made with relevant organisations and people to entice them to participate remotely.

Background paper

background paper

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No. 62 Internet Infrastructure: Technology and Terminology

Propose's Nationality: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Proposer's Country of Residence: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Other - Understanding IGF (context setting)

Description

Provides an introduction to Internet technical and governance terms and serves as a layperson's introduction to the topology of the Internet, providing definitions and explanations for key terms and jargon. It will also give an overview of the constellation of Internet governance organizations and their respective roles and responsibilities.
This workshop has been offered at the very beginning of each IGF, in order to afford IGF participants an overview of the sometimes-obscure terms of the Internet governance and technical communities.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

The Internet Service Providers Association of South Africa, ISPA, from the business community
The American Registry for Internet Numbers, ARIN, from the international organizations community
The Open Technology Institute, OTI, from the civil society community
Intel Corporation, from the business community

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no106-understanding-internet-infrastructure-overview-technology-and-terminology#report

Type of session

Capacity-building session

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Introduction #Terminology

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Nishal Goburdhan, ISPA, South Africa, from the business community (Confirmed)
Bill Woodcock, PCH, USA, from the technical community (Confirmed)
Rohan Samarajiva, LIRNE, Sri Lanka, from the civil society community (Confirmed)

Name of Moderator(s)

Bill Woodcock

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Bevil Wooding

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Panelists will cover routing, the domain name system, Internet governance organizations, and key IG issues. They will then engage in an interactive Q&A session with the floor.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

background paper

Go back

No. 63 Preserving a Universal Internet: The Costs of Fragmentation

Propose's Nationality: CANADA

Proposer's Country of Residence: CANADA

Nationality of Organisation CANADA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

As Internet governance and Internet-related public policy issues rise to the top of the international political agenda, a variety of states are exploring measures that may lead, deliberately or inadvertently, to Internet fragmentation. Such measures include (but are not limited to) those intended to prevent or mitigate harms associated with digital connectivity, as well as measures intended to capture economic benefits resulting from online activity, such as implementing alternate models for monetizing the exchange of Internet traffic or taxation or imposing fees on online activity. Extreme efforts entail the creation of entirely separate national Internet analogues with limited or non-existent connectivity to the World Wide Web. Other efforts include extensive firewall and censorship schemes and "opt-in" regimes that, for example, require individuals to explicitly declare their intent to view adult material online.

The effectiveness of such approaches to reducing digital harm and capturing economic benefits is unclear and can pose potential risks to the end-to-end accessibility of the Internet. This workshop will focus on this latter set of issues, by attempting to scope the magnitude of the costs of Internet fragmentation. Detailed cost estimates require a great deal of economic and other research, outside the scope of an IGF workshop; however, there is value in setting the framework for such a research and policy agenda. Panelists will be invited to speak to these issues according to the nature of their expertise. The panel includes technical experts, economic policy analysts, diplomatic practitioners, Internet governance practitioners, experts in international development, and entrepreneurs.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Samantha Bradshaw
Civil Society
Centre for International Governance Innovation

Lorrayne Porciuncula

Intergovernmental Organization
OECD

Caroline Baylon
Civil Society
Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House)

Patrick Ryan and Colin McKay
Private Sector
Google

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=61

Type of session

 Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 Minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#DigitalEconomy #InternetEconomy #censorship #fragmentation #digitalharm

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

1) Laura DeNardis
Civil Society
Centre for International Governance Innovation
Speaker Contacted
Speaker Confirmed

2) Andrew Wyckoff
Intergovernmental Organization
OECD
Speaker Contacted
Speaker Confirmed

3)Vint Cerf
Private Sector
Google
Speaker Contacted
Speaker Confirmed

4) Sunil Abraham
Civil Society
Centre for Internet and Society

Speaker Contacted
Speaker Confirmed

5)Bertrand de La Chapelle
Civil Society
Internet Jurisdiction
Speaker Contacted
Speaker Confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Gordon Smith

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Samantha Bradshaw, Caroline Baylon

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

This panel is designed to encourage an open dialog and exchange of ideas between the participants. It is envisioned that each of the panelists will provide a brief introductory comment (of 5 minutes), which will then be followed by a question and answer period, engaging audience members, remote attendees and other panelists. The Moderator will ensure that there is equal distribution of time allocated to differing view-points, to ensure a robust discussion and inclusive discourse. Moreover, the panelists have been selected to represent and embody the geographic, cultural and gender diversity, as well as the diversity in stakeholder type, with representation from civil society, the academy, and government.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

CIGI plans to engage and include remote attendees using a combination of video and social media technologies. This will allow the CIGI IGF panel content to be shared in real time around the world to all those who wish to participate. To keep the workshop lively and accessible to all, remote attendees will be able to chat throughout the workshop with other remote attendees. During the Q&A periods of the workshop, remote attendees will be given an equal opportunity to directly engage with local workshop participants.

If bandwidth conditions are suitable, the CIGI IGF panel will be fully streamed using both audio and video. In the event that bandwidth is problematic, a low bit-rate audio stream will be provided. The full audio and video of the CIGI IGF panel will be made available and distributed online to all those unable to attend remotely or in person

Background paper

[background paper](#)

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No. 64 Mass and Targeted Surveillance: States and Private Sector

Propose's Nationality: TURKEY

Proposer's Country of Residence: TURKEY

Nationality of Organisation TURKEY

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Privacy is defined as "right to be left alone" and "the selective control of access to the self." The contemporary culture is particularly sensitive to privacy issues, because it forms the basis of individual freedom.

In today's world, however, the ubiquity of the ICTs and the Internet pose significant threats to individual privacy to the extent that Facebook's founder Mark Zuckerberg declared the privacy as "dead." Every e-mail the people send and every site visited during Internet surfing are stored in servers that are either controlled by large corporations or states or both. These data can easily be used to profile an individual or a group and this results in total loss of "the selective control of access to the self." Further, the subjects are totally unaware of the situation in this process.

Snowden's revelations had a chilling effect in the world about the extent of the mass surveillance. The Prism program showed the contribution of the large ICT companies to the mass surveillance. The situation is no better in the area of targeted surveillance where companies such as Phorm, Blue Coat, and Hacking Team operate in utmost secrecy. The states other than the US also seem to be in a fervent activity in mass and targeted surveillance. The excuses such as "war against terror" and "law enforcement" usually has little relevance the surveillance practices.

Surveillance did not use to be an issue in the "traditional" Internet governance. This cannot be the case in the new era of it.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Melih Kirlidog, civil society, Alternative Informatics Association

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

 Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy, #mass surveillance, #targeted surveillance

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Melih Kirlidog, civil society, Alternative Informatics Association (myself), melihk76@gmail.com.

Javier Ruiz, civil society, Open Rights Group, javier@openrightsgroup.org, the speaker has been contacted, the speaker has been confirmed.

Niels ten Ouver, civil society, Article 19, niels@article19.org, the speaker has been contacted, the speaker has been confirmed.

Mustafa Akgul, civil society, Association for Internet Technologies, akgul@bilkent.edu.tr, the speaker has been contacted, the speaker has been confirmed.

Osman Coskunoglu, civil society, Alternative Informatics Association, ocoskunoglu@gmail.com, the moderator has been contacted, the moderator has been confirmed.

Google representative, private sector, Google, pelin@google.com, a Google representative (Pelin Kuzey) from the Istanbul office has been contacted, waiting for response.

BTK representative, government, Information and Communications Technology Authority (of Turkey) (http://eng.btk.gov.tr/), President of the BTK has been contacted by Osman Coskunoglu, waiting for response.

Name of Moderator(s)

 Osman Coskunoglu

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

10 min- The moderator will briefly introduce himself and the speakers along with their affiliated organizations. He will then set the scene by defining privacy and surveillance in the Internet in today's world and how ICTs are abused in privacy violations in developing and developed countries.

15 min- Javier Ruiz will elaborate the mass surveillance programs such as Prism and Tempora along with the involvement of the large ICT corporations in these programs.

15 min- Melih Kirlidog will talk about targeted surveillance. He will also elaborate the existing systems and how they are used in individual countries including Turkey.

15 min- Niels ten Ouver will elaborate the violations of human rights by mass and targeted surveillance and how an ideal abuse-free Internet Governance environment should be in terms of surveillance. He will also mention the "International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance" document that has been signed by 413 organizations (Article 19 is one of the co-developers), 50 experts, academics & prominent individuals and 6 elected officials & political parties (as of 15 April 2014) (https://en.necessaryandproportionate.org/text).

15 min- Mustafa Akgul will talk about surveillance programs in Turkey and reactions against them.

10 min- Audience members will be asked to comment, contribute and ask questions to the panelists.

10 min- The panelists will answer questions and comment on comments and contributions.

(Times are subject to change pending on the participation of Google and BTK representatives.)

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 65 The Role of IXPs in Growing the Local Digital Economy

Propose's Nationality: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Proposer's Country of Residence: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

Explains the role and importance of IXPs in encouraging the development of local digital content catalyzing the development of the domestic Internet economy.
The panel will look at the technical, policy and economic principles surrounding domestic Internet traffic exchange and the beneficial impact of IXPs, in developed and developing economies.
Themes addressed will include: the role of IXPs in making regions economically autonomous; how IXPs foster development of local content and culture; how IXPs facilitate cybersecurity and other critical infrastructure like the Domain Name System and Internet businesses.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), an intergovernmental organization with 34 member countries, representing the international organizations stakeholder group
Packet Clearing House (PCH), a critical infrastructure operator and support organization with programs in more than 160 countries, representing the Internet technical stakeholder group
The Internet Service Provider Association of South Africa (ISPA), an industry association of Internet companies, representing the business stakeholder group

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2008-igf-hyderabad/event-reports/72-workshops/377-the-role-of-internet-exchange-points-in-creating-internet-capacity-and-bringing-autonomy-to-developing-nations

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#IXP #Economy #Peering #Interconnection #Networks

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Sam PALTRIDGE, OECD (Australia, international organizations stakeholder group, participation confirmed)
Bill WOODCOCK, PCH (USA, technical stakeholder group, participation confirmed)
Nishal GOBURDHAN, ISPA (South Africa, business stakeholder group, participation confirmed)
Pindar WONG, Global Commission on Internet Governance (Hong Kong, , participation confirmed)

Name of Moderator(s)

Bill WOODCOCK

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Bevil WOODING

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

This workshop will use a round-table discussion format in which the panelists' perspectives will be woven into contributions and questions from the audience members and remote participants. The moderator the four invited panelists will each be allocated five percent of the session's time, the remaining session time will be reserved for open dialogue between the invited panelists and the session attendees. Invited panelists will be encouraged to speak extemporaneously and interactively, and have been asked to focus on the session's themes, rather than their organizations' programs or policy agendas. The moderator will be responsible for maintaining a highly interactive session and soliciting the insight of the panelists and the widest possible views on the subject from the audience.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

[background paper](#)

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No. 66 Content4D: Diversifying the global content and apps market

Propose's Nationality: GERMANY

Proposer's Country of Residence: COLOMBIA

Nationality of Organisation COLOMBIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Content Creation, Dissemination and Use

Description

The development of local content and applications are key drivers to spur the development of the Internet economy. However, a closer look at content and apps production reveals that the majority of content is produced by a few leading economies. A very moderate level of content is produced IN emerging and developing economies FOR these economies. In addition, apart from some few successful applications and content platforms, the local content and applications market has not scaled up in emerging countries and is currently fragmented.

Existing studies in Asia and Latin America have shown that a barrier to a higher adoption of the Internet and Internet services and applications, especially among low-income groups, is often that these income groups do not perceive the need of an Internet connection because no appropriate content is available for them that would add value to their businesses or lives.

If we managed to develop and promote policies that would significantly enhance content production and distribution in emerging and developing countries at a large scale, we would not only foster economic growth and social development in these countries, but also diversify the Internet economy and make it truly global.

This workshop intends to identify innovative policies and programmes that truly foster the development of content and applications in emerging and developing economies and that promote a local content ecosystem in these countries. Entrepreneurs producing local content in emerging economies will connect remotely from different continents to integrate their views on needs of developers in these economies.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Verena Weber
Advisor on Internet Governance
Colombian Telecommunications Regulator – CRC

Government

Helani Galpaya
CEO
LIRNEasia
Civil Society

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

No and yes. This is the first workshop of the Colombian government in the IGF, but the organizer is someone with previous IGF experience (Verena Weber) (Links: Workshop #209 Report - An open Internet platform for economic growth and innovation (2013): http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=60; Workshop #142 Report - Inclusive innovation for development: The contribution of the Internet and related ICTs (2012): http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no142-inclusive-innovation-development-contribution-internet-and-related-icts#report)

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#LocalContent #Apps #ICT4D #Development #IGF_Cont4D

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

H.E. Minister Diego Molano Vega
Government
Minister of Information Technologies and Communications
Colombia
Contacted Speaker: Yes
Confirmed Speaker: Yes

Helani Galpaya
Civil Society
CEO of LIRNEAsia
Contacted Speaker: Yes
Confirmed Speaker: Yes

Patricia Senghor
Technical Community
FIRE Programme Manager (www.fireafrica.org)
AFRINIC
Contacted Speaker: Yes

Confirmed Speaker: Yes

Dr. Konstantinos Komaitis
Technical Community
Policy Advisor, The Internet Society
Contacted Speaker: Yes
Confirmed Speaker: Yes

Name of Moderator(s)

Andrew Wyckoff: OECD Director, Science, Technology and Industry
Directorate, Int. Organization, conf

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Alejandro Delgado: Head of the International Office, Colombian ICT
Ministry, Government, confirmed

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The moderator Andrew Wyckoff will set the scene with opening remarks on the production and distribution of local content and applications. He will then invite two of the speakers to make about 10 minutes of remarks on their local content and apps development programmes.

As a new innovative format, the moderator will then invite entrepreneurs from different continents to report remotely about their current needs when developing apps and local content in emerging and developing countries in order to integrate their field experience in the subsequent policy discussion. The moderator will then invite the two remaining speakers to speak about their programmes for about 10 minutes before he will ask all the panellists to present 2-3 key policies to promote the development of apps and local content IN emerging and developing economies FOR these economies. The remaining 35 minutes will be used to engage in lively discussions among speakers, audience members and the remotely connected entrepreneurs.

Preparations before the workshop will involve reaching out to all the panellists and entrepreneurs to define the substantive contributions of each of the participants. Furthermore, the feasibility of remote hubs in emerging countries will be assessed and discussants from emerging countries that participate in the IGF will be identified who will be prepared to ask questions to the panellists or contribute their expertise.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

As mentioned above, entrepreneurs from different countries (e.g. India, Colombia, South Africa, Egypt) will be invited to participate remotely and report about their experiences. In addition, the feasibility of remote hubs, for instance in Colombia is assessed.

In addition, remote participation will be promoted through the use of the hashtag #IGF_Cont4D. This hashtag will be widely communicated before the workshop. Finally, relevant stakeholders will be informed

about the workshop to encourage them to participate remotely.

Background paper

background paper

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No. 67 Governance by Big Data and online privacy

Propose's Nationality: GREECE

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED KINGDOM

Nationality of Organisation UNITED KINGDOM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Big data, namely the deployment of advanced data analytics, has become an essential component of many business models in the new digital economy: mining massive quantities of data is not only essential for the development of new products and services, but can further promote scientific research and technological innovation. From this perspective, it has become customary to refer to data as the 'oil' of the 21st century.

The issues surrounding online users' privacy and the overall ethical challenges involved make big data a topical issue for internet governance, especially in the aftermath of the NSA/Snowden revelations. The recent plans by the Obama administration to end the mass collection of phone-call data (End Bulk Collection Act of 2014) and the current legislative reforms in the EU Data Protection regulation (EU GDPR) illustrate this well.

Overall, the lack of legal certainty as to what is permissible and not permissible with respect to data, and as to what can be owned and how data can be mined may have unpredictable effects not only on citizens' privacy and self-determination, but, also, in further shattering online trust.

The proposed workshop shall address the challenges big data poses for policymakers, civil society, and users with a close focus on its effect on Internet governance and online human rights. It is intended that this workshop will facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue on big data and as such will include members from academic, civil society and the industry.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Argyro Karanasiou
Academia
Centre for Intellectual Property Policy & Management (CIPPM), UK

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#bigdata #brokentrust #privacy #trust

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Professor Dr Maurizio Borghi* - Center for Intellectual Property Policy & Management,UK (Y,Y)
Professor Dr Yaman Akdeniz* – Istanbul Bilgi University (Y,-)
Professor Dr Peggy Valcke* – University of Leuven (iMinds-ICRI)-
Ms Christine Runnegar** – Internet Society (Y,-)
Mr Jim Killock** – Executive Director, Open Rights Group, UK -
Mr Wiesner Vos*** – Google (Y,-)
Mr G Corrado*** – Google (Y,-)
Mr Jens Riegelsperger*** – Google (Y,-)

*Academia
**Civil Society
***Industry

Name of Moderator(s)

Argyro Karanasiou

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Dimitris Pinotsis

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The aim of this workshop is to bring together a mixed panel of stakeholders in order to approach the matter from different vantage points and to ultimately engage in a fruitful and stimulating discussion. The structure of the workshop is therefore set as follows: the first part will include a brief account of each panellist's views and the second part will involve an interactive discussion opening the floor for a Q&A session. At the end, the moderator will offer some concluding remarks and the remote moderator will report back any comments/questions raised in social media.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

It is expected that the workshop will be of wider interest to an audience beyond the IGF delegates. For this purpose arrangements shall be made to enable remote participation: a remote moderator will take questions from the audience and report back comments posted under the workshop's hashtag on social media.

Background paper

No background paper provided

Governance by Big Data and online privacy

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No. 68 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Roundtable

Propose's Nationality: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Proposer's Country of Residence: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Nationality of Organisation TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Roundtable: Do the elements required to promote the Information Society/Knowledge Economy complement "basic" infrastructural development needs?

Running concurrently with the 2014 IGF is the 3rd International United Nations Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which will be held from 1 to 4 September 2014 in Apia, Samoa (preceded by activities related to the conference from 28 to 30 August 2014, also in Apia, Samoa). The Conference will focus the world's attention on a group of countries that remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities.

Indeed, this focus is more than timely, given the increasing interest in the economies of SIDS by international Telecommunications companies, matched with the ongoing social, economic and environmental challenges faced within.

Within small island states, basic infrastructural challenges at the social and economic levels have often taken precedence of what may termed "higher order needs".

In other words, issues such as the availability of affordable healthcare, free universal primary and secondary education, safe, potable drinking water, food security, roads and transportation, crime and safety, among others will, in any Government national agenda, naturally take precedence over the development of a knowledge economy, increased and more equitable access to information and knowledge as well as the ability to compete, on more equal terms with counterparts in the developed world.

The 2014 SIDS Roundtable will tackle this constant dilemma and proffer solutions to countries engaged in this balancing act on a daily basis and answer the provocative question - "How can issues relating to Internet Governance and Development in Small Island Developing States

contribute to solving social and economic challenges?"

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Tracy Hackshaw
 Technical Community
 Internet Society Trinidad and Tobago Chapter

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?
xpsltipq_je=94

Type of session

 Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#ICT4D #Development #Infrastructure

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

 Patrick Hosein
 Technical Community
 Trinidad & Tobago Network Information Centre (TTNIC)
 Caribbean - Trinidad & Tobago
 CONFIRMED

 Maureen Hilyard
 Civil Society
 Pacific Islands Chapter of the Internet Society (PICISOC)
 Pacific Islands - Cook Islands
 CONFIRMED

 Carlton Samuels
 Academic Community
 University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica
 Caribbean - Jamaica
 CONFIRMED

 Karim Attoumani Mohamed
 Government
 Assistant technique en Télécommunications et en passation de marchés
 AIMS Region (Africa, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China
 Sea) - Comoros
 CONFIRMED

Anju Mangal
Technical Community
Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Pacific Islands - Fiji
CONTACTED

Name of Moderator(s)

Tracy Hackshaw

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Internet Society 2014 IGF Ambassador

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Using the Roundtable format, discussants will introduce key points on the topic, and Roundtable participants will be invited to contribute by the Moderator. Remote Participation will be encouraged through the posting of advance questions/topics and will be fully integrated into the Roundtable through full participation of the Remote Moderator as a Discussant.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Full Remote participation will be encouraged through integration of the Remote Moderator as a Discussant as well as inviting questions prior to the event through Social Media and similar channels.

Background paper

background paper

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No. 69 The Payment-Privacy-Policing Paradox in Web Payments Systems

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

In March 2014, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) had the first ever Workshop on Web Payments in Paris, France. The result of the two day workshop was consensus around the desire to address a number of problems related to sending and receiving money on the Web. Potential standardization targets focused on identity, initiating payments, and verifiable digital receipts. Trust is a fundamental part of many financial transactions, and while the role of establishing trusted identities on the Internet was seen as vital, it was clear that the policy discussion would require a more in-depth multi-stakeholder approach.

Ensuring that any W3C-based identity standard would be flexible enough to align with national and international laws, protect privacy and anonymity, would not aid mass surveillance initiatives, while working in concert with international anti-terrorism-funding initiatives requires input from civil society, government, intergovernmental organizations, private sector, and the technical community.

Attendees are urged to watch the speaker presentations BEFORE the event as only a brief "less than 5 minute, no slides overview" will be provided for each during the event. In this "no presentations" 90 minute group work session, attendees will generate input that will be presented at the W3C Technical Plenary (October 2014) on what an Internet Identity system should and shouldn't do from a technical, privacy, surveillance, taxation, and legal policy perspective.

[222 Words]

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Many Sporny
Technical Community
W3C Web Payments Community Group / Digital Bazaar

Pindar Wong
Private Sector
VeriFi (Hong Kong) Ltd.

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=86

Type of session

Group Word

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#identity, #payment, #privacy, #taxation, #standards

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Louise Bennett, Private Sector, BCS, Contacted and Confirmed

Norbert Bollow, Civil Society, Free and Open Source Software, Contacted and Confirmed

Mary Bold, Private Sector (Education Credential Verification), Accreditrust, Contacted and Confirmed

Jeremy Malcolm, Civil Society, Electronic Frontier Foundation, Contacted and Confirmed

Amparo Ballivian, Government, World Bank, Contacted and Unconfirmed

Wendy Seltzer, Technical Community, W3C, Contacted and Unconfirmed

Chris Riley, Technical Community, Mozilla, Contacted and Unconfirmed

Erik Anderson, Private Sector, Bloomberg, Contacted and Unconfirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Pindar Wong

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Manu Sporny (IRC channel)

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

All speakers will be required to record a short 10 minute video that will be available on the Internet for attendees to view BEFORE the event. A brief (less than 5 minute) overview without slides will be given by each speaker at the beginning of the group work session to ground the work and provide direction. The remainder of the 60 minutes will be dedicated to attendee participation and formation of input to take to the W3C Technical Plenary in October 2014. Input will be put in context by considering 'Use Cases' that will be translated into requirements at the W3C Technical Plenary.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

A remote text chat channel (IRC, but with a Web interface) will be setup at W3C to scribe the session and provide input and questions from those that would like to participate remotely. We hope that this medium will allow those that do not prefer video and voice chat to participate and raise questions while the group work session is happening. All comments from speakers will be minuted into the chat channel to ensure that those following in the channel will be able to ask pertinent questions. The remote moderator will from time to time, read questions aloud that have been asked in the channel. A separate "Use Cases" scribe will capture use cases raised during the work session so that they may be recorded and taken to the W3C Technical Plenary as input to any future identity work.

Background paper

background paper

Go back

No. 70 Open Data and Data Publishing Governance in Big Data Age

Propose's Nationality: CHINA

Proposer's Country of Residence: CHINA

Nationality of Organisation CHINA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

With the digital Data in volumes expanding beyond the petabyte and exabyte levels, open data and data publishing are rapidly advanced. The Big Data has changed and will continue change the styles of peoples, as well as the data-driven research and economics. There is an urgent need for decision makers, academics, civil societies and private sectors to work together closely to improve the existed governance system in the world in order to make the data-driven research and economy efficient.

The workshop will focus on the following issues in the discussions: (1) How the integrated governance mechanisms could enhance the data publishing actively and efficiently? (2) What international governance system could benefit Property ID for worldwide data publishing?(3) What are the government responsibilities and how to play its governance role in open data and data publishing?(4)What are the academic responsibilities and how to play its governance role in open data and data publishing?(5) What are the private sector responsibilities and how to play its governance role in open data and data publishing?(6) How government, academic and private sectors could work together in open data and data publishing?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

* Jing Ma, Civil Society, Chinese Association for Science and Technology
* Ms. Ana Cristina Neves, Government, Department of Information Society, Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education, Portugal
* Mr. Liangqing Wu, Private Sector, Director of Huawai Turkey R&D Center, Telecommunication Foreign Trade Co. LTD. Turkey
* Chuang Liu, Professor, Civil Society, Secretary, Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) Task Group on Preservation of and Open Access to S&T Data in Developing Countries

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no82-measures-and-practices-promoting-open-knowledge-environment-oke-developing-countries#report
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=WSProposals2011View&wspid=62#report
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=WSProposalsReports2010View&wspid=18
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/index.php/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=Workshopsreports2009View&curr=1&wr=96
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2008-igf-hyderabad/event-reports/72-workshops/379-workshop-33-global-culture-for-cybersecurity

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#open data, #data publishing, #governance, #big data age #data-driven economy

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

(1) Ms. Chuang Liu, Professor, Civil Society, Secretary, Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) Task Group on Preservation of and Open Access to S&T Data in Developing Countries, Confirmed
(2) Ms. Ana Cristina Neves, Government, Department of Information Society, Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education, Portugal, Confirmed
(3) Mr. Peter Wittenburg, Academic, PI for EUDAT, The Max-Planck-Society, Germany, contacted..
(4) Mr. James Testa, Private Sector, Vice President, Emeritus Editorial Development &Publisher Relations, Thomson Teuters, USA, contacted.
(5) Mr. Xiang Zhou, Academic, Associate Professor, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China, Confirmed
(6) Mr. Liangqing Wu, Private Sector, Director of Huawai Turkey R&D Center, Telecommunication Foreign Trade Co. LTD. Turkey. Confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Mr. Xinmin GAO, Vice President, Internet Society of China

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Mr. Xiaofeng Tao, Professor, Beijing Post and Telecommunication University, China

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

40 minutes for speakers followed by 45 minutes open discussion among panelists, audience, and remote participants and 5 minutes for summary. Audience and remote participants could raise questions at anytime during the workshop.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The remote participation could be participated online, the remote participates including the following persons invited,:
Dr. Tomoko Doko, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, JAPAN
Dr. Mika Odido, UNESCO, Kenya
Mr. Simon Hodson, Executive Director, CODATA, France
Mr. Wim Hugo, National Research Foundation, SOUTH AFRICA
Dr. Alexander M. Sterin, All-Russian Research Institute of Hydrometeorology, RUSSIA
Paul F. Uhlir, J.D, The National Academies , USA
Dr. Dong Jiang, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China
Dr. Yunqiang Zhu, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China
Mr. Jiuyi Qin, Chinese Association for Science and Technology, China

Background paper

background paper

Go back

No. 71 Privacy, Surveillance, and the Cloud: One Year Later

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

In previous years our workshops have looked at data flows, surveillance, and freedom of expression. As the world embraces the cloud business model, we look at the cloud world 18 months after revelations alleging mass-government surveillance. We propose looking at how policy makers, regulator, cloud businesses, and users have responded to potential government access to user data in the cloud. What has been the resulting policy? What has the business world done to address concerns? What has worked and what hasn't? Has there been an impact? We'll address how these measures have affected cloud adoption, and explore potential solutions for addressing multi-stakeholder concerns in the post-revelation era.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

• Marc Crandall
• Private Sector
• Google Inc.

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=85

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#cloud, #privacy, #security, #surveillance, #trust

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Panelist 1
• Ms. Sarah Wynn-Williams
• Stakeholder group
• Facebook (New Zealand)
• Have you contacted the speaker? Y
• Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Panelist 2
• Mr. Ali Hussein Kassim
• Stakeholder group
• Tech executive with various African companies (Kenya)
• Have you contacted the speaker? Y
• Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Panelist 3
• Mr Izumi Aizu
• Stakeholder group
• Professor (Japan)
• Have you contacted the speaker? Y
• Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Panelist 4
• Mr. William Drake
• Stakeholder group
• University of Zurich (Switzerland)
• Have you contacted the speaker? Y
• Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Panelist 5
• Mr. Bertrand de la Chapelle
• Stakeholder group
• Academie Diplomatique (France)
• Have you contacted the speaker? Y
• Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Panelist 6
• Zahid Jamil
• Stakeholder group
• Barrister-at-law, Jamil & Jamil Barristers-at-law (Pakistan)
• Have you contacted the speaker? Y
• Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

• Do you need help in recruiting speakers from certain stakeholder groups? N

Name of Moderator(s)

Marc Crandall

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Khaled Koubaa

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Similar to previous sessions that I've moderated and IGF, I will begin by asking panelists introductory questions to lay the foundation for the ensuing discussion and debate. I will then ask panelists challenging questions while encouraging concurrent and active participation from the local and remote attendees. This should encourage debate, similar to session that I've had the privilege of chairing in prior years.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Similar to sessions hosted in prior years, I will elicit comments and participation from both remote and onsite attendees, including comment from remote panelists as necessary. The goal is to avoid limiting participation only to those that have the funds, time or physical ability to travel - but rather, to foster greater inclusivity for all those that wish to participate.

Background paper

background paper

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No. 72 Building Technical Communities in Developing Regions

Propose's Nationality: JAMAICA

Proposer's Country of Residence: JAMAICA

Nationality of Organisation Virtual Organization

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

Independent, volunteer-based special-interest communities fill a very significant role in the Internet ecosystem. These communities of technical specialists provide an important forum for knowledge and resource sharing, skill development, relationship building and global networking.
While common in developed economies, there is still much to be done to develop robust local and regional technical communities in developing regions.
This workshop will focus on how such communities emerge and evolve; models for management, support and regional and international collaboration; and the role they play in strengthening Internet Governance at a local and regional level in developing countries.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

AfNOG (Nishal Goburdhan)
SAFNOG (Mark Tinka)
SANOG (Gaurab Raj Upadhaya)
MENOG (Osama Al-Dosary)
CaribNOG (Bevil Wooding)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#NOG #Operators #Community #Networks #Diversity

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Osama Al-Dosary, MENOG, Saudi Arabia, from the business community (Invited)
Mark Tinka, SAFNOG, South Africa, from the Internet technical community (Invited)
David Satola, World Bank, USA, from the international organizations community (Invited)
Bevil Wooding, CaribNOG, Caribean (Confirmed)

Name of Moderator(s)

Bevil Wooding

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Andre Edwards

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Panelists' contributions will be used to solicit contributions and questions from the audience and remote participants. Invited panelists will be encouraged to speak extemporaneously and will be asked to focus on the session's theme. The moderator will be responsible for maintaining a highly interactive session and the widest possible views on the subject from the audience.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

NOG Remote hubs will be organized.

Background paper

background paper

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No. 73 Protecting Vulnerable States IG Cybersecurity & PublicPolicy

Propose's Nationality: JAMAICA

Proposer's Country of Residence: JAMAICA

Nationality of Organisation Virtual Organization

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

The workshop will discuss concrete measures that any country can take to make its Internet access more resilient and robust in the face of internal and external attacks, as well as the policy issues surrounding deterrence, mutual aid and cross-jurisdictional collaboration.
It will explore the roles of Internet governance, governments, and the technical community in the development of relevant national and regional cybersecurity practices and frameworks.
Emphasis will be on practical measures to promote development of a culture of security and on the respective roles and responsibilities of Internet and law enforcement actors, and the modes of coordination that allow for effective countermeasures and remediation of Internet threats at a national level.
The discussion will include the role of Internet intermediaries in cybersecurity and will highlight key issues and policy challenges, including: national data access policies; the privacy and security implications of cloud computing; threats and risks to the core Internet infrastructure; and nation- state cyber-defense.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

The Atlantic Council

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Cybersecurity #Security #Policy #Resilience #Coordination

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Jay Healey, Atlantic Council (Invited)
Bevil Wooding Packet Clearing House (Confirmed)
Salanieta Tamanikaiwaimaro, Pasifika Nexus (Invited)
Bernadette Lewis, Caribbean Telecommunications Union (Confirmed)

Name of Moderator(s)

Stephen Lee

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Panelists' contributions will be used to solicit contributions and questions from the audience and remote participants. Invited panelists will be encouraged to speak extemporaneously and will be asked to focus on the session's theme. The moderator will be responsible for maintaining a highly interactive session and the widest possible views on the subject from the audience.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Remote participation will be encouraged via a Remote Moderator as a Discussant. There will also be the option to submit questions prior to the event through Social Media and related channels.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 74 Enabling Affordable Access: Changing Role of the Regulator

Propose's Nationality: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Proposer's Country of Residence: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Nationality of Organisation TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

Explore emerging regulatory strategies, challenges and best practices as developing and developed countries seek to increase and improve affordable Internet access.
Focus will be placed on: identifying mechanisms by which regulatory incentives and interventions can increase Internet accessibility and availability in rural and under-served communities; and the role of regulators in promoting competition, accelerating enabling infrastructure and informing public policy on the deployment of critical Internet facilities, including Internet Exchange Points, the Domain Name System, and mobile broadband.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Regulation #Access #Infrastructure #Broadband

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Rohan Samarajiva, LIRNE, Sri Lanka, from the civil society community (Confirmed)
Bernadette Lewis, CTU, Trinidad, from the intergovernmental organization community (Confirmed)

Selby Wilson, TATT (Invited)
Salanieta Tamanikaiwaimaro, Pasifika Nexus (Invited)

Name of Moderator(s)

Bernadette Lewis

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Nigel Cassimire

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Panelists' contributions will be used to solicit contributions and questions from the audience and remote participants. Invited panelists will be encouraged to speak extemporaneously and will be asked to focus on the session's theme. The moderator will be responsible for maintaining a highly interactive session and the widest possible views on the subject from the audience.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Remote participation will be encouraged via a Remote Moderator as a Discussant. There will also be the option to submit questions prior to the event through Social Media and related channels.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 75 Understanding the IANA Functions: A Basis For Transition

Propose's Nationality: MEXICO

Proposer's Country of Residence: AUSTRALIA

Nationality of Organisation AUSTRALIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Critical Internet Resources

Description

The US Government's announcement that it will transition out of its role in oversight of the IANA functions has inspired a massive, multi-stakeholder process to define the future of these functions. All Internet users have a stake in this discussion, but many of those stakeholders have had little direct engagement with IANA or the associated processes. With the hope of ensuring a well-informed discussion of the IANA's future, this capacity-building session will provide participants with clear, straightforward answers to a range of questions.

There will also be an opportunity for participants to discuss how these issues affect any plans for future models of IANA management.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

German Valdez
Technical Community
Number Resource Organization

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.nro.net/wp-content/uploads/Workshop-144-IGF-8-Report.pdf

Type of session

Capacity-building session

Duration of proposed session

90 Minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#iana, #multistakeholder, #policy

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Elise Gerich- Technical Community - IANA/ICANN - N - N
Adiel Akplogan - Technical Community - NRO/RIR - N - N
Carolina Aguerre - Technical Community - LACTLD - N - N
TBC - Technical Community - IAB/IETF - N - N
Olivier MJ Crépin-Leblond - Atlarge ICANN - N - n

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

his capacity-building session will provide participants with clear, straightforward answers to a range of questions.including:
- What are the IANA functions?
- How are they managed?
- How is IANA-related policy made, and by who?
- How are these policies implemented?
- Why are the IANA functions so critical to the global Internet?

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 76 What is the Web We Want?

Propose's Nationality: GUATEMALA

Proposer's Country of Residence: GUATEMALA

Nationality of Organisation SOUTH AFRICA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

The ¨Web We Want¨ Initiative is working the promote an open, universal World Wide Human Rights Web that can enable everyone on the planet to participate in a free flow of knowledge, ideas, collaboration and creativity. Rooted in a human rights framework, and building on the UN Declaration of Human Rights vision, the Web We Want campaign aims to responds to threats to the future of the web with a practical and positive vision - bringing together a coalition from around the world to act together to protect and nurture the future of the Internet. The panel will discuss the viability of a coordinated global and local efforts to create a Bill of Rights for the Open Internet.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Renata Avila
Web Foundation
Civil Society

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

No report was produced.

Type of session

Debate

Duration of proposed session

60 Minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#humanrights #future #governance #citizens #colaboration

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

1 Speaker from Government Developed country

Government
Not contacted yet.
Must be a woman.

1 Speaker from Government Developing Country
Not contacted yet.

1 Speaker from Civil Society
Gbenga Sesan
Yes
Confirmed

1 Speaker from Business, must be a female participant.
Telecommunications Companies
No
Unconfirmed

1 Speaker from IOs Special Rapporteur OSCE
Yes
Confirmed

I need help recruiting speakers from government and private sector.

Name of Moderator(s)

Renata Avila

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Alice Samson

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The debate will address 5 challenges for the future of the Open Internet and whether a local Marco Civil or a Global Magna Carta are the ways forward.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We will discuss in advance of IGF using the hashtag #WebWeWant and the Quilt The Web I want is https://mozilla.makes.org/thimble/web-we-want-quilt_

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 77 Frameworks for developing countries' cybercrime cooperation

Propose's Nationality: PAKISTAN

Proposer's Country of Residence: PAKISTAN

Nationality of Organisation PAKISTAN

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

Fostering trust: How can developing countries achieve international cooperation against cybercrime through legal frameworks

Developing Countries face serious challenges with respect to the investigation and prosecution of cybercrime especially obtaining evidence admissible in legal proceedings from Developed Countries where much of the data and services reside which is exacerbated by a lack of knowledge and misconceptions regarding efficacy of existing legal frameworks.

This capacity building workshop will:

a) Address specific questions from participants, clarify misconceptions regarding existing legal frameworks and provide substantive factual and legal responses based on the practical experience of experts regarding issues eg. transborder access to data, mutual legal assistance, 24/7 points of contact etc.

b) Demonstrate how joining and implementing legal frameworks can help build trust not only between governments but also the private sector and it can help mobilise resources for technical assistance and capacity building.

c) Address concerns of participants regarding legal frameworks for international cooperation at the previous IGF 2013 workshop by Developing Countries' Centre for Cyber Crime Law: 'Cybercrime Treaties: Advantages for Developing Countries'.

This capacity building workshop would effectively be the first of its kind for Developing Countries at the IGF since last year when all governments at the UN reached a unanimous consensus on the importance of cyber crime capacity building, a consensus echoed by business and civil society in a national context.

The interactive format would facilitate the transfer of knowledge and best practices rather than presentations or generic panel discussions.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Alexander Seger
Intergovernmental Organization
Council of Europe

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://c-s-p-a.org/DC4/igf2013.html

Type of session

Capacity-building session

Duration of proposed session

120 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#CapacityBuilding #SharingOfBestPractice #CivilLibertiesSafeguards #Security #Trust

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Name: Zahid Jamil (Pakistan)
Stakeholder group: Civil Society
Organization: Developing Countries' Centre For Cyber Crime Law
Contact details: Email: zahid@jamilandjamil.com
Have you contacted the speaker: Y
Has the speaker been confirmed: Y

Name: Alexander Seger (France)
Stakeholder group: Intergovernment
Organization: Council of Europe
Contact details: Alexander.SEGER@coe.int
Have you contacted the speaker: y
Has the speaker been confirmed: Y

Name: Margaret Abba-Donkor (Ghana)
Stakeholder group: Government
Organization: National Communications Authority
Contact details: margaret.abba-donkor@nca.org.gh
Have you contacted the speaker: Y
Has the speaker been confirmed: Y

Name: Cornelia Kutterer
Stakeholder group: Private Sector
Organization: Microsoft

Contact details: cokutter@microsoft.com
Have you contacted the speaker: Y
Has the speaker been confirmed: N

Name: Belal Sen
Stakeholder group: Law Enforcement
Organization: Turkish National Police
Contact details: bilalsen@egm.gov.tr
Have you contacted the speaker: Y
Has the speaker been confirmed: N

Name of Moderator(s)

Zahid Jamil

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Zahra Rose Dean

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The capacity building workshop will be almost entirely interactive. A brief 10-15 minute presentation will set the scene however the remaining 110 minutes will enable Developing Country participants to interact directly with the speakers. Participants will direct specific questions to the speakers who will provide practical and legal solutions. The interactive format would facilitate transfer of knowledge and best practices rather than lectures, presentations or generic panel discussions.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

There will be a remote moderator to facilitate remote participants.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 78 My Data Belong To Me

Propose's Nationality: AUSTRIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: AUSTRIA

Nationality of Organisation AUSTRIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

My Data Belong To Me | Switching the Data paradigm from Protection to Rights

The Internet causes an IT & Data revolution. With the virtualisation of servers most data move into the cloud and global actors collect at will imposing on users mostly unread summary agreements which give them extensive rights. National governments and public administrations collect equally enourmous amounts of data from their citizens for health care, social insurance, tax and education records.

There is a need for a radical switch in approach to personal data and their use for analyses, novel applications and dynamic contents. A data and privacy protection approach is not enough.

The starting point must be a citizen rights perspective: all data belong to the person to which they refer.
No less. The data sovereignty of citizens in a globalized Internet world needs to be formulated as a charter and become part of Internet governance in the WSIS 2015 review.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Prof. Dr. Peter A. Bruck
Civil Society/NGO
Chairman World Summit Award

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

60 or 90 min

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy #human rights

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Prof. Dr. Peter A. Bruck
Civil Society/NGO
Chairman World Summit Award

Taavi Kotka
Government
Deputy Secretary General - ICT at Ministry of Economic Affairs and
Communications for Estonia
We did not yet get in touch with the speaker, but know him very well.

Christian Rupp
Government
Spokesman eGovernment Platform Austria, Federal Chancellary Austria
We informed the speaker, but not confirmed

Rainer Babiel
Private Sector
CEO Babiel GmbH
We did not invite the speaker yet, but know him very well

In addition we will invite other speakers as soon as the roundtable
discussion is confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Prof. Dr. Peter A. Bruck

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

We will start an introduction and discussion amongst our speakers,
introducing their national case studies and experiences and invite then
the participants to introduce themselfes and invite them for their
personal and professional input.

Prof. Bruck is a very experienced moderator who is known for his
ability to enable a vivid and interesting discussion.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

If wanted, we are happy to involve remote participants, no remote
panelists planned.

Background paper

No background paper provided

My Data Belong To Me

No. 79 Money for Content | Fair share vs. Free Use

Propose's Nationality: AUSTRIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: AUSTRIA

Nationality of Organisation AUSTRIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Content Creation, Dissemination and Use

Description

The Internet crushes independent content producers. Free access advocates enter into what seems to many creatives an "evial alliance" with the new global Internet corps. of Google, Facebook and Microsoft in advocating free access to all content. With Google culling more than 50 % of all Internet ad revenues, market concentration has reached a high never ever documented in the history of media.

In order to counteract the increasing market concentration in digital content and platforms there is a need to develop options to refinance content production. The range of topics include public information service provisions, targeted purchase fees on hardware, levys on ISP or direct and indirect taxation.

For content producers it is not enough to be pushed into the rhetoric of finding "new business models"
when Internet governance is ignorant of the issues of market concentration.

Issues to be examined include, but are not limited to, the revenue share laws, copy taxes, hard disk fees, special added value taxes and so on. Points of discussion can also include the ability of a company to gain a significant advantage in content markets by having a digital presence in the economy of country without being liable to taxation due to the lack of nexus under current international rules, the attribution of value created from the generation of marketable location-relevant data through the use of digital products and services, the characterisation of income derived from new business models, the application of related source rules, and how to ensure the effective collection of VAT/GST with respect to the cross-border supply of digital content and services.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Prof. Dr. Peter A. Bruck
Civil Society
World Summit Award (Chairman)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 or 90 min

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#content #tax #money #new business models

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Prof. Dr. Peter A. Bruck
Civil Society
World Summit Award
confirmed and moderator

Bruno Jacobfeuerborn
Private Sector
Deutsche Telekom
Speaker is not invited, but we know him very well

ISOC representative - not confirmed yet
Experts from the World Summit Award from various countries, contributing with their local case studies.

Name of Moderator(s)

Prof. Dr. Peter A. Bruck

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Prof. Bruck will start to explain the issue of "Money for Content", will then invite the panellists for a short introduction round and encourage then a discussion amongst the panellists, followed by inviting the audience to contribute to the discussion.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We are happy to involve remote participants by answering their questions-

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 80 ccTLDs: partners in developing local "IG literacy"

Propose's Nationality: BELGIUM

Proposer's Country of Residence: BELGIUM

Nationality of Organisation BELGIUM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

The successful evolution of the Internet has been depending on a flexible, decentralised, bottom-up and issue-driven set of interrelated governance processes open to participation by all stakeholders. During the past five years the dialogue on Internet governance has grown exponentially. As one of the Internet industry leader in their respective countries, most of the country code top-level domain operators have been proactively engaging in the Internet governance process. They have become one of the main avenues to reach out their local community on this matter.

The workshop aims to show best practice cases of ccTLDs that have facilitated the development of "IG-literacy" through initiatives that have contributed to feed the IG process with local input on the IG ecosystem and the need that it remains anchored to the principles of multi-stakeholderism, openness, transparency and accountability.

In the spirit and with the ultimate goal of assuring a constructive evolution of the current IG model, various ccTLDs have been playing key roles in the IG arena and helped enhancing the dialogue at multiple levels.

The workshop will leave ample room for discussion with attendees (onsite and remote). Central in the discussion will be the identification of difficulties and opportunities to involve the local community in an Internet Governance debate. A dedicated social media campaign will be enforced to ensure the broadest possible participation before, during and after the workshop.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Mr. Barrack Ong'ondo Otieno
Technical Community
AfTLD - Africa Top Level Domain Organization

Mr. Don Hollander
Technical Community

APTLD - Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association

Mr. Peter Van Roste
Technical Community
CENTR - the European ccTLD organisation

Mr. Eduardo Santoyo
Technical Community
LACTLD - Latin American and Caribbean TLD Association

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.centr.org/igf2013 -
 http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/wks2013/report_view.php?
xpsltipq_je=42

Type of session

 Panel

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#ccTLDs, #internetgovernance, #IGliteracy, #multistakeholder,
 #localcommunity

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

** Introduction / setting the scene – different regions express panel -
10min
Barrack Otieno, Kenia, Technical Community, AfTLD, confirmed
Don Hollander, New Zealand, Technical Community, APTLD,
confirmed
Carolina Aguerre, Argentina, Technical Community, LACTLD,
confirmed
Peter Van Roste, Belgium, Technical Community, CENTR, confirmed

** Best Practice exchange - local IG initiatives - 55 min
Demi Getschko, Brazil, Technical Community, nic.br, to be confirmed
Mathieu Weil, France, Technical Community, AFNIC, confirmed
Paulos Nyirenda, Malawi, Technical Community, nic.mw, to be
confirmed
Annebeth Lange, Norway, Technical Community, NORID, to be
confirmed
Mohammed El-Bashir, Qatar, Technical Community, ictQatar,
confirmed
Vika Mpisane, South-Africa, Technicam Community, ZADNA,
confirmed
'to be decided' - Asia

** discussion: How to involve the local Community in the IG debate?
25 min
moderator to be confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

to be confirmed

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

to be confirmed

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

A social media moderator will be added to stimulate discussion about the theme of the workshop via Twitter and Facebook. The onsite moderator will prepare a set of questions for the panelists to better understand the areas where – according to the ccTLD manager – there is still much to do for stimulating "IG-literacy" and make sure that those who become "IG-literate" can participate regularly in the IG debate. The questions will be posted on a dedicated Facebook wall that will be made available on the Facebook profiles of the ccTLD regional organisations.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

Go back

No. 81 Balancing Internet Governance and International Trade Law

Propose's Nationality: AUSTRALIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: AUSTRALIA

Nationality of Organisation AUSTRALIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

Whilst International Trade Regulation pre-dates Internet Governance, the growth in trade in Internet services across national borders presents challenges for both regulatory regimes.

The response of governments, industry and civil society to these challenges affects both regulatory regimes. Consequently, it is important that governance processes, dispute resolution methods and solutions to disputes that arise in one regulatory regime do not unintentionally create problems within the other.

This workshop will provide insights from experts in both World Trade Organisation law and Internet Governance on areas of commonality and difference between these two regulatory regimes that are likely to present significant challenges and opportunities for all stakeholders.

In particular, it will explore case studies arising out of recent German and French government proposals to require the development of Intra-European data routing and storage by cloud service providers which some might argue have the potential to both Balkanize the Internet and breach the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). The uncertainty over the extent to which the GATS permits its 150+ Member States to balance the protection of their citizen's privacy against free trade will also be considered, along with the means by which Internet Governance stakeholders can best engage with the GATS policy development process so as to protect their interests in both regulatory regimes.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Dr John Selby
Academia / Civil Society
Macquarie University

Mr Chris Disspain

ccTLD Manager .au Domain Name Administration Ltd
Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before? no
Type of session Panel
Duration of proposed session 90 minutes
Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop #International Trade, #WTO, #privacy, #GATS, #disputes
Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite Dr John Selby Academia / Civil Society Macquarie University Have you contacted the speaker: Y Has the speaker been confirmed: Y Prof. Rolf Weber Academia / Civil Society University of Zurich Have you contacted the speaker: Y Has the speaker been confirmed: Y Prof. Gabriel Moens Academia / Civil Society Curtin University Have you contacted the speaker: Y Has the speaker been confirmed: N Ms Liesyl Franz Government U.S. Department of State Have you contacted the speaker: Y Has the speaker been confirmed: N Mr Laurent Bernat Civil Society OECD Have you contacted the speaker: Y Has the speaker been confirmed: N Mr Alan Marcus Civil Society World Economic Forum Have you contacted the speaker: Y Has the speaker been confirmed: N

Do you need held in recruiting speakers from certain stakeholder groups? Yes - help in recruiting industry and government representatives as speakers would be appreciated.

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The lead speaker/organiser will also act as the moderator. They will introduce the topic for five minutes before inviting the speakers to make brief comments in relation to the following questions:

1) Briefly explain the relevant history of the World Trade Organisation
2) How does the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) operate?
3) How and to what extent does the GATS regulate trade in both Internet services and services over the Internet?
4) How and to what extent does the GATS protect privacy?
5) How does the GATS balance privacy and free trade?
6) How could national and global Internet Governance policies clash with International Trade Law (including discussion of recent German/French proposals to require intra-European data routing and storage by cloud service providers)?
7) How could trade disputes over Internet Services be resolved under the GATS?
8) How can stakeholders experienced in Internet Governance best engage with the development of International Trade Law policies, especially in relation to the GATS?

This question and answer style will fill the first hour of the Workshop. The final thirty minutes will provide an opportunity for questions from the audience and remote participants, and (if time allows) for the examination in greater detail of points raised during the discussion of questions 1) to 8). In the last two minutes, the lead speaker will then summarise the session.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

background paper

Go back

No. 82 Alternative routes protecting human rights on the Internet

Propose's Nationality: MALTA

Proposer's Country of Residence: NETHERLANDS

Nationality of Organisation NETHERLANDS

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Enforcing the correct level of human rights protection is very often a matter of jurisdictional reach. In the cyberspace, there could be two obvious alternatives to create a separate jurisdictional space: the technological option and the legal option.

Over a year before German Chancellor Merkel travelled to France in February 2014 to speak with French President Hollande about creating the foundations of a "protected" EU Internet, the EU-funded MAPPING project had already spelt out its plan of researching if "parallel universes" in cyberspace could be a solution for promoting human rights. This objective of creating spaces within cyberspace where European values on privacy and other human rights may be applied could conceivably be created by technological or legal means.

In its first stakeholder assembly (Rome 20-21 May 2014) MAPPING will be dedicating a session to "On-line mass surveillance, security and privacy: is an international treaty the only way forward?" including a discussion of the recent ECJ decision declaring "invalid" the EU Data Retention Directive.

In the IGF, the MAPPING consortium aims to take this debate even further with as many Internet governance stakeholders as possible - from Europe and beyond. How can we have human rights embedded in the current Internet structure? Are there technological or legal solutions to this issue? Would a "Schengen cloud" human rights Internet, as suggested by French and German leaders, be the solution? How would others see such a possible space?"

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Mr. Bogdan Manolea
Civil Society
ApTI (Association for Technology and Internet)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF

workshop before?

no

Type of session

 Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

parallel universes, # international treaty, #privacy, #intellectual
 property rights, # MAPPING project

**Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers
 the proposer is planning to invite**

 Name: Ms. Lara Ballard
 Stakeholder group: Government
 Organization: U.S. State Department
 Have you contacted the speaker? Y
 Has the speaker been confirmed? N
 Do you need help in recruiting speakers from certain stakeholder
 groups? N

 Name: Mr. Jan Malinowski
 Stakeholder group: Intergovernmental Organization
 Organization: Head of Information Society Department, Council of
 Europe
 Have you contacted the speaker? Y
 Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

 Name: Mr. Bogdan Manolea
 Stakeholder group: Civil Society
 Organization: ApTI (Association for Technology and Internet)
 Have you contacted the speaker? Y
 Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

 Name: Prof. Nikolaus Forgo
 Stakeholder group: Academic
 Organization: Leibniz University of Hannover, Germany
 Have you contacted the speaker? Y
 Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

 Name: Dr. Oleksandr Pastukhov
 Stakeholder group: Academic
 Organization: University of Malta
 Have you contacted the speaker? Y
 Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

 Name: Dr. Meryem Marzouki
 Stakeholder group: Civil Society/Academic
 Organization: CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique

/National Center for Scientific Research, France)
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N
Do you need help in recruiting speakers from certain stakeholder
groups? N

Name: Dr. Alfonso Alfonsi
Stakeholder group: Civil Society
Organization: Laboratorio di Scienze della Cittadinanza/Laboratory of
Citizenship Sciences, Italy
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Name: Mr. Patrick Curry
Stakeholder group: Business
Organization: British Business Federation Authority
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name of Moderator(s)

Prof. Joe Cannataci

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Prof. Jeanne P. M. Bonnici

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The discussion will be stimulated by the distribution of a three-page
discussion note which would comprise of a number of quotation
representing different and at times opposing views from the participants
in the on-going debate about the utility or futility of a new international
treaty. A special thread for this Round Table will also be created on the
MAPPING Project web-site and the MAPPING policy observatory.
More than 300 invitees to the MAPPING stakeholder meeting in Rome
(20-21 May, 2014) will also be invited to contribute their five key pros
and cons for the Treaty. The moderator/s will synthesize these
arguments in advance and integrate some of these into the discussion
note and others into prepared questions for the Round Table participants.
The preparation of these documents will be an on-going process and
should be continuously updated so as to reflect the on-going
international debate about the subject.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The format followed will also include a Germany hub and a France hub
where a number of Internet Governance, privacy and data protection
specialists will follow the Round Table and propose a number of key
points to the local rapporteurs. The Germany rapporteur and the France
rapporteur will then remotely intervene in the Round Table and convey a
synthesis of the viewpoint of the hubs' discussion.

Background paper

Alternative routes protecting human rights on the Internet

No background paper provided

No. 83 Human Rights for the Internet: From Principles to Action

Propose's Nationality: NEW ZEALAND

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED KINGDOM

Nationality of Organisation Virtual Organization

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

In the past year a sea-change has taken place as national legislatures and intergovernmental organizations have recognized governments' human rights responsibilities under international law and their role in internet governance agendas with the UN resolution in 2012 that the enjoyment and protection of human rights include the online environment. In recent months, after a lengthy passage through the Brazilian parliament, the Marco Civil is one step closer to becoming law. Other countries and intergovernmental organizations have been following suit in using public consultations for rights-based initiatives for the internet and rule of law. Legal scholars, academics, and civil society organizations have been working towards these outcomes for some years, picking up momentum during the IGF in 2008 and establishing a coherent platform and set of documents that articulate the interconnection between internet access, design, and use and international human rights norms.

This workshop brings together a number of individuals engaged in these historic and interconnected projects to put human rights firmly at the centre of national and global internet governance agendas over the years. The accent will be on implementation. This means looking at particular obstacles and opportunities in the small print of rights-based lawmaking, design, and legal redress for internet-based situations, now that the objective of getting human rights on the internet governance agenda has been achieved.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Hanane Boujemi, Civil Society, HIVOS,
Marianne Franklin, Multistakerholder, IRP Coalition (IGF)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://criticalinternetculture.wordpress.com/2014/04/15/workshop-report-bali-igf-2013-workshop-99-charting-the-charter/

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#netrights, #IRPC Charter, #MarcoCivil, #humanrights,
#IGrightsandprinciples

**Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers
the proposer is planning to invite**

Hanane Boujemi, HIVOS, Civil Society, Morocco
Invited and Confirmed

Eduardo Bertoni, CELE University of Palermo, Civil Society, Argentina
Invited and Confirmed

Marianne Franklin, Goldsmiths/IRP Coalition Co-Chair, Civil Society
Asia-Pacific
Invited and Confirmed

Charles McCathie Nevile, Yandex, Private Sector, Australia
Invited and Confirmed

Gareth Hughes, NZ Green Party, Governmental, Asia-Pacific
Invited and Confirmed

Helga Mieling, Austrian Minsitry of Transport, Innovation, and
Technology, Governmental, Europe
Invited and Confirmed

Carlos Affonso da Souza, Civil Society, Rio Institute for Technology
and Society (ITS), Brazil
Invited and Confirmed

Frank La Rue, UN HRC, Intergovernmental, Latin America,
libert.expresion@gmail.com
Invited, tbc

Jan Kleijssen, Council of Europe, Intergovernmental, Europe
Invited and Confirmed

Serhat Koc, Founding partner of Guneli & Koc Law Firm, member of
Pirate Party of Turkey Movement, Civil Society, Turkey
Invited and Confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Mr Robert Bodle & Mr Lee Hibbard

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Ms Catherine Easton

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Each panellist will be asked to bring a specific example, drawing on a single clause or sub-clause of the IRPC Charter, in conjunction with the above source documents where relevant, in order to highlight the practical issues arising if and when these principles are translated into law. The outcomes of the Net Mundial meeting and ongoing developments will provide the wider context for comparing these contributions. The workshop outcomes will be selected recommendations for each participant to take with them to their respective homebases. In this way, the workshop marks the next step in the "Charter 2.0" project set in motion at the Bali IGF. It links to other workshops co-organized by the IRP Coalition to flesh out and "drill down" into the details of rights-based internet governance at the individual and processural level.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Format: Roundtable/Open Forum: this workshop consciously brings together a number of panellists in order to keep interventions brief and to the point. The session will engage the audience in a focused brainstorming and "policy-jamming" for each of the specific issues raised. Recommendations will emerge out of the top priorities, based on a straw poll vote during the workshop and posted in real time online, or in another format depending on facilities available.

Background paper

background paper

Go back

No. 84 Listening to the Voice of Users in ICANN

Propose's Nationality: ARMENIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: ARMENIA

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

The US Department of Commerce' announcement of the planned transition of IANA oversight from the NTIA to ICANN heightens the significance of ICANN in the global Internet governance arena. ICANN's At-Large Advisory Committee has represented the voice of Internet users in ICANN. With enhanced responsibility for ICANN with its new role, how will the voice of Internet users both be heard both within ICANN and within the larger Internet Governance arena.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Siranush Vardanyan (Private/Public Partnership Officer)
Civil Society
Save the Children International

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 Minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

multi-stakeholders, Internet users, ICANN, ALAC, APRALO

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Siranush Veerdanyan, Civil Society, APRALO Chair - confirmed
Holly Raiche, Civil Society, ISOC-AU, Confirmed
Maureen Hilyard, Civil Society, ICANN Executive, confirmed
Olivier Crepin Le-Blond, Civil society, ALAC Chair - not contacted
Evan Liebovitch, Civil Society, ALAC Vice Chair (remote participation) - not contacted

Name of Moderator(s)

Holly Raiche

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

No information provided

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Depending on available facilities, we would like to include one panellist remotely and, if possible, invite questions to the panel remotely.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 85 NN as IG Principle : Focusing the Developing World

Propose's Nationality: KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Proposer's Country of Residence: KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Nationality of Organisation KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

Net neutrality is addressed as one of important IG principles. Parrallel to this movement, many developed countries have prepared and debated for making net neutrality guidelines, or legal frameworks through many relevant stakeholders' involvement and participation in policy shaping process.
On the other hand, most developing countries have distinct conditions for dealing with net neutrality policy because of limited infrastrucures and bandwidth, or arbitrary ex-ante regulations, or non-participatory and non-transparent Internet policy approaches. Meanwhile, some Latin American countries have developed to legislate net neutrality principles as one priority internet policy. Chilean law - Marco Civil is one good example. Here, we can assure that net neutrality should or could be developed as an IG principle.To suggest net neutrality as an IG principle, we might look around a variety of telecom market and regulatory environment from those regions. The unique and different policy debate in some developing countries would show up whether net neutrality could become a universal policy principles in global internet governance and how it could be done.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Byoungil Oh
 Civil Society
 Korean Progressive Network Jinbonet

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

 Panel

Duration of proposed session

90minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#net neutrality, #developing world, # IG principle

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

No information provided

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

No information provided

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 87 Human Rights & Communications Surveillance: Creating a Ruler

Propose's Nationality: NETHERLANDS

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED KINGDOM

Nationality of Organisation UNITED KINGDOM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

As technologies that facilitate State surveillance of communications advance, States are failing to ensure that laws and regulations related to communications surveillance adhere to international human rights and adequately protect the rights to privacy and freedom of expression. The International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance ("the Principles") attempts to explain how international human rights law applies in the current digital environment, particularly in light of the increase in and changes to communications surveillance technologies and techniques.
The Principles have been endorsed by more than 400 organizations since they were launched in 2013. In addition, several governments have endorsed some version of the Principles, including, most recently, the U.S. Department of State in March 2014. However, the practices of these countries do not always align with the Principles that they have adopted (see: Access Blog Post). This panel will address how the Principles apply in practice and set standards for adoption and incorporation into law and practice.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Katitiza Rodriguez, Civil Society, Electronic Frontier Foundation
Carly Nyst, Civil Society, Privacy International
Amie Stepanovich, Civil Society, Access

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

No report was produced.

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#international #privacy #humanrights #surveillance #law

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Carly Nyst
Civil Society
Privacy International

Amie Stepanovich
Civil Society
Access

Katitza Rodriguez
Civil Society
EFF

Elonnai Hickock
Civil Society
Centre for Internet and Society
Y
Y

Claudio Ruiz
Civil Society
Derechos Digitales
Y
Y

Name of Moderator(s)

None

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

None

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The Panel will introduce the Audience to the International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance and the international laws and regulations that they are based on. The panel will then discuss the different ways in which governments have endorsed the Principles, and in what forms. Finally, the panel will turn to a working discussion of how the Principles should be implemented, emphasizing the importance of a wholistic approach for adoption.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The panel can be webcast and questions can be accepted over an open format, such as Twitter.

Background paper

background paper

[Go back](#)

No. 88 Training, eng. assistance & IG awareness: AP build bridges

Propose's Nationality: MEXICO

Proposer's Country of Residence: AUSTRALIA

Nationality of Organisation AUSTRALIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

This workshop will explore how the technical community in the Asia Pacific region is contributing to a deeper understanding about how the Internet operates, to increase participation in policy development, through training, engineering assistance and Internet Governance awareness, facilitating the discussion on a multi-stakeholder approach.

The workshop might start with a panorama of the Asia Pacific region focusing on the technical, regulatory and market challenges the region faces, emphasizing the importance of collaboration, the leadership role that different organizations play.

Contributors to the roundtable will "sets the scene" starting with a technical presentation about the situation in the region followed by contributions from Internet Service Providers, mobile operators, regulators, national RIRs, content carriers, training partners, among others to map their activities and discuss their challenges and approaches to policy development, engineering assistance (deployment to use/adoption). The contributors will share how they promote multi-stakeholder dialogue in their constituency and the challenges they face.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Akinori Maemura, Technical Community, JPNIC
Hendarwin Saputra, Technical Community, APJII
Louise Nasak, Government, Vanuatu
Ankhi Dhas, Private Sector, Facebook

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no99-moving-ipv6-challenges-

internet-governance#report

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#collaboration #IG #multistakeholder #regional #Asia-Pacific #Pacific #Asia

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Akinori Maemura, Technical Community, JPNIC
Hendarwin Saputra, Technical Community, APJII
Louise Nasak, Government, Vanuatu
Ankhi Dhas, Private Sector, Facebook
Training partners, ISOC, ICANN

Name of Moderator(s)

Sylvia Cadena

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

TBC

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

This will be a roundtable, where discussion will be the most important aspect of the session. Strong moderation and facilitation will be provided to guarantee active participation from the audience. A set of proposed questions will be prepared in advance for the contributors to the roundtable to address the different aspects of the discussion.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

1 or 2 of the contributors to the roundtable may participate remotely.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 89 Multi-Stakeholder Engagement: Imperative for Accessibility

Propose's Nationality: ITALY

Proposer's Country of Residence: SWITZERLAND

Nationality of Organisation SWITZERLAND

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

Persons with disabilities and older persons represent an average of 15% of any country's population. Most IGF members involved in promoting Internet usage in their respective countries face challenges of low levels of Internet adoption amongst these groups. The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) is the first Human Rights Treaty of this millennium. A majority of countries participating in IGF have also ratified the CRPD which compels governments to implement policies that promote accessibility and encourage usage of the Internet amongst persons with disabilities.
Global surveys have demonstrated that a critical success factor for implementation, is multi-stakeholder participation in policy making. Based on those findings and the mandates of the CRPD, the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) and the Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs (G3ict) have just released model policies for ICT accessibility that place strong emphasis and suggest specific processes to developing policies based upon multi-stakeholder engagement.
The joint G3ict/DCAD workshop will be reporting on good practices and global data on multi-stakeholder engagement which demonstrate how such engagement can lead to better planning, implementation and results. The workshop will also discuss how multi-stakeholder engagement can be equally effective at both the international and national level, based upon the experiences of international agencies and standard development organizations such as ITU, G3ict, W3C, WIPO and UNESCO.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Andrea Saks
DCAD Coordinator

Axel Leblois
G3ict, Executive Director

Peter Major
DCAD Co-coordinator

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/accessibility/dcad/Documents/Internet%20Governance%20Forum%20Workshop%2038%20-%20Report%20edited-v5-no-table-final.docx

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#web accessibility, #innovation, #ICTs, #policy making, #persons with disabilities, #stakeholders participation

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Axel Leblois
Civil Society
G3ict, Executive Director
Contacted speaker – yes
Confirmed

Dr. Ahmet Çavuşoğlu
Government
Turkey
Contacted speaker – yes
Has agreed, confirmation by administration in process

Bothaina Esmat/Dr Abeer Farouk Shakweer
Government
Technological Observatory Manager/Advisor to the Minister for Social Services,
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology,
Contacted speaker – yes
To be confirmed

Francesca Cesa Bianchi
Vice President, G3ict, Global Initiative for Inclusive ICTs
Civil Society
Contacted speaker – yes
Confirmed

Gerry Ellis
Feel the Benefit
Civil Society
Contacted speaker – yes
Confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Andrea Saks

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Peter Major

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience

members and remote participants

The Moderator will make opening, introducing the work of G3ict, DCAD introducing some "scene-setting" remarks focusing on how the Multi-Stakeholder Engagement is really an Imperative for Web Accessibility Policy Making and Monitoring.
The Moderator will invite each of the speakers to make approximately 10 minutes of remarks, aimed at offering best practices that address the following topics

(1) Best practices for Web Accessibility policy making with stakeholders' involvement, (2)Existing web accessibility policy and standard development and monitoring requiring the participation of Persons with Disabilities

(3) Innovations for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in developing countries.

With the remaining of the time moderator, speakers and participants will exchange and discuss among themselves as well as engaging with on site and remote participants.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The pre-IGF planning process will include e-correspondence and conference calls with speakers and all the co-organizers and speakers in all the regions where DCAD members and G3ict partners are established.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 90 Communications surveillance and its impact on human rights

Propose's Nationality: NETHERLANDS

Proposer's Country of Residence: NETHERLANDS

Nationality of Organisation NETHERLANDS

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

"Communications surveillance in the modern environment encompasses the monitoring, interception, collection, analysis, use, preservation and retention of, interference with, or access to information that includes, reflects, arises from or is about a person's communications in the past, present or future" source: International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance.
Mass surveillance, Security and Privacy are issues that have become the centre of attention of international arenas since the former NSA contractor Snowden released confidential documents that proved that many software programs exist that make use of current legal voids or simple user ignorance to incur in massive privacy infringements. Many of these tools are designed to collect user data (metadata) to increase the capability of government agencies to protect societies from internal and external threats. But are those programs not undermining essential citizen freedoms and fundamental human rights? This workshop intends to address the current threats posed by surveillance to human Rights on the Internet in the framework of internet governance. The workshop will (a) present a detailed taxonomy of communications surveillance (different type of surveillance and where and how surveillance can take place) (b) discuss the principles and the legal and institutional mechanism to minimize the threat of surveillance and redress user's right nationally and/or globally (c) use examples of surveillance documented by Global Information Society Watch (GISWatch) 2014 authors in their country reports to illustrate its impact on human rights and its connections with internet governance issues(d) and include a discussion on tools and techniques to minimize the threats, invasion and dangers of surveillance

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Monique Doppert, Civil Society, Hivos
Roxana Bassi, Civil Society, APC

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no123-human-rights-internet-policy-and-public-policy-role-icann#report

Type of session

 Panel

Duration of proposed session

60

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#communicationssurveillance, #humanrights, #privacy, #security, #freedomofexpression

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

- Fieke Jansen, civil society, Hivos, Netherlands, contacted, accepted
- Byoung-il Oh, civil society, Korean Progressive Network, Jinbonet, Korea, contacted, confirmed
- Pavel Antonov, civil society, Bluelink Network, Bulgaria, contacted, will confirm
- Ceren Unal, IT Law Commission of Ankara Bar Association, the Informatics Association of Turkey and the Internet Society, Turkey, contacted, will confirm
-Elijah Sparrow, civil society, Riseup, USA, contacted, will confirm
- Juan Carlos Lara, civil society,Derechos Digitales, Chile, not contacted, not confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

 Roxana Bassi, APC

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

 to be determined, APC

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

 Speakers will be requested to make provocative interventions in the perspective of encouraging debate with the participants. The organizers will provide guidelines to orientate the focus of intervention of each intervention and will ask speakers to pose questions for the audience. Time management will be also given special attention to ensure enough time is allocated to interaction with the onsite and remote participants.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

 We will adopt a combined strategy of sharing the discussion on real time through social media, and inviting a remote panelist to join the session. We will encourage remote hubs to actively participate in this session.

Background paper

Communications surveillance and its impact on human rights

[Go back](#)

No. 91 Launch of an African Declaration on Internet Rights&Freedoms

Propose's Nationality: UNITED KINGDOM

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED KINGDOM

Nationality of Organisation UNITED KINGDOM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

This panel will launch the African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms. Building on the Windhoek Declaration, the African Broadcasting Charter, the Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression and, most recently, the African Platform on Access to Information, the Declaration is an initiative which aims to define and strengthen standards for the Internet in Africa. It aims to galvanize a movement in support of an internet environment which is accessible, locally relevant and which supports development.
Already more than 20 civil society organisations are involved in the initiative. A draft Declaration will be launched for public consultation in May 2014, and over the summer there will be a range of multi-stakeholder consultations across Africa. The final Declaration will be launched in September at the IGF and the Highway Africa – the launch is an opportunity to share the Declaration, invite new endorsements and build a wider conversation about how it can be used.
The panel will begin with short presentations from a number of key individuals involved in developing the Declaration, around the process of development and on the vision of the Declaration. After this a number of short responses will be presented from a range of African businesses, governments and institutions. The discussion will then be opened to the floor for responses to the Declaration and ideas about how to use it to develop a strong culture of rights and freedoms for the internet in Africa. Finally, at the end of the session there will be a "signing on" ceremony for endorsements.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

This proposal is submitted by:
- Dixie Hawtin
- Civil Society (Global)
- Global Partners Digital

With co-organisers:
- Anriette Esterhuysen

- Civil Society (Global)
- APC

and

- Gabrielle Guillemin
- Civil Society (Global)
- Article 19

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no145-threats-multi-stakeholder-internet-governance-%E2%80%93-it-worth-protecting#report

Type of session

 Panel

Duration of proposed session

60-90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Africa, #HumanRights, #InternetRights, #AfricaConnected, #ICT4D

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

• Edetaen Ojo
Civil Society
Media Rights Agenda, Nigeria
Y - Speaker contacted
Y - Speaker confirmed

• Anriette Esterhuysen,
Civil Society
Association for Progressive Communications, South Africa
Y - Speaker contacted
Y - Speaker confirmed

• Alice Munyua,
Government
African Union Commission, Kenya
Y - Speaker contacted
N - To be confirmed

• Guy Berger
Intergovernmental
UNESCO, France
N - Speaker not yet contacted
N - To be confirmed

• Juliet Ehimuan-Chiazor
Private Sector
Google, Nigeria
N - Speaker not yet contacted
N - To be confirmed

No help required to recruit speakers from certain stakeholder groups.

Name of Moderator(s)

Stephanie Muchai, Article 19, Kenya, Civil Society

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The Declaration will be finalised 2-4 weeks before the IGF at which point it will be shared extensively with all internet stakeholders in Africa, and relevant actors from other regions to. So many participants in the room should already be prepared for a discussion on the draft. Edetaen Ojo (Media Rights Agenda) and Anriette Esterhuysen (Association for Progressive Communications) will both set the scene with an account about how the Declaration developed, and what the vision of the declaration is going forward. The African Union Commission, UNESCO and Google will then respond to the Declaration, stating how they will use the Declaration going forward. At that point the discussion will open to the floor for general thoughts and feedback. Stephanie Muchai is a very strong moderator, and well experienced in leading a discussion and encouraging active audience participation.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We hope to engage a number of African hubs in the discussion, and will leave space for a number of remote interventions.

Background paper

[background paper](#)

[Go back](#)

No. 92 Democracy in Crisis: The Case of Turkey

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation Virtual Organization

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Critical Internet Resources

Description

This workshop, proposed in collaboration with Freedom of Expression, Internet Rights and Principles, and Pirate Party Movement of Turkey, examines the recent developments in Internet governance in Turkey and considers its effects on democratic participation and surveillance. In the aftermath of the Gezi protests that spread across Turkey in the summer of 2013, approximately 60-70 journalists have been fired, with dozens of others wiretapped and imprisoned. As a result, the Internet has become a vital platform to report against and circumvent government censorship. In the wake of the last elections, the government has deployed a number of measures to repress political speech online. It passed amendments to the Internet censorship laws that made it possible to block websites without court orders, banned Twitter and YouTube, and used Turkish Service Providers to intercept Google's public DNSs to restrict outgoing Internet traffic and conduct surveillance online.
As the Internet Society observes, these strategies are not just an important breach of digital rights of Netizens, but also undermine the core technical functionality of the Internet's architecture. It "threatens users' fundamental human right to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas across frontiers." This panel will establish the contours of the digital rights movement in Turkey, and consider the legal and technical challenges that need to be overcome in order to secure freedom of speech and civil liberties online. The panel will also consider some recommendations for the International stakeholders that might help restore Internet as a platform of participatory democracy in Turkey.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Burcu S. Bakioglu
Civil Society
Internet Rights and Principles (co-chair)
Lawrence University

Robert Bodle
Civil Society
Internet Rights and Principles (co-chair)
College of Mount St. Joseph, Miami University

Serhat Koc
Civil Society
Pirate Party Movement of Turkey

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://criticalinternetculture.wordpress.com/2014/04/15/igf2013-workshop-report-no-276-rights-issues-for-disadvantaged-groups/

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#censorshipTurkey, #surveillanceTurkey, #digRightsTurkey

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Osman Coskunoglu. Researcher, author, previously professor at ODTU, and Deputy at the Republican People's Party. Confirmed.
Ulvi Yaman: Author, consultant in advertising. Confirmed.
Sami Can: Internet Entrepreneur and financier. The founder of Açık Demokrasi (Open Democracy) acikdemokrasi.org. Confirmed.
Yasemin Inceoglu: Professor of Galatasaray University, Department of Communication, founder of Media Surveillance Platform. Confirmed.
Selin Kaledelen: Kaledelen an IP lawyer, obtained her LL.B. in Laws and Political Science degree from İstanbul Bilgi University. She worked for several projects in Lunds University Intellectual Property Research Center and collaborated with University of Copenhagen and Istanbul Bilgi University for various freedom of speech projects. She is also member of diverse NGOs and currently she is working on her "censorship vs. freedom of speech : Turkey Case" project.

Name of Moderator(s)

Burcu S. Bakioglu

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Invited participants will be asked to make brief introductory statements indicating the context and circumstances for their own groups, focusing on specific cases and examples of how censorship and surveillance on the Internet has effected freedom of speech and civil liberties online. They will suggest ways in which these situations might be improved through the application and investment of relevant stakeholders. After a

round of audience input and responses the panelists will sum up by making 2-3 concrete recommendations that can be carried forward to relevant working groups in the IGF and beyond.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Remote participation will be encouraged through outreach on listservs, social media outlets, and comments will be solicited before hand through advanced notice of the workshop. A remote participation moderator will be present to facilitate comments and contributions from remote participators.

Background paper

background paper

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No. 93 One World, Diverse Content and Flexible Access

Propose's Nationality: EGYPT

Proposer's Country of Residence: EGYPT

Nationality of Organisation EGYPT

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Content Creation, Dissemination and Use

Description

The impact of disseminating local content extends beyond national, and linguistic boundaries. It shapes up the diversified cultural identities of nations while catalyzing the interweaving of the information society.

The workshop brings together prominent entities with different backgrounds that have significantly hit the headlines as pioneers and promoters of content creation and dissemination. Speakers will highlight the different approaches in creating and availing e-content while opening a vivid channel of discussion with the audience. The dialog aims to reveal the challenges encountered to fulfill accessibility in terms of policy making and other issues.

The diversified approaches presented by the panel will shed light on how diversity can be maintained within the information society, while inspiring decision makers on how the enabling environment can be created and supported by governments. Speakers from Australia, Europe, USA and the Middle East, illustrate best practices of modeling e-content in several contexts.

In the same framework, given the exponential growth of user generated content, an open discussion will be triggered interactively with a remote hub to be held at the Bibliotheca Alexandrina. The hub will hold a group of young content generation activists who have deeply worked on several e-content generation initiatives which service the local society. This interaction would add more stakeholders to the table of discussion and will be a step closer to grass-roots level.

The workshop aims to be a common ground opening rich discussion between diverse stakeholders aiming to safeguard unbounded access while respecting, preserving and promoting the diversity within the information society.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Organizer:
Ministry of Communications & Information Technology (Egypt)

Co-organizers:
1. Bibliotheca Alexandrina
2. UNESCO
3. UNESCWA

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

The MCIT of Egypt and Bibliotheca Alexandrina have organized several workshops in IGF Sharm El Cheikh 2009: (1) Copyrights Vs. Free Knowledge; (2) Equality in access to knowledge society through language and cultural diversity; (3) Child online safety indicators: Measuring the UN measurable..?; (4) Internet Governance – Activating and Listening to the Voice of Tweens; (5) Youth and Internet Governance: the way forward. The link: http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/index.php/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=Workshopreports2009ListView

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

Creation # Diversity # Accessibility # Dissemination # User Generated Content # Local Communities

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Speaker No.1:
Name: Dr. Ismail Serageldin
Stakeholder group: Government
Organization: Bibliotheca Alexandrina
(Confirmed)

Speaker No.2:
Name: Mr. John Van Oudenaren
Stakeholder group: Government
Organization: World Digital Library, Library of Congress
(Confirmed)

Speaker No.3:
Name: Mr. Boyan Radoykov
Stakeholder group: Intergovernmental organization
Organization: UNESCO
(Confirmed)

Speaker No.4:
Name: Ms. Elycia Wallis
Stakeholder group: Government
Organization: Museum Victoria, Australia
(Contacted and the confirmation in process)

Speaker No.5:
Name: A representative of one of User Generated Content initiatives in the Middle East
Stakeholder group : Civil Society
Organization: Taghreedat Initiative
(Contacted and the confirmation in process)

Speaker No.6:
Name: Mr. Bruno Racine
Stakeholder group : Government
Organization: Bibliothèque Nationale de France (BNF)
(Contacted and the confirmation in process)

Speaker No.7:
Name: Ms. Lorrayne Porciuncula
Stakeholder group: Intergovernmental organization
Organization: OECD
(Confirmed)

Name of Moderator(s)

Dr. Noha Adly, First Deputy to Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Egypt

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Not applicable

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

1. The Moderator introduce shortly the topic of workshop, the key questions and short Bios of speakers.
2. Each speaker has a time slot (5-7 minutes) to talk about his e-Content model including success factors and challenges (Possible presentations without text- just graphs and illustrations)
3. The Moderator opens the discussion (40 minutes) with questions of the participation audience, physically or remotely.
4. The moderator sums up the discussions at specific pillars and develops recommendations.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Group of User Generated Content will join the workshop remotely from Bibliotheca Alexandrina, in interactive dialogue to discuss their perceptions and the challenges they faced.

Background paper

[background paper](#)

One World, Diverse Content and Flexible Access

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No. 94 Creating, protecting and providing access to digital culture

Propose's Nationality: AUSTRALIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: NETHERLANDS

Nationality of Organisation NETHERLANDS

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Content Creation, Dissemination and Use

Description

The discussion seeks to address the interrelationship that is developing between the copyright regime and born-digital content in order "to accommodate technological innovation and new social patterns of consumption whilst supporting creativity and economic sustainability in both the developed and developing world" (IFLA Trend Report 2013).

In this respect, it is clear that digital technology has a great impact on traditional methods of content creation and distribution. The Internet environment also reflects the development of collaborative creativity and the new, more dynamic position of the user in the network eco-system. On the other hand, the need for maintaining economic incentives for creators, publishers and producers in fields such as education or media appears essential, and challenges associated with how best to capture and preserve our digital heritage still to be resolved How to best balance the needs of creators, distributors, consumers, as well as what we preserve for future generations, is being discussed in a number of forums, with licensing models, voluntary agreements, legislative reform and other solutions being considered. The panelists will discuss these issues from a range of perspectives, identifying concrete barriers and possible solutions.

Values of Paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda, such as "Promote and assess, on an ongoing basis, the embodiment of WSIS principles in Internet governance processes" and "Identify emerging issues, bring them to the attention of the relevant bodies and the general public.." will serve as framework for the discussion.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Paolo Lanteri
Intergovernmental Organisation
World Intellectual Property Organisation

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.friendsoftheigf.org/session/782

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#copyright #creation #access

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Makane Faye
Intergovernmental Organisation
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
Speaker confirmed

Barbara Hayes
Civil Society
International Authors Forum
Speaker confirmed

Ellen Broad
Civil Society
International Federation of Library Associations & Institutions (IFLA)
Speaker confirmed

Paolo Lanteri
Intergovernmental Organisation
World Intellectual Property Organisation
Speaker confirmed

Cristiana Gonzalez
Civil society
Brazilian Internet Steering Committee
Speaker contacted

Name of Moderator(s)

Professor Andres Guadamuz

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Stuart Hamilton

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Prepared presentations will be kept to a minimum, with the focus of the session being to facilitate audience discussion (both remotely and in the room) on finding optimal, collaborative solutions to improve access to

digital content for consumers, while ensuring the needs of creators and distributors are met and respect for their interests.

Speakers representing different elements of the digital content ecosystem (creators, distributors, consumers, archives, policy makers) will provide 5 minute presentations putting forward their views. They will each prepare a question to ask the audience following their presentation, with 10 minutes allowed following their question for audience discussion (and input from other panelists). Following prepared comments and specific questions, the session will be open for general discussion with audience and panelists before concluding remarks, which hopefully will involve some agreed statements on facilitating and a healthy born digital culture ecosystem.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We will not be including remote panelists, but will be engaging groups of our membership to participate remotely. The IFLA Leaders Associates, for example, will be following the workshop remotely and expected to engage.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 95 Working together: initiatives to map & frame IG

Propose's Nationality: AUSTRALIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: AUSTRALIA

Nationality of Organisation AUSTRALIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

To map, frame and make accessible the often-confusing tangle of processes underway across the vast number of Internet governance-related issues, an increasing number of initiatives have emerged or are being proposed, including:

• CSTD WGEC Correspondence Group mapping activity;
• GIPO;
• Geneva Internet Platform;
• Internet Policy Observatory; and
• Internet Collaborative Stewardship Framework (ISOC).

With the advent of so many initiatives, some of the possible issues and risks that may emerge include:

• Lack of coordination between initiatives;
• Unnecessary duplication of activities;
• Overlooking good initiatives in "competing" forums; and
• Adding to general IG stakeholder confusion;

This roundtable will bring representatives of initiatives together to explore similarities and synergies and ways to improve communication and coordination, with the ultimate goals of:

• Strengthening support and partnerships between initiatives to avoid a sense of "competition";
• Enabling initiatives to gain access to stakeholders, information and processes that by themselves, they would not have direct access or knowledge of;
• Sharing best practices between initiatives, such as data conceptualization and visualization;
• Contributing to a more inclusive and collaborative mapping of issues, mechanisms, and gaps in internet governance;
• Encouraging greater IG stakeholder buy-in for all initiatives; and
• Breaking down barriers, generally, between IG stakeholders.

The roundtable will also encourage representatives from regions or stakeholder groups that don't have such initiatives to join the roundtable, with a view to helping such representatives ascertain whether or not initiatives are needed for their own regions and stakeholder groups.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Samantha Dickinson
Technical community
Lingua Synaptica

Lea Kaspar
Civil society
Global Partners Digital

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#IGmap, #Ecosystem, #EnhancedCoordination, #IGdataAnalysis

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Andrea Glorioso, European Commission (GIPO)
Intergovernmental organization
Contacted. Organizaational interest expressed, but final decision pending.

Jovan Kurbalija, Geneva Internet Platform (GIP)
Academia
Confirmed participation.

Ben Wagner, Internet Policy Observatory
Academia
Confirmed participation.

Patrick Ryan, Google
Private sector
Speaker invited. Awaiting confirmation.

Markus Kummer, Internet Society
Technical community
Confirmed participation.

Joana Varon Ferraz, CTS/FGV
Civil society
Confirmed participation.

Deborah Brown, AccessNow, US
Civil society
Confirmed participation.

Makoto (Mac) Yokozawa, Joint Research Unit with Kyoto University
Academia
Speaker invited. Awaiting confirmation.

Preetam Maloor, ITU
Intergovernmental organisation
Contacted. Organizaational interest expressed, but final decision
pending.

Alice Munyua, African Union Commission
Government
Confirmed participation.

Name of Moderator(s)

Lea Kaspar

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Deborah Brown

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The moderator will facilitate a dynamic and inclusive exchange of views
by encouraging all participants to engage, with particular attention paid
to the needs of less experienced IGF participants and participants who
don't speak English as a first language.

To ensure the session is devoted in its entirety to roundtable discussion
of coordination and communication mechanisms, there will be not time
allotted for static presentation of initiatives. Instead all participants will
be expected to have done their homework and read up on each other's
initiatives before the session. Details of where to find overviews of all
the initiatives will be provided in the background paper that will be
submitted closer to IGF 2014.

The roundtable will be tweeted in realtime (#IGmap) by the rapporteur
of the roundtable, enabling remote participants, as well as onsite
participants who may have difficulty understanding spoken English, to
follow the progress of the discussion more easily.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Invited roundtable speakers who cannot attend the meeting in person are
encouraged to participate remotely.

The roundtable will be tweeted in realtime (#IGmap), enabling remote
participants to follow the progress of the discussion. The moderator will

aim to follow the remote participation room to ensure remote participants can engage with the realtime flow of onsite discussions, preventing the all-too-common problem in remote participation where, by the time the remote moderator reads out a comment, the conversation in the room has already moved on.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 96 Accountability challenges facing Internet governance today

Propose's Nationality: AUSTRALIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: AUSTRALIA

Nationality of Organisation AUSTRALIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

Critics of multistakeholder Internet governance have long focused on ICANN accountability and transparency. But issues of who is accountable to whom exist throughout the Internet governance ecosystem. Traditionally, Internet technical organizations have prided themselves on the way that people participated as individuals, rather than as representatives of organizations or businesses, when developing standards and policy. However, as the Internet has grown and become more integrated with all aspects of life, more stakeholders are wishing to participate. Resource limitations, however, mean individual voices are becoming less common and more organizations are beginning to represent, or claim to represent, their communities in wider Internet governance discussions. In addition, as more stakeholders enter Internet governance discussions, it becomes more difficult to assess via direct experience whether the individuals and those stating that they representing wider groups of stakeholders are acting as responsible stakeholders or have other reasons for engaging in processes.

This workshop will discuss accountability mechanisms and gaps in today's hybrid multistakeholder Internet governance system where stakeholders participate as individuals, as representatives of organizations or groups of stakeholders, or as representatives of entire nation states. Using accountability literature available in (non-Internet) governance as a starting point, the workshop will examine ways to strengthen the accountability mechanisms available to:

• Stakeholders participating directly in multistakeholder Internet governance decision-making processes;
• Organizations representing the collective voice of their communities in high-level Internet governance discussions such as the UN and IGF; and
• Organizations tasked with implementing policies and decisions by their stakeholders.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Samantha Dickinson
Technical community
Lingua Synaptica

Mark McFadden
Technical community
InterConnect Communications

Paul Szyndler
Technical Community
auDA

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#multistakeholder #governance #accountability

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Anne-Rachel Inné
Technical community
Confirmed participation.

Patrik Falstrom
Technical community
NetNod, Sweden
Confirmed participation.

Rinalia Abdul Rahim
Civil society
Compass Rose Sdn Bhd, Malaysia
Confirmed participation.

Anthony Harris
Private sector
The Latin America and Caribbean Federation for Internet and Electronic
Commerce
Confirmed participation.

Musab Abdulla
Government
Telecommunication Regulatory Authority, Bahrain
Speaker invited. Awaiting confirmation.

Laura Denardis

Academia
American University, USA
Confirmed participation.

Name of Moderator(s)

George Sadowsky, Samantha Dickinson

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Maria Farrell

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The workshop organizers will post a list of questions for discussion in advance of the session and encourage participants to "BYO" (bring your own) examples of accountability successes and not-such-successes from their own experiences.

A report from an auIGF 2014 version of this workshop will be used to stimulate discussion.

To encourage the involvement of less confident participants in the workshop, the moderators will encourage people to use Twitter to post their thoughts. The workshop organizer plan to use the screen in the room to display a Twitter wall to enable members of the room to track can respond to in realtime.

At least one of the two moderators will follow the remote participation room to ensure remote participants can engage, in realtime, with the flow of onsite discussions, preventing the all-too-common problem in remote participation where, by the time the remote moderator reads out a comment, the conversation in the room has already moved on.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The organizers will use a Twitter hashtag, #accountableIG, before and during the workshop, to encourage remote engagement in the workshop. Any panelists unable to travel to IGF 2014 will be included as remote panelists. To cater for potential network connectivity issues that may prevent realtime participation, remote panelists will be encouraged to produce a short video that can be played onsite.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 97 Will Cyberspace fragment along national jurisdictions?

Propose's Nationality: GERMANY

Proposer's Country of Residence: FRANCE

Nationality of Organisation FRANCE

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

The transnational Internet is instrumental in helping people exercise their universal human rights, irrespective of where they are located. However, there is a growing tension between the cross-border nature of the Internet and the territorial conception of national sovereignty. Concerns are legitimately rising about a "fragmentation" of cyberspace along national jurisdictions.

The session will address the following issues:
- What is actually meant by "fragmentation of cyberspace"?
- Do we really observe trends towards fragmentation?
- Is this voluntary or an unintended consequence of unrelated decisions?
- What would be the long-term impacts on the ecology of cyberspace?

If we collectively believe that cyberspace fragmentation would be detrimental to the benefits the Internet has brought to mankind, new collaborative multi-stakeholder frameworks are needed to diffuse tensions and enable the coexistence of different laws and norms in shared online spaces.

Launched in 2012, the Internet & Jurisdiction Project is a multi-stakeholder effort to develop a due process framework to deal with transborder tensions around online content.

The roundtable discussion is intended to frame the broader debate and solicit feedback. It will also update IGF participants about the progress of the global multi-stakeholder dialogue process facilitated by the Internet & Jurisdiction Project and engage them in the way forward.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Bertrand de La Chapelle
Civil Society
Internet & Jurisdiction Project

Paul Fehlinger
Civil Society
Internet & Jurisdiction Project

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=81

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 Minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#jurisdiction #fragmentation #cooperation #framework #DueProcess

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Name: Benedicto Fonesca Filho,
Stakeholder group: State
Organization: Ministry of External Relations, Brazil
Contacted: Yes
Confirmed: Not yet

Name: Dirk Brengelmann
Stakeholder group: State
Organization: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Germany
Contacted: Yes
Confirmed: Not yet

Name: Vint Cerf
Stakeholder group: Private sector
Organization: Google
Contacted: Yes
Confirmed: Not yet

Name: Ankhi Das
Stakeholder group: Private sector
Organization: Facebook India
Contacted: Yes
Confirmed: Not yet

Name: Joana Varon Ferraz
Stakeholder group: Civil Society
Organization: FGV Center for Technology and Society
Contacted: Yes
Confirmed: Not yet

Name: Linda Corugedo Steneberg
Stakeholder group: Intergovernmental Organization
Organization: European Commission
Contacted: Yes
Confirmed: Not yet

Name: Kathy Brown
Stakeholder group: Technical community
Organization: Internet Society
Contacted: Yes
Confirmed: Not yet

Name: Lee Hibbard
Stakeholder group: Intergovernmental Organization
Organization: Council of Europe
Contacted: Yes
Confirmed: Not yet

Name: Guy Berger
Stakeholder group: Intergovernmental Organization
Organization: UNESCO
Contacted: Yes
Confirmed: Not yet

Name of Moderator(s)

Bertrand de La Chapelle, Internet & Jurisdiction Project

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Paul Fehlinger, Internet & Jurisdiction Project

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

All speakers will sit around a large round table so that part of the audience can sit at the same table to better interact during the workshop. After a brief introduction, the session will take the form of a moderated discussion between the panelists and the audience. Special attention will be devoted to enable a vivid remote debate that feeds directly into the discussion onsite.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We will encourage all 70+ entities that participate actively in the Internet & Jurisdiction Project's global multi-stakeholder dialogue process who can not be at the IGF to join the discussion remotely.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 98 Public access to ICTs in the post-2015 development framework

Propose's Nationality: GERMANY

Proposer's Country of Residence: NETHERLANDS

Nationality of Organisation NETHERLANDS

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

Discussions at the UN in New York on the new post-2015 development framework are advanced. What will be the role for ICTs and access to information in the new framework? This workshop will explore the role of access to information and knowledge in the development context, and discuss the extent to which the new framework could harness ICTs to improve allocation of resources and enable more informed decision-making by all stakeholders in development. In particular, the workshop will focus on public access to ICTs, mindful of the fact that only 70% of the planet has access to the Internet and that policymakers must find a way to bring the next billion people online. IFLA, along with other ICT for development organisations, has consistently advocated for public access to ICTs as a key enabling element for access to information and therefore for development. We will therefore explore this issue in its broadest context at the IGF, utilising experts from the library, telecommunications and policy sectors.

Note: The organisers will arrange workshops on a similar theme at the APrIGF, the African IGF and the LAC IGF that will feed into the main IGF event.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Stuart Hamilton, Director of Policy and Advocacy, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)
Cristiana Gonzalez, Technical Advisor, Brazilian Internet Steering Committee.
Leana Mayzlina, Digital Action Campaigns Manager, World Pulse

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.ifla.org/node/8118

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#publicaccess #post2015 #info4dev #beyondaccess #access2ICTS

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Please note that this is an initial sample:

Alliance for Affordable Internet (Business/Tech)
World Pulse (Civil Society)
Web Foundation (Tech)
Beyond Access (Civil Society)
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (Civil Society)
Colombian Government (Government)
GGI.br
Beyond Access/IREX
Dynamic Coalition for Public Access

Name of Moderator(s)

IFLA

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

No information provided

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We will actively engage with social media for remote participation.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 99 Digital inclusion policies for the forgotten billion

Propose's Nationality: AUSTRALIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: AUSTRALIA

Nationality of Organisation AUSTRALIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

There are one billion people with disability globally of which 80% live in developing countries according to the World Health Organisation. In many cases, they are the forgotten billion in terms of digital inclusion policies.

This workshop is designed to identify and discuss the key policy drivers to overcome the barriers to participation in the digital economy by people with disability. 2014 is a pivotal year for Internet governance with NETmundial and the transition of the stewardship of the IANA functions. The multistakeholder model is a key part of these Internet governance discussions.

However, if a substantial stakeholder group is forgotten, then do have a real multistakeholder model?

This workshop will bring together representatives from key international organisations to discuss and debate what the barriers and challenges are but most importantly, how to break through these barriers to bring about significant policy change and to move towards a more inclusive multistakeholder model.

Through this gradual change, people with disability will in future have more opportunities for education, employment and participation through increased accessibility to and affordability of the Internet.

The participants in the workshop will be key representatives from the Internet Society, NETmundial, ICANN, ITU and W3C.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Ms Gunela Astbrink
Civil Society
Internet Society of Australia

Mr Chris Disspain
ccTLD Manager
.au Domain Administration Ltd
Organiser of Australian IGF

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

2009 IGF (unable to access on IGF website)

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#inclusion, #disability, #accessibility, #policy, #multistakeholder model

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Markus Kummer
Technical community
Vice-President, Public Policy
Internet Society
Contacted and confirmed

Adam Peake
Civil society
Executive Research Fellow, Center for Global Communications,
International University of Japan
Executive Stakeholder Committee of NETmundial
Contacted and confirmed

Andrea Saks
Civil society
TDI Telecommunications for the Deaf Inc.
Coordinator of the Dynamic Coalition for Accessibility and Disability
Contacted and confirmed

ICANN representative
Contacted. To be confirmed

Shadi Abou-Zahra
Technical community
Activity Lead, Web Accessibility Initiative International Program, W3C
Office
Contacted. To be confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Gunela Astbrink

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

To be advised

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

This workshop will comprise 5 minute presentations from each of the speakers. After this scene-setting, focused questions will be set by the moderator and directed towards the panel of speakers. Audience members and remote participants will be encouraged to participate in this discussion.
A summary of the discussion will be provided and relevant points highlighted for follow-up.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

If the remaining invited speakers are not able to attend the IGF in person, they will be asked to participate remotely.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 100 Carrier Grade NAT Impacts on Users, Markets and Cybercrime

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED KINGDOM

Nationality of Organisation UNITED KINGDOM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Critical Internet Resources

Description

One tool for conserving IPv4 addresses is called Carrier Grade Network Address Translation, or simply CGN.

This workshop will discuss the implications of the deployment of CGNs on Internet users, applications designers, law enforcement and access providers.

However, the use of Network Address Translation doesn't come for free. However, recent research shows that Internet application developers and Internet users will bear most of the impact of CGN implementation:

• How will developers of applications, such as online gaming and VoIP, cope with multiple CGN implementations - having to find workarounds for each?
• What will consumers do when they find that applications they count on no longer function correctly and that troubleshooting those problems becomes more difficult?
• Will Law Enforcement be able to manage when they find that traditional techniques for identifying and tracking criminals no longer work in the presence of CGNs?

This means that access to the Internet, that most basic foundation of the Internet's global success, is substantially different than it was just five years ago. What does this mean for Internet Governance? Clearly, this is an area where new technology has implications for Internet governance and policy making.

The Internet ecosystem distributes decision-making throughout the network of networks and throughout the network of stakeholders. The decision of ISPs to deploy CGN technology is an example of a case where individual decisions at some points of the network have implications on a much wider range of Internet stakeholders and users.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of

institutional co-organizer(s)

Samantha Dickinson
Private Sector
Lingua Synaptica

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#cgn #v6transition #access #security

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Robert Flaim
Law Enforcement community
US Federal Bureau of Investigation
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y (confirmed)

Geoff Huston
Technical community
APNIC
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Emily Taylor
Business
Emily Taylor Consultancy Limited
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y (confirmed)

Joseph Warren
Business
SONY Entertainment - PlayStation
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N (proposed)

Katim S. Touray
Civil Society
Development Consultant, Gambia
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N (proposed)

Name of Moderator(s)

Mark McFadden, InterConnect Communications, Chepstow, Wales

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Samantha Dickinson, Lingua Synaptica, Australia

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Post a suggested list of questions for discussion in advance of the session and encourage participants to prepare their own stories of experiences with Carrier Grade NATs.

Encourage people to use Twitter to post their thoughts (in coordination with remote participation strategy). Use the overhead screen to display a Twitter that members of the room can respond to in realtime.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The panellist's presentation will be made available prior to the IGF so that people participating remotely will be able to follow during the session. Social media will be used as an easy way for remote participants to ask questions and make comments. Key topics and remarks during the session will be tweeted for a realtime record of the session for those who are not able to participate directly. Where possible, public Internet facilities will be made available for people to share other materials related to the presentations and post notes and links to other resources related to Carrier Grade NATs.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 101 The Roles of Stakeholders in Cybersecurity

Propose's Nationality: KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Proposer's Country of Residence: KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Nationality of Organisation KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

The relevant discussion on cybersecurity is particularly important considering its growing impact on different aspects of the world. According to the recent study done by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and McAfee, the estimated annual economic loss of cybercrime and cyber espionage was around $100 billion to the U.S. economy only. The cost is expected to grow exponentially as the society is getting more networked through the growing presence of the Internet of Things (IoT) . It is also becoming a critical political agenda as brought up in the recent talk between Washington and Beijing .
The topic of cybersecurity is more significant as it directly affects the internet users, businesses and states. Even though it is well understood that the stakes of cybersecurity are high, those stakes vary according to the engaging actors. The difference of understandings prevails particularly between the technical experts and politicians as their definitions and views on cybersecurity differ from one another . This issue was brought up and reaffirmed in the past workshops that focused on cybersecurity in the 8th Internet Governance Forum (IGF) as well .

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Soonjoung Byun, General Researcher, Korea Internet & Security Agency(Gov't),
Gayoung Lee, Researcher, Korea Internet & Security Agency(Gov't),
Hyea Won Lee, Researcher, Korea Internet & Security Agency(Gov't)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#security

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Jae-suk Yun, Director, Korea Internet & Security Agency
Kwanghee Choi, Visiting Fellow, the George Washington University
Myeonghun Baek, Expert Advisor, Kim & Chang Law Firm
Jaepil You, General Researcher, Korea Internet & Security Agency
Y.J. Park, State University of New York (SUNY) Korea
Yurie Ito, JPCERT
Antonio Garcia Zaballos, Interamerican Development Bank

Name of Moderator(s)

Jae-suk Yun

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

No information provided

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

background paper

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No. 102 Workshop on Internet and Socio-Cultural Transformations

Propose's Nationality: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Proposer's Country of Residence: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Nationality of Organisation RUSSIAN FEDERATION

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

The Workshop is aimed to contribute to developing a comprehensive understanding of the direction, dynamics, character, scope, driving forces, content and results of socio-cultural changes under the impact of the Internet.

Starting points are the following:

- The Internet is not a technology of limited functionality, but rather a global systemic phenomenon with a tendency to self-development and producing a broad range of socio-cultural effects. On the one hand, Internet development and penetration lead to significant socio-cultural transformations. On the other hand, it is the societal development tendencies of the past decades that have stimulated the Internet and ICT penetration in all spheres of life.

- Discourses related to the concepts and policies of building information society and knowledge societies should embrace the understanding of ICTs as an essential but not sufficient component of converging nano-, bio-, information and cognitive (NBIC) sciences and technologies, being of paramount importance for modern technological development and able to impact global socio-cultural processes.

- The Internet defines the process and forms of culture mediatization. The Internet and new media have become a major space for group and interpersonal communications, generating new cultural meanings and ways of interaction.

- Traditional copyright institutions and legislation should be updated in the context of digital environment to provide free access to information necessary for living and receiving quality education, as well as for scientific progress.

- Studies of contemporary socio-cultural processes under the impact of the Internet and other ICTs should be based on interdisciplinary and

inter-sectoral approaches.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Evgeny Kuzmin
 UNESCO IFAP Intergovernmental Council
 Chair

 Tatiana Murovana
 UNESCO IFAP Russian Committee
 Executive Secretary

 Aharon Aviram
 Ben-Gurion University
 Professor

 Jarosław Lipszyc
 Modern Poland Foundation
 President

 Alfredo Ronchi
 European Commission – MEDICI Framework of Cooperation
 Secretary

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

 Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#socio-cultural impact of Internet, #digital divides, #information ethics, #NBIC-technologies, #Internet of Everything, #Copyright concepts

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

 Evgeny KUZMIN
 Intergovernmental Organisations
 Chair, Intergovernmental Council for the UNESCO Information for All
 Programme
 Y
 Y

 Jarosław LIPSZYC
 NGO
 President, Modern Poland Foundation
 Y
 Y

Ludovit MOLNAR
Government
President, Slovak National Commission for UNESCO
Y
Y

Andrejs VASILJEVS
Private Sector
Chairman of the Board, Tilde Company (Latvia)
Y
Y

Daniel PRADO
NGO
Executive Secretary, MAYAA World Network for Linguistic Diversity
Y
Y

Alfredo RONCHI
NGO
Secretary, European Commission – MEDICI Framework of
Cooperation;
Y
Y

László KARVALICS
Government
Chairman, Hungarian Committee for the UNESCO Information for All
Programme
Y
Y

Susana FINQUELIEVICH
Government
Director of the Research Programme on Information Society, National
Council for Scientific and Technical Research, University of Buenos
Aires
Y
Y

Name of Moderator(s)

Evgeny Kuzmin, Aharon Aviram, Alfredo Ronchi

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

We suppose to use an interdisciplinary approach to discussing all these
issues with the participation of both theoreticians and practical experts.
Our moderators are very experienced. Demonstration of contradictory
nature of social and cultural changes under the development of the
Internet helps us to provoke discussion as well.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 103 Developing Nations Participation in Internet Governance

Propose's Nationality: LEBANON

Proposer's Country of Residence: LEBANON

Nationality of Organisation LEBANON

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

This panel discusses the practical aspects of implementing the Multistakeholder Internet Governance process as seen from the perspective of developing countries and how IG is transformed to improve engagement of developing countries.

As the world prepares to re-shape Internet Governance, it is important to highlight the benefits to the global Internet that will result from greater participation from developing countries. Presently, the participation of individuals coming from developing nations is low, and it is even lower in the decision making fora in charge of the governance of the Internet: IAB, ICANN, IETF, IGF, IRTF, ISO, ISOC, RIRs, and W3C.

Governments and Internet organizations are all working hard to increase the level of participation and the number of actual participants and to enable greater developing country participation.

The panelists are individuals who have participated in shaping the global Internet. They will share their experience and present their perspectives and recommendations.

The panel aims to:

- explore the various technical, financial, and cultural barriers to entry facing individuals coming from developing countries

- highlight examples of what has worked in addition to the challenges that remain

- discuss what needs to evolve in order to enable greater participation and higher engagement

exchange ideas on what could be worked on to transform Internet Governance (IG) in order for developing countries feel like they are part of reshaping its future

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

1. Diana Bou Ghanem
• Government
• Ministry of Telecom, Lebanon
2. Salam Yamout
• Civil Society

• Internet Society – Lebanon Chapter
3. Nabil Bukhalid
• Civil Society
• Internet Society – Lebanon Chapter
4. Dr. Imad Hoballah
• Government
Telecommunication Regulatory Authority, Lebanon

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#multistakeholder, #internet, #IGF, #internet governance, #ecosystem, #WSIS+10, #privacy, #diversity

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

1- Gihan Dias, Siri Lanka, Academia, University of Moratuwa, not contacted, not confirmed
2- Hisham Ibrahim, Egypt, RIR, Afrinic, not contacted, not confirmed
3- Alvaro Retana, Philippines/USA, Private Sector, Cisco, not contacted, not confirmed
4- Tracy Hackshaw, Trinidad & Tobago, Government - Vice Chairman of the ICANN GAC, not contacted, not confirmed
5- Carlos Gutierrez, Costa Rica, Government - former Regulatory Commissioner (SUTEL), not contacted, not confirmed
6- Nabil Bukhalid, Lebanon, ISOC Lebanon cctld registrar, not contacted, not confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Diana Bou Ghanem

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

ISOC Lebanon members - TBD

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The Moderator will have prepared questions and will ask the speakers to briefly introduce themselves, state their contribution to the Internet, and name specific challenges they have experienced or witnessed. The moderator will then ask the speakers about specific actions / policies / programs that have worked in increasing the number of participation from developing nations, and ask the speakers to propose some additional actions / policies / programs they feel are necessary to increase the engagement of developing nations. The moderator will then open the discussion with the floor during (at least) the last 30 minutes to

come up with recommendations.

Salam Yamout, will serve as the Workshop Rapporteur.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 104 Cybersecurity for ccTLDs – governance and best practices

Propose's Nationality: IRELAND

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED KINGDOM

Nationality of Organisation UNITED KINGDOM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

Country code top level domains (ccTLDs) are vital for countries' national interests; they provide an economic and social platform, a focal point for the development and dissemination of ICT expertise, a platform – and therefore potential single point of failure - for the provision of government online services, and a catalyst for local and diaspora content development and communication. ccTLDs have the potential to be a target of vulnerability across all of these activities. Their cyber security is therefore of critical national importance.
As ccTLDs can attract malicious attacks from non-state and state-associated actors, they also raise critical questions for global Internet governance. This workshop poses and aims to provide globally sourced answers to the question:

How can the over 250 country code top level domains around the world, each with its own governance and operational model and challenges, address and improve national and global cyber security in a sustainable way?

Using the Oxford University Global Cyber Security Capacity Centre's 'ccTLD Cyber Security Best Practices and Metrics' as a jumping off point, this workshop will ask the experts, policymakers and practitioners how to address critical Internet governance issues in the ccTLD context: DNS security and national sovereignty, data privacy and law enforcement access, intellectual property rights protection, malicious activities and attacks.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Maria Farrell
Private Sector
InterConnect Communications

Ian Brown
Civil Society

Oxford Internet Institute Global Cyber Security Capacity Centre

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#cctlds #cybersecurity #cctldsecurity #dnssec #udrp

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Name: Ian Brown
Stakeholder group: Academia
Organization: Oxford Internet Institute Global Cyber Security Capacity Centre
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y (confirmed)

Name: Oscar Robles Garay
Stakeholder group: ccTLD, technical community
Organization: NIC Mexico
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name: Mouhamet Diop
Stakeholder group: Private sector
Organization: NEXT, Kheweul.com, Senegal
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name: Mohammed El Bashir
Stakeholder group: Government
Organization: Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Qatar
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name: Peter Van Roste
Stakeholder group: Technical community, ccTLD
Organization: CENTR
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name of Moderator(s)

Maria Farrell

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Mark McFadden

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Post a suggested list of questions for discussion in advance of the session.

Encourage people to use Twitter to post their thoughts (in coordination with remote participation strategy). Use the overhead screen to display a Twitter so that members of the room can respond to those comments in realtime.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The panellist's presentation will be made available prior to the IGF so that people participating remotely will be able to follow during the session. Social media will be used as an easy way for remote participants to ask questions and make comments. Key topics and remarks during the session will be tweeted for a realtime record of the session for those who are not able to participate directly. Where possible, public facilities will be made available for people to share other materials related to the presentations and post notes and links to other resources.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 105 Specialised consortium for developing child protection onine

Propose's Nationality: INDIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

The Internet has a global reach and impact. While it has been observed that a lot of efforts and resources are directed towards ensuring the safety and protection of children online, a number of nations are still behind in terms of building a suitable framework comprising of well defined policies, regulation and services that cater for a holistic response to the problem.
The workshop will address the Internet Governance related issue of capacity building and challenges related to security and privacy.

The workshop will present a plan for forming a consortium of nations from Africa, Asia and Pacific (APASI-CO) where expert services will be pooled from existing international resources and under the framework of the consortium, provide direct assistance to nations on technical aspects related to child online safety. The IGF being a multi-stakeholder forum that brings the key policy makers under one platform will be a perfect setting under which this structure and the underlying functions can be proposed and discussed. It is expected that we will be able to generate funds from our region to support this initiative, which will in turn allow the specialised services to be developed and delivered to the target nations.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Larry Magid
Civil society
Connect Safely

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.safekids.com/pdfs/igf2103workshop202.pdf

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#security,#fdiversity,#capacity,#Privacy,#development

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Larry Magid,Civil Society, Connect Safely,contacted,to be confirmed

Anjan Bose,Civil Society, ECPAT International , contacted, to be confirmed

Nevine Tewfik, Government,(MCIT Egypt), to be contacted, to be confirmed

Janice Richardson,(Civil Society)(INSAFE)contacted, to be confirmed
Michael Moran,Law enforcement (Interpol),contacted, to be confirmed

Jacqueline Beauchere,(Industry)(Microsoft) to be contacted and confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Mohammad Mustafa Saidalavi

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Anjan Bose

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The moderator will introduce the main objectives of the workshop followed by a presentation of the current situation in the regions indicated , followed by a discussion on how the existing pool of resources can be structured within a framework to develop a set of comprehensive tools that ranges from legal, technical and direct support to victims of online exploitation as well as building empowerment tools for the target audience. The moderator will present a thematic category and ask the relevant panelists to provide their opinion about that and how they can help within their expertise to develop the relevant content and also provide linkages to existing resources on that.
The remote moderator will coordinate with the remote participants and also allow country specific recommendations and observations from the global audience to be factored in the conversations.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

Specialised consortium for developing child protection onine

No background paper provided

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No. 106 Ranking ICT companies on freedom of expression and privacy

Propose's Nationality: NETHERLANDS

Proposer's Country of Residence: NETHERLANDS

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

This session is a 'Roundtable' workshop, bringing together contributors and partners of the Ranking Digital Rights project (http://rankingdigitalrights.org), plus others at the IGF interested in the development of a global standard for evaluating and comparing ICT sector companies on policies and practices affecting the human rights of Internet users.

The Ranking Digital Rights project brings together an international team of researchers and advocates who are building a system to assess, compare, and rank the world's most powerful tech companies on freedom of expression and privacy criteria. Companies are already being measured by investors, universities, NGOs and international organizations on other human rights, social responsibility and sustainability criteria - from conflict minerals to labor practices to carbon disclosure. Many rankings efforts have had real impact on corporate practices. In 2015 Ranking Digital Rights will launch an annual ranking of companies on key indicators related to respect users' freedom of expression and privacy. In 2014 the project will conduct a pilot study to test out its Phase 1 methodology for ranking Internet and telecommunications companies.

In this session, Ranking Digital Right's project members will introduce the project's Phase 1 Methodology for ranking Internet and telecommunications companies, and seek feedback from stakeholders on how the data generated by such a ranking can have maximum impact and usefulness from key stakeholder groups: civil society advocates, socially responsible investors, government policymakers, and companies seeking to improve their performance on key free expression and privacy indicators.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Carlos Affonso Pereira de Souza
Civil society

Instituto de Tecnologia e Sociedade do Rio de Janeiro (ITS)

Celina Beatriz Mendes de Almeida
Civil society
Instituto de Tecnologia e Sociedade do Rio de Janeiro (ITS)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no157-access-internet-human-right

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#accountability, #human rights; #privacy, #freedom of expression, #companies

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Instituto de Tecnologia e Sociedade (Rio, Brazil)
civil society (Y, Y)
Center for Internet and Society (Bangalore, India)
civil society (N, N)
Center for the Study of New Media and Society (Moscow, Russia)
academia (N, N)
Peking University (Peking, China)
academia (N, N)
Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Internet and Society (Berlin, Germany)
academia (N, N)
Central European University (Budapest, Hungary)
academia (N, N)
Sustainalytics (Toronto, Canada)
private sector (N, N)

Name of Moderator(s)

Rebecca MacKinnon, Ranking Digital Rights project director

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Allon Bar, Ranking Digital Rights

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

This session will be interactive, as it is first and foremost intended to solicit the ideas of audience participants on how to make a ranking

system as effective and useful for all concerned as possible. The discussion will be facilitated by short introductions of selected participants who have experience with the Ranking Digital Rights project, after which audience members can discuss ideas around the goals described in the workshop description. If time and space allow for it we can create small group discussions around those goals. We encourage participation from all stakeholder groups.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Facilitation of ideas and questions through the remote moderator.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 107 Internet blocking: When well intentioned measures go too far

Propose's Nationality: CANADA

Proposer's Country of Residence: CANADA

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

The economic and public policy impacts of Internet blocking by state actors has been well studied. Receiving less study to date are the economic and public policy impacts of Internet policing by third party non-state actors. The systemic impossibility of a common definition of "due process" or a common policy framework has led to occasional collateral damage that undermines the security and stability of the internet. This is a form of "digital culture clash"

This workshop will explore the state of play in third party Internet blockades and boycotts by non-state actors such as Internet reputation systems, whether commercially motivated or not. Examples of collateral damage will be drawn from the record, including the impact of SPAMHAUS's blockade of Sweden in early 2014. We will engage leading experts from both the technology and policy arenas to debate and discuss questions like "at what limit does a blockade or boycott do more harm than good to the organizer's own values, due to foreseeable collateral damage, lack of care, or lack of investigatory resources?"

The panel hopes to reach a common understanding and brief set of recommendations for those who might organize Internet blockades and boycotts, for those who might participate in such events – perhaps by subscribing to an Internet reputation system, for those who might be targeted by such moves, and also for policy makers and shapers who need to know the powers and risks of collective third party action in Cyberspace.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Robert Guerra
Academic & Technical Community
ICANN Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC)
Citizen Lab & Canada Centre for Global Security Studies, Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto

Paul Vixie
Private Sector
Farsight Security

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

https://www.dropbox.com/s/ddvh1zyloi1w4sv/IGF2013-WS234-Workshop-Report.txt

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 Minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#security,#blocking,#censorship,#ddos,#spam, #intermediaryliabilty

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Ms. Anne-Marie Eklund Löwinder
Technical Community
.SE
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Mr. Steven Huter
Technical Community
Network Startup Resource Center (NSRC)
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Ms. Michelle Sullivan
Technical Community
SORBS.net
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Ms. Yurie Ito
Technical Community
Japan Computer Emergency Response Team Coordination Center
(JPCERT/CC)
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Ms. Merike Kaeo
Private Sector

Internet Identity
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Ms. Cristine Hoepers
Technical Community
CERT.br, the Brazilian National CERT
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Mr. Moez Chakchouk
Government
Tunisian Internet Agency (ATI)
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Mr. Shazad Ahmad
Civil Society
Bytes for All, Pakistan
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Mr. Masashi Crete-Nishihata
Academia
Citizen Lab, The Munk School of Global Affairs, University of Toronto
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name of Moderator(s)

Paul Vixie

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Robert Guerra

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The workshop will be organized as a facilitated dialogue. Led by the moderator, subject experts will debate and discuss the key questions and issues. Subject experts will give opening comments, after which the moderator will turn to those attending the session and invited experts in the audience to engage in facilitated dialogue.

In addition to the background documents and papers that will be prepared ahead of the IGF, additional articles of interest, commissioned blogs, reference materials and social media conversations will be published and distributed ahead of the workshop.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The workshop organizers will encourage workshop panelists as well as technical experts on the topic to post blog articles, as well as background

briefing materials on leading social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter, as well as on key Internet Governance sites such as circleid.com before, during and after the IGF in Istanbul this September.

We will strive to identify and recruit engagement from remote participation hubs. We anticipate participation from North America, Europe, and Asia Pacific.

Given past experiences with remote participation modalities, contingency plans will be created backup options prepared so that recorded video statements and mobile to conference call bridge can be used if venue internet access is not optimal.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 108 Internet Freedom Beyond Foreign Policy Agendas

Propose's Nationality: ALBANIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: FRANCE

Nationality of Organisation FRANCE

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

Internet freedom is gaining importance in foreign policies of different countries around the world. 23 governments from different parts of the world participate in the Freedom Online Coalition, which provides a forum for like-minded governments to coordinate efforts and work with civil society and the private sector in to support exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms online.

Debates and discussions on the theme of Internet freedom are quite comprehensive in nature. They cover human rights issues such as protecting and promoting freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and association, freedom of the media and privacy on the Internet. Other topics relate to the infrastructure or the governance of the Internet, such as preserving the free and global nature of the Internet and promoting a multi-stakeholder approach of global Internet governance.

The Council of Europe, a pan-European Organisation which brings together 47 member states, is working to develop a recommendation to its member states on Internet Freedom. This activity stems from the follow-up given to the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for media and information society (Belgrade, 7 and 8 November 2013) where the ministers adopted a Resolution on Internet Freedom.

The Council of Europe will invite intergovernmental organisations and stakeholders to discuss the following questions:

1. Is Internet freedom only a dimension foreign policy agendas or does it encompass national policies with a domestic effect?
2. How to ensure a holistic and harmonised approach to Internet freedom? How to balance freedom and security?
3. Should questions of freedom of innovation and economic issues be included in the Internet freedom notion ?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

• Elvana Thaçi
• Inter-governmental Organisation
• Council of Europe

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF

workshop before?

yes

No report was produced.

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#freedomofexpression;freedomofassembly;#privacy;IGF_InternetFreedom

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Mr Johan Hallenborg,
Government
Deputy Director Department for International Law, Human Rights and
Treaty Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden (tbc);

Dr Michael Kogler
Government
Deputy Head of Department for Media Law, Constitutional Service,
Federal Chancellery of Austria (tbc)

Mr Seth Bouvier,
Government
Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, the U.S. State
Department (tbc)

Mr Franklin Silva Netto
Government
First Secretary, Head of the Division for the Information Society,
Ministry of External Relations, Brazil

Mr Andrea Glorioso,
Policy officer, DG CONNECT
European Commission (tbc)

Ms Anne Anne Carblanc,
Inter-governmental organisation
Head of Information, Communications and Consumer Policy Division
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (tbc)

Mr Mark Stephens,
Private Sector
Global Network Initiative, Independent Chair of Board of Directors (tbc)

Ms Dixie Hawtin,
Civil Society
The Rights & Principles Dynamic Coalition (tbc)

Name of Moderator(s)

Elvana Thaci

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

tbc

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The moderator will set the scene with opening remarks on the theme of Internet freedom and will then invite speakers to make initial remarks of 5-8 minutes on how the notion of Internet is understood in their organisations and policies. This round of remarks will aim at untangling the notion and providing a frame for discussions. The moderator will then invite stakeholders from different continents either present in the room or participating remotely to report about their experience in policy development to address issues of Internet freedom. The next 45 minutes will be used to engage in discussions with speakers, audience members and remotely connected participants. The remaining 15 minutes will be used for the moderator to wrap-up the session and speakers to make their concluding remarks. Preparations before the workshop will involve reaching out to all the panellists to define their substantive contributions (possibly in the form of written submissions about the policies of their organisations on Internet freedom.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Policy-makers from different countries, in different continents, will be invited to participate remotely and report about their experiences. In addition, remote participation will be promoted through the use of the hashtag #IGF_InternetFreedom. This hashtag will be widely communicated before the workshop. Finally, relevant stakeholders will be informed about the workshop to encourage them to participate remotely.

Background paper

[background paper](#)

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No. 109 Telecommunications and Free Expression

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Restrictions of online communications is a topic of intense focus and debate in international fora, yet most of the world spreads its message through telecommunications services. This panel seeks to explore the implications for freedom of expression when telecommunications services are shut down or manipulated by looking at the technical aspects of shutdowns, any differences between restrictions of Internet and telecommunications services, and tools with which telecommunications companies can consider in case of shutdowns to try to minimize impact on users' freedom of expression during critical moments. Panelists will also examine whether current international conferences addressing "online freedom" pay sufficient heed to telecommunications services and its importance in relation to free expression for voices in all parts of the globe. Speakers will bring perspectives from a variety of regions and include experts from the private sector, the technical community, civil society and government.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Lisl Brunner, private sector, GNI-Telecommunications Industry Dialogue

Patrik Hiselius, private sector, TeliaSonera

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#freeexpression, #netfreedom, #diversity

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers

the proposer is planning to invite

Patrik Hiselius, private sector, TeliaSonera, confirmed

Marcin de Kaminski, technical community, Lund University Internet Institute. Contacted but not confirmed.

Faith Pansy Tlakula, intergovernmental organizations, African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. Not yet contacted.

Dalia Haj-Omar, civil society, activist and blogger. Not yet contacted.

Representative of a Freedom Online Coalition government (Tunisia, Mexico, Costa Rica or Georgia). Government. Not yet contacted.

Name of Moderator(s)

Lisl Brunner

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The moderator will guide the panel by asking a series of questions, rather than having panelists give presentations. Audience members and remote participants will be invited to share their perspectives on these questions and be given ample time to make comments and raise questions after the panelists have concluded their initial interventions.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We are trying to identify content providers and representatives of civil society who can bring first-hand experiences to the issue of the shutdown of telecommunications services and who could participate remotely. We will also identify a remote moderator who can facilitate remote participation so that this panel is as inclusive as possible.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 110 Domain names, numbers, protocols and the real life of IANA

Propose's Nationality: BELGIUM

Proposer's Country of Residence: BELGIUM

Nationality of Organisation BELGIUM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Critical Internet Resources

Description

Few outside the Technical community understand how the Internet works. Even of those interested in Internet Governance many lack a basic insight. The workshop will in laymen's terms, explain how it works and where the rules come from.

The workshop will start with a general presentation on the Internet's Domain Name System followed by an explanation of what a registry does to activate a domain name and make it visible in the DNS. (What is stored in the zone? How is it updated? What infrastructure is used?) Next it will focus on the so much discussed IANA functions, define them and explain why they are important for a (cc)TLD registry. Special attention will go to the way in which rules and policies for IANA are developed and to testimonials from ccTLD registries from different continents. The ongoing discussion on the transition of the US stewardship is not the topic of this workshop. However the workshop wants to contribute to this discussion by providing insight an background to enable the community to participate in a better informed way to the discussion.

The last part will give a high level overview of the different kinds of Rules, Internet Standards and Protocols that are essential for the functioning, the security and the stability of the Internet and of the forums in which they are developed, tested and constantly reviewed. It will raise awareness and promote the way in which the technical standards are developed in an open, not-political, not-commercial environment such as the IETF.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Mr. Barrack Ong'ondo Otieno
Technical Community
AfTLD - Africa Top Level Domain Organization

Mr. Don Hollander
Technical Community
APTLD - Asia Pacific Top Level Domain Association

Mr. Peter Van Roste
Technical Community
CENTR - the European ccTLD organisation

Mr. Eduardo Santoyo
Technical Community
LACTLD - Latin American and Caribbean TLD Association

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

www.centr.org/igf2013 -
www.intgovforum.org/cms/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=42

Type of session

Other - Panel / Capacity-building session

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#ccTLDs, #internetgovernance, #standards, #multistakeholder, #security,

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

- 'How the DNS works'
Keith Davidsson, New Zealand, Technical community, Internet.NZ, to be confirmed
- 'overview of the technical role and infrastructure of a ccTLD registry'
Jörg Schweiger, Germany, Technical Community, DENIC, to be confirmed
- 'technical challenges for small and developing ccTLDs'
Barrack Otieno, Kenia, Technical Community, AfTLD, confirmed
- 'historic overview of the IANA functions'
Paul Kane, UK, Technical Community, nic.ac/CommunityDNS, to be confirmed
- ccTLD testimonials
(short testimonials of ccTLDs and their experiences with IANA, such as server changes, delegation/redelegation) speakers to be confirmed
- More is needed to make it work: protocols, standards
Alissa Cooper, technical community, IAB, to be confirmed
Other speakers under consideration:
Jari Arkko (IETF)
Carlos Martinez (LACNIC / SSC)
Hugo Salgado (.cl)

Name of Moderator(s)

to be confirmed

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

to be confirmed

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The moderator(s) will have a huge responsibility in assuring that the workshop remains accessible and understandable for a broad and non-technical audience and will have to intervene if needed with requests for clarification or easy examples. The technical theme of the workshop requires that there is ample time for Q&A form the (online)audience. The moderator(s) will have to stimulate Q&A.
A social media moderator will be added to relay questions about the theme of the workshop via Twitter and Facebook. The presentations and a report on the Q&A session will be posted on a dedicated Facebook wall and webpage that will be made available via the Facebook profiles and websites of the ccTLD regional organisations.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 111 Solidarity against dispossession in the city on the internet

Propose's Nationality: TURKEY

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation TURKEY

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

What is common for both the urban and the internet activists is that they have to deal with the governance of "public space". Both resistances struggle to defend their idea of a true public space, but they either rarely collaborate and or show little interest in each other's issues, as if they are completely independent problems.

Given the similarities and the deficiencies of the two fields what methods would procreate solidarity between urban resistance and internet freedom activist? Is the relation between CCTV surveillance cameras and mass surveillance systems a good start?

This panel will bring together activists, reps of NGO's, and academics from the fields of urban movements and internet freedom together to discuss ways of solidarity in their respective issues, with the aim that such a diverse gathering would invest in debates on internet governance, as the right to public space in both online and offline.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Burak Arikan, civil society, Alternative Informatics Association

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#publicspace #disposession #solidarity #diversity #online-offline-hybrid

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers

the proposer is planning to invite

Yasar Adanali, academic, civil society, 1Umut Association, TU Darmstadt [the speaker has been confirmed]

Elif Ince, journalist, Radikal [the speaker has been confirmed]

Ali Riza Keles, civil society, Alternative Informatics Association (Altbilisim) [the speaker has been confirmed]

Joana Varon, civil society, Center for Technology and Society (CTS-FGV) [the speaker has been confirmed]

Asli Telli, academy, civil society, Alternative Informatics Association (Altbilisim), Sehir University [the speaker has been contacted]

Name of Moderator(s)

Burak Arikan

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

10 min - The moderator will briefly introduce himself and the speakers along with their affiliated organizations. He will then set the scene by defining the right to public space online and offline and raise questions on the possible interconnections between the urban and internet freedom struggles. Then, leave the floor to the panelists and moderate the q&a.

15 min - Elif Ince
15 min - Ali Riza Keles
15 min - Yasar Adanali
15 min - Joana Varon
15 min - Asli Telli
25 min - Q&A

We will facilitate an online backchannel application projected in the panel room, to get voted questions form a larger audience.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We will facilitate an online backchannel application projected in the panel room, to get voted questions form a larger audience via Twitter.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 112 Implications of post-Snowden Internet localization proposals

Propose's Nationality: SWITZERLAND

Proposer's Country of Residence: SWITZERLAND

Nationality of Organisation SWITZERLAND

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

Following the 2013-2014 disclosures of large-scale pervasive surveillance of Internet traffic, various proposals to "localize" Internet users' data and change the path that Internet traffic would take have started to emerge.

Examples include mandatory storage of citizens' data within country, mandatory location of servers within country (e.g. Google, Facebook), launching state-run services (e.g. email services), restricted transborder Internet traffic routes, investment in alternate backbone infrastructure (e.g. submarine cables, IXPs), etc.

Localization of data and traffic routing strategies can be powerful tools for improving Internet experience for end-users, especially when done in response to Internet development needs. On the other hand, done uniquely in response to external factors (e.g. foreign surveillance), less optimal choices may be made in reactive moves.

How can we judge between Internet-useful versus Internet-harmful localisation and traffic routing approaches? What are the promises of data localization from the personal, community and business perspectives? What are the potential drawbacks? What are implications for innovation, user choice and the availability of online services in the global economy? What impact might they have on a global and interoperable Internet? What impact (if any) might these proposals have on user trust and expectations of privacy?

The objective of the session is to gather diverse perspectives and experiences to better understand the technical, social and economic implications of these proposals.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

* Organizer:
Nicolas Seidler, Policy advisor

Technical community
Internet Society

* Co-organizer:
Matthew Shears
Civil society
Center for Democracy and Technology

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no138-internet-and-human-rights-shared-values-sound-policies#report

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes (90 minutes would also be fine)

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#surveillance, #localization, #privacy, #fragmentation

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Mr. Chris Riley, Senior Policy Engineer, Mozilla Corporation, Private sector (SPEAKER CONFIRMED)

Mr. Jari Arkko, Chair of the Internet Engineering Task Force, Technical community (SPEAKER CONFIRMED)

Mr. Christian Kaufmann, Director Network Architecture at Akamai Technologies, Private sector (SPEAKER CONFIRMED)

Ms. Emma Llanso, Director of Free Expression Project, Center for Democracy and Technology, Civil Society (SPEAKER CONFIRMED)

Mr. Hartmut Glaser, Executive Secretary, Brazilian Internet Steering Committee/CGI.br, Technical community (TO BE CONFIRMED)

Government speaker (TBC)

Name of Moderator(s)

Nicolas Seidler, Policy advisor, Internet Society

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Konstantinos Komaitis

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The panel will not feature lengthy statements but rather an interactive discussion with the on-site and remote audience, with ample opportunities for interactions among the panelists and between the panel and the audience.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Options for meaningful remote participation will be defined. The Internet Society will leverage its rich community of Chapters to be actively engaged in the remote discussion.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 113 Local gaps in Internet Policy

Propose's Nationality: SWITZERLAND

Proposer's Country of Residence: COSTA RICA

Nationality of Organisation COSTA RICA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

ICT policy planning in the age of Internet Governance (IG) has become increasingly difficult for countries throughout LatinAmerica and the Caribbean. Governments, particularly in smaller countries, need better guidance for their own local ICT policies to be consistent with the objectives of a globalized Internet. I* entities could help facilitate Governments with a new integrated ICT approach to all the regional, national and local challenges policy makers face today. An integral view of the Internet Ecosystem's principles and objectives, set up against domestic issues and critical bottlenecks, should help countries develop ICT policies consistent with an increasingly globalized Internet to the benefit of all. Integrated internet policy making it should recognize at least three separate levels in the value system of the internet and the chances local policy can affect them: a) local and international access infrastructure -discussed under National Broadband Plans-; b) impact on the local conditions or the protocols and assignments practices of the transnational Names/Number Resource System (Governance OF the Internet): and finally c) the real national and local public policy issues of the best use and advantages of widespread broadband access in terms of innovations as well as rights (Governance ON the Internet). Such an integral view of the Internet Ecosystem's value chain set up against the factual domestic issues and critical bottlenecks in single countries, could help them develop better ICT policies consistent with an increasingly globalized Internet.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

TBN
Technical Community
LACNIC

TBN
Government
AGESIC, Uruguay

TBN
Academia

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

 Capacity-building session

Duration of proposed session

max 90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#ICTpolicies #Internetgovernance

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

 We need help in recruiting speakers

Name of Moderator(s)

 Carlos Raul GUTIERREZ

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

 Each participants should present its views on ICT policy formulation
 1. domestic infrastructure and access
 2. regional-international internet traffic conditions
 3. ICT applications for value added applications
 4. Global Internet Governance

 Moderatos should lead to the question on integration of all this policies

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

background paper

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No. 114 Developing countries participation in ICANN policies: GNSO

Propose's Nationality: TUNISIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: JAPAN

Nationality of Organisation Virtual Organization

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Critical Internet Resources

Description

ICANN is increasing its efforts toward globalization and removing the perception of being an US-centric organization by establishing new offices and initiating new outreach projects. However, the main issues regarding developing countries' participation, including all stakeholders, remain open and unresolved. These include, inter alia, incorporating developing countries' issues into the policy development process, e.g .for the new gTLD program; under-representation of developing country applicants for gTLDs, and relatively few accredited registrars; and representation in policy development bodies like the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO). Stakeholders from developing regions often struggle to voice their opinions or to be effective within ICANN. Moreover, concern about developing countries' challenges and interests has not always been been widely shared across the private sector community.
Accordingly, this workshop will explore such questions as:
1- How do we assess the extent to which the ICANN multistakeholder model for policy development is working for developing countries, particularly with respect to the GNSO and new gTLDs?
2- How can developing countries' concerns be systematically included in policy development processes?
3- How can developing country participation in the GNSO process be enhanced?
4- How can ICANN become more fully globalized and responsive to the concerns of developing countries' governments, civil society, business and technical communities?

NCSG is the voice of civil society and nonprofit organizations in ICANN's domain name policy
body, the GNSO, with more than 350 organizational and individual membership. It is composed of two constituencies, Noncommercial Users Constituency and Non Profit Operational Constituencies

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Media Change and Innovation Division, Institute of Mass
Communication and Media Research, University of Zurich; Switzerland ,
Academia
Non-commercial Users Constituency, Global, Civil Society
Non-for-Profit Operational Concerns, Global, Civil Society
ICANN, USA, Turkey, Singapore, Technical Community
JPNIC, Japan, Technical Community, TBC

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?
xpsltipq_je=96

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#development #diversity #icann #policy #globalization

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

William Drake, Civil society, Non-commercial Users Constituency, Y, Y
Olga Cavalli, Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Y,
Y
Marie-laure Lemineur, Civil Society, Non-for-Profit Operational
Concerns, Y, Y
Baher Esmat, Technical community, ICANN, Y, Y
Zahid Jamil, Business community, Domain Name Dispute Resolution
Center , Y, N
Izumi Okutani, Technical community, JPNIC, Y, Y

Name of Moderator(s)

rafik dammak

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

pascal bekono

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The moderator will set the scene and introduce the topic to the audience.
Each panelist will have 5 minutes to explain her point of view regarding
the topic (no powerpoint or only one slide allowed), then in the next
round each panelist will pick workshop questions to respond . We will
allocate more time for Q/A session for the audience (around 70 minutes)

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 115 Trust through capacity building on cybercrime

Propose's Nationality: GERMANY

Proposer's Country of Residence: FRANCE

Nationality of Organisation FRANCE

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

Against a background of diverse views at international levels on how to address the issues of cybercrime and cybersecurity, the international community has nevertheless reached broad agreement at political levels on capacity building on cybercrime as an effective way to help societies meet the challenge of cybercrime.

The objective of this workshop is to illustrate how this agreement at political levels can be translated into practice based on the experience of international organisations, bi-lateral donors and also the private sector.

The workshop is to focus in particular on the following issues:

• "Capacity building on cybercrime" – Can we agree on the concept?

• How can capacity building contribute to confidence, trust and multi-stakeholder cooperation?

• What needs are to be addressed, what impact is possible?

• Cybercrime and human development agenda: how can we bring capacity building on cybercrime on the development cooperation agenda? How can we bring development cooperation organisations on board?

• How can we strengthen the rule of law and human rights in cyberspace through capacity building?

The workshop should thus enable participants to promote capacity building activities and to engage different stakeholders, including development cooperation organisations in such activities.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Name: Jayantha Fernando (Sri Lanka)
Stakeholder group: Government

Organization: Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka

Name: Cornelia Kutterer
Stakeholder group: Private Sector
Organization: Microsoft

Name: Zahid Jamil (Pakistan)
Stakeholder group: Civil Society
Organization: Developing Countries' Centre For Cyber Crime Law

Name: TBC (Ghana)
Stakeholder group: Government
Organization: National Prosecution Service

Name: David Satola (USA)
Stakeholder group: Intergov Organisation
Organization: World Bank

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/cybercrime/Documents/Reports-Presentations/2079_cy_strats_rep_V20_14oct11.pdf

Type of session

Capacity-building session

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#cybercrime, #capacity, #multi-stakeholder, #security, #ruleoflaw

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Name: Jayantha Fernando (Sri Lanka)
Stakeholder group: Government
Organization: Information and Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka
Contact details: TBC
Have you contacted the speaker: Y
Has the speaker been confirmed: N
Name: Cornelia Kutterer
Stakeholder group: Private Sector
Organization: Microsoft
Contact details: cokutter@microsoft.com
Have you contacted the speaker: Y
Has the speaker been confirmed: Y
Name: Zahid Jamil (Pakistan)
Stakeholder group: Civil Society
Organization: Developing Countries' Centre For Cyber Crime Law
Contact details: Email: zahid@jamilandjamil.com

Have you contacted the speaker: Y
Has the speaker been confirmed: Y

Name: TBC (Ghana)
Stakeholder group: Government
Organization: National Prosecution Service
Contact details: TBC
Have you contacted the speaker: Y
Has the speaker been confirmed: N

Name: David Satola (USA)
Stakeholder group: Intergov Organisation
Organization: World Bank
Contact details: Dsatola@worldbank.org
Have you contacted the speaker: Y
Has the speaker been confirmed: Y

Name of Moderator(s)

Alexander Seger

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

TBC

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The workshop will be interactive. Each panelists will have 5-7 minutes to address one of the lead questions through a concrete example. This should trigger further questions from participants as well as further examples of good/bad practices. A discussion paper is available and should help focus the discussions.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

TBC

Background paper

background paper

Go back

No. 116 How Trade Agreements Shape the Future of Internet Governance

Propose's Nationality: TURKEY

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

Increasingly, bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations have become vehicles for norm setting on internet policy issues – from intellectual property to e-commerce, domain names on the Internet and investor-state dispute settlement mechanisms. Although the TPP text is secret and not available for public review, WikiLeaks released documents raise serious concerns about how we create, access, and share information and technology on the Internet.

This workshop is aiming to assess how the inclusion of these internet policy issues in closed door, state-to-state agreements impacting on the future of multi-stakeholder internet governance?

Workshop participants will discuss recent multilateral negotiations, including the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP), and work towards devising a trade model, or set of principles, to incorporate internet governance principles into trade negotiations.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Burcu Kilic, Civil Society, Public Citizen
Carolina Rossini, Civil Society, Public Knowledge
Ellen Broad, Civil Society, International Federation of Library

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.friendsoftheigf.org/report/782

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#intellectualproperty #internetgovernance #trade #ecommerce #privacy #copyirght #enforcement

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Burcu Kilic, Civil Society, Public Citizen, confirmed
Carolina Rossini, Civil Society, Public Knowledge, confirmed
Ellen Broad, Civil Society, International Federation of Library, confirmed
Claudio Ruiz, Civil Society, Derechos Digitales, confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Susan Chalmers

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Following brief opening comments from each panelist, the focus of this workshop will be the creation of a set of principles, in collaboration between panelists and audience members, for trade agreements that reflect WSIS principles in Internet governance processes. These principles will be included in the production of a report following the workshop to contribute to ongoing IGF discussions.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 117 Company-Civil Society Collaboration to Advance Rights Online

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Companies and civil society can find themselves on opposite sides of Internet governance policy debates, but when their interests align—for example with regard to freedom of expression and privacy—they have more to gain by working together.

In the Global Network Initiative (GNI), which includes ICT companies, civil society, investors, and academics, "Individually and collectively, participants will engage governments and international institutions to promote the rule of law and the adoption of laws, policies, and practices that protect, respect and fulfill freedom of expression and privacy. " This workshop will explore challenges and opportunities arising from cross-stakeholder collaboration on freedom of expression and privacy. Case studies from different regions will illustrate key issues, such as: determining when stakeholder interests converge or diverge; ensuring independence, transparency, and accountability; and identifying best practices for effective collaboration.

Using a roundtable format that maximizes audience participation and interactivity, the participants will offer views from the ground, and participants from governments and international institutions that work with both companies and civil society groups will serve as respondents and offer their own perspectives.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Sana Saleem, Bolo Bhi, Civil Society
Eduardo Bertoni, Center for Studies on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information, University of Palermo, Civil Society

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#humanrights #multistakeholder #freedomofexpression #privacy

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Eduardo Bertoni, CELE University of Palermo, Civil Society, Argentina
Confirmed

Emin Huseynov, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, Civil
Society, Azerbaijan
Confirmed

Emma Llanso, Center for Democracy & Technology, Civil Society,
United States
Confirmed

Dunja Mijatovic, OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media,
intergovernmental organization
Invited

Ebele Okobi, Yahoo, Private Sector, United States
Confirmed

Sana Saleem, Bolo Bhi, Civil Society, Pakistan
Confirmed

Representative of Telecommunications Industry Dialogue, Private
Sector
Organization confirmed, individual to be determined

Representative of Freedom Online Coalition government, Government
Proposed

Name of Moderator(s)

Susan Morgan

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

David Sullivan

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The session will use strong moderation to ensure a lively discussion and
interactivity among the speakers, audience, and remote participants.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

GNI's membership consists of ICT companies, civil society organizations, investors, and academics located around the world. We will use this network to encourage robust remote participation, primarily via social media, that will bring other perspectives to bear on the discussion. Remote participation will highlight participants from constituencies and geographical regions that may not be able to be present.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 118 Discussion on multistakeholderism in Africa

Propose's Nationality: ITALY

Proposer's Country of Residence: SOUTH AFRICA

Nationality of Organisation SOUTH AFRICA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

The proposed workshop has the format of a roundtable during which participants from different stakeholder groups will discuss the results of a research conducted in 2013 and 2014 on mapping multistakeholderism in Internet governance from an African perspective. Specifically, participants will be invited to provide their contribution on how factors such as low level of Internet access and use, low quality of service and high prices of broadband intersect with the notion of multistakeholderism as a form of deliberative democracy for Internet governance - which is often informed by assumptions from more mature markets and Western democracies. Based on empirical evidence, participants will explore the evolution of multistakeholderism through consideration of the main international, regional and national processes/mechanisms of the Internet governance ecosystem in Africa. Some specific issues that will be highlighted include:
- What these initiatives have achieved in terms of enabling or constraining the development of an open internet;
- what has been the level and effectiveness of participation of African stakeholders in these processes;
- why have they not been able to fully develop an African agenda on internet governance.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

- Dr Edmund Katiti
- Intergovernmental organisation
- NEPAD

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/71-igf2011/transcripts-/905-ad-

workshop-12-connectivity-and-access-in-sub-saharah-africa-status-challenges-and-opportunities

Type of session

 Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Africa #multistakeholderism #access #development #participation

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Name: Dr Alison Gillwald
Stakeholder group: Academy/Think tank
Organization: Research ICT Africa
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y
Do you need help in recruiting speakers from certain stakeholder groups? N

Name: Enrico Calandro
Stakeholder group: Academy/Think tank
Organization: Research ICT Africa
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y
Do you need help in recruiting speakers from certain stakeholder groups? N

Name: Dr Edmund Katiti
Stakeholder group: Intergovernmental organisation
Organization: NEPAD
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y
Do you need help in recruiting speakers from certain stakeholder groups? N

Name: Dr Towela Nyirenda-Jere
Stakeholder group: Intergovernmental organisation
Organization: NEPAD
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y
Do you need help in recruiting speakers from certain stakeholder groups? N

Name: Titi Akinsanmi
Stakeholder group: Private sector
Organization: Google
Have you contacted the speaker? N
Has the speaker been confirmed? N
Do you need help in recruiting speakers from certain stakeholder groups?

Name: Anriette Esterhuysen
Stakeholder group: Civil society
Organization: Association for Progressive Communication
Have you contacted the speaker? N
Has the speaker been confirmed? N
Do you need help in recruiting speakers from certain stakeholder groups? N

Name: Alice Munya
Stakeholder group: Public sector
Organization: GAC ICANN
Have you contacted the speaker? N
Has the speaker been confirmed? N
Do you need help in recruiting speakers from certain stakeholder groups? N

Name of Moderator(s)

Dr Alison Gillwald

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The roundtable opens with a brief introduction by the roundtable chair, Dr Edmund Katiti. The introduction is followed by a presentation of the research findings on mapping multistakeholderism in internet governance from an Africa perspective. Afterwards, each representative from the different stakeholder groups is invited to comment on the research results and to provide a contribution through elaborating the research results. At the end of each contribution, the moderator will open the discussion to the audience members that can either make specific questions to the speakers or to provide their own comments, opinions or to share their own experience. At the same time, questions and contributions are collected from remote participants and are shared in real time with the participants to the roundtable.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

An invite to contribute and to participate remotely will be sent to all respondents who have participated to the research. IGF Secretariat should facilitate the tools for remote participation. The hash-tag #2014AfricaIGF will be used to collect opinions, questions and comments during the roundtable and the most relevant contributions to the discussion will be shared among the participants to the roundtable.

Background paper

[background paper](#)

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No. 119 Internet Governance and Iran

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

How can the process of Internet Governance, both domestically and internationally help or hinder freedom of expression, access to information, privacy, and digital association inside the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRI). This panel will examine the potential and difficulties for a dialogue amongst the relevant stakeholders, including those within the Iranian diaspora, regarding the future of Internet operations and rights within the IRI.

Addressing the issues pertaining to Article 19, and other right guarantees of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights will be central to this discussion.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Main organizer:
Academia. Annenberg School of Communications at the University of Pennsylvania.
Co-Organizer:
Academia. City University of New York, Brooklyn College, Human Rights in Iran Unit
Co-Organizer:
Civil Society. Small Media, United Kingdom.

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#research, #advocacy, #privacy, #censorship, #collaboration

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers

the proposer is planning to invite

Collin Anderson (male): Academia. Independent researcher. Confirmed participation.
Deborah Brown (female): Civil Society. Policy Analyst, Access. Confirmed participation.
Robert Guerra (male): Academic & Technical Community. ICANN Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC). Citizen Lab & Canada Centre for Global Security Studies, University of Toronto. Confirmed Participation.
Mahmoud Enayat (male): Civil Society. Director of Small Media. Confirmed participation.
Ahmed Shaheed (male): Civil Society. United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Invited, awaiting confirmation.
Ali Akbar Mousavi (male): Civil Society. Former Iranian MP, International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran. Confirmed participation.

Name of Moderator(s)

Mani Mostofi

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Mahsa Alimardani

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

There will be 8 short presentations (5 minutes each), after which there will be a session of Q&A from the remote participants, followed by a discussion with the audience on important points for the workshop . The process will be interactive between panelists, remote participants and the audience in the room.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

There will be an individual responsible to bring in remote participants and engage them through questions to the panel. Furthermore, there will also be an opportunity to ask questions via Twitter.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 120 IPv6 in Reality Challenges and Solutions

Propose's Nationality: MEXICO

Proposer's Country of Residence: AUSTRALIA

Nationality of Organisation AUSTRALIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Critical Internet Resources

Description

The past year has seen a significant rise in the number of global IPv6 users, and while millions of users can now access IPv6-enabled services, they still depend on many services and applications that are not yet IPv6-ready.

This workshop will look at the practical concerns surrounding IPv6 adoption, including market factors and technical challenges, and the ways
in which stakeholders around the world are developing.

Challenges considered will include the following:

Support for both IPv4 and IPv6 is necessary to maintain global connectivity, but will incur additional costs for network operators. At the same time, continuing support for IPv4 risks removing the incentive for others invest in deployment of IPv6, a vicious circle in which "good behaviour" is penalised.

As hardware that does not support IPv6 becomes redundant or obsolete, manufacturers may reduce prices on this older stock, risking the emergence
of a "two-tier" Internet as low-capital operators sacrifice IPv6 compatibility for cost.

As the Internet community moves towards full adoption of IPv6, the IGF
provides an important venue for multi-stakeholder coordination to mitigate
any negative side effects that this process might introduce, particularly for operators in the developing world and those leading the way as "first movers".

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

bla

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF

workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.nro.net/news/internet-governance-forum-2013-in-bali-indonesia

Type of session

 Panel

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#ipv6, #CIR

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

 tbd

Name of Moderator(s)

 tbd

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

 tbd

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

 Questions to address include, How big is the first mover disadvantage?, How can we ensure that organisations who adopt IPv6 won¹t have to pay the price for it?, Are the risks of dumping of non-IPv6 ready equipment realistic?

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 121 Creating Guideline for Operation of Children Related Domains

Propose's Nationality: HONG KONG

Proposer's Country of Residence: HONG KONG

Nationality of Organisation HONG KONG

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

With the new gTLD program being rolled out by ICANN with applications targeting children as defined as under 18, including. kids, .baby etc., these domain names will hold a more important role in reaching out to kids and have a more important role of influencing kids' online access. Hence, the proposed workshop will discuss the elements to create a guideline and framework for operations of children related domains. The creation of the guideline is only effective and adequate on the Internet if discussed with a multistakeholder approach, and IGF is the perfect venue to discuss the topic.

The issues to be discussed are:
1. What principles shall domain registries with domains targeting children run under and adopt? (Technical community, civil societies)
2. What specific content children shall NOT be accessing under these new gTLDs? (Everyone)
3. What roles shall the domain registries hold to safeguard the content that are put on the domain? What can be done technically? (Technical community, civil societies)
4. What incentives can be given to encourage content providers to provide relevant content to children? (Private sector)
5. Other than providing safeguard to children access under these new gTLDs, are there any proactive children online protection framework to protect children online other than the passive installation of filter? (Everyone)

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

No co-organizer

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no119-defining-successful-factors-different-models-youth-participation-internet-governance#report

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#childrenonlinesafety #newgtld #empowerchildren #youth

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

1. Lucinda Fell, Civil Society, Childnet International, Y, Y
2. Anjan Bose, Civil Society, ECPAT, Y, N
3. Sheri Falco, Technical Community, ICM Registry LLC, N, N
4. Amelia Andersdotter, Government, Member of European Parliament, N, N
5. Carla, Intergovernmental Organisation, ITU, N, N
6. Fiona McIntosh, Civil Society, The Alannah and Madeline Foundation, N, N

Yes, need help recruiting speakers from business sector

Name of Moderator(s)

DotAsia Organisation

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Rebecca Chan

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

We will lead by forming a working group with the speakers prior to the IGF meeting. We will form a preliminary guideline for discussion basis, and will further discuss the details at the IGF meeting. The roundtable format will allow the participants with the highest level of participation together with comments from the floor. We will also invite participants from around the globe who cannot come in person for their comments on the guideline via remote participation.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

DotAsia Organisation has set up remote hub in Hong Kong in the past IGFs.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 122 Internet, an opportunity for sustainable growth

Propose's Nationality: ITALY

Proposer's Country of Residence: SWITZERLAND

Nationality of Organisation SWITZERLAND

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

By the end of 2013, there were an estimated 2.7 billion people using the Internet worldwide. The Internet has radically changed the way we access information, consume information and interact with each other, offering significant potential for future growth. By connecting intelligent machines to each other and ultimately to people, and by combining software and big data analytic, we can push the boundaries of physical and material sciences to change the way the world works contributing to growth and sustainable development.

Accordingly the collaboration and engagement of multiple stakeholders is a growing necessity. Countries need to invent new ways to achieve sustainable development and address the challenges of the 21st century including growing global populations, low-carbon energy and strong resilience to global climate change (which puts pressure on the environment).

The Internet plays a critical role:

  in contributing to the monitoring, mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change;
  in emergency telecommunications;
  in improving quality of life; and
  in enabling energy efficiency achievements.

This Roundtable organized by ITU, EBU and Ministry of Communication and Information technology from Egypt will provide a platform to discuss how the Internet is revolutionizing our society as an engine for growth, development and disaster risk reduction with the aim of achieving this in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Moderator: Turkey (name to be confirmed)

Speakers:
- ITU (to be confirmed)

- Giacomo Mazzone, European Broadcasting Union (EBU)
- Nevine Tewifik, MCIT, Egypt
- Faheem Hussain, Assistant Professor, Asian University for Women, Chittagong, Bangladesh (to be confirmed)
- OECD (to be confirmed)

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Cristina Bueti, ITU
Giacomo Mazzone, EBU
Nevine Tewfik, MCIT, Egypt

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#sustainabledevelopment #climatechange #internet #greeneconomy #greenICTs

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Moderator: Turkey (name to be confirmed)
Speakers:
- ITU (to be confirmed)
- Giacomo Mazzone, European Broadcasting Union (EBU)
- Nevine Tewifik, MCIT, Egypt
- Faheem Hussain, Assistant Professor, Asian University for Women, Chittagong, Bangladesh (to be confirmed)
- OECD (to be confirmed)

Name of Moderator(s)

Moderator: Turkey (name to be confirmed)

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Giacomo Mazzone (EBU)

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The Moderator will make opening, introducing the work of DCICC introducing some "scene-setting" remarks focusing on how collaboration and engagement of multiple stakeholders is a growing necessity.

The Moderator will invite each of the speakers to make approximately 10 minutes of remarks, aimed at offering best practices that address the following topics:

The Internet plays a critical role:
   in contributing to the monitoring, mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change;
   in emergency telecommunications;
   in improving quality of life; and
   in enabling energy efficiency achievements.

With the remaining of the time moderator, speakers and participants will exchange and discuss among themselves as well as engaging with on site and remote participants.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The pre-IGF planning process will include e-correspondence and conference calls with speakers and all the co-organizers and speakers in all the regions where DCICC members are established.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 123 Interconnection and transparency: Time to lift the veil?

Propose's Nationality: GERMANY

Proposer's Country of Residence: GERMANY

Nationality of Organisation GERMANY

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

Interconnection practices among network actors have recently come under the political spotlight: the regulators' interest has been spurred by the Snowden revelations; German chancellor Merkel even called for a 'Schengen routing'. Further, internet users' tolerance is being called upon when it comes to peering disputes in which network actors seem to play out their business strategies via the internet's infrastructure. Private interconnection practices should more directly reflect the public interest, many stakeholders say – even if there is no shared understanding of what that means. This contrasts with a widely spread view that internet interconnection is developing efficiently – and therefore in the public interest – not despite but because of the absence of regulatory intervention.

What is problematic with both views is that neither is open to verification. The private arrangements that exist are confidential. So while there is a need to better understand the role of interconnection arrangements in internet governance, the situation is difficult to assess – be it with regard to the evolution of the network or to end-users' experiences. So deliberations about regulating interconnection or routing can be based on limited evidence about actual norms and practices in the sector.

The panel will therefore focus on the question of transparency: is more information about interconnection relationships desirable? If so, for whom/how could it be realised? How much do internet users need to know about "their" internet as a product? What developments could be expected if network actors would start lifting the veil on their interconnection practices?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Internet and Society
Civil Society
Independent research institute

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

No report was produced.

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

interconnection, peering, policy, transparency

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

1. Michael Rotert
Technical community / Private sector
eco and DE-CIX
Contacted: yes
Confirmed: preliminarily yes

2. N.N.
Private Sector
Large internet access provider
Contacted: no
Confirmed: no

3. N.N.
Private Sector
Content-heavy network actor
Netflix
Contacted: no
Confirmed: no

4. N.N.
Governmental
Romanian telecom regulator
Contacted: yes
Confirmed: no

5. N.N.
Civil society
Researcher or journalist
Contacted: yes
Confirmed: no

Name of Moderator(s)

Uta Meier-Hahn

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

To be determined

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The moderator will introduce the panellists briefly, each with one opinionated statement about transparency of interconnection agreements. The discussion itself will be structured in two parts: 1) a well-moderated discussion among the panellists with the focus on delineating the lines of conflict and explaining the reasoning of the different actors in the field; 2) after 30 minutes the floor will be opened to facilitate a discusssion with the local and remote audience. Comprehension questions can be asked at any time.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We will work with the IGF's regular means for facilitating remote participation. Aditionally, the organisers will engage in notifying the diverse and internationally networked peering community that is involved with interconnecting networks.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 124 Debates: Future IG Architecture

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation MALTA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

This workshop consists of two debates. Motions will be presented: one related to the globalisation of ICANN and the IANA transition, and the other related to the roles of stakeholders. Oxford-style, two teams of two will respectively support and confront each motion within strictly timed and guided debates. The audience - in situ and online - will stimulate the debate directly through flash questions to either party. Attendees will also decide on the winning team, based on the arguments.

Should ICANN be globalised or should it be internationalised? Does 'respective roles' of stakeholders in IG allow for their participation on an 'equal footing'? These two questions have been intertwined within discussions in all of the major global IG processes without resolution. These discussions are, however, often watered down, avoiding direct confrontation of main arguments, in the search for consensus and compromise. In this workshop, confrontation of arguments will be purposely sharpened and polarised through debate, to prepare a base position for substantive progress in other discussions, towards eventual resolution.

Teams will be composed of skillful expert professionals who will be invited in cooperation with main IG actors such as ISOC, ICANN, ITU, governments, civil society organisations and the corporate sector. Moderation and remote moderation will be delivered by experienced Diplo professionals. Recognised experts will be invited to provide short debriefings after the debates.

Main arguments will be summarised and provided the same day, as input to other workshops and future discussions on related topics.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Virginia Paque
Civil Society
DiploFoundation

Marilia Maciel
Civil Society

Getulio Vargas Foundation

Mary Murphy
Business
Írj Jól Szolgáltáto KFT

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts; http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no52-remote-participation-reality-and-principles#report

Type of session

Debate

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#multistakeholder, #ICANN, #IANA, #globalisation

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

The debaters should be skilled and expert professionals, with arguments developed for the specifically defined motion. Selection of the debaters and their preparation needs to be done in cooperation with main organisations - proponents and opponents - of the defined motions. In order to precisely shape the motions as well as to select the debaters, we need to wait for the outcomes of NETmundial and additional meeting of the CSTD WG on Enhanced Cooperation, and the announced steps for the IANA transition after ICANN 50 meeting.

While the specific names will therefore be suggested only at later stage, the consultation with main institutions on their positions and possible debaters is ongoing: with ICANN, ITU, ISOC, and several governments, organisations and business entities. The 8 debaters (2 from each team, for each of the 2 debated topics) will, however, come from variety of stakeholders and regions with an emphasis on gender and regional balance. Coaching, simulation and online training will be done as necessary to ensure a dynamic outcome.

Name - Vladimir Radunovic
Stakeholder group - Civil Society
Organization - DiploFoundation
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Name - Ginger Paque (possibly remote)

Stakeholder group - Civil Society
Organization - DiploFoundation
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Name - Marilia Maciel
Stakeholder group - Civil Society
Organization - Getulio Vargas Foundation
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Name - Mary Murphy (possibly remote)
Stakeholder group - Business
Organization - Írj Jól Szolgáltáto KFT
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Name - Debater No. 1
Stakeholder group - ICANN/IANA globalisation PRO (against internationalisation)
Organization
Have you contact the speaker? N
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name Debater No. 2
Stakeholder group - ICANN/IANA internationalisation PRO (against globalisation)
Organization
Have you contact the speaker? N
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name - Debater No. 3
Stakeholder group - Multistakeholderism 'respective roles' PRO (against 'equal footing')
Organization
Have you contact the speaker? N
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name - Debater No. 4
Stakeholder group - Multistakeholderism 'equal footing' PRO (against 'respective roles')
Organization
Have you contact the speaker? N
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name of Moderator(s)

Vladimir Radunovic, DiploFoundation, Serbia

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Deirdre Williams, DiploFoundation, St. Lucia

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Debates will be conducted in a modified Oxford style, with a precise timeline and procedures. Preparations of debates prior to the IGF will be conducted with support of the interested organisations and individuals, including online suggestions on main arguments for or against each of the two motions.

After the short introduction to the workshop, describing format and goals, the introduction to the first motion will be made by the moderator, followed by the quick voting on this motion by the audience (both in situ and online). After the two teams present their opening statements, pro and con, the audience (both in situ and online) will be requested to provide brief and exact questions (in a 'Twitter' format) to either of the parties. Both debating parties will be requested to briefly (timed) respond to the questions, and will then end with short closing arguments. Another round of voting by the audience will be conducted, based on the arguments presented.

An expert speaking coach will give a short review of arguments at the end of each of the two debates.

The second debate will follow the same outline, with different teams.

At the end, the expert speaking coach will provide an overview of key arguments, strengths and weaknesses presented during the debates. To conclude, short debriefing and reflections will be provided by several experts representing prominent stakeholders involved in preparation of debates (names TBC depending on acceptance of the workshop proposal and availability), as well as by a few interested participants in the audience (both in situ and online).

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Online participation will bean integral part of the workshop. Online participants will be treated equally to in situ participants in all segments (voting, questions, and final reflections). Moreover, to enable equal opportunities, in situ participants will be asked to communicate in 'Twitter format' to avoid monopolisation of the floor. It is yet to be confirmed whether two of the speakers will present remotely. We are making a strong effort to include several remote moderators: one for English, one for Spanish, and one for Portuguese.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 125 Digital Freedom: The Stakes for Creativity and Culture

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

The internet presents new opportunities for writers and artists to make their voices heard, experiment with different media, and reach a wide audience, but it also presents significant challenges to creative freedom, free expression and privacy. This discussion will examine the requirements and risks of digital governance from the standpoint of fostering creativity.

This panel will focus on the nexus between digital rights and freedoms and the creativity necessary for free societies to flourish. It will examine why privacy is essential to the creative process, the need for transparency in how creative works can be used, shared and protected, and the ways in which strong protections for digital freedom and access are necessary to promote vibrant cultures, encourage creativity, and facilitate open and informed debate in a society. It will also examine critical issues related to digital freedom, including surveillance, censorship, net neutrality, and the use and control of social media platforms including Twitter, YouTube and Facebook. Panelists will include experts from PEN, and writers and artists who will speak to their personal experiences with restrictions on digital freedom and other infringements on the creative process.

Panelists will draw upon several country case studies to highlight what is at stake for writers, artists and other creators in current internet governance debates, covering issues including mass surveillance, privacy, access, and copyright. On surveillance, the panel will discuss findings from PEN's Chilling Effects report, indicating that writers are self-censoring due to concerns about surveillance. The discussion will also identify core principles for the promotion of creative freedom in the context of both internet governance and national policies affecting digital freedom.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Lead organizer: PEN American Center

https://www.pen.org/

Suzanne Nossel, Executive Director, PEN American Center; Katherine Glenn Bass, Deputy Director of Free Expression Programs, PEN American Center

Co-organizers:
PEN International: www.pen-international.org

English PEN: www.englishpen.org

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy #creativity #censorship #transparency

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Potential speakers:

Suzanne Nossel
Civil society
PEN American Center
Contacted: Yes
Confirmed: Yes

Jo Glanville
Civil society
English PEN
Contacted: Yes
Confirmed: Yes

Sarah Clarke
Civil society
PEN International
Contacted: Yes
Confirmed: Yes

Matt Zimmerman
Private sector
Product counsel, Twitter
Contacted: No
Confirmed: No

Scott Turow

Civil society
Author's Guild
Contacted: No
Confirmed: No

Jenny Toomey
Civil society
Ford Foundation, Advancing Media Rights and Access
Contacted: No
Confirmed: No

Lawrence Lessig
Academia
Harvard Law School
Contacted: No
Confirmed: No

Ilija Trojanow
Civil society
Author and translator
Contacted: No
Confirmed: No

Name of Moderator(s)

Suzanne Nossel, PEN American Center

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Remarks from panelists will be kept brief, and the majority of the session will be devoted to an open discussion between panelists and audience members.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 126 Fostering Respect by Companies for Internet Users' Rights

Propose's Nationality: BRAZIL

Proposer's Country of Residence: BRAZIL

Nationality of Organisation BRAZIL

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

People around the world increasingly depend on digitally networked products and services, from broadband and mobile data services, to devices, to social networks, to cloud computing. These "intermediaries" mediate relationships between individuals and their communities, economies, and governments. It is thus vital that they operate in a manner compatible with the realization of human rights online as well as offline.

Meanwhile the fallout of the Snowden revelations has amplified stakeholder distrust, prompting governments to push for domestic solutions that are not interoperable while the internet governance ecosystem itself is going through a period of uncertainty. The creation of mechanisms that will allow intermediaries to act in a constructive way for the fostering of human rights is key to improving trust across the global Internet.

The proposed workshop will map and debate the impacts of different kinds of initiatives created to improve the level of accountability of intermediaries relating to human rights concerns, particularly regarding users' rights to privacy and freedom of expression. From drafting human rights commitments into national legislation, to the creation of multistakeholder groups to propose soft law models, to self-regulatory initiatives, to mechanisms for ranking human rights policies and practices, to transparency reporting frameworks, the workshop will invite speakers and audience to debate the different methodologies from each kind of initiative, as well as their challenges, enforcement models and results.

The workshop aims to achieve a better understanding among stakeholders of how such initiatives may interact with each other and what are their advantages and disadvantages.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Rebecca MacKinnon
Civil society / academia
New America Foundation / Ranking Digital Rights

Allon Bar
Civil Society
Ranking Digital Rights

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no123-human-rights-internet-policy-and-public-policy-role-icann#report

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#humanrights, #privacy, #freedomofexpression, #companies, #accountability

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

- Rebecca Mackinnon, Civil society, Ranking Digital Rights (Y, Y)
- Carlos Affonso Souza, CIvil society, Instituto de Tecnologia e Sociedade (ITS) (Y, Y)
- Ebele Okobi, Private Sector, Yahoo!
- John Fox, UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office, Government
- Cynthia Wong, CIvil society, Human Rights Watch (Y)
- Bertrand De La Chapelle, Civil Society, Internet and Jurisdiction Project (Y)
- Susan Morgan, Civil society, Global Network Initiative

Name of Moderator(s)

Charles Mok, Government, Hong Kong Legislative Council Representative

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Allon Bar, Civil society, Ranking Digital Rights

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The panel aims to explore the advantages and disadvantages of adopting different strategies to keep intermediaries accountable to human rights. For such a purpose the duration of the session will be divided into three moments. In the first one each panelist will present a certain initiative for not longer than five minutes. Right after that we will invite the audience and the remote participants to ask questions about the initiatives that have been presented. In the third moment of the workshop we will foster comparison between the initiatives, exploring their peculiarities and impacts through questions raised by the audience

and by the moderator.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

There is no plan to have a remote panelist at this time, but the workshop will foster remote participation by reaching out to all stakeholders involved in the initiatives that will be presented and commented on during the session.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 127 Effects of NSA Surveillance on Internet Freedom

Propose's Nationality: IRAQ

Proposer's Country of Residence: LEBANON

Nationality of Organisation LEBANON

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

After the disclosures of U.S. government (which is one of the leaders and drivers for Internet Freedom) NSA global surveillance activities and in the light of "Snowden Effect" concerns, and after all the leaks and disclosed information, one question arises: Is this a pretext for other regimes and governments to exercise heavy surveillance in their Countries and on their people? The proposed workshops will be a debate and exchanging of discussions and opinions on the impact of all these evolving disclosures on the internet freedom context in Arab countries? What should be the role of Civil Society and Private Sector in stopping such violations and how they can work together to protect internet freedom? All these questions will be asked to relevant speakers and representatives from Governments, Private Sector and Civil Society.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

* Salam Al Waeli
* Civil Society
* The Arab ICT Organization - IJMA3

Co-Organizer: The Arab Internet Freedom Alliance.

===========================
This workshop will be attended by the Arab Internet Freedom Alliance.

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 Minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy, #Freedom, #Security, #NSA, #Arab

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

* Robert Guerra
* Academia
* Student Lab
* Y
* To be confirmed
============
* Nasser Fouad
* Intergovernmental Organization
* Ministry of Administrative Reform - Egypt
* Y
* Y
============
* Noumane Al Fahri
* Intergovernmental Organization
* Tunisian Constituent Assembly
* Y
* Y
============
* Ahmed Ezziddine
* Private Sector
* Legends Land Group
* Y
* Y

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The session will be debate and discussion, rather than just stating opinions. There will be questions asked by the moderator, and there will be interventions from the audience.

The audience will be mainly from the Arab Internet Freedom Alliance members, as well as other members from Arab countries.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 128 Link between technology and women entrepreneurship in MENA

Propose's Nationality: LEBANON

Proposer's Country of Residence: LEBANON

Nationality of Organisation LEBANON

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

While ICTs are acknowledged as an increasingly important business development and operational tool for women entrepreneurs, it is clear that they are especially important to entrepreneurs in developing countries. This session will focus on the challenges that women still face in the entrepreneurial world in the MENA region as well as elaborate on the role that technology and internet are playing in empowering these women and enhancing their growth and development in the business world.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Carole Chedid
Civil Society
The Women Alliance for Virtual Exchange - WAVE

Co-Organizer:
Salam El Waili
Civil Society
The Arab ICT Organization

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#women #entrepreneur #development #technology #MENA

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Anne Miroux, Intergovernmental, UNCTAD - Contacted-TBC
Nermine el-Sahaady, Government, MCIT -Contacted-TBC
Banafsheh Sedigh, Private sector, Iran, Women Alliance for Virtual
Exchange member- Confirmed
Andrew Mack, Private Sector, AMGlobal-TBC
Nibal Idilbi, Intergovernmental, UN-ESCWA - Confirmed
Name TBD, Microsoft, Private Sector, TBC

Name of Moderator(s)

Marilyn Cade/Andrew Mack

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The panelists will be given 50 minutes for an initial overview of a recent UNCTAD report followed by short overviews from each of the panelists. The next 40 minutes will be allocated for the participants in the workshop to contribute and interact with the panelists and experts.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 129 Internet tech and policy: privacy, data flows and trust

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation FRANCE

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

Evolving Internet technologies, including the cloud, big data, and data analytics hold the promise to bring us profound benefits by addressing important societal issues in healthcare, education, transportation, energy and security, to name a few. But the power of these and related tools also raise important societal and legal concerns, including privacy, data security, and issues of jurisdiction and competition.

All stakeholders in the Internet ecosystem have an expectation of data protection and privacy of their communications. Businesses, governments, civil society and users are all presently engaged in dialogues that aim to restore and ensure trust in evolving Internet technologies through technical measures, legal developments, and policy advocacy.

The workshop participants will discuss key elements of these dialogues including but not limited to encryption and other privacy enhancements; the rule of law; the interplay of innovation, data use and societal benefits with risk analysis and mitigation; and the need to facilitate cross-border data flows, while ensuring data privacy and security.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

This will be an International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Business Action to Support the Information Society (BASIS) organized roundtable. ICC BASIS is a private sector organization. The roundtable will have a representative multi-stakeholder set of participants. The participants will also represent a variety of countries and regions.

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

IGF 2011 ICC BASIS/Government of Kenya workshop on Mobile and cloud services for development report is available here:http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no86-solutions-enabling-cross-border-data-flows. IGF 2011 ICC BASIS/The Internet Society/ Netnod/ ICANN, National Information Technology Agency (NITA), Ghana workshop on Improving the IGF: how can we get the most out of IGF improvements processes? report is available here: http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/? chronoformname=Workshops2011View&wspid=258. IGF 2012 ICC BASIS/ The Internet Society workshop on Solutions for enabling cross-border data flows, report is available here: http://www.iccwbo.org/Data/Documents/Basis/Internet-governance/2012/Workshop-report-solutions-for-enabling-cross-border-data-flows-12-Dec/. IGF 2012 ICC BASIS/ APC / Government of Kenya workshop on Technology, Economic and Societal Opportunities and Women, report is available here: http://www.iccwbo.org/Data/Documents/Basis/Internet-governance/2012/Workshop-report-women-and-IG-30-Nov-12/.

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy, #trust, #security, #innovation, #data

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Eric Loeb, VP International External Affairs, AT&T (private sector) (confirmed)

Ana Neves, Diretor of the Department of the Information Society, FCT - Portugal (government) (confirmed)

Bertrand de La Chapelle, Director, Internet and Jurisdiction Project (academic / civil society) (confirmed)

Katitza Rodriguez, International Rights Director, Electronic Frontier Foundation (civil society) (confirmed)

Nurani Nimpuno, Head of Outreach and Communications, Netnod (technical community) (to be confirmed). Another representative from the technical community has already agreed to participate if Ms. Nimpuno is unable.

Name of Moderator(s)

Eric Loeb, VP International External Affairs, AT&T

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Chris Boam / Constance Weise (from ICC BASIS)

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst

speakers, audience members and remote participants

In the first segment of the panel discussion - for approximately 30 minutes - the participants will engage in discussion of the societal benefits and concerns related to Internet tech innovations, and the policy and governance issues these raise.

In the second segment of the panel discussion - for approximately 30 minutes - the participants will discuss existing legal and policy frameworks and how these do or do not assist to support trust in evolving Internet technologies, including the cloud, big data, and data analytics. The aim of this segment of the panel discussion will be to recommend legal, policy or stakeholder initiatives on such issues as privacy, data security, and issues of jurisdiction and competition that may help to support continued trust, growth and innovation.

The panelists will work with the moderator, in preparation for the panel discussion, to outline several key issues to cover under each segment. At the panel, the moderator will assist to develop the discussion.

Finally, we have had volunteers from both the technical community and civil society to act as lead discussants for the final segment of the panel discussion - approximately 30 minutes - a moderated Q&A among the panelists and participants. The lead discussants will have a potential question(s) prepared to help begin a vibrant discussion.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

A representative from ICC BASIS will monitor accounts, potentially both Skype and Twitter, set up for the panel discussion purposes to field questions for the panelists during the Q&A segment.

In addition, Erika Mann (Managing Director for Public Policy, Facebook) has agreed to take the role of Rapporteur for the panel and its report.

Background paper

background paper

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No. 130 Impact of Internet Freedom on Economic Growth

Propose's Nationality: IRAQ

Proposer's Country of Residence: LEBANON

Nationality of Organisation LEBANON

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

When a country blocks or restricts foreign social networks, websites and micro blog platforms, or restricts access to offshore news and cultural affairs websites, or requires domestic location of cloud computing facilities, or does not allow the transfer of information abroad for data processing, this internet freedom violation becomes protectionism. These actions have a substantial effect on trade, jobs, and economic growth. Internet freedom is definitely an economic issue, and not only a civil society and human rights concern. And thinking of Internet freedom as a trade issue provides its supporters with a range of new tools and policy mechanisms for advancing this public policy objective. This session will highlight the impact of Internet Freedom on Economic growth and development.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Salam Al Waeli
Civil Society
The Arab ICT Organization - IJMA3

This workshop will be co-organized by The Arab Internet Freedom Alliance

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 Minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#freedom, #economy, #growth, #development, #jobs, #youth

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

- Nizar Zakka, Civil Society, The Arab ICT Organization (IJMA3), Yes, Yes.

- Kais Sellamy, Civil Society, Infotica, Yes, Yes

- Dr. James Poisant, ICT Industry, WITSA, Yes, To be confirmed.

- Dan O'Niell, Technical Community, Global Information Infrastructure Commission (GIIC), To be confirmed.

- Brett Solomon, Civil Society, Access Now, To be confirmed.

- H.E.

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The moderator will set the scene with opening remarks on the Internet Freedom and Economic Growth in the developing countries with a special focus on Arab countries. Then he will ask the speakers to talk (for approximately ten minutes each) about different aspects and approaches towards internet freedom, and the direct link between internet freedom and economic growth and democracy.

After that, the moderator will receive questions from the audience and will manage the session and get answers by the speakers.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 131 Smart environments – ethical and governance implications

Propose's Nationality: GERMANY

Proposer's Country of Residence: GERMANY

Nationality of Organisation GERMANY

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

Smart environments are going to be the next big thing, in fact is has started already. Smart meters, smart cars, smart TV and all the little additional things we can do with our smart phone by using smart apps. The technology is long used by other industries already, like the logistic industry or wholesale and retail. But still we know so little about the ethical and privacy implications this development will have on our daily life. Some argue for growth and resource saving models - others against the damage this technology might cause to our health conditions and big brother scenarios. Now that Google spent 3,2 Billion Dollar on NEST Labs, we can start a discussion on a concrete example and explore to what extend we wish to use this technology in the future in our house and daily life.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

a. Co-organiser 1
    Avri Doria
    Technical community
    Researcher

b. Co-organiser 2
    Wolfgang Kleinwächter
    Academia
    University of Aarhus

c. Co-organiser 3
    Sandra Hoferichter
    Civil Society
    Medienstadt Leipzig e.V.

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts

Type of session

 Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 min

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#iot, #privacy, #ethics, #technology, #bigdata

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Speaker 1:
a. Maarten Botterman
b. business
c. Global Networked Knowledge Society Consult (GNKS)
d. Have you contacted the speaker? Y
e. Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Speaker 2:
a. n.n.
b. business
c. Google
d. Have you contacted the speaker? N
e. Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Speaker 3:
a. n.n.
b. government
c. European Commission
d. Have you contacted the speaker? Y
e. Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Speaker 4:
a. Dan Caprio
b. business
c. Tech America
d. Have you contacted the speaker? Y
e. Has the speaker been confirmed? N

f. Do you need help in recruiting speakers from certain stakeholder groups?
Yes, speaker from developing countries

Name of Moderator(s)

 Wolfgang Kleinwächter, Avri Doria

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

tbc

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

After a focused and moderated panel discussion the floor will be open to the audience / remote participants to contribute to the discussion. We will provide background material in order to concentrate on certain specific issues and avoid the discussion going nowhere.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We rely on the IGF secretariat to reach out to various international hubs and will include these remote participants as much as possible. Additionally we try to bring in participants from industries which are not regular IGF attendees (i.e. Energy or Logistical Industry, Architects, Urban Designer). They will most likely be remote participants.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 132 Online Advocacy & Women Rights: Obstacles & successes

Propose's Nationality: LEBANON

Proposer's Country of Residence: LEBANON

Nationality of Organisation LEBANON

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Online Advocacy and Women Rights in MENA: The Obstacles and successes from different countries such as Iran, Egypt, Bahrain and others:Increasingly nowadays, using social media platforms to advocate for women's rights is becoming a growing trend since access to the Internet and social media can empower and amplify women's voices and create pathways to change; yet, differences in access in societies can limit how effective social media and advocacy campaigns can be. How effective are social media platforms in advocating for women's rights in the MENA countries? What obstacles are users facing in accessing the internet in the different MENA countries? Examples and stories of successes in advocating for women's rights through the internet and changes that were made in different societies.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Carole Chedid
Civil Society
The Women Alliance for Virtual Exchange – WAVE

Co-Organizer:
Salam El Waili
Civil Society
The Arab ICT Organization

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#women #rights #advocacy #social media

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Mona Al Alami Civil society, Jordan, WAVE member - Confirmed
Meena Al Kadhimi, Civil Society,Bahrain, Women Alliance for Virtual Exchange WAVE member- Confirmed
Azadeh Danandeh, Civil Society, Iran, Women Alliance for Virtual Exchange Wave member -Confirmed
Hala AbdelKader, Civil Society, Egypt, WAVE member - Confirmed
Enam ElAsfour, Civil Society, Saudi Arabia, WAVE member - Confirmed
Jennifer Breslin, Intergovernmental,UNWomen - TBC
Nibal Idilbi, Intergovernmental, UN-ESCWA - Confirmed
Erika Mann, Private Sector, Facebook - Contacted - TBC
Constance Bommeleur, Civil Society, ISOC -TBC
Emma Llanso, Civil Society, Center for Democracy and Technology - Contacted - TBC

Name of Moderator(s)

Erika Mann /Robert Guerra

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The session will begin with discussion and overviews given by the participants of the round table and then the moderator will direct the discussions with audience before concluding remarks

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 133 Combining research & advocacy across continents

Propose's Nationality: CANADA

Proposer's Country of Residence: CANADA

Nationality of Organisation CANADA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Over the past year, the Snowden leaks have shed light on the international scope of state surveillance. Across the globe, many governments have or are in the process of implementing digital surveillance systems for the purposes of monitoring their own citizens and/or other nation-states. Civil society groups—from EFF and ACLU in the United States to PIN in Nigeria and Bytes for All in Pakistan—have voiced their concerns regarding ongoing privacy violations to varying levels of success.

The experiences of these organizations and actors have drawn attention to the need for greater collaboration between civil society groups across continents to combat a truly global problem. They have also highlighted the importance of combining evidence-based research—especially from third parties—with local advocacy to effect change in government policies that violate privacy, free speech, and human rights.

This workshop will draw on the experiences of a diverse group of panelists who have combined research with advocacy, litigation, and public policy in an effort to introduce new frameworks and best practices for collaboration across continents. We wish to use the workshop to highlight the value of collaborative work between advocacy organizations, academic institutions, and the technical community to address pressing Internet governance issues that revolve around human rights and free speech. This panel will also examine how civil society and the academic/technical communities can better communicate their concerns to and collaborate with stakeholders from government and business.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Walid Al-Saqaf
Academia/Civil Society
Internet Society - Yemen

Hisham Almiraat

Civil Society
Global Voices Advocacy

Shahzad Ahmad
Civil Society
Bytes for All

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=75

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#research, # advocacy, #privacy, #censorship, #collaboration

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Walid Al-Saqaf
Academia/Civil Society
Internet Society - Yemen
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Hisham Almiraat
Civil Society
Global Voices Advocacy
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Shahzad Ahmad
Civil Society
Bytes for All
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Renata Avila
Civil Society
Creative Commons/Global Voices Advocacy
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

'Gbenga Sesan
Civil Society

Paradigm Initiative Nigeria
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Olga Paz
Civil Society
Colnodo
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Patrick Ryan
Private Sector
Google
Have you contacted the speaker? N
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Patrick Jones
Private Sector
ICANN
Have you contacted the speaker? N
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Jan Kleijssen
Government
Council of Europe
Have you contacted the speaker? N
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Do you need help in recruiting speakers from certain stakeholder groups?
N

Name of Moderator(s)

Ron Deibert

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Masashi Crete-Nishihata

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The workshop will be organized as a panel with facilitated dialogue. Led by the moderator, each speaker will be given five minutes to deliver opening remarks with a focus on providing clear examples and case studies of collaborative work that has promoted human rights and tackled surveillance/censorship issues. The moderator will then turn to those attending the session and invited experts in the audience to engage in facilitated dialogue. The second round of interventions will focus specifically on how this collaboration fits within the multi-stakeholder internet governance model. Another open discussion will then take place before the end of the workshop.

A background paper and reference materials—including recommended readings and case studies—will be published and distributed ahead of the workshop.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

There will be a dedicated remote moderator for the session. The panelists will organize remote viewing sessions/hubs and encourage participation in their individual countries/organizations. The remote moderator will field questions from the remote participants and pose them to the panelists.

Participants and audience members will be encouraged to connect with remote participants and followers via social media platforms such as Twitter and Facebook both before and during the workshop.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 134 AIGF Meeting: Future of Internet & Perspective for Africa

Propose's Nationality: ETHIOPIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: ETHIOPIA

Nationality of Organisation ETHIOPIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

The African Internet Governance Forum (AfIGF) was launched on 30 September 2011, at a workshop organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the African Union Commission (AUC) held during the 6th IGF in Nairobi, to act as a platform for an inclusive multilateral, multi-stakeholder and multilingual discussion on issues pertinent to the Internet in Africa in general and Internet Governance issues in particular. As stated in its terms of reference, the AfIGF shall meet every year at different venue in each region and at the IGF venue and wherever possible during Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) consultation which are held between two Internet Governance Forum.
In this workshop proposal, we address the major issues for the future of Internet in Africa. The issues we may address include:

1. Advances on the ICANN front
2. dotAfrica status and way forward
3. Changes at the AfIGF secretariat + working methods

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Moctar Yedaly, African Union Commission
Anne Rachel Inne, AFRINIC
Pierre Danjiniou , ICANN Africa
Pierre Ouedraogo (OIF)
AfIGF Secretariat

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.uneca.org/afigf

Type of session

Group Word

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#AfIGF , #security, #DNS, #access, #diversity

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Moctar Yedaly, African Union Commission , Y
Anne Rachel Inne, AFRINIC, Y
Pierre Danjiniou , ICANN Africa , Y
Pierre Ouedraogo (OIF). Y
AfIGF Secretariat Reprentative, Y

Name of Moderator(s)

Auguste Yankee, AUC

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Mactar Seck, UNECA

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

A panel of discussants drawn from the UNECA, AUC, ICANN and AFRINIC will provide a short statement for ten-minutes each on the each issues to be followed by a fifty minutes open discussions and come up with possible recommendations on the way forward. ECA, AUC, Afrinic and partners will arrange for remote participation with prior announcement and sign-up to the session for participants who may not be able to physically present during IGF2014 and attend this meeting.

There will be live tweeting of the event from the @afrigf handle and participants will be welcome ton contribute either on the official webex platform or on Twitter.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

There will be live tweeting of the event from the @afrigf handle and participants will be welcome ton contribute either on the official webex platform or on Twitter.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 135 ICANN Reform: Where Next After Netmundial?

Propose's Nationality: UNITED KINGDOM

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED KINGDOM

Nationality of Organisation UNITED KINGDOM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

In March 2013, ARTICLE 19 submitted a proposal for ICANN reform to NETmundial. Our proposal responds to fundamental concerns raised at various levels about ICANN's current governance structure. In particular we are concerned about ICANN's lack of independence from the US government and the limited representation of developing countries within the organisation. In the proposal, we set out our vision of the vital steps needed to ensure ICANN becomes a transparent and accountable institution that respects and protects fundamental rights in the digital world.

However this was the first stage in a long reform process and there remains much still to be decided. This debate aims to bring together various stakeholders, including representatives from civil society, ICANN, and states, to take stock of where we are in the reform process. In particular we would like to discuss:

- What principles should guide ICANN reform?
- Should ICANN's headquarters be relocated?
- How should the IANA function be globalised?
- Should the Government Advisory Committee be abolished or just reformed? If reformed, how?
- What other areas should reform of ICANN cover?
- What are the next steps to make ICANN reform a reality?

The workshop will aim to determine which concrete actions need to take place over the coming months for meaningful reform to take place.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Gabrielle Guillemin, Civil Society, ARTICLE 19

Matthew Shears, Civil Society, Centre for Democracy and Technology (CDT)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF

workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#ICANN #IANA #transparency #accountability

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Robin Gross, Civil Society, IP justice, Y/Y

Olivier Crepin-Leblond, Technical community, ICANN, Y/Y

Milton Mueller, Academia, Internet Governance Project Y/N (tbc)

Avri Doria, Academia, Y/N (tbc)

Grace Githaiga, Civil Society, Kenya ICT Action Network, Y/N

Gabrielle Guillemin, Civil Society, ARTICLE 19, Y/Y

We would welcome logistical support in recruiting speakers from least represented stakeholder groups or regions in this panel.

Name of Moderator(s)

Matthew Shears, CDT (confirmed)

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Ana Zarraga Zamora, ARTICLE 19

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The session will be kept as interactive as possible. The moderator will be asking questions (see outline above for guidance) so as to structure the discussion between the speakers first and then with a wider audience.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Depending on panellists' ability to attend the event in person, we will organise remote participation via Skype, Google Talk or other means.

It is also anticipated that social media such as Twitter and Facebook will

be used to engage a wider audience. ARTICLE 19 will provide a remote moderator to engage with our wider audience on social media.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 136 Internet as an engine of growth and development

Propose's Nationality: ETHIOPIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: ETHIOPIA

Nationality of Organisation ETHIOPIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

For more than a decade, information and communication technologies (ICT) have been attributed a key driver to socio-economic transformation and play a catalytic role in the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. They increase efficiency, provide access to new markets or services, create new opportunities for income generation and give poor people a voice. In this regard, several researches revealed the contributions of ICTs, particularly the Internet and mobile, to economic growth in the continent. ECA is currently undertaking a research which is being finalized to explore the contribution of ICTs to recent economic growth of the continent. Recent McKinsey (2013) report estimates that while Africa still constitute 167 million internet users with 16 percent penetration, the contribution of the Internet to GDP amounts to USD $18 billion with a prospect to grow by over16-fold by 2025.

In the context of the themes of IGF2014, particularly in relation to the sub-theme on 'Internet as engine for growth & development', the workshop will facilitate a stakeholders analysis workshop on the contribution of the Internet to Africa's economic growth addressing the following two issues:

- The contribution of the Internet to recent economic growth in Africa
- Trends in internet infrastructure (broadband), innovation and growth

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Free and Open Source Software Foundation for Africa (FOSSFA)

African IGF Secretariat (UNECA)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.uneca.org/afigf

Type of session

Group Word

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

ICT4D, Internet economy, Digital Economy, Africa Broadband
Innovation

**Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers
the proposer is planning to invite**

A. AfIGF Secretariat Representative Y
B. Ms. Anne Rachel Inne – AfriNic (Technical) , Y
C. Nnenna Nwakanma. Alliance for Affordable Internet – Civil Society,
Y
E. Emmanuel Adjovi (OIF), Y
D. Kasirim Nwuke, UNECA, Y

Name of Moderator(s)

Judy OKITE, FOSSFA

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Mactar Seck, UNECA

**Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst
speakers, audience members and remote participants**

A background paper based on ECA's research which is currently being
undertaken and finalized on the topic 'The contribution of ICTs to
Africa's recent economic growth performance' will be circulated to
invitees by ECA ahead of the event.

The workshop will be opened with three panel presentations from
FOSSFA, UNECA on the two major issues of the workshop to be
followed by a discussion and identification of possible recommendations
for various stakeholders. The session will run for one and half hours
either in the morning or in the afternoon depending on allocation of
venue by the organizers. FOSSFA, ECA, AUC and the AfIGF Bureau
together with other partners will explore arranging for remote
participation by participants around the world who may not be able to
physically present during the IGF and attend this workshop.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

There will be live tweeting of the event from the @afrigf handle and
participants will be welcome ton contribute either on the official webex
platform or on Twitter.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 137 Increase Affordable Internet Connectivity inthe Global South

Propose's Nationality: KENYA

Proposer's Country of Residence: KENYA

Nationality of Organisation KENYA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

The Internet is an important medium for communication and trade. Despite that, the global south has had very little footprint of Internet connectivity, and where connectivity has improved mostly due to cellular broadband and undersea and over land fiber cable, the cost has still remained prohibitively high. Many factors have contributed to these challenges, including low GDP per capita, high cost of Internet compared to developed countries, lack of supporting infrastructure like affordable and adequate energy, Internet exchange points, and over-reliance of offshore hosted systems. It's upon us to advice on how to tackle these challenges to cover at least 50% of the population. The outcome of the IGF will advise the global south on the best path to follow.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Anriette Esterhuysen, Civil society, Association for progressive Communications.
Niel Harper, Technical community, Internet Society

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no123-human-rights-internet-policy-and-public-policy-role-icann#report

Type of session

Debate

Duration of proposed session

30 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#connectivity, #infrastructure, #globalsouth, #broadband, #energypolicy

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Mr. Alex Comninos, Academia, Justus Liebig University, contacted
Mr. Waudo Siganga, Civil Society, The Computer Society of Kenya, Kenya, contacted
Tracy Hackshaw, Civil Society, Internet Society Trinidad & Tobago Chapter
Dr Towela Nyirenda-Jere, Intergovernmental organisation NEPAD, not contacted

We need help in recruiting speakers from certain regions and stakeholder group.

Name of Moderator(s)

To be determined

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Sarah Kiden

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Time management will be given special attention to ensure enough time is allocated to interaction with the onsite and remote participants.

At the end of each contribution, the moderator will open the discussion to the audience members that can either make specific questions to the speakers or to provide their own comments, opinions or to share their own experience. At the same time, questions and contributions are collected from remote participants and are shared in real time with the participants.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Istanbul has a similar timezone to Africa and Asia therefore special efforts will be made to ensure remote participation from these geographies.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 138 Open Government Data in Africa : regulatory framework

Propose's Nationality: ETHIOPIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: ETHIOPIA

Nationality of Organisation ETHIOPIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

The use of data to improve service delivery has become an important aspect of planning and delivery in both the public and the private sectors. Furthermore, the use of technology to gather relevant data and the innovative use of such data has driven market efficiency, innovation and productivity. Governments have been identified as having significant role in this regard, due to the amount of data they produce and control. In this context, ECA and other partners have been working in promoting the role of open government data in Africa. To this effect, ECA has recently been undertaking a research to explore the necessary legal and policy framework for the development of efficient and effective open data regime in Africa. The report will look at laws and policies that promote the right of citizens to gain access to information produced and/or stored by government and to use that information for their own purpose, with limited restrictions. Such laws include such as freedom of information laws, human rights instruments, open data laws, technology acquisition laws, copyright laws and licensing, etc.

In this context and in the context of the themes of IGF2014, particularly in relation to some of the sub-themes such as 'Internet and Human Rights' and 'Emerging Issues', the workshop, with other stakeholders, will address the following two major issues:

- Technology, innovation and governance – open government, open data and open government data
- Legal, policy and regulatory framework for open government implementation in Africa

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

African IGF Secretariat
Yves Yves Miezan Ezo (OIF)
Afework Temtime, UNECA

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.uneca.org/afigf

Type of session

Group Word

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Open Government, #Open Data, # Governance Transparency , #ICT
Policies Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

African IGF Secretariat, Y
Yves Miezan Ezo (OIF), Y
Ane Rachel Inne, Afrinc, Y
Afework Temtime, UNECA, Y

Name of Moderator(s)

Yves Miezan Ezo (OIF

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Mactar Seck, UNECA

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

A background paper based on ECA's research which is currently being undertaken and finalized on the topic 'The Legal, Policy and Regulatory Framework for Open Government Implementation in Africa' will be circulated to invitees by ECA ahead of the event.

The workshop will be opened with four panel presentations from UNECA, AfIGF, private sector and government representatives on the two major issues of the workshop to be followed by a discussion and identification of possible recommendations for various stakeholders. The session will run for 90 minutes either in the morning or in the afternoon depending on allocation of venue by the organizers. ECA and the AfIGF Bureau together with other partners will explore arranging for remote participation by participants around the world who may not be able to physically present during the IGF and attend this workshop.

40 minutes for speakers followed by 50 minutes open discussion

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

There will be live tweeting of the event from the @afrigf handle and participants will be welcome ton contribute either on the official webex platform or on Twitter.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 139 Evaluating MS Mechanisms to Address Governance Issues

Propose's Nationality: GERMANY

Proposer's Country of Residence: FRANCE

Nationality of Organisation FRANCE

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

The evolution of Internet governance principles frameworks and accountability mechanisms has been the focus of considerable discussion in 2014. This process must proceed through careful analysis. Some governments highlighted concern about Internet-related policy issues for which they cannot identify relevant existing mechanisms. However, before concluding that new mechanisms should be created to address these issues, alternative options must be sought to ensure that changes would contribute to enhancing the security, stability, privacy, resiliency and interoperability of the Internet, and to economical and societal benefits.

This workshop will examine how governance/operational problems can be addressed in a manner that continues to safeguard the security and stability of the Internet. It will use a four-step process ICC-BASIS submitted to NETmundial.
1. A potential issue should be identified to the global stakeholder community, indicating the implications to governance and to determine whether the issue has already been addressed in an existing mechanism.
2. Upon assessment, proposed solutions should be described to the global stakeholder community.
3. Proposed solutions should be analysed to determine whether it would violate the principle of "first, do no harm" to the functionality, stability and interoperability of the global Internet.
4. Finally, solutions should be evaluated to determine potential effectiveness for addressing the issues and their potential for unintended consequences.

This workshop also will examine the WGEC mapping analysis and consider how to utilize the WGEC's work to enable a stakeholder to identify existing mechanisms - developed through private sector, (inter)-governmental organizations - to address governance issues.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

- Valeria Betancourt, civil society, Association for Progressive Communications (APC)
- Constance Weise, private sector, ICC BASIS
- Constance Bommelaer, Internet technical community, Internet Society (ISOC)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.iccwbo.org/Data/Policies/2013/IGF-2013-ICC-BASIS-Workshop-Report/

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#governance, #mapping, #multistakeholder, #enhancedcooperation, #stability

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Sam Dickinson,
Internet technical community,
Lingua Synaptica
Y
Y – confirmed

Baher Esmat,
Internet technical community,
ICANN
Y
Y – confirmed

Frankling Silva Netto,
Government,
Government of Brazil
Y
N – TBC

Phil Rushton,
business,
British Telecom
Y
N – TBC

Joy Liddicoat,
civil society,

APC
Y
N – TBC

Moderator: Anriette Esterhuysen (civil society) - TBC
Remote moderator: Constance Weise (business) - confirmed
Substantive rapporteur: Julie Powles (academia) - TBC
Lead discussant: Constance Bommelaer (Internet technical community) - TBC

Name of Moderator(s)

Anriette Esterhuysen, APC

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Constance Weise, ICC BASIS

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

This workshop will take the format of a roundtable discussion. If the rooms permit, we envision having the panellists facing each other and ensure that the participants are part of the roundtable to increase the interaction as well as from remote participants.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

This workshop's organizers and participants will ensure active outreach to suitable experts in the field as the workshop's preparations get underway. In addition, the workshop's organizers will strive to promote this workshop to encourage remote participation via social media, such as Twitter and Facebook.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 140 The Future of the Global and Regional IGFs Post 2015

Propose's Nationality: EGYPT

Proposer's Country of Residence: EGYPT

Nationality of Organisation EGYPT

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

It will focus on ongoing accelerated developments in the global arena of Internet Governance, with special attention to regional aspirations pertaining to the envisaged global Internet Governance model that would take place after 2015, and to the input of the regional IGFs regarding the ongoing consultation processes that will take place during the next year which will shape the future model.
The global IGF, as well as regional IGFs, played a major role in shaping Internet Governance debate, It is time to revisit the very essence of the IGF as a non-decision, non-output, non-binding platform. Revisiting this does not necessarily mean that IGFs need to change radically, but may mean that enhancements may be introduced in the next decade following 2015.
Panelists of experts and policymakers towards will discuss the following :
• Respective Roles of different subgroups of stakeholders in Internet Governance.
• The global IGF/Arab IGF dialectics: what went well and what went wrong?
• Should the global IGF as well as the regional IGFs (including the Arab IGF) continue to work as a non-decision-based platform, without any binding recommendations? Or is it the time to evolve to something else?

• Can the above evolutions take place before the future IG model takes final shape? In parallel? Or afterwards?
• How can the global and regional IGFs sustain their existing/new roles post 2015?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

- Mr. Ayman El-Sherbiny,
International Organization
ESCWA, Beirut, Lebanon
Arab IGF Umbrella Organization and Executive Bureau

- Mr. Khaled Foda,
Intergovernmental Organization
League of Arab States
Arab IGF Umbrella Organization and Executive Bureau

- Ms. Christine Arida,
Government
NTRA, Egypt
Arab IGF Secretariat and Executive Bureau

- Mr. Imad Hoballah,
Government
NTRA, Lebanon
Arab IGF AMAG

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#IGFArab, #InternetGovernance, #multistakeholders, #IGF, #WSIS+10, #IANA

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

1.Baher Esmat, Technical Community, ICANN, Egypt – Not yet Contacted
2.Chengetai Masango, International Organization, Global IGF Secretariat - Contacted and Confirmed.
3.Christine Arida, Government, Egyptian NTRA - Contacted and Confirmed.
4.lee hibbard, International Organization, council of Europe, European IGF –Contacted
5.Khaled Foda, Intergovernmental Organization, League of Arab States Contacted and Confirmed.
6.Makane Faye, International Organization, UN-ECA, African IGF – Contacted and Confirmed
7.Parminder Singh, Civil Society, IT for Change, India – Contacted
8.Qusai, Al Shatti, Government, Kuwait Authority for Information Technology - Contacted and Confirmed.
9.Ridha Guellouz, Civil Society, Tunisia – Contacted and Confirmed.

Name of Moderator(s)

Mr. Ayman El- Sherbiny

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Ms. Zahr Bou-Ghanem

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

A set of questions will be prepared to cover all the related issues.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 142 Emerging Issues from the Arab Internet Community Perspective

Propose's Nationality: SUDAN

Proposer's Country of Residence: QATAR

Nationality of Organisation QATAR

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

The main purpose of this panel is to discuss the emerging issues in the world of Internet, New concepts are emerging nowadays, those not only have a technological aspect; but also have social, economic and probably political ramifications. These emerging concepts bring with them a myriad of issues, polarizations, and possibly conflicts among different stakeholder groups. Policy making bodies needs to keep pace with these developments. The Panel will discuss policy dimensions from an Arab Internet Community perspective.
Panelists will present strategic inputs and discuss different points of view existing within a wide community of experts and policymakers in the Arab world regarding a number of emerging issues. In their discussion experts will cover a wide range of Internet topics and areas of high priority for the region.
Thematic areas of priorities to the Arab region, (such as Critical Internet Resources, Peering, Freedom of expression, Privacy,…etc) remain challenging, despite significant progress achieved over the last decade.The Panel will focus on those challenges in these typical Internet Governance areas.

Emerging Issues (such as Transition of IANA functions, Evolution of related governance frameworks; Smart governments; Cloud computing, Internet of Things, …etc), that stem out of technological advancement. Each of these emerging concepts will pose challenges to the way we redefine privacy, openness, and security. The Panel will discuss contending views on those new modalities, and will help shed some light on the future of the Internet in the next decade.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

- Mr. Ayman El-Sherbiny,
International Organization
ESCWA, Beirut, Lebanon
Arab IGF Umbrella Organization and Executive Bureau

- Mr. Khaled Foda,
Intergovernmental Organization
League of Arab States
Arab IGF Umbrella Organization and Executive Bureau

- Ms. Christine Arida,
Government
NTRA, Egypt
Arab IGF Secretariat and Executive Bureau

- Mr. Imad Hoballah,
Government
NTRA, Lebanon
Arab IGF AMAG

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#IGFArab, #InternetGovernance, #IGF, #WSIS+10, #privacy, #diversity, #CIRs, #Cloud #IPV6

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

1. Charles Shaban, Business Sector, TAGI - Contacted and Confirmed.
2. Christine Arida, Government, Egyptian NTRA - Contacted and Confirmed.
3. Fafd Batayneh, Technical Community, ICANN, Jordan – Contacted and Confirmed.
4. Haidar Fraihat, International Organization, UN-ESCWA, Contacted and Confirmed.
5. Hanane Boujemi, Civil Society – Contacted and Confirmed.
6. Hosein Badran, Technical Community – Contacted and Confirmed.
7. Imad Hoballah, Government, Lebanese TRA - Contacted and Confirmed.
8. Mohamad El-Bashir, Technical Community - Contacted and Confirmed.
9. Ridha Guellouz, Civil Society, Tunisia – Contacted and Confirmed.

Name of Moderator(s)

Mr. Ayman El- Sherbiny

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Ms. Zahr Bou-Ghanem

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

A set of questions will be prepared to cover all the related issues

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 143 Internet as an engine for Global Development

Propose's Nationality: INDIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: INDIA

Nationality of Organisation INDIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

"Dharmasya Moolam Artha, Arthasya Moolam Rajya" is a wise saying from ancient India, translated correctly as "Wealth comes from good Governance, In a wealthy environment Justice prevails"

Before the Internet, Economic progress, it was not easy for everyone to access the Global markets. Internet changed everything. Internet took shape as a Universally accessible, free and open eco-system, as an environment of Permission-less Innovation. Internet makes it easy to gain unfettered access to global markets even by a small business, without any licensing requirements or barriers to entry.

This eco-system of Permissionless Innvoation is open to every individual, business, or organization of any size from any part of the world. But the first among the entrants happen to be from a few countries while the entrepreneurs from the rest of the world are taking time to step in at an equal pace, hence, slow to progress.

There is an adverse perception, even among policy makers, concerning the visible growth of large Internet enterprises. But such progress could happen to entrepreneurs from everywhere, small or large. For this progress to happen globally, it is necessary to preserve this eco-system of Permissionless Innovation, Universal Access and Open Architecture.

Developing Counties could develop at an accelerated pace if this eco-system and mutli-stakeholder model is preserved. Internet offers enormous Hope for Global Development across the continents.

Eventually greater wealth would be generated from this eco-system, and a better balance would be attained from within this present model of Governance.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Sivasubramanian Muthusamy

(Affiliation: President, Internet Society India Chennai Chapter

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

Multiple Workshops at Egypt, Lithuania, Kenya and Azerbaizan. IGF Links are broken.

Type of session

Capacity-building session

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#IGF #Internet-Governance #mutli-stakeholder-model

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Vint Cerf, Chief Internet Evangelist and Vice President, Google Inc. Business. United States

Olivier Crepin LeBlond, Chair, ICANN At-large (Civil Society) Europe

R Ramaraj, fomerly Member of ICANN Board, Sequoia Capital India (Business) India

Panelists from China, Australia, Africa and South America to be identified with attention for gender balance.

Name of Moderator(s)

to be named

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

to be named

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Panelists will have a total of 30 minutes to present their views, at the beginning or end of the pubic participation session. The Public Participation session would be with the Audience present in the room together with Remote participation audience in the IGF Remote participation interface COMBINED with Global Social Media communication interface(s), for example, a Google Hangout.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The workshop would pay attention to participation from the IGF remote hubs, to the individuals tuned to the IGF through the IGF interface, as

well to participants tuned to the workshop through LiveStream and connected through facebook, Skype.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 144 Internet Freedom in Turkey

Propose's Nationality: UNITED KINGDOM

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED KINGDOM

Nationality of Organisation UNITED KINGDOM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Freedom of expression online is under serious threat in Turkey. An estimated 40,851 websites have been blocked since the introduction of Law 5651 regulating broadcasts via the Internet in 2007. In 2012 the European Court of Human Rights, in the case of Yildrim v Turkey, found the Turkish legal framework was inadequate, and failed to provide sufficient safeguards against abuses.

In January 2014, the draft bill amending law 5651 offered a golden opportunity for the plenary assembly of the Turkish Parliament to bring Turkish law in line with international standards. However instead of amending the law to safeguard internet users rights' the new law introduces further drastic restrictions on internet freedoms. Amongst other measures, the amendment allows the Directorate of Telecommunications (TIB) to block access to websites without prior judicial authorisation, provides scope for increased penalties on authors, content providers and users of content considered inappropriate, and requires ISPs to store all private user data for up to 2 years.

With the Turkish presidential elections scheduled for the 10th of August 2014, this is a vital time for Turkish citizens to be free to discuss and debate via the internet. As this year's IGF is taking place in Turkey, ARTICLE 19 proposes a panel session, discussing the legal issues surrounding the recent developments in Turkish Internet law and the steps that should be taken to improve the situation.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

N/A

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#freespeech #censorship #turkeyblockedtwitter

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Professor Yaman Akdeniz, Academia, Bilgi University, Y/N

Zeynep Tufekci, Academia, University of North Carolina, Y/N

Melih Kirlidog, Civil Society, Alternative Informatics, Y/Y

OSCE representative, International Organisation, Y/N

Richard Allan, Private Sector, Facebook, Y/N

William Echikson, Private Sector, Google, Y/N

Nathalie Losekoot, Civil society, ARTICLE 19 Y/Y

Name of Moderator(s)

Gabrielle Guillemin, ARTICLE 19 (tbc)

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Ana Zarraga Zamora, ARTICLE 19

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The session will be kept as interactive as possible. The moderator will be asking questions so as to structure the discussion between the various speakers, broadly following the chronology of events and legal developments leading to the most recent Twitter and YouTube blocks. The intention is also to bring out the distinct perspective and concerns of each stakeholder group.

Our remote moderator will facilitate engagement with our wider /remote audience(see below).

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Depending on panellists' ability to attend the event in person, we will organise remote participation via Skype, Google Talk or other means.

It is also anticipated that social media such as Twitter and Facebook will be used to engage a wider audience. ARTICLE 19 will provide a remote moderator to engage with our wider/remote audience on social media.

Background paper

Internet Freedom in Turkey

No background paper provided

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No. 145 Free speech: the digital challenge for democracies

Propose's Nationality: UNITED KINGDOM

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED KINGDOM

Nationality of Organisation UNITED KINGDOM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

How free is speech in the digital age? Continuing revelations of mass surveillance and the blocking of online content pose major challenges to the commitment of democracies around the world to the fundamental rights to freedom of expression and access to information.

Governments' use of new technologies to harvest the communications of entire populations or to limit citizens' ability to communicate and share information are putting new limits on the right to privacy and the right to freedom of expression.

This session will be an opportunity to discuss in depth the digital challenge facing democracies. PEN International, English PEN and PEN American Centre will be joined by prominent writers and journalists to present and discuss responses to these revelations in focus countries including the UK, US and Turkey. The workshop will also present an opportunity for panellists to discuss the developments of English PEN's legal challenge to the British Government's surveillance on the grounds it has illegally intruded on the privacy of British and European citizens and recent research reports on the impact of digital repression on free speech in Turkey and the US.

This workshop aims to trigger discussion on the impact of digital repression including surveillance and censorship - on free expression and democracy in these focus countries and the emerging ways in which free expression advocates are responding to these challenges. The panel aims to contribute to identifying principles for good practice for both governments and free expression advocates to uphold democracy.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Sarah Clarke, Civil Society, PEN International: www.pen-international.org,
Jo Glanville, Civil Society, English PEN: www.englishpen.org
Suzanne Nossel, Civil Society, PEN American Center: www.pen.org

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

https://dcexpression.wordpress.com/2013/11/19/meeting-report-from-the-igf-2013/

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#digitalfreedom, #surveillance, #democracy, #Turkey, #US

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Suzanne Nossel
Civil society
PEN American Center
Contacted: Yes
Confirmed: Yes

Jo Glanville
Civil society
English PEN
Contacted: Yes
Confirmed: Yes

Sarah Clarke
Civil society
PEN International
Contacted: Yes
Confirmed: Yes

Dunja Mijatović, OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, Intergovernmental Organisation
Contacted: No
Confirmed: No

Elif Shafak Critically and commercially acclaimed writer and former PEN International Main Case
Contacted: No
Confirmed: No

Yaman Akdeniz
Professor at the Istanbul Bilgi University Faculty of Law
Contacted: No
Confirmed: No

Dogan Akin, Editor in chief of T24, online Turkish news outlet
Contacted: No
Confirmed: No

Ahmet Hakan - Hurriyet columnist and host of a popular prime time
current affairs show on Turkish CNN.
Contacted: No
Confirmed: No

Name of Moderator(s)

Jo Glanville, Director, English PEN

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

**Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst
speakers, audience members and remote participants**

No information provided

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 146 Anonymity by Design: Protecting While Connecting

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation Virtual Organization

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Tying into the theme of "Connecting Continents" and building on the youth panel from IGF2013 – Bali WS 55 "Online Anonymity," this workshop brings togetherleading researchers, technologists, human rights defenders, private industry, and government representatives to assess the role of Internet governance in supporting the development of a more secure and enabling online ecosystem.

This roundtable acknowledges anonymous online communication protects the extrinsic good of liberty, political freedom, self-determination, autonomy, dignity, power, and the ability to think and speak without censorship, surveillance, or retribution (Ermert 2009; Hosein 2006; Tavani 2011; La Rue 2011; Article 8: Right to Privacy Online in the IRP Charter). Anonymity is essential for voters, political dissidents, and whistleblowers to communicate without repercussion or retribution; "a safeguard against political oppression" (Hosein, 2006, p. 129). Online anonymity also protects people from violence offline, including vulnerable and marginalized populations.

This roundtable drills down to the specifics of how anonymous communication is being used to uphold human rights, and how mass surveillance undermines them which includes protection from harm, safety from reprisal, freedom of the press, and freedom to engage in democratic participation (see: Human Rights Watch report "Witness:The Price of Mass Surveillance"). Case studies from several countries will be presented, including the IGF host country of Turkey, Ethiopia, Malaysia, and others. The roundtable will also include discussion of anonymity-enabling technologies and emerging projects, in order to envision and push forward a clear role for Internet governance to protect people, while connecting them.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Marianne Franklin
Civil Society

Internet Rights and Principles Coalition (co-Chair)
Goldsmiths College

Robert Bodle
Civil Society
Internet Rights and Principles Coalition (co-Chair)
College of Mount St. Joseph, Miami University

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://criticalinternetculture.wordpress.com

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy #humanrights #design #security #vulnerablepopulations #anonymity

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Sophie Kwasny is the Head of the Data Protection Unit of the Council of Europe
Government
Council of Europe
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Shawna Finnegan is is a queer activist and researcher working with the Association for Progressive Communications.
Civil Society
Association for Progressive Communications
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Charles McCathie Nevile Yandex
Private Sector
Technical Community
co-Chair of W3C's Webapps working group
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Meryem Marzouki
Senior Researcher, CNRS & UPMC Sorbonne Universités, Paris
Civil Society or Academic
Have you contact the speaker? Y

Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Serhat Koc
Member of Pirate Party of Turkey Movement
Founding partner of Guneli & Koc Law Firm
Private Sector
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Serhat Ayan
Journalist www.tknlj.com
Private Sector
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Ismail Hakkı Polat
Professor at Kadir Has University, Department of New Media
Writer at Bloomberg Business Week Turkiye
Academic
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Ebru Yetiskin
Professor at Istanbul Technical University, Department of Sociology
Academic
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Name of Moderator(s)

Marianne Franklin

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Burcu Bakioglu

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Short roundtable presentations will open up to floor discussion, with a roving microphone to elicit audience participation. Questions will be posed to the audience and feedback from audience members will be included as integral to the workshop report.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Remote participation will be encouraged through outreach on listservs, social media outlets, and comments will be solicited before hand through advanced notice of the workshop. A remote participation moderator will be present to facilitate comments and contributions from remote participators.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 147 A "Turkish Model"? Human Rights Online in Turkey and Beyond

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: TURKEY

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

In 2014 the government of Turkey took unprecedented steps to restrict access to information on the internet. Important legislative changes pushed through in January enabled rapid blocking of websites without a court order and forced ISPs to join an official providers' organization that would be legally responsible for obeying government directives. The blocking of Twitter and YouTube and the DNS hijacking of Google addresses prior to local elections at the end of March raised serious concerns about the future of human rights online in Turkey. At the time of writing, Turkey is engaged in a passionate debate on the government's proposal to force Twitter to open local offices and register as a local company.

This panel workshop will provide a chance to hear Turkish experts and citizen journalism practitioners in conversation with global experts about Turkey's latest steps to restrict the internet (which are still changing and evolving at the time of application) and about the social response to the increasing restrictions. How have Turkish citizens adapted? How are the restrictions impacting communications in a country with high social media penetration? And what is the global significance of the "Turkish model" for constraining human rights online? Participants and audience will be encouraged to think towards specific policy and practical steps IGF stakeholders can take in light of the new challenges Turkey has faced in 2014.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Ömer Atakoğlu
Civil Society
Alternatif Bilişim Derneği (Alternative Informatics Association)
Istanbul, Turkey
omeratakoglu@gmail.com

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no175-regional-and-country-level-igfs-whats-stake-and-whos-involved#report

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#humanrights #Turkey #internetimedokunma #accesstoinformation #FoE

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

• Prof. Ms. Aslı Tunç
• Civil Society
• Bilgi University, Istanbul
• Have you contacted the speaker? Y
• Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

• Mr. Engin Önder
• Civil Society
• 140Journos/Institute of Creative Minds (journos.com.tr)
• Have you contacted the speaker? Y
• Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

• Prof. Dr. Mr. Osman Çoşkunoğlu
• Civil Society
• Alternatif Bilişim Derneği (Alternative Informatics Association)
• Have you contacted the speaker? Y
• Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

• Ms. Del Harvey
• Private Sector
• Twitter
• Have you contacted the speaker? N
• Has the speaker been confirmed? N
• Mr. Ron Deibert
• Civil Society
• The Canada Centre for Global Security Studies and the Citizen Lab, University of Toronto
• Have you contacted the speaker? N
• Has the speaker been confirmed? N

• Do you need help in recruiting speakers from certain stakeholder groups?

For the private sector, we would prefer to have a representative of

Twitter, given its importance in Turkey and the role it plays in new media platforms like 140journos. If we are unable to secure our first choice in Ms. Harvey, we would appreciate assistance in having a Twitter representative.

We have Mr. Deibert in mind as someone who can speak both to the technical issues of Turkey's recent actions and to how those fit in a global picture. Mr. Deibert is our first choice at this stage, but if he is unavailable, we would appreciate recommendations and facilitation.

Name of Moderator(s)

Nate Schenkkan

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Although the workshop will be a panel, presenters will be asked to keep presentations short (seven minutes maximum) and to the point in order to maximize time for discussion with the audience. Presenters will be requested to include visual material in their presentations, especially those concerning the new laws and procedures for blocking websites in Turkey and the innovative approaches that social media entrepreneurs are using in Turkey.

The panel will be building on a stand-alone report that Freedom House is producing with local journalists and civil society specifically for the Istanbul IGF about the "Turkish model" for restricting human rights online. The report - which is distinct from and builds on Freedom House's annual Freedom on the Net - will have been distributed before the IGF and will provide a jumping-off point for discussion.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No plans at present for remote participation.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 148 Crowdsourced Solutions to Bridge the Gender Digital Divide

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

According to the 2013 "Women and the Web" report, on average across the developing world approximately 25 percent fewer women than men have access to the Internet. To address the gender digital divide, World Pulse is conducting "WWW: Women Weave the Web," a campaign to crowdsource solutions, models, and best practices on digital inclusion and empowerment directly from grassroots women leaders from across the developing world.

Through World Pulse's growing web-based platform, women are speaking out and connecting to create solutions from the front lines of today's most pressing issues. With a focus on grassroots women, our programs nurture community, provide media and empowerment training, and channel rising voices to influential forums. Previous World Pulse campaigns have generated powerful changes, from influencing the appointment of a US Special Envoy to the Great Lakes to delivering testimonies on gender-based violence to the UN Commission on the Status of Women.

Our proposed IGF session will present an analysis of the hundreds of testimonies we have received from across the globe. We will share recommendations on how key stakeholders should focus their efforts to support women's full engagement in the information society. Additionally, our diverse panel of women community leaders from Nigeria, Pakistan, Colombia, and the US will share the solutions they are developing locally to promote digital inclusion. The session will generate a discussion and reflection with key ICT actors such as technology companies, international organizations, and governments on how grassroots women leaders' recommendations can be made actionable within the Internet Governance framework.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Leana Mayzlina
Civil Society

World Pulse (USA)

Iffat Rose Gill
Civil Society
ChunriChoupaal (Pakistan)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2008-igf-hyderabad/event-reports/72-workshops-17032/356-workshop-youth-and-internet-governance-challenges-for-future

Type of session

Flash session

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#digitaldivide #diversity, #women, #digitalinclusion #ICT4D

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Iffat Rose Gill
Civil Society
ChunriChoupaal
Speaker has been contacted and confirmed.

Olutosin Oladosu
Civil Society
Organization Star of Hope Transformation Center
Speaker has been contacted and confirmed.

Martha Llano
Civil Society
SENTIR Colombia
Speaker has been contacted and confirmed.

Tiffany Coulson
Academia/Civil Society
University of Washington
Speaker has been contacted and confirmed.

Contact information for these speakers will be provided upon request.
No help required to recruit speakers from certain stakeholder groups.

Name of Moderator(s)

Leana Mayzlina

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Kimberly Crane

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The World Pulse community thrives on the engagement of voices from a multitude of communities, regions, and individuals. We are committed to multi-stakeholder participation, and believe that it will lead to more open, participatory processes where participants have a vested interest in transforming ideas into action plans.

Upon presenting the recommendations of our community, we will seek out ideas and suggestions from audience members and remote participants on next steps: How do we put these recommendations into action? The privilege of having key stakeholders on Internet governance in the same room will allow us to move forward in thinking through how best practices can be applied, who should be involved, what spaces should be prioritized, and why it is of utmost importance to include grassroots women's voices in developing Internet governance policy. The purpose of the session is not only to present the findings of our campaign, but more importantly, to engage stakeholders in a discussion around the implications of the recommendations. Thirty minutes of the session time will be allotted for discussion and audience participation.

The essence of World Pulse is intrinsically digital as we work to connect grassroots women leaders around the world via our Internet platform. We have extensive experience in organizing events where panelists, moderators, and audience members are connected remotely and empowered to participate in workshops and speaking engagements. We will work with the IGF organizers to assure that remote participants can participate fully in the session.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

World Pulse will engage multiple voices in the session, representing some of the diversity of the participants from the WWW: Women Weave the Web Campaign. Depending on the availability of our panelists to travel, we will determine which will participate in-person and which will present remotely. We are committed to the in-person participation of at least one World Pulse staff member and one campaign participant. Depending on availability and funding, additional panelists will either present in person or remotely.

Depending on the facilities available for live streaming and/or other platforms for remote audience participation, World Pulse will share the connection information with its online platform, as well as its networks on Facebook and Twitter. We are also planning to hold a Twitter chat at the same time both to live tweet the session but also to get feedback and questions from our community who cannot follow the live stream. This way, we hope that key stakeholders from around the world can join the conversation on digital inclusion. Our remote moderator will share those questions and inputs with the moderator on the floor.

Background paper

background paper

Crowdsourced Solutions to Bridge the Gender Digital Divide

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No. 149 Aligning ICANN Policy with Privacy Rights of Internet Users

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

ICANN sets several important domain name policies that determine what personal information is collected, published, or otherwise shared about Internet domain name registrants. ICANN's WHOIS policy, its Registrar Accreditation Agreement, and other policies become a global standard for the handling of personal data about Internet users. What obligation does ICANN have to align its policies with international standards for data protection? How are legal privacy protections treated in ICANN's policies? As an example, this discussion will pay specific attention to European data protection requirements in comparison with ICANN policy. What role do law enforcement and data protection officers play in developing ICANN policies that address the treatment of personal data.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Yale ISP, Pranesh Prakash, Academic

Council of Europe, Lee Hibbard, Inter-Governmental

ICANN's Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group (NCSG), Rafik Dammak, Civil Society

Bibliotecha Alexandrina (Library of Alexandria), Hala Essalmawi, Research/Academic

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy #ICANN #dataprotection

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Article 29 Working Party
Chair Isabelle Falque-Pierrotin
S/H: Government
Confirmed

Public Interest Registry (PIR)
Paul Diaz
S/H: Technical Community
Confirmed

Association for Progressive Communications (APC)
Joy Liddicoat
S/H: Civil Society
Confirmed

EUROPOL
Richard Leaning
S/H: Law Enforcement
Confirmed

University of Toronto
Stephanie Perrin
S/H: Academic
Confirmed

Key-Systems GmbH (registrar)
Volker Griemann
S/H: Private Sector
Confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Pranesh Prakash, Yale ISP

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Rafik Dammak, NCSG

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Brief introductory remarks from each panelist followed by moderated discussion among panelists on key questions. Most of the time will be spent on open discussion among panelists and with the audience. 20-30 minutes of Q & A from audience and remote participants.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Remote participants can send questions or comments in advance with the Twitter hashtag that will be advertised in advance and during the session.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 150 When Free Isn't. Internet, Children and Business

Propose's Nationality: ITALY

Proposer's Country of Residence: ITALY

Nationality of Organisation ITALY

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under	
Enhancing Digital Trust	
Description	
Many of the activities young people are engaged with in internet appear to be free which is to a substantial degree an illusion. Revenues and value are simply collected in a different way. "If you are not being sold to... then you are the one being sold" is how it has often been characterized. Sadly this point is often not very well understood by adults. It is therefore not surprising it is also the case with children. This workshop intends therefore to tackle issues revolving around data collection, privacy concerns and minors in an internet governance perspective. The workshop will bring together child protection experts, industry representatives and young people to leverage a discussion on these issues which are related to a safer, responsible and ethical use of the internet. Issues and concerns that are not new such as those related to the protection of children and young people privacy, the excessive use or age inappropriate content, have acquired new features that need to be understood and analyzed in depth. In the case of privacy, for example, practices related to the collection of data - including tracking, profiling and targeting - pose all sorts of concerns in terms of transparency and informed consent, especially, when it comes to young users.	
Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)	
Cristiana De Paoli, Save the Children Italy	
Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?	
yes	
The link to the workshop report	
http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no195-citizenship-digital-era-meeting-challenges-empowering-children#report	
Type of session	
Panel	

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy, #digital marketing, #e-safety, #human rights

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Agnes Nairn,Professor of Marketing and researcher, University of Lyon (Tbc)
Sonia Livingstone, researcher, London School of Economics (Tbc)

John Carr,eNACSO Policy Adviser, (confirmed)

Two Members of eNACSO youth panel (Tbc)

Name of Moderator(s)

John Carr

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

John Carr, Barbara Lilliu

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Each speaker will have five to ten minutes to deliver a brief presentation on the matters under discussion and then the floor will be open to an interactive discussion with the audience.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Remote participation will be facilitated by the use of Twitter and the hashtag #IGF_IOT. In addition, prior to the IGF contacts will be made with young people and other relevant stakeholders to entice them to participate remotely.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 151 Cybersecurity in the Asia Pacific region

Propose's Nationality: *No information provided*

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

Asian economies have engaged in high profile policy initiatives to strengthen cybersecurity. The panel will provide insight into the highly heterogeneous and rapidly evolving cybersecurity policy, strategy and implementation in Asia. First, the panel will stress that a significant variation is observed in the power and influence of various stakeholder groups. While trade associations are key players in India, under China's current institutional structures, such associations are less prevalent.
Second, economies differ in the membership in international organizations related to cybersecurity. Japan has signed and ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime. China, on the other hand, is a member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).
A third difference can be seen in the devotion of resources in cybersecurity. For instance, Japan lags behind South Korea in the allocation of cybersecurity budgets.
A fourth difference concerns the cybersecurity -related relationship with Western countries. For instance, whereas Japan and South Korea actively cooperate with the West, allegations have been widespread in the U.S.-China discourse on the governance of cyberspace.
The panel will look at factors that may explain the differences such as cyber/physical threats, availability of resources and the nature of formal/informal institutions. The panel will examine the effect of the heterogeneity on cybersecurity-related cooperation and collaboration in the region and collective efforts to a secure the cyberspace. We will offer recommendations on what countries in the Asia Pacific region can learn from each other and also from the experiences of countries outside the region.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Nir Kshetri
Civil Society
The University of North Carolina--Greensboro

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://friendsoftheigf.org/report/741

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy, #security

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Lailani Alcantara, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Female, Civil Society, Japan, Asia-Pacific Group (contacted not confirmed)
Sinta Dewi Rosadi, Professor, Faculty of Law, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia, Asia-Pacific Group (contacted not confirmed)

Do you need help in recruiting speakers from certain stakeholder groups?
Yes

Name of Moderator(s)

Nir Kshetri

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

James Foster

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

I will introduce the topic and its significance and importance. Onsite and remote participants will be given opportunity to ask questions from the speakers.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

A remote hub will be in Keio University in Japan which will be moderated by Prof. James Foster.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 152 Internet Governance: Challenges, Issues, and Roles

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

The growing complexity and significance of Internet governance necessitates addressing the difficult issues that impact, or are impacted by the continued evolution of the global Internet. Capturing these issues requires that the roles played by intergovernmental, and governmental stakeholders in collaboration with Internet technical professionals, private sector businesses and other non-governmental stakeholders be better understood. Successfully dealing with these all-important Internet governance aspects requires connecting several, sometimes-disparate areas of technology, policy, development and civil society to work on solutions and act in concert to ensure collaborative stewardship of the Internet continues.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Internet Society

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Governance, #Challenges, #Roles, #Issues, #Disputes

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Markus Kummer (Confirmed)

Internet Society
Civil Society

Brian Carpenter (Confirmed)
Former Chair from the IETF and IAB
Technical

Suzanne Woolf (Confirmed)
Internet Expert

Marilia Maciel (Confirmed)
Researcher and coordinator, Center for Technology and Society of the
Getulio Vargas Foundation (CTS/FGV)

George Sadowsky (Confirmed)
ICANN Board

Name of Moderator(s)

Markus Kummer

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Karen Mulberry

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

It can be difficult to address emerging Internet governance issues if there is a lack of understanding about the problem, incomplete agreement about the steps required to address it, or insufficient support from all stakeholders. The growing complexity and significance of the Internet governance environment necessitates framing and then addressing these difficult governance issues. A taxonomy approach that identifies the issues, captures the various aspects and characteristics of the issue and then identifies the roles and stakeholders is what is needed for a successful engagement and discussion is important in identifying and understanding the issues that are not being addressed elsewhere.

Specifically, the panel will address the following questions during their discussion:

The Internet is expanding exponentially - Who is responsible for identifying the Internet governance knowledge gap among the different stakeholder groups?

What can be done to bridge the Internet governance knowledge gap in terms of resourcing, scaling, and awareness building?

How should these knowledge gap issues, and discussion be used to improve the global Internet openness and collaborative multistakeholder engagement?

Where there are issues that may disrupt the roles of existing stakeholders, how should consensus on key principles or outcomes be reached for solutions that benefit the global Internet rather than special

interests?

How should market-specific challenges or issues that are particular to a local community be approached for the global Internet to continue its innovative contributions?

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Some panel members may participate via remote participation. Questions from remote participants will also be sought and encouraged to add to the dynamic interaction on Internet Governance and the need to address the issues that are not being address elsewhere.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 153 Institutionalizing the "Clearing House" Function

Propose's Nationality: CROATIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED KINGDOM

Nationality of Organisation Virtual Organization

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

Ever since the WSIS and WGIG a decade ago, many have argued that there is an important gap in the distributed institutional architecture of global IG. We lack ways to perform holistic, ongoing monitoring and analysis of policy-related developments, and to aggregate and disseminate information needed to make fully informed decisions. This is especially the case with so-called "orphaned" and multidimensional issues that do not fit neatly within any single organization. Where then can governments and stakeholders turn for accessibly formulated and usable information on policy, best practices, and lessons learned, and to connect with sources of experience and expertise in order to construct governance networks that can help identify forward-looking solutions?

Recently, there has been a number of proposals about this informational function. They vary not only in their details but even in how they label what is proposed, e.g. a clearing house, knowledge bank, observatory, policy network facilitator, IGF+, etc. While none of the labels fully capture the ideas in play, there is growing interest in moving forward, as is evidenced by the dialogues and initiatives in the IGF, WGEC, NETmundial, the High Level Panel, EC, ISOC, civil society, academic organizations, etc. Accordingly, the NonCommercial Users Constituency of ICANN (includes 94 organizations and 252 individuals in 81 countries) proposes this workshop to help advance and give shape to the discussion. The panelists and audience would brainstorm on such questions as: What, substantively and operationally, would be entailed by the function? What would be needed to institutionalize and perform it effectively? Which organizations would be involved, with what kinds of interrelationships?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Joana Varon Ferraz
Civil society/ Academia
Researcher and Project Coordinator, Center for Technology and Society (CTS/FGV)

Lee Hibbard
Intergovernmental Organisations
The Council of Europe

Lea Kaspar
Civil Society
Programme Lead, Global Partners Digital

Tarek Kamel
Technical Community
Senior Advisor to the President for Government Engagement, ICANN

Markus Kummer
Technical Community
Vice President of Public Policy, The Internet Society

William Drake
Civil society/ Academia
Media Change and Innovation Division, Institute of Mass
Communication and Media Research, University of Zurich

Paul Diaz
Technical Community
.Org The Public Interest Registry

Thomas Schneider
Government
Federal Office of Communication, Government of Switzerland

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.wgig.org/igf/cms/2013/workshop.254.report.docx

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#internetgovernance #IGclearinghouses #IGobservatories #NCUC

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Tarek Kamel
Technical Community
Senior Advisor to the President for Government Engagement, ICANN
Confirmed

Lea Kaspar
Civil Society
Programme Lead, Global Partners Digital
Confirmed

Wolfgang Kleinwachter
Civil Society/ Academia
Professor Emeritus at the University of Aarhus and Member of the
ICANN Board
Confirmed

Markus Kummer
Technical Community
Vice President of Public Policy, The Internet Society
Confirmed

Alice Munyua
Intergovernmental Organisations
Advisor to the Government RNL, African Union Commission
Confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

William Drake

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Joana Varon

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

To make the discussion as interactive and participatory as possible, the workshop would eschew the model of serial talking heads giving detailed stand-alone presentations. In advance of the meeting, the moderator and panelists would agree online to a baseline set of questions to be addressed. The workshop would begin with brief opening position statements from the panelists, followed by interactive, "talk show" style discussion of the questions, prompted by the moderator. About half-way through the session, the floor would be opened to bring the in-room and remote participants into the conversation.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The moderator will pose questions to the in-room and remote participants. The remote moderator will convey any interventions by remote participants.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 154 Intelligent Risk management in a mobile online environment

Propose's Nationality: GERMANY

Proposer's Country of Residence: GERMANY

Nationality of Organisation GERMANY

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

How can adults in charge of minors fulfil their duty of parenting while at the same time respecting the rights of the child?

Joint proposal by Zentrum für Kinderschutz im Internet - I-KiZ and klicksafe - EU-Initiative in the Safer Internet Programme together with Google Deutschland

Children and youths are accessing the Internet increasingly via mobile devices. A reliably available broadband infrastructure anywhere and high usability of devices like Tablet PCs and Smart Phones are the enablers of the fast growing mobile Internet usage among children and youths. This development raises new questions and challenges for parenting. Parents and other adults in charge of minors are asking for technical support to protect their children form unwanted encounters with harmful content and potentially risky contact with strangers. But at the same time children and youths themselves are holding fundamental human rights like privacy and freedom of speech that must be respected. With parental control as it is provided by technical tools often a high degree of monitoring of children's usage habits comes along that should be seen as intrusion into privacy and is therefore intolerable. Intelligent risk management in a mobile online environment should comprise both: protection of children and empowerment of youths by appropriate educational approaches and adequate technical means.
In this session light shall be cast on the current educational situation in families, media literacy of the parents and available technical tools for parental control but also new strategies like Safety by Design and the legal framework of children's rights and parents duties shall be discussed.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Dr. Joachim Kind, klicksafe / Landesanstalt für Medien und Kommunikation Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany (co-organiser of WS 201 at IGF 2013)

Marco Pancini, Google

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts

Type of session

Other - Appreciative Inquiry session

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#rights of the child, #parental control, #mobile access & usage, #media literacy, #safety by design,

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Representative of UNICEF as children's rights advocates (tbc)
Clemens Gruber, Stiftung Digitale Chancen / SIP Benchmark of parental control tools (confirmed)
Patrick Nepper, Google, Safety by Design expert (tbc)
Dr. Claudia Lampert, Researcher Hans-Bredow-Institute, Germany (confirmed)
Yuliya Morenets, Researcher, TaC (Toghether against cybercrime) (confirmed)
Abhilash Nair, Researcher Northumbria University, UK (tbc)

Name of Moderator(s)

Jutta Croll

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

In this working session we will take a look into the future and try to find out the existing strengths, potential and the positive aspects of mobile internet access and usage for children and youths.
The Appreciative Inquiry Session will involve all participants. It will follow a multi-perspective approach to identify the potential of intelligent risk management in a mobile environment, envisioning how parents can fulfill their duty of parenting while at the same time respecting the rights of the child
The session will support us developing a vision for the future with the help of these four steps:

1. Appreciating, valuing the best of what is – In the first step we will

deal with the following questions and draw a positive picture: What is best of the current situation, what benefit does mobile internet usage provide

2. Envisioning, what might be – In the second step we have a close look into the future discovering the challenges and positive impact of the developments regards future mobile technology and Internet services in view of parents duties and children's rights

3. Engaging in dialogue about what should be – In the third step we will engage the participants in a dialogue about the potential intelligent risk management for children and youth in a mobile environment.

4. Innovating, what will be – in the fourth step we will envision the future of responsible parenting in the light of respect for the rights of the child in a mobile environment

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

It will be possible to give input to the four steps of the Appreciative Inquiry Session as described before also remotely.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 155 Big data– user trust and democratic oversight

Propose's Nationality: GERMANY

Proposer's Country of Residence: GERMANY

Nationality of Organisation DENMARK

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

How does big data, data ubiquity, the syndication of data sets shape public opinion and steer political processes? Is it increasing control in society at the expense of fundamental freedoms or civil liberties?Can the question of big databe entrusted to corporate self-regulation or even to a variety of well-intentioned stakeholders with bitty roles and uncertain accountability, or be left in the hands of market forces?

Increasing technological capacity carries with it greater responsibility. Human rights safeguards, accountability and good governance, are ever more important in the light of decision of the European Court of Justice declaring invalid the EU Data Retention Directive. Coupled with the Snowden revelations and the Council of Europe's Declaration on tracking and surveillance, how do we promote user trust and ensure effective democratic oversight for the quantum leap in the latency to record, store and aggregate data?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Wolfgang Kleinwechter, academia, University of Aarhus (main organiser)
Lee Hibbard, Intergovernmental Organisation, Council of Europe (co-sponser)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 min

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy, #security, #bigdata

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

- National Data Protection Authorities (tbc)
- European Commission (tbc)
- OECD (tbc)
- Global Network Initiative (tbc)
- Rights & Principles Dynamic Coalition (tbc)

Name of Moderator(s)

tbc

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

tbc

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

No information provided

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 156 Young people, internet governance and human rights online

Propose's Nationality: UNITED KINGDOM

Proposer's Country of Residence: FRANCE

Nationality of Organisation FRANCE

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

News abounds with stories of young people whose human rights are abused, being stripped of their dignity and sometimes of their lives. Racism online hurts; its effects spread offline and affect real people. Racism and hate speech are not created by the online environment but the Internet amplifies its impact and dehumanises the victims. This is a truly global issue that particularly affects young people because they are among the primary users of the Internet and because the Internet is often their primary source of information and of leisure activities.
Classical notions of citizenship and human rights are challenged by the nature of the Internet. Beyond the question of access to the Internet as a human right, the Internet is increasingly a space where young people learn and practice social interaction and exercise citizenship in broad sense. Issues of safety, bullying, online hate speech and discrimination highlight the need to recognise that the Internet is a public space where human rights can be promoted and protected; or abused. This is closely connected to Internet Governance: young people should learn about Internet Governance and how to be involved in shaping it, just as they should learn about citizenship and social organisation offline.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

No Hate Speech Movement Campaign
Government/Civil Society

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

when trying to access it we received the message - "error - access denied"

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#humanrights #youth # hatespeech #netcitizenship

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Andreia Vertessen, No Hate Ninjas, Civil Society, Portugal (contacted)
NN, CONAPRED (National Commission for the Prevention of Discrimination), Governmental, Mexico (to be contacted)
NN, Twitter/Google, Business, Americas (to be contacted)
NN, European Youth Forum, youth organisation (contacted)
NN, Internet Society (to be contacted).
Bridget O'Loughlin, campaign coordinator, Council of Europe, international organisation – confirmed
we do not need help

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Laszlo Foldi, Hungary, moderator of the online community of the No Hate Speech Movement.

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Starting with statements from young people active in the No Hate Speech Movement campaign, we will examine how they see their online civic activism compared with their knowledge and ability to influence and contribute to Internet governance processes.
We will subsequently invite an online activist (No Hate Ninjas) and a representative of the European Youth Forum to formulate the challenges faced by young people related to Internet governance (understanding, participating, influencing).
The other panellists will be invited to comment and provide their own opinion for their stakeholders' perspective.
The discussion will continue – with the participants being invited to contribute to the discussion - on the basis of the following questions:
• How can we interest, inform and empower young people to become full citizens of the Internet? What is the role of governments in introducing and applying standards and safeguards? What is the role of Internet providers and social networks?
• How do we ensure that Internet governance issues are open to young people's participation and that the openness is effective?
• How can youth policies also foster understanding of Internet governance?

The facilitator/moderator will propose conclusions on these questions, also taking into account the input of online participants. These conclusions will be used in the Council of Europe and promoted within

the follow-up of the No Hate Speech Movement.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We intend to open remote participation to online youth activists of the No Hate Speech Movement and national co-ordinators of the campaign.

Background paper

[background paper](#)

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No. 157 Crowdsourcing a Constitution for the Internet

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: FRANCE

Nationality of Organisation FRANCE

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

Tim Berners-Lee has called for a "magna carta for the Web" in order to articulate the rights of users for privacy, security, freedom of expression, and other rights. It seems like such a document should be directly crowd-sourced from the "citizens" of the Internet. Yet open-source tools for involving massive amounts of users in collaborative editing, discussing controversial topics, and reaching consensus are still in their early stages. Traditional internet governance bodies work mostly over mailing-lists, but massive volumes of email prevent many people from participating in the age of Facebook and Twitter, and provide little help for structuring debates and issues. Tools for participation in Internet governance need to overcome these hurdles

In this session, we present a number of tools to enable direct democratic participation in a wide variety of contexts: Ranging from the use of Your Priorities for city-wide governance in Reyjavik (Iceland), national-level proposals involving OpenMinistry Finland and DemocracyOS in Argentina, and theorize how they can be extended to deal with global internet governance at the IGF and a possible "Internet constitution". After brief presentations, we will have an open discussion and debate about what kind of (if any) technological scaffolding is needed to let people engage effectively in multi-stakeholder processes. After all, the Web is for everybody.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

1. Pia Mancini (Civil Society, Net Party/DemocracyOS - Argentina)
2. Robert Bjarnsson (Civil Society, Citizens Foundation - Iceland)
3. Birgitta Jonsdottir (Government, Pirate Parity - Iceland)
4. Jaako Korhonen (Government, Finland)
5. Joonas Pekkanen (Civil Society, Open Ministries - Finland)
6. Harry Halpin (Technical Community, W3C)
7. Francesca Bria (Civil Society, NESTA)

Note that all members are co-organizers (except Jaakko Korhonen) as

they are working on an EC funded project DCENT together. For more details, see here: https://dcentproject.eu/

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#constitution #crowdsourcing #webrights #webwewant #governance

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Pia Mancini (Civil Society, Net Party/DemocracyOS - Argentina) Contacted and confirmed.

Robert Bjarnsson (Civil Society, Citizens Foundation - Iceland) Contacted and confirmed.

Birgitta Jonsdottir (Government, Pirate Parity - Iceland) Contacted.

Jaako Korhonen (Government, Finland) Contacted.

Joonas Pekkanen (Civil Society, Open Ministries - Finland). Contacted.

Harry Halpin (Technical Community, W3C) Contacted and Confirmed.

Would be good to get a speaker from Africa/Asia and from an Intergovernmental Organization.

Name of Moderator(s)

Francesca Bria

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Jon Kingsbury

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The moderator will give each participant a "pecha kucha" section for the first have to describe their tools for direct democratic governance and citizen engagement, and this will be followed by open discussion and debate. The goal is to focus to see if these tools can help internet constitution in general, and the task of creating a "Constitution/Magna Carta" around net rights in particular

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We will allow questions to be taken and points made from the Internet, using standard W3C-style IRC and messaging. This part will be moderated remotely.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 158 Promoting Platform Responsibility For Content Management

Propose's Nationality: ITALY

Proposer's Country of Residence: NETHERLANDS

Nationality of Organisation NETHERLANDS

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Digital technologies and the Internet offer tremendous opportunities for the creation and distribution of content, enabling users to express themselves and reach their audiences in unprecedented ways. At the same time, the advancement of digital technologies relating to identification and rights management has brought to the market increasingly efficient and affordable solutions to deal with potentially illegal material.

However, due to the complexity of the contextual assessments required to determine the legality of such material, these solutions are far from perfect. For this reason, it is crucial that technical solutions be deployed in conjunction with safeguards preventing their abuse, and ensuring the respect of due process, privacy and freedom of expression of the parties involved.

Increasingly, these safeguards depend on the terms and conditions adopted by online platforms, and the procedures through which they operate. Therefore, it seems appropriate to shift the discussion on intermediary liability to a focus on "responsibility", in order to promote human rights-compliant procedures to content management.

This workshop aims to bring together a variety of stakeholders to discuss the problems associated with content removal in two distinct scenarios: copyright infringement and offensive (including indecent and defamatory) content.

While each of these scenarios presents peculiarities that may call for different approaches, they share in the need to provide a quick and effective remedy for potential victims without unduly restricting human rights. Ultimately, the workshop aims to identify best practices that Internet platforms can adopt to that end.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Joy Liddicoat, Civil Society, Association for Progressive Communications

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

IGF 2013, Bali - Connecting Our Rights: Strategies for Progress (main organiser)
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=40 - Internet universal affordable access: Are we there yet? (main organiser)
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=93 - Developing and effectively using Multistakeholder Principles (co-organised with Government of Brazil & ICC BASIS & ISOC)
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=54 - Digital rights protection in Latin America and Europe (co-organised witth Council of Europe, ADC and Derechos Digitales - report is not available online) IGF 2012, Azerbaijan - Human Rights, Internet Policy and the Public Policy Role of ICANN
http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no123-human-rights-internet-policy-and-public-policy-role-icann#report - Internet and human rights: shared values for sound policies
http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no138-internet-and-human-rights-shared-values-sound-policies#report IGF 2011, Nairobi - Open spectrum for development in the context of the digital migration
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=W... - Human rights: a unifying approach for development, freedom, access and diversity?
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=W... - Do policymakers understand the role of libraries in mobilising the internet as a catalyst for development, innovation and freedom? http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=W... - Women and internet governance
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=W... IGF 2010, Vilnius - Sexual rights, openness and regulatory systems
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=W... - Applying a code of good practice on information, participation and transparency in Internet governance
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/compo

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Digital copyright, #freedom of expression, #privacy, #offensive speech,

#due process

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

- Marco Pancini, Private Sector, Google (confirmed)
- Konstantinos Komaitis, Intergovernmental Organization, ISOC (confirmed)
- Andy Chatterley, Technical Community, Muso TNT (confirmed)
- Michele Woods, Intergovernmental organization, WIPO (invited)
- Nathalie Brat, Government, Digital Economy Section at French Foreign Affairs Ministry, (invited)
- Janine Moolman, Civil Society, APC Women's Rights Programme (confirmed)
- Robin Gross, Civil Society, IP Justice, (TBC)

Name of Moderator(s)

Nicolo Zingales, Tilburg Center for Law and Economics; Joy Liddicoat, Civil Society, APC

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Luca Belli, CERSA, Paris II (PRES Sorbonne University)

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The objective of this workshop is to identify key problems, trends and improvements in the current practices of management of online content. For this reason, participation of the audience is highly encouraged, and constitutes integral part of the program.
The session will start with a brief introduction by the moderator to set the stage, followed by quick presentations (5 minutes) from panelists and 45 minutes of discussion. The presentations are meant to provide a snapshot of the position of the panelists and to allow everyone in the room to capture the main issues at stake, following which the floor will be open for comments or questions. A set of questions will also be prepared to lead the discussion.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

There will be no remote panelists but we will leave time for remote interventions.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 159 Global Public Interest of the Internet

Propose's Nationality: GHANA

Proposer's Country of Residence: GHANA

Nationality of Organisation GHANA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

This workshop discusses the issue of public interest or public responsibility and how different organizations in the Internet governance ecosystem have over the years evolved in this respect. Different organizations have certainly developed diverse approaches to the global public interest issue and how best to pursue it while preserving the core objectives of the organization in question. Moreover, foundations and development agencies have been offering programs in developing and least developed economies using the tools and the powers of the information technology in general and the Internet in particular.

The workshop will attempt to address a number of questions including:
• How is public interest defined by the different organizations in the Internet governance ecosystem?
• How can organizations forge better collaboration in the global public interest agenda?
• How do organizations develop their credibility in the pursuit of public interest?
• What kind of partnerships are needed to ensure the success of such endeavors?
• How to measure success and progress; and how to properly link the message of the organization in question with the public interest activities it pursues?
• How do public interest programs advance the cause of a free and open Internet?

Experiences from various organizations will be presented and half the time allocated will be used for debates in order to produce recommendations that could be taken into consideration by participant organizations.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Nii Quaynor
Academic- Civil Society
University of Cape Coast

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF

workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#public_interest #public_responsibility #development

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Bob Hinden (Civil Society)
The Internet Society

Nevine Tewfik (Government)
The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Egypt

Nii Quaynor (Civil Society)
University of Cape Coast, Ghana

Raúl Zambrano (Intergovernmental Organization)
United Nations Development Programme

Name of Moderator(s)

Nora Abusitta, VP, Public responsibility programs- ICANN

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Moderator will work with panelists on developing questions to be addressed during the session; each panelist will talk to at least one of the questions / issues; ample time will be given to allow interaction with floor.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 160 Dynamic Coalition on Gender Integrating Women's Rights

Propose's Nationality: ARGENTINA

Proposer's Country of Residence: ARGENTINA

Nationality of Organisation SOUTH AFRICA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Objective:
Discuss Gender Dynamic Coalition participants' assessment of the activities undertaken during IGF 2014 and other events related to internet development and the general gender dynamic of the IGF 2014 in Istanbul. Engage local women and women's organisations participating in the forum. The Coalition will produce a set of recommendations for follow-up activities and future contributions to Internet Governance issues.

Activities:

1. Analysis of critical issues in Internet Governance and women's participation in the forum
2. Analysis of NetMundial and WSIS+10 results and their influence in women's participation in internet governance, IGF and other instances related to decision-making in the field of ICT and internet policies
3. Discuss the production of a primer on gender and internet governance key issues to contribute to Beijing+20 discussions
4. Discuss collaboration with other coalitions in the framework of IGF
5. Consider relations with governments who are proactive and interested in gender issues to support their advocacy
6. Evaluate this year's (2014) use of the Gender Report Card and its results
7. Evaluation of women's participation in the different Forum activities (plenary sessions, forums, discussion groups, etc)

A final report with recommendations will be produced and disseminated.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Session organised by the Dynamic Coalition on Gender coordinated by the Association for Progressive Communications.

Dafne Sabanes Plou
Civil Society
Association for Progressive Communications (APC)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

- Women and internet governance
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/?
chronoformname=W...

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

120 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#gender #humanrights

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

No information provided

Name of Moderator(s)

Dafne Plou, Association for Progressive Communications

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Jan Moolman, Association for Progressive Communications

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

No information provided

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We will have space in program for remote participation. We will also share the discussions in real time on social media.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 161 Impact of surveillance programs on Internet infrastructure

Propose's Nationality: UNITED KINGDOM

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED KINGDOM

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Revelations about government surveillance conducted by the United States and other countries raised alarm among technologists about the impact of surveillance activities on the technical infrastructure of the Internet. From tapping cables and webcam traffic, to weakening encryption standards and communication tools, the methods of mass surveillance have the potential to undermine the security, stability, and resilience of the Internet.

This workshop will explore how the use of the Internet to undertake mass surveillance at various layers – physical links, network routing, application software – undermines the trust of users as well as the Internet's integrity. Activities that have come to light such as weakening encryption standards, spoofing network traffic and hording security flaws, render the Internet hostile towards human rights values such as privacy, security, and free expression. Mass surveillance has also put considerable pressure on internet governance; e.g., a number of democratic nations are evaluating data localization, routing and/or processing policies. The workshop will look at what we know about online surveillance programs, examples revealed to date, assess the longer-term impact on standards and governance, and assess prospects for technical and policy solutions that better promote digital rights.

The workshop will bring together technologists, policy makers and advocates to engage in a lively discussion about the consequences on the integrity of the Internet due to mass surveillance. The output of this workshop will be a report that describes the effects of mass surveillance on the security and stability of the Internet while assessing possible technical and policy responses.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

* Matthew Shears
* Civil Society
* Center for Democracy & Technology

* Joseph Lorenzo Hall
* Civil Society/Technical Community
* Center for Democracy & Technology

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts - Workshop # 231 Report Addressing Impacts & Remedies of Network Disruptions

Type of session

 Panel

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy, #security, #surveillance, #standards, #localization

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

* Alissa Cooper
* Private sector/Technical Community
* IETF/IAB (US)
* Contacted: No
* Confirmed: No

* Jamie Saunders
* Government
* UK Cyber policy, UK FCO (UK)
* Contacted: No
* Confirmed: No

* Chris Riley
* Private Sector/Technical Community
* Mozilla (US)
* Contacted: No
* Confirmed: No

* Yurie Ito
* Non-profit
* Japan Computer Emergency Response Team Coordination Center (JPCERT/CC) (Japan)
* Contacted: No
* COnfirmed: No

* Joana Varon
* Civil Society (Brazil)

* Resaercher for the Center for Technology and Society
* Contacted: No
* Confirmed: No

* Tim Maurer
* Civil Society/Technical Community
* New America Foundation - Open Technology Institute (US)
* Contacted: No
* Confirmed: No

We are in the process of contacting the proposed pannelists and would appreciate assistance is finding a government/technical community rep from the African region to bring additional expertise and diversity of views to the panel.

Name of Moderator(s)

Matthew Shears, Joseph Hall

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

TBD

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

There will be 5-8 minutes of initial remarks from each panelist followed by 20 minutes of moderated panel discussion. We will then open up the floor for a broader discussion for the remainder of the session.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Would be more than happy to have remote participants and can explore with civil society partners show how to do so.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 163 Building alliances to enhance Internet affordability

Propose's Nationality: PORTUGAL

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

The Alliance for Affordable Internet's Affordability Index of 2013 shows that the UN Broadband Commission target of entry-level broadband services priced at less than 5 percent of average monthly income is far from attainable at present. In the 46 developing countries A4AI studied, the cost of entry-level broadband exceeds on average 40 percent of monthly income for people living on $2/day, and in many countries exceeds 80 percent or even 100 percent of monthly income.

Technological solutions to this challenge are progressing apace, but the best technologies in the world will be rendered useless if policies and regulations governing access keep prices artificially high. Drawing upon the expertise of A4AI's 55+ diverse members, this proposed workshop will explore and debate concrete policy examples that are designed to enhance affordability in emerging and developing countries and invite perspectives from diverse actors. What is working, what isn't and how do we adapt some universal lessons and apply these to unique jurisdictions?

The workshop will also spur debate by sharing interim research results of the Affordability Index 2014. We hope that participants will help to shape the discourse and A4AI's current and future policy recommendations towards greater access for the billions – three in five people globally - that are yet to be connected by broadband.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Nnenna Nwakanma, Africa Regional Coordinator
Civil Society
The World Wide Web Foundation

Robert Pepper, VP Global Technology Policy
Private Sector
Cisco

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF

workshop before?

yes

No report was produced.

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Access #AffordableInternet #A4AI #Broadband #InternetPolicy

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

• Robert Pepper, Cisco. Industry (confirmed)
• Mike Jensen, Association for Progressive Communications (APC). Civil Society (confirmed)
• Paul Mitchell, Microsoft. Industry (confirmed)
• Jennifer Haroon, Google. Industry (confirmed)
• Ms. Nnenna Nwakanma, Web Foundation. Civil Society (confirmed)
• Remote Panelist. Government (to be confirmed)

All speakers have been contacted.

Name of Moderator(s)

Sonia Jorge

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Emilie Yam

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Participants to the workshop are expected to make contributions via the Webex platform, the Twitter hashtag (#AffordableInternet) and in person. Great importance will be given to this interaction.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

There is a speaker space for one remote panelist from the A4AI engagement countries (Ghana, Nigeria, Mozambique)

Background paper

background paper

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No. 164 Latin American's views on the future of the Internet

Propose's Nationality: ARGENTINA

Proposer's Country of Residence: ARGENTINA

Nationality of Organisation ARGENTINA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

In the last few years, Latin American countries and local civil society organizations have taken a leading role on the global discussion on Internet governance. While the debate usually favors the participation of developed countries, recent events show that countries in the global south want to have a say in the future of a common which is perceived to be essential for their economic development and the strengthening of their democratic institutions. The leading role taken up by Brazil in the last few years is indicative of reform agendas that are being advanced in different countries of Latin America, whether it is net neutrality policies in Chile, copyright reform in Colombia or intermediary liability issues in countries such as Brazil or Argentina. All over the region civil society organizations are either pushing to advance reforms that would strengthen the free and open nature of the Internet or resisting policies which would undermine that ideal. It makes sense, hence, to look in depth at what is going on in a region which is key for the future of the Internet.

Some of the issues which will be covered are:
- The Brazilian Marco Civil
- Internet Censorship
- Blocking, control of content without due process
- Privacy and personal data protection, Cyber security
- Increased pressure by governments to internet intermediaries to control and police the internet
- Radical implementation of copyright legislation and its impact on FoE and access to knowledge
- Net neutrality battles.
- New Free Trade Agreements

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

- Asociación por los Derechos Civiles (Argentina)
- ONG Derechos Digitales (Chile)
- Karisma Foundation (Colombia)

- CTS - Getulio Vargas Foundation (Brazil)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

No report was produced.

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#humanrights, #cybercrime, #neutrality, #humanrights, #latinamerica

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

- Ramiro Álvarez (ADC) (confirmed)
+54 11 52360555
rugarte@adc.org.ar

- Claudio Ruiz (Derechos Digitales) (confirmed)
claudio@derechosdigitales.org
+56 2702 7108

- Carolina Botero (Karisma Foundation) (confirmed)
carobotero@gmail.com

- Luis Moncau (CTS-FGV) (invited)
- Chilean government representative (proposed)
- Mexican government representative (proposed)
- Brazil government representative (proposed)

Name of Moderator(s)

Claudio Ruiz

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Ramiro Álvarez Ugarte

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The moderator would be in charge of presenting a broad picture on Internet governance issues in Latin America, sketching the way the discussion is moving forward in different countries. His introduction will be short. Then, he will move forward the discussion by asking specific questions to panelists and taking insights from members of the audience.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The idea is to set up a remot hub where we can take insights from participants abroad.

Latin American's views on the future of the Internet

Background paper

[background paper](#)

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No. 165 Creating relevant content in developing economies

Propose's Nationality: PORTUGAL

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Content Creation, Dissemination and Use

Description

This year, the World Wide Web turns 25. Yet, three in five people around the globe are not connected and the existing content available online overwhelmingly represents a Northern, developed country perspective.

As the next billion come online, we cannot assume that content creation will automatically reflect the needs of the Web's new citizens. Without diverse and representative content, at best, prevailing viewpoints will dominate, and at worst, the new arrivals will decide the Internet is not of relevance to them and disengage en masse with potential socio-economic benefits going unrealized.

So how do we tackle this challenge? We must mainstream content that will speak to and cater to the needs of the users in emerging and developing economies – and our governance and policies must reflect this.

This workshop would offer a platform to old content-creating actors as well as new and upcoming coalitions. Hearing from those blazing the trail in developing countries and private sector actors who are adapting and learning, it will also make ample space for the voices of women from developing countries and explore pathways to more inclusive content creation and dissemination. Panelists will be invited to share their initiatives, hear from onsite and remote participants, and finally offer insight into how to attract more users online via useful and relevant content.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Nnenna Nwakanma, Africa Regional Coordinator
Civil Society
The World Wide Web Foundation

Leana Mayzlina, Digital Action Campaigns Manager

Civil Society
World Pulse

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

No report was produced.

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Access #AffordableInternet #A4AI #Content #InternetPolicy

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

• Ebele Okobi, Yahoo. Industry (confirmed)
• Leana Mayzlina, World Pulse. Civil Society (confirmed)
• Helani Galpaya, LirneAsia. Think Tank (confirmed)
• Aparna Sridhar, Google. Industry (confirmed)
• Iffat Rose Gill, ChunriChoupaal/World Pulse. Civil Society
(confirmed)
• Remote Panelist. (to be confirmed)

All speakers have been contacted.

Name of Moderator(s)

Sonia Jorge

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Emilie Yam

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Participants to the workshop are expected to contribute via the Webex platform, the Twitter hashtag (#AffordableInternet) and in person.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

There is a speaker space for one remote panelist from local content creation communities

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 166 PRIVACY PRESERVING GOVERNANCE OF E- HEALTH

Propose's Nationality: TURKEY

Proposer's Country of Residence: TURKEY

Nationality of Organisation TURKEY

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Health data is considered to be sensitive in EU data protection legislation and others that follow the EU tradition. Health data protection is a crucial aspect of privacy which also has implications for public health. On the other hand, transformation from health-care systems to e-Health systems and electronic medical records getting more widely used, data protection has become challenging. This is true especially in Turkey, where there is a huge effort in e-Health transformation, and centralized medical record databases. Unfortunately, data protection in health is not getting considerable attention in Turkey. The aim of this round-table is to bring the privacy aspects of e-Health transformation in the spotlight and discuss how privacy preserving governance could be enabled for e-health in the age of the Internet. We plan to invite experts from academia, NGOs, government, and industry to the roundtable to discuss the current problems and possible solution for governance of e-Health systems to preserve privacy.

We are an interdisciplinary team of researchers from computer science and law. We are also the founders of Istanbul Privacy Platform (ipp.modap.org). IPP has previously organized events such as Technology, Law, and Privacy Conference (tlpc2013.modap.org). TLPC 2014 will be organized in Istanbul on 9-10 June (tlpc.modap.org). Second day of the conference will be dedicated to health data protection and we plan to invite some of the speakers of TLPC 2014 to this roundtable to extend the discussions to the IGF roundtable.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Elif Kuzeci, Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Law
Nilgun Basalp, Istanbul Bilgi University, Faculty of Law
Yucel Saygin, Sabanci University

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy, #e-health

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Elif Kuzeci, Bahcesehir University, Faculty of Law
Nilgun Basalp, Istanbul Bilgi University, Faculty of Law
Yucel Saygin, Sabanci University
Representative from Turkish Medical Association
Representative from Turkish Ministry of Health
Representative from Turkish Ministry of Justice
Representative from Information Commissioners Office, UK

We are open to other speakers that may be suggested by IGF.

Name of Moderator(s)

Yucel Saygin

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

None

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Nilgun Basalp and Elif Kuzeci will set the stage for the roundtable and then we plan to have 15 minutes for each speaker. Remaining time will be dedicated for the questions from the audience.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We do not plan remote participation.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 167 Is Turkey Receding Away From the Internet?

Propose's Nationality: TURKEY

Proposer's Country of Residence: TURKEY

Nationality of Organisation TURKEY

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

Government's grip on the Internet is on the rise in Turkey. While the Internet has the potential to change the ways people communicate, organize, entertain, etc., current rulers of the country seem to be unaware of the Internet's new world and prefer to rely on the old habits against an "enemy" that they cannot comprehend. As a result, they introduce new legislations which intensify the Internet surveillance and blocking.

Law #5651 was introduced in 2007 for blocking web sites and has been revised in the beginning of 2014 only to bring even more drastic measures. It is estimated that over 41,000 web sites are currently blocked. The 2014 version of the Law #5651 envisage URL based access restriction along with the IP and domain based blocking. The "regulation" of the BTK (Information and Communications Technology Authority) on the ISPs reached to the point of "DNS poisoning" where certain public DNS resolution services such as Google's were "hijacked." These services were widely used in the country to circumvent the Youtube and Twitter blocking. The blocking of these sites followed the appearance of corruption material of government officials in them.

Many popular sites such as Twitter, Vimeo, Wordpress, Blogspot etc. are sometimes blocked and sometimes unblocked. Several ISPs disregard net neutrality, manipulate bandwidths and attempt DNS and SSL spoofing. As a result, the gap between Turkey's Internet and the global Internet is widening and the country is currently faced with receding away from the latter.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Ali Rıza Keleş, civil society, Alternative Informatics Association
Fusun Nebil, civil society, Tüm İnternet Derneği

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#censorship, #surveillance, #Turkey

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Ali Rıza Keleş, civil society, Alternative Informatics Association, arkeles@alternatifbilisim.org, confirmed.

Kerem Altıparmak, civil society, Ankara University Law Faculty, altiparmak@yahoo.com, confirmed.

Füsun Nebil, civil society, TİD, fusun@nebil.com, confirmed.

Sedat Kapanoğlu, Ekşi Sözlük, sedat@eksiteknoloji.com, waiting for confirmation.

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

10 min. for each speaker. (40 min)
50 min for interaction with audiences

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 168 Standards and techniques for Web Accessibility

Propose's Nationality: BRAZIL

Proposer's Country of Residence: BRAZIL

Nationality of Organisation BRAZIL

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

"Internet for all" is a CGI.br (Brazilian Internet Steering Committee)/NIC.br(Brazilian Network Information Center) premise and commitment. Since the beginning of its activities in 2008, the W3C Brazil Office has been promoting accessibility on the web. According the Brazilian Census, more than 24% of the population claimed to have any kind of disability. This number represents more than 45 million of people in Brazil. This number means that there are more than 35 million visual impaired people and 500 thousand blind people.

Considering this Brazilian scenario about people with disabilities, W3C Brazil and CGI.br promote actions to increase the number of accessible websites. There are many activities such as capacity building and recognition programs to developers and policy makers regarding the importance of standards to make the web more accessible for people with disabilities.

The intent of this panel is to enable people to discover and recognize the barriers of access and learn how to fix most of the barriers related to web accessibility. The capacity building will provide techniques and code breaking barriers of access. Furthermore it will show how these techniques help people with disabilities to use the internet.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Reinaldo Ferraz
Technical Community
W3C Brazil Office

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Capacity-building session

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#accessibility #web #inclusion #diversity

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

No information provided

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

No information provided

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 169 Technologies & Policies to Connect the Next Five Billion

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

Governance problem/question/challenged to be addressed.
This workshop discusses the technologies and policies needed to enable access for the next five billion. It will cover some of the most promising Internet technologies and the areas where they should be deployed. For instance, the workshop will discuss the need for wireless platforms in rural markets and other areas that will benefit greatly from a high degree of shared infrastructure, particularly with an electrical powering solution. It will also discuss the need, over time, for fiber-based networks to gradually fill across the network, migrating from the core to the edge.
Along with those technologies, a certain set of policies (many of which may not require laws) can facilitate the prompt and efficient deployment of broadband infrastructure. These policies include (1) promoting shared infrastructure, (2) liberalizing spectrum policy, (3) facilitating access and interconnection through Internet exchange points ("IXPs"), (4) creating an ecosystem that stimulates demand for broadband (and associated innovation, entrepreneurship, and technical experimentation), and (5) sharing information and discussing best practices among parties with common interests within geographical regions.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Dr. David Reed, Technical Community, University of Colorado
Jennifer Haroon, Private Sector, Google Inc

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#access, #broadband, #policy, #developing countries

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Jane Coffin
Civil Society
Internet Society (ISOC)
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Sonia Jorge
Civil Society
Alliance for Affordable Internet (A4AI)
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Steve Song
Civil Society
Network Startup Resource Center (NSRC)
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Jennifer Haroon
Private Sector
Google Inc
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Virat Bhatia
Private Sector
AT&T
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name of Moderator(s)

Dr. David Reed

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

To facilitate discussion, Dr. Reed will begin with a few remarks to set up the topic, based on the research paper for which he is the principal investigator and primary author. He will then ask each of the speakers to prepare short opening remarks based on their work and experience in bringing Internet access to those worldwide. We will ask panelists not to use presentations, which often take up too much time.
Then the moderator(s) will have a few prepared questions for each of the speakers. At least 30 of the 90 minutes will be used for the moderators to facilitate questions and comments from the audience and remote

participants.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

[background paper](#)

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No. 170 The Impacts of Cencorship over Internet (Turkish practice)

Propose's Nationality: TURKEY

Proposer's Country of Residence: TURKEY

Nationality of Organisation TURKEY

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

Lately in Turkey, there is a struggle over Internet. Some political concerns are creating a reaction to limit the freedom of expression over internet, while this is giving young people some new opinions to fight, like to enter the political stage or to cooperate with the political people more closely, or to learn legal ways to fight..

I mean Internet is working like a pathfinder now.. to save internet (as a business tool, entertainment device or as a social environment) people are going into new areas that never interest before.

In Turkey, people are practicising a new path to the democracy over Internet (it means to have freedom of internet, people are learning to use politic and legal ways)..

We should discuss this in this international meetings as one of the new trend, new chracteristic of Internet.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Fusun Nebil (Tum Internet Association -- an internet users association) Private Sector (internet media) and NGO president
Lawyer Gokhan Ahi (Tum Internet Association and Istanbul Bar) Lawyer and NGO

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

Internet as a Pathfinder, Freedom of Expression, Cencorship, Network Neutrality

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Dr.Emin Koksal (Bahcesehir University) Y
Faruk Eczacıbasi (TBV - Turkish Information Foundation) Private Sector and NGO president Y
Burak Buyukdemir (E-Tohum - Start-Ups Association) N
İsmail Hakkı Polat (Kadir Has University) N
2 other people (one from consultancy company and one sociology prof) and others who wants to join the roundtable.

Name of Moderator(s)

Faruk Eczacibasi

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

We are planning to make an early meeting to fix the discussing points related with subject. Then in the first part for 20 minutes, we are waiting the invited speakers would be tell their claims. Then we want to negotiate with the audience.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 171 Connecting Small Island States With Access To Data

Propose's Nationality: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Proposer's Country of Residence: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Nationality of Organisation TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

This year, 2014, has been declared the United Nations (UN) International Year of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) celebrating their 'vibrant and distinct cultures, diversity and heritage' and recognising their people being 'at the forefront of efforts to address pressing global issues through ingenuity, innovation and use of traditional knowledge'.

The data that results from Internet access and mobile connectivity can aid better policy and programmes, to help SIDS improve internet governance, cybersecurity and resiliency in their countries. The development of a rich technological ecosystem for SIDS, which connects them with continents and the world is therefore important and data and access to information and technology which the internet facilitates can help to support this. SIDS must provide timely context-appropriate data directly to policy makers; data to software developers; and promote the generation and dissemination of data by the public and diaspora; and data-centric applications to consumers and development agencies. It follows that there is a direct link between the development of data infrastructure and internet governance mechanisms.

In addition, given privacy and ethical concerns and the vulnerability of these regions to information security breaches it is important that ways that these threats can be avoided through better internet governance mechanisms is addressed.

This workshop brings together a variety of stakeholders to discuss ways that Internet Governance frameworks relating to open data and big data can help to connect these unique states with each other, their diaspora communities and the rest of the world.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Cintra Sooknanan
Multistakeholder
Advisory Group TTNIC

Cintra Sooknanan
Civil Society
Chair Internet Society Trinidad and Tobago Chapter

Keisha C Taylor
Civil Society
Lead Technology Committee (Caribbean Diaspora for Science and Technology)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/content/article/116-workshop-proposals/1018-igf-2012-workshop-proposal--no-81-internet-governance-and-sustainable-development-the-case-of-small-island-developing-states; and Internet Governance of Open Government Data and for Sustainable Development Workshop #78 2012

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 Minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#open_data #SIDS #connectivity #access #internet_stability

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Cintra Sooknanan, Civil Society, Trinidad and Tobago-
Member, Multistakeholder Advisory Group of TTNIC and
Chair, Internet Society Trinidad and Tobago Chapter (Contacted, confirmed)

Niel Harper, Civil Society, (Barbados)
Senior Manager, Next Generation Leaders, Internet Society (Contacted, confirmed)

Bevil Wooding, Private Sector,
Internet Strategist (Trinidad and Tobago), Packet Clearing House (Contacted, confirmed)

Patrick Hosein, Private Sector, Trinidad and Tobago
Trinidad and Tobago Network Information Centre (TTNIC) (Contacted, confirmed)

Matthew McNaughton Jamaica
Executive Director, Slashroots (Technical Community) (Contacted, Confirmed)

Anju Mangal Suva, Fiji
Information and Knowledge Management Specialist/Coordinator,
Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) (Contacted, Confirmed)

Desiree Zachariah, Antigua and Barbuda
Country Based Specialist, Antigua and Barbuda, Organisation of Eastern
Caribbean States (OECS) (TBC- speaker has not been contacted)

Name of Moderator(s)

Keisha C Taylor

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The Workshop will take the form of an interactive session with representative Workshop Panelists from the SIDS regions as well as stakeholder organisations and will seek to address the following at a minimum:

Open data today in SIDS and critical open data requirements.

How open data can assist with the challenges and opportunities brought about by emerging issues in SIDS.

Evaluation of the need for capacity development in the areas of open data/opensource, security, intellectual property rights and privacy among SIDS.

How open data activities could lead to better internet governance policies in SIDS.

Ways that innovation can be encouraged through access to data in a way that benefits internet governance processes.

How successful internet governance policies have spurred the use of open data and open source technology in other parts of the world (and vice versa).

Exploration of how access to data can connect islands to each other and with the world.

Development of an Action Plan and Research Agenda for moving forward.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

CADSTI UK members will be encouraged to join remotely and we will be asking other SIDS stakeholder groups to participate.

Background paper

background paper

Connecting Small Island States With Access To Data

No. 172 Network Neutrality: a Roadmap for Infrastructure Enhancement

Propose's Nationality: ITALY

Proposer's Country of Residence: FRANCE

Nationality of Organisation FRANCE

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

Network neutrality (NN) is the principle according to which Internet traffic shall be treated equally, without discrimination, restriction or interference regardless of its sender, recipient, type or content, so that Internet users' freedom of choice is not restricted by favouring or disfavouring the transmission of Internet traffic associated with particular content, services, applications, or devices.

To date, several countries have implemented NN laws, while many others are scrutinising the opportunity to elaborate such legislation. Meanwhile, growing attention is paid to the question of how to finance network expansion. Certain content and applications providers have been experimenting new typology of peering agreements that require them to pay ISPs for a direct connection to their consumers (aka "sender-pays" model). While some might argue that similar arrangements are necessary to support ISPs in enhancing their network infrastructure, the obvious counter-argument is that end-users are already paying for infrastructure maintenance (and enhancement) through their broadband subscription. Furthermore, in the lack of an industrial policy aimed at steering ISPs investments towards network enhancement, it seems difficult to assess whether ISPs will, indeed, invest their revenues in the enhancement of network infrastructure.

This workshop will interrogate such questions as:
(i) how does NN relates to network enhancement?
(ii) is the market alone able to provide appropriate answers to guetentee network enhancement in accordance with the NN principle ?
(iii) how can governmental policies promote private investments in network enhancement without impinging upon the NN principle?
(iv) is there room or need for State-subsidized network infrastructures?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Luca Belli, Civil Society, CERSA
Primavera De Filippi, Civil Society, Berkman Center for Internet and

Society
Lee Hibbard, Intergovernmental Organisations, Council of Europe

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/wks2013/report_view.php?
xpsltipq_je=80

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#netneutrality, #networkneutrality, #openness, #humanrights,
#freeinnovation

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

- Lee Hibbard, Intergovernmental Organisations, Council of Europe,
confirmed;
- Carolina Rossini, Civil Society, New America Foundation, confirmed
- Chris Riley, Technical Community, Mozilla, confirmed;
- Ana Olmos, Civil Society, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid,
confirmed;
- Michele Bellavite, Private Sector, ETNO, confirmed;
- Parminder Singh, Civil Society, ITC for Change, confirmed;

Name of Moderator(s)

Luca Belli, CERSA; Primavera De Filippi, Berkman Center for Internet
and Society

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Nicolo' Zingales, Tilburg University

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The first part of the workshop (around 45 minutes) will be dedicated to
an interactive roundtable during which the panellists will be asked to
provide concise answers (i.e. less than 2-minute-long) to the questions
asked by the moderators. Furthermore, panellists will have the
possibility to reply to their peers' statements.

Subsequently, the panellists will engage in an open an dynamic debate,
during which the audience will play a key role asking questions,
providing inputs and steering the discussion.

The attendees and the remote participants will be allowed to ask

questions during the workshop, but their participation and inputs will be particularly encouraged during the second part of the session.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 173 Youth involvement in the IGF– Mapping, outreach, cooperation

Propose's Nationality: GERMANY

Proposer's Country of Residence: GERMANY

Nationality of Organisation GERMANY

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

Young people are the ones that are using the internet the most. Yet, in the debate around the policies and politics related to it, they are often left out, don't know how to voice their interests, or have no idea how to involve themselves into the debate.

Youth involvement in the Internet Governance Discussion e.g. IGF appears to be stunted,and remains a field of further development for the IGF. Youth IGF's, youth organisations and specific youth programs are a valued possibility to get involved in the IG Discussion. Yet, questions remain, e.g. about reaching young people outside the current IG framework.
The workshop aims to map the status of current (structured) possibilities for young people to get involved directly in the IG Discussion. Complementary, the workshop aims to share good practice (e.g. how to attract young people, setting up a hub, preparing material) and identify common difficulties in reaching out.

The workshop aims to address the following objectives:
- Mapping: What exists in terms of possibilities for young people to get involved into the Internet Governance Discussion e.g. IGF?
- Outreach: Discussion & sharing on ways how to reach out to young people outside the current IG discussions?

This workshop addresses everyone working directly with young people and/or involving them into the IGF as well as everyone interested in fostering sustainable youth involvement in the IGF on local, national and global level. It also addresses and involves young people outside the current IGF framework, interested in joining the IG Discussion.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Nadine Karbach & Lorena Jaume-Palasi
Civil Society
Youth IGF Germany

David NG
Civil Society
Netmission.Asia

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no119-defining-successful-factors-different-models-youth-participation-internet-governance#report

Type of session

Other - Roundtable combined with capacity building session

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

youth # involvement #outreach #goodpractice

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Lorena Jaume-Palasi
German Youth IGF
Civil society
Speaker has been contacted

German Youth Representative N.N
German Youth IGF
Civil society
Group has been contacted

Ana Olmos
Youth Spain
Civil society/Academia
Speaker has been contacted

Hannah Broadbent
Civil Society
Childnet
Speaker has been contacted

Martin Fischer
Civil society
Network of EuRopean Digital Youth
Speaker has been contacted & confirmed

N.N.
Youth Coalition on Internet Governance
Civil Society
Group has been contacted

Yannis Li
Civil Society, Asia
Netmission.Asia
Speaker has been contacted & confirmed

Representatives of NetY Amabassadors
Civil Society, Asia
NetY Amabassadors
Group has been contacted & confirmed

Robert van Hösel
Civil society
Young Creators / Youth IGF NL
Speaker has been contacted

Lena Fagerstrom
Civil Society
Statsmedienrad/Nordic Youth IGF
Speaker has been contacted

Name of Moderator(s)

Nadine Karbach

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Martin Fischer

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

After brief project presentations we want to start a round table discussion on effective outreach mechanisms and establishment of local and national youth structures for the Internet Governance discussions.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We are planning to set up the following remote participation possibilities:
- dedicated Facebook group
- Twitter hashtag
- collaborative writing tool (e.g. Pad, g-doc)
- preparatory & online voting space, e.g. ypart.eu
- dedicated email address for questions in advance & afterwards

Involved organizations are asked to promote the workshop through their (social) networks in advance and collect questions and remarks for the workshop. During the workshop we set up a storify to collect all social media contributions. Those as well as the notes will be added to the final report of the workshop.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 174 Multistakeholderism in a democratic framework

Propose's Nationality: INDIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: INDIA

Nationality of Organisation INDIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

This workshop addresses the emerging debate on how to ensure that the multistakeholder processes of Internet governance are not to the detriment of basic democratic principles.

Concerns to be addressed include on one hand the worry that multistakeholder governance might as a whole end up being "post-democratic" by taking key public policy processes out of the hands of democratic governments: If the only governance decisions that can be taken are those on which broad multi-stakeholder consensus can be reached, then powerful profit-oriented companies are automatically able to do whatever they want, to the full extent of what the market will allow them to get away with, with no chance for public interest oriented regulation.

Related to this are concerns about the increasing ability of powerful Internet companies to shape how people interact with each other.

On the other hand, there are also concerns about some of the processes that are used by various stakeholder groups to self-organize and appoint representatives. For example, Neelie Kroes, Vice-President of the European Commission, emphasized in her recent comments on a draft for the Netmundial outcome document that "it is not sufficient that the mechanisms through which 'different stakeholder groups [...] self-manage their processes [are] based on publicly known mechanisms', if this results in the explicit or implicit exclusion of persons in a manner that would contradict democratic processes." (Source: http://ec.europa.eu/commission_2010-2014/kroes/en/content/my-thoughts-netmundial-and-future-internet-governance)

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Just Net Coalition, civil society.

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no34-standards-sustainable-digital-culture#report

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#multistakeholder #democracy #public-interest

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Mr. Andrea Glorioso (Government), European Commission. Contacted: Yes. Confirmed: Not yet.

Ms. Salam Yamout (Government), Lebanon: National ICT Strategy Coordinator. Contacted: Yes. Confirmed: Not yet.

Mr. Alex Gakuru (Civil Society), ICT Consumers Association of Kenya. Contacted: Yes. Confirmed: Not yet.

Mr. Louis Pouzin (Technical Community), EUROLINC. Contacted: Yes. Confirmed: Yes.

Mr. Kiran Karnik (Business), Confederation of Indian Industry. Contacted: Yes. Confirmed: Not yet.

Mr. Jean-Christophe Nothias (Media), The Global Journal. Contacted: Yes. Confirmed: Yes.

Name of Moderator(s)

Prabir Purkayastha

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

TBA

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The panelists (whose number is intentionally kept small) are initially called upon to briefly introduce different aspects of this topic area. This is followed by an interactive discussion involving not only the panelists but also interventions from the floor and from remote participants.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

In addition to the standard IGF remote participation process, the opportunity of remote participation via twitter will be provided.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 175 Problems of youth participation in IG - global perspective

Propose's Nationality: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Proposer's Country of Residence: GERMANY

Nationality of Organisation AUSTRIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

The European as well as global youth organisations so far are failing to provide for the youth to participate in the digital policy debate on global level of the Internet Governance. Due to complexity and exclusivity of political IG processes, lack of institutionalised framework for participation, lack of capacity building on the mass scale and civil society bubble, current models of participation are not feasible for the digital policy debates.

The aforementioned factors create barriers and problems for the young people to participate in global Internet Governance fora. They raise concerns if youth participation is fulfilled and working in the digital policy field of global Internet Governance.

Governance has to be defined in a particular field. With the analysis of most recent IG process - IGF, NETmundial and ICANN - we describe and reflect on the global perspective for young people's ability to actively participate and express their views, as well as being able to contribute to the non binding dialogue of IG debate by means of multi stakeholder approach.

We present results of our research and analysis of the current participatory barriers and obstacles for young people to discuss it further in the round table with relevant stakeholders and experts.

As NETmundial, ICANN and IGF intend to advocate and promote openness, flexibility and equality by applying multi stakeholder approach, our role is to make sure that openness and transparency of these political processes also embrace inclusiveness and equal access to participation.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Vasia Alexandri, European Youth Forum;
Lee Hibbard, Council of Europe;

Nadine Karbach, German youth IGF;
Martin Fischer and Silvio Heinze, Network of EuRopean Digital Youth;
Olga Cavalli, GAC Argentina Representative ICANN;
ISOC - TBD;
Bestbits - TBD;

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Other - brief input from the speaker in the beginning and then open discussion

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#youth participation, #inclusion, # equal participation, #digital policy, #youth

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Anna Orlova, academia and civil society, Network of EuRopean Digital Youth, Yes, Yes, No - confirmed
Silvio Heinze, academia and civil society, Network of EuRopean Digital Youth, Yes, Yes, No - confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

Ludo Keiser

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

TBD

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The session will start with the short introduction into the topic and presentation of the conducted research and findings, results will be presented by the speakers. After that moderators will help speakers to moderate an interactive group discussion. The moderator will make sure that the discussion is interactive and will give preferences for first time speakers, keeps strict time limit and uses a gendered speakers list.Remote participation will be managed by remote facilitator who will help the audience to participate timely and fully.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

TBD, but at the moment no remote panelists or remote hubs is planned.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 177 Trust Fund: Parent & subsidiary telcos on human rights

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Many telecom operators and vendors have signed onto global agreements to respect human rights in their operations. But making these lofty commitments a reality, through implementation and assessment, is taking much longer than civil society, government officials, and many private sector leaders would like.

This panel will explore the particular opportunities and challenges for those telcos with attenuated relationships between the regional or Group-level and the country-level entities. It will answer questions like, how are policy changes communicated to subsidiaries? What methods of internal -- or even external -- leverage are telcos using to harmonize policies and their implementation? Is policy development entirely in the parent company's hands, or are subsidiaries and local stakeholders also consulted? Panelists will identify the best practices in multi-stakeholder consultation, policy development, and training across entities.

The discussion will also take a hard look at the concepts of "operational control" and leverage. Where does the responsibility to respect rights become a pro-active duty to extend access and protect user security? What should parents do when local entities disagree?

With their billions of subscribers, telcos are the primary onramp for most of the world's internet users. This session will uncover the reasons that internet use and service limitations can vary greatly across borders, even at the same companies, and explain such different outcomes for those seeking to exercise their human rights online.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Francisco Vera
Civil Society
Derechos Digitales

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no98-plan-rights-respecting-telecoms#report

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy #freedomofexpression #telecoms #CSR #bestpractices

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Arzu Geybullayeva
Civil society
Blogger
Have you contacted the speaker? Yes
Has the speaker been confirmed? No

Christine Diamente
Private sector
Alcatel-Lucent
Have you contacted the speaker? Yes
Has the speaker been confirmed? No

Zakhiya Rehman
Private sector
MTN
Have you contacted the speaker? Yes
Has the speaker been confirmed? No

Lucy Purdon
Civil society
IHRB
Have you contacted the speaker? Yes
Has the speaker been confirmed? Yes

Marie Baumgarts
Private Sector
Tele2
Contacted? Yes
Confirmed? No

Representative of a Freedom Online Coalition government
Government.
Contacted? N

Name of Moderator(s)

Peter Micek, Access

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Jamila Brown, Access

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

At the start, I will give a question prompt instead of inviting long statements by speakers. Rather than leaving audience questions until the final minutes, I will bring the audience into the discussion early on. I also may use an app like sli.do to facilitate audience questions. I will actively call on panelists, so no one will be left quiet.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The workshop organizers will make a concerted effort to maximize the opportunity to participate remotely at the IGF. For example, one or more of our panelists may participate remotely. Additionally, Access will notify the our membership about the panel and encourage them to participate remotely and ask questions.

Background paper

background paper

Go back

No. 178 MS Groups to Promote Freedom in the Internet Age

Propose's Nationality: ITALY

Proposer's Country of Residence: SWITZERLAND

Nationality of Organisation SWITZERLAND

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

The workshop theme concerns 'freedom' in the internet age, its meaning and how multistakeholder groups can promote it. The most innovating factor of this workshop is the involvement of new groups representing the arts, politics, human rights and education in an intrinsic Internet governance question about ´freedom´ on the Internet. These groups will finally have a voice and their representatives will exchange their views with those representing NGOs, international organizations and technical communities.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

To Be Confirmed

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#freedom #privacy #humanrights #politics #arts

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

1. Ms Serra Yilmaz
2. Performing Arts
3. None/Actress
4. Y
5. N
6. N

1. Mr Mikhail Khodorkovsky
2. Philantropy
3. None/ Human Rights Activist
4. Y
5. N
6. Y

1. Ms Laura Poitras
2. Journalism
3. The Intercept
4. Y
5. N
6. Y

1. Mr Lee Hibbard
2. International Organizations
3. Council of Europe
4. Y
5. Y
6. N

1. Ozgur Uckan
2. University/Education
3. Istanbul Bilgi University
4. Y
5. N
6. N

1. Ms Catalina Botero
2. Intergovernmental Organization
3. Organizacion de los Estados Americanos
4. Y
5. N
6. N

Name of Moderator(s)

Carmen Dell'Erba

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Moderator will play a key role to catalyze substantive debate. Some speakers are expected to participate remotely. There will be opportunities for audience intervention in a 30 mins Q&A session.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

There will be the possibility of remote speakers and remote participations.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 179 Preventing Corporate Intrusions Into Privacy

Propose's Nationality: INDIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: INDIA

Nationality of Organisation INDIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

The Snowden 'files' has highlighted a worrying practice, where governments increasingly rely on corporate organizations (particularly ISPs and internet companies) to disclose information they hold for law enforcement and national security purposes. Given the already significant role that corporations play (though perhaps not publicly) in matters of Internet governance, a multi-stakeholder model that formally provides equal weight to corporate voices will catapult them into a powerful decision-making position. At this juncture, it is of immense importance to interrogate the role of corporations and their vested interests in gathering, retaining, sharing and disseminating individual data, within and across borders, in the context of what they are both legally required and organizationally committed to do.

This Workshop aims to interrogate the boundaries of a right to privacy, and widespread legal regulations and organizational policies for data retention, protection and dissemination by corporate organizations. A 90-minute panel discussion, involving two panels of 25-35 minutes each, with 20-30 minutes for public discussion, shall revolve around the following questions:

1. Ought the right of privacy be extended to citizens and foreigners alike, and if so, how?
2. What legal regulations and organizational policies exist across jurisdictions to protect individual privacy?
3. What formal and informal mechanisms exist whereby governments demand and receive individual or aggregate data from corporations? Can corporate organizations refuse to cooperate with impunity?
4. What remedies exist across jurisdictions permitting individuals to effectively ensure corporate protection of privacy (including access, inspection and correction of data)?
5. Are there contexts in which corporate use, processing, integration or dissemination of personal data should not be left to the market and users' contractual choices?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of

institutional co-organizer(s)

Centre for Communication Governance; National Law University, Delhi
• Name: Chinmayi Arun
• Sector: Academia
• Region: India, Asia

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/?
chronoformname=WSProposals2011View&wspid=184

Type of session

 Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#privacy, #security, #multistakeholder, #corporations

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

 Name: Chantal Bernier
 Stakeholder Group: Government
 Organisation: Interim Privacy Commissioner, Office of the Privacy
 Commissioner of Canada
 Contacted speaker: No

 Name: Patrick Ryan
 Stakeholder Group: Private Sector
 Organisation: Google
 Contacted speaker: No

 Name: Joe McNamee
 Stakeholder Group: Civil Society
 Organisation: European Digital Rights
 Contacted speaker: No

 Name: Chinmayi Arun
 Stakeholder Group: Academia
 Organisation: Centre for Communication Governance, National Law
 University, Delhi
 Contacted speaker: Yes
 Confirmation received: No

 Name: Prof. K,S. Park
 Stakeholder Group: Government
 Organisation: Korean Communications Standards Commission

Contacted speaker: No

Name: Pat Walsh
Stakeholder Group: Private Sector
Organisation: GSM Association (Global)
Contacted speaker: No

Name: Katitza Rodriguez
Stakeholder Group: Civil Society
Organisation: Electronic Frontier Foundation
Contacted speaker: Yes
Confirmation received: No

Name: Gertjan Boulet
Stakeholder Group: Academia
Organisation: Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Contacted speaker: No

Name of Moderator(s)

Sunil Abraham, Pranesh Prakash

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

We plan to dedicate 20-25 minutes for discussion among speakers, audience and remote participants, where anyone shall have the opportunity to share their views or raise questions. The moderator, assisted by one or two persons, shall ensure that the mike is made available to all those who wish to do so, within the available time.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Centre for Internet and Society has in the past established remote hubs for participation, and shall explore the possibility of doing so for its IGF 2014 Workshop session.

Background paper

[background paper](#)

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No. 180 Crowdsourced Ideas for IG:NETmundial brazilian experience

Propose's Nationality: BRAZIL

Proposer's Country of Residence: BRAZIL

Nationality of Organisation BRAZIL

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

The proposal of training workshop relates to demonstrate and empower participants in the platform used by civil society in the last NETMundial, which occurred in April 2014 in Brazil. Initially, a public consultation raised hundreds of ideas and more than a hundred thousand votes on Internet Governance through the methodology of AllOurIdeas, by voting in pairs (allourideas.org). Fifteen proposals that served as a guide to the HUB São Paulo, which also used a separate platform of systematization were elected. People were able to attend using social networks and a collective interface and transparent preparation of public input, which guided the intervention on the floor of the HUB at NETMundial. This material was also used as input to a letter delivered to the demands of Internet Forum in Brazil. Our goal is to demonstrate in practice these platforms and make it available for other events of governance. All the code is published and tools are licensed under GPL v.3.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Ricardo Poppi
Government
Secretaria Geral da Presidência da República

Daniel Fink
Civil Society
Comitê Gestor da Internet

Joana Varon
Civil Society
WebWeWant

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

No report was produced.

Type of session

Capacity-building session

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

digital participation, choice architecture, social participation, metodology of participation, colective inteligence

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Ricardo Poppi (Secretaria Geral da Presidência da República) (ricardo.poppi@presidencia.gov.br) (confirmed)
Daniel Fink (Comitê Gestor da Internet) (daniel@netmundial.net) (confirmed)
Joana Varon (WebWeWant) (joana@varonferraz.com) (confirmed)
Claudia Melo (cmelo@thoughtworks.com) (ThoughtWorks) (contact: yes / to be confirmed)
Renato Fabbri (Universidade Federal de São Carlos) (renato.fabbri@gmail.com) (contact: yes / to be confirmed)
Fabricio Solagna (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul) (fabricio@antropi.org) (contact: yes / to be confirmed)

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

No information provided

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 181 Disaster Resiliency and Preparedness

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

Recent man-made and natural disasters around the globe have highlighted the importance of ICTs for connecting public safety officials, coordinating relief and response operations, and keeping citizens informed. Additionally, new and emerging Internet-based tools, mobile applications and social media have transformed disaster relief efforts, providing early warning alerts, real-time data for first responders and empowering citizens to access and share life-saving information and locate loved ones.

As Internet-based communications are increasingly relied upon both in daily life and to support disaster response operations, what success factors are involved in ensuring resilient infrastructures and continuity of operations so that the Internet is available to support disaster management requirements? How can communities better promote preparedness and resilience and incorporate disaster risk reduction in ICT development strategies?

This workshop will offer panellists an opportunity to share experiences and lessons learned on the that role communications, Internet and Internet-based applications have played in disaster response and recovery operations – with a specific focus on the subject of disaster risk reduction and building resilient communities. Consideration will also be given to specific needs of developing countries.

Panellists will offer perspectives and lessons learned from recent disasters and consider recommendations for improving preparedness and resiliency of networks, including identifying ways in which various stakeholders must collaborate to ensure effective disaster response.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Kelly O'Keefe
Private Sector
Access Partnership

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

Report provided for Nairobi panel - no link available

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#emergencycomms #disasterresiliency #drr

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Tsuyoshi Kinoshita, Cisco Systems, Inc., (Private Sector), Invited

Representative, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan (government) - Invited

Representative - Government of Philippines -(Proposed)
Representative - UN Office of Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) - Proposed
Representative - International Red Cross (Civil Society) - Proposed

Name of Moderator(s)

Kelly O'Keefe

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

TBC

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Discussion will be based upon presentations of recent experiences and case studies and then identifying common themes and best practices. Audience members and remote participants will be invited to offer their own experiences and questions to the panelists. Certain discussion questions will be provided in advance to help guide discussion. Based on the last IGF panel on a similar topic, presentations were excellent and detailed, but allowed for less time for discussion. Greater balance will be sought to allow more time for discussion.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No plans, however, remote participation will be encouraged if any expert panelists are not available for travel to Istanbul.

Background paper

No background paper provided

Disaster Resiliency and Preparedness

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No. 184 Implementing Best Practices in Data Security

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

Information that transits and is stored across the internet is not sufficiently protected. Revelations about government surveillance highlight the ease of access to large amounts of information without judicial process or oversight, including sensitive personal and political information from vulnerable populations around the world. Further, on-going data breaches from corporations place the financial security of consumers at risk. The threat of unauthorized access to personal information has had a demonstrable chilling effect on internet commerce and the free exercise of human rights.

In recognition that proper data security practices are necessary to maintain the internet's position as a global medium, Access, in coordination with our partners, set forth the Data Security Action Plan. The Data Security Action Plan sets out to raise the bar on data security across the internet by kickstarting a discussion on proper practices and protocols.

This workshop will discuss the importance of data security in the modern environment and the proper path toward identifying tangible strategies for protecting sensitive personal information. Using as a basis the explanatory text for each of the seven steps that Access has already drafted and drawing on the expertise of those in attendance at the IGF, the workshop will attempt to produce real-world solutions to problems with data security that can help raise the floor on protection for global internet users. The workshop will potentially feed into a digital security health clinic wherein technological experts could provide in-person advice and assistance to attendees at IGF.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Francisco Vera
Civil Society
Derechos Digitales

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF

workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://friendsoftheigf.org/report/812

Type of session

Group Word

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#datasecurity #privacy #surveillance #NSA #encryption

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Amie Stepanovich
Civil Society
Access
Contacted? Y
Confirmed? Y

Eric King
Civil Society
Privacy International
Contacted? N
Confirmed? N

Representatives of Private Sector companies including Soundcloud (Berlin) or Spotify (UK)
Contacted? N
Confirmed? N

Francisco Vera
Civil Society
Derechos Digitales
Contacted? Y
Confirmed? Y

Name of Moderator(s)

Amie Stepanovich

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Jamila Brown

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The speakers will act as discussion leaders, presenting the Data Security Action Plan to the audience members, and will work through what are key considerations for each of the seven steps. The discussion leaders

will then work with audience members to produce a list of important challenges and opportunities presented by implementation of the seven steps as well proposed solutions for each of the identified challenges.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The workshop organizers will make a concerted effort to maximize the opportunity to participate remotely at the IGF. For example, one or more of our workshop facilitators may participate remotely. Additionally, Access will notify the our membership about the panel and encourage them to participate remotely and ask questions.

Background paper

background paper

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No. 185 ICANN Globalization and the Affirmation of Commitments

Propose's Nationality: ITALY

Proposer's Country of Residence: NETHERLANDS

Nationality of Organisation Virtual Organization

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Critical Internet Resources

Description

In 2009, ICANN entered into an Affirmation of Commitments (AOC) with the US Department of Commerce (DOC). The AOC promotes ICANN's accountability to the global Internet community, e.g. through a system of multistakeholder reviews of its performance in relation to public interest criteria. But it also moderated rather than ended the exclusive relationship between ICANN and the DOC, and affirmed ICANN's commitment to remain a nonprofit corporation headquartered in the US with offices around the world. Now, with ICANN's accelerating globalization efforts and the DOC's announced desire to transition its role regarding the IANA functions to the global multistakeholder community, new and pressing questions are being raised about the AOC and its potential alternatives.

The NonCommercial Users Constituency of ICANN (94 civil society organizations and 252 individuals in 81 countries) proposes this workshop to explore some of these questions. Should the bilateral relationship be replaced by a "Web of Affirmation of Commitments" between ICANN and the world's governments and relevant nongovernmental actors, as advocated by an ICANN Strategy Panel? Could the US role simply be removed from the equation, rather than being replaced by formal agreements with other parties? Would another arrangement better promote globalization and multistakeholderism while preserving the security, stability and unity of the Internet? How far can ICANN's globalization be advanced while preserving ICANN's legal status and nexus of contractual relationships? Could the innovative AOC serve as a model for other global Internet governance issue-areas? The workshop would bring together architects of the AOC with other leading proponents of ICANN's globalization.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Carlos Affonso
Academia/Civil Society
Rio Institute for Technology and Society (ITS)

Paul Diaz
Technical Community
The Public Interest Registry

William J. Drake
Academia/Civil Society
Media Change and Innovation Division, Institute of Mass
Communication and Media Research, University of Zurich; & The
Noncommercial Users Constituency

Lee Hibbard
Intergovernmental Organisations
The Council of Europe

Thomas Schneider
Government
Federal Office of Communication, Government of Switzerland

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.wgig.org/igf/cms/2013/workshop.254.report.docx

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#internetgovernance #AoC #ICANN #NCUC

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Fiona Alexander
Government
Associate Administrator (Head of Office) for International Affairs,
National Telecommunications and Information Administration,
Department of Commerce, Government of the United States
Confirmed

Vint Cerf
Private Sector
Chief Internet Evangelist, Google, USA
Confirmed

Anriette Esterhuysen
Civil Society
Executive Director, Association for Progressive Communications, South
Africa

Confirmed

Amb. Benedicto Fonseca Filho
Government
Director, Department of Scientific and Technological Themes, Ministry of External Relations, Government of Brazil
Confirmed

Paul Levins
Private Sector
President, Intellectual Ventures, Australia/ New Zealand
Confirmed

Name of Moderator(s)

William J. Drake, Chair, Noncommercial Users Constituency

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Stefania Milan, Noncommercial Users Constituency

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

To make the discussion as interactive and participatory as possible, the workshop would eschew the model of serial talking heads giving detailed stand-alone presentations. In advance of the meeting, the moderator and panelists would agree online to a baseline set of questions to be addressed. The workshop would begin with brief opening position statements from the panelists, followed by interactive, "talk show" style discussion of the questions, prompted by the moderator. About half-way through the session, the floor would be opened to bring the in-room and remote participants into the conversation.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The moderator will pose questions to the in-room and remote participants. The remote moderator will convey any interventions by remote participants.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 186 Let's Balkanize!

Propose's Nationality: TURKEY

Proposer's Country of Residence: TURKEY

Nationality of Organisation TURKEY

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

Welcome to the Balkans! After the Snowden revelations, as countries like Germany and Brazil made proposals "threatening to divide the internet along national borders", Balkanization got currency again, but this time on the Interwebs. This is a rekindling of an older debate to internationalize the Internet by replacing the USA's current role with an international governance framework. These proposals have often been seen as likely to embolden the "non-free" agendas of "repressive regimes". While we oppose the idea of a "splintered Internet", we would like to take an authentically Balkan pause and rethink the elements of this discussion.

Scholars critical of the term have defined "balkanization" as a process by which "ancient, ethnic hatreds" lead to a process of chauvinistic fragmentation" usually juxtaposed to enlightened, Anglo-European federalization and unification. In the case of ex-Yugoslavia, Grubacic argues this "balkanization from above" is a way to ignore the complex interplay between European, Ottoman and local practices.

In our post-Snowden, post-Erdogan and post-Cameron Balkanizing world, it is time to have a critical debate about the "principles of freedom" that should be the foundations of an international internet. How can a critical review of "Balkanization" as a concept used to describe the Balkan wars inform our future debates on the interwebs? What can we learn about "repressive regimes", their methods, and intentions by studying the recent legal and network interferences in Turkey and juxtaposing these with developments in the UK?

Join the mad hacknics and the ancient cyborgs for a discussion and party @altbil!

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Ahmet Alphan Sabanci, civil society, Alternative Informatics Association

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Let's Balkanize!

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#balkanization #surveillance #governance #decentralization

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Ahmet Alphan Sabanci, civil society, Alternative Informatics Association, confirmed
Erden Kosova, civil society, no affiliation, contacted waiting for confirmation
Seda Gurses, technical community, NYU, confirmed
Javier Ruiz Diaz, civil society, Open Rights Group, confirmed
Isik Mater, civil society, Alternative Informatics Association, contacted waiting for confirmation
Asli Telli, civil society, Alternative Informatics Association, contacted waiting for confirmation
Orkut Murat Yilmaz and Baris Buyukakyol, civil society, Alternative Informatics Association and Istanbul Hackerspace, contacted waiting for confirmation
Depending on the confirmations, the number of speakers will be limited to 6 people!

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

60 minutes for speakers (approximately 10 minutes for each)
30 minutes for audience interaction

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Seda Gurses will be involved as remote panelist.

We're also planning about setting a remote hub for remote viewers to be followed with a party. Details TBA.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 187 Democratizing Access and Transforming Education and Training

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

Thanks to the development of the Internet, wireless technologies, and the Cloud, billions of people now have more affordable access to massive amounts of computing power and digital data, and new tools for using them. They also have, increasingly, free or very low cost open education and training materials from academic faculty and institutions, governments, businesses, and civil society. These developments are enabling a democratization of access to education and training and facilitating changes in how people learn—from how to use the Internet effectively, to developing workplace skills or advancing toward academic degrees. New online and hybrid tools allow people to learn in school, at university, in the workplace, and in their spare time, gaining new skills to meet new challenges. At the same time the Internet is providing opportunities for new providers of education and training to innovate, modifying old practices or instituting new ones—while generating massive amounts of data on what works best and how. The link to Internet governance is that such innovation depends on an open environment that fosters innovation and permits disruption while protecting learners and demanding accountability from providers. How to learn from the past while fostering the development and deployment of new education and training tools? How to encourage their use? What types of skills are most needed in the digital economy? How can new educational and training materials be evaluated and made more discoverable? How can learners demonstrate what they " know and can do" and gain greater labor mobility?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Elliot E. Maxwell
Private Sector
e-Maxwell& Associates

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#education, #training, #skillsdevelopment, #jobs, #credentialing

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Elliot E. Maxwell
Private Sector
e-Maxwell& Associates
Yes
Yes
Yes
Verena Weber
Government
Internet Governance Advisor, Government of Colombia
Yes
Yes
Yes
Lorrayne Porciuncula
Intergovernmental Organization
Broadband Policy, Directorate of Science and Technology, OECD
Yes
Yes
Yes
David Nordfors
NGO
iiij
Yes
Yes
Yes

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Following the panel there will be an opportunity for questions from members of the audience and remote participants

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We will work with the IGF organizers to enable remote participants to ask questions and comment

Background paper

Democratizing Access and Transforming Education and Training

No background paper provided

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No. 188 Transparency Reporting as a Tool for Internet Governance

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Transparency reporting by international ICT companies about the legal requests they receive, demanding disclosure of user data or takedowns of content, is quickly becoming common. Less common is transparency reporting by governments, although some countries are beginning to issue rudimentary data about their requests to companies.

The growing prevalence of transparency reports raises important questions about the role of such reporting in the future of Internet governance. What standards are developing around these reports, and how can those standards be internationalized and enforced? How effective are these reports as a governance mechanism for insuring accountability and respect for human rights online by both ICT companies and governments, and how could they be made more effective? How have policy makers and civil society advocates been making use of this new set of data to impact how the Internet is governed, and how could it be used better?

Join us for a panel discussion bringing together academics, advocates and ICT companies to lay out the state of the art in transparency reporting, identify its strengths and shortcomings as a tool for Internet governance, recount the experiences of companies and advocates that have developed or made use of transparency reports to promote human rights and inform Internet governance processes, and propose goals and best practices for the transparency reporting field that we hope to see fulfilled in the future.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

David Sullivan
Civil Society
Global Network Initiative

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no169-internet-policy-infrastructure-sustainable-internet-development-lessons-attempts-ip-en#report

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#transparency #privacy #censorship #accountability #governance

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Pranesh Prakash
Civil Society
Centre for Internet & Society, India
contacted and confirmed

Wendy Seltzer
Technical Community
World Wide Web Consortium
contacted and confirmed

Patrik Hiselius
Private Sector
Teliasonera
contacted but not confirmed

Dorothy Chou
Private Sector
Google
contacted but not confirmed

Ronaldo Lemos
Civil Society
Rio Institute for Technology & Society, and Creative Commons
contacted but not confirmed

David Sullivan (moderator)
Civil Society
Global Network Initiative
contacted and confirmed

Ryan Budish (remote moderator)
Civil Society
Berkman Center for Internet & Society at Harvard
contacted and confirmed

Kevin Bankston
Civil Society
Open Technology Institute at New America
contacted and confirmed

We could use help finding an appropriate governmental or
intergovernmental stakeholder.

Name of Moderator(s)

David Sullivan

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Ryan Budish

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Civil society representatives Bankston and Seltzer will summarize the
state of the art in regard to transparency reports on requests for data and
content takedowns, respectively; Private sector representatives Hiselius
and Chou will describe the challenges and rewards of issuing
transparency reports; and civil society representatives Lemos and
Prakesh will discuss how transparency reports have and have not been
helpful in policy advocacy and how they might be improved. Interactive
discussion with local and remote audience will follow, with a focus on
what features of transparency reports have proven most useful and what
additional features the audience would like to see in upcoming
transparency reports.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The workshop organizers and panelists will make a concerted effort to
maximize the opportunity to participate remotely at the IGF, with a
focus on encouraging participation via questions posed through social
media such as Twitter. Panelists will also publicize the panel via blogs,
membership lists, etc. in order to encourage remote participation and
questions.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 189 PersianIGF: Lessons learnt and the way forward

Propose's Nationality: GERMANY

Proposer's Country of Residence: GERMANY

Nationality of Organisation Virtual Organization

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

Since the inception of IGF, IGF initiatives have been formulated throughout the world. In general, IGF initiatives can be divided into three categories of national, regional and thematic. Although regional and national IGF initiatives are the most widespread, issue specific and thematic initiatives such as those that focus on youth or language might be effective and reach their objectives in an innovative fashion. PersianIGF is a regional and thematic IGF initiative which strives for providing a venue for persian speaking community to discuss their issues and concerns and reflect them at the global Internet governance policy fora. It has a unique format as it considers the language as the common interest among the stakeholdergroups. A discussion as to its outcomes, its structure and its methods to reach the objectives can contribute to creation of novel and thematic IGF initiatives.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

PersianIGF (A multi-stakeholder initiative)
Tehran ICT Guild Association (Private Sector)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#IGFinitiatives, #ThematicIG

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers

the proposer is planning to invite

Shahram Sobouti Pour, Tehran ICT Guild Association, PersianIGF
Secretariat , Confirmed
Farzaneh Badiei, PersianIGF , Confirmed
Zmarialai Wafa, Invited
Representative from ArabIGF
Representative from ICANN
Representative from RIPE
Representatives from different IGF initiatives

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The workshop will be in a roundtable format. It will discuss specifically PersianIGF but it also focuses on the role of IGF initiatives in raising awareness about policy shaping and policy making. In order to do so some speakers from different IGF initiatives will be invited to elaborate on the effect of the initiatives in different regions.Some other speakers from policy making and policy shaping fora will be invited to contribute to the discussion by highlighting the role of IGF initiatives.

Outcome: As this is a round table between policymaking experts and IGF initiatives, the conclusions that are reached can be used by different IGF initiatives and those groups and organizations that would like to initiate an IGF initiative.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

All IGF initiatives will be invited to attend this workshop remotely and contribute to the session. Plans are under way to establish remote hubs in Iran and other Persian speaking countries.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 191 ICANN Globalization in an Evolving IG Ecosystem

Propose's Nationality: UNITED KINGDOM

Proposer's Country of Residence: SWITZERLAND

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

ICANN is a multi-stakeholder organization that has a critical yet confined role as a steward of the Internet identifiers and protocol parameters. ICANN coordinates closely with other actors in the Internet ecosystem who play a key role in managing the technical resources of the Internet infrastructure. ICANN also has relationships with many different stakeholders who participate in various Internet governance processes at regional and international levels.
ICANN continuously seeks to improve its multi-stakeholder structures and policy development processes to be more effective, inclusive, and transparent. It does that through ongoing reviews undertaken by community members representing all stakeholder groups. The Affirmation of Commitments Reviews and the implementation of recommendations of the Accountability and Transparency Review Teams (ATRT1) and (ATRT2) are example of such community reviews.

ICANN also contributes to several initiatives and efforts aiming to evolve the global multi-stakeholder Internet governance cooperation, and to strengthen ICANN's multi-stakeholder model. The ICANN Strategy Panels, the Montevideo Statement by leaders of Internet organizations, and the High-Level Panel on the Future of Global Internet Cooperation, are all efforts toward this objective.
This workshop is targeted toward those with an interest in the evolution of the Internet governance ecosystem, and will address a range of issues in this area including:
• ICANN accountability and transparency mechanisms;
• Globalization of ICANN and IANA functions, including the NTIA transition dialogue;
• Enhancing global multi-stakeholder Internet governance cooperation, including reflections on Netmundial;
• Roadmap toward collaborative and inclusive Internet Governance, including the output of the High-Level Panel.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Nigel Hickson
Technical Community
ICANN

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no150-multi-stakeholder-model-and-evolving-gtld-space#report

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Internet_ecosystem, #multistakeholder_cooperation, #ICANN

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Adiel Akplogan
Technical Community
AfriNIC
Yes
Yes
No

Fiona Alexander
Government
NTIA
Yes
Yes
No

Janis Karklins
Government
Government of Latvia
Yes
Yes
No

Virat Bhatia
Business
AT&T South Asia
Yes
Yes
No

Wolfgang Kleinwaechter

Civil Society
University of Aarhus
Yes
Yes
No

Name of Moderator(s)

Wolfgang Kleinwaechter

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Baher Esmat

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Moderator will coordinate with panelists and allow enough time for each one to present their views; and will spare 30-40 minutes for discussion with audience both present in the room and remote

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Advertise the session through mailing lists and social media; post details about topics in due course, and encourage remote participation.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 192 Multistakeholder engagement to implement antispam measures

Propose's Nationality: BRAZIL

Proposer's Country of Residence: BRAZIL

Nationality of Organisation BRAZIL

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

Fighting spam has been an issue debated on Internet governance and telecom regulation forums in the last fifteen years. The factors responsible to such persistence are the wide range of possible perspectives to face the problem and the need of a broad social actors involvement to implemented effective policies. The objective of this workshop is to debate the challenges of reducing spams in different countries, in order to bring to light strategies used to combat spam in specific environments. The implementation of such initiatives demand the coordination of a large set of interests, often contradictory, on behalf of a common beneficial result.

For a long time, Brazil was present on most spam rankings as a top spam relaying country. Determined to reverse this situation, the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (CGI.br) has conducted, since 2005, a number of activities, such as academic studies and technical analyses, which lead to the adoption of Port 25 management as the most effective measure to be taken to prevent spammers from abusing the Brazilian broadband infrastructure. This initiative was lead by CGI.br's Anti-Spam Working Group (CT-Spam), which provided a forum where different stakeholders were able to meet. Bringing together the experience of more than a dozen telecom companies, thousands of Internet service providers, representatives of civil society and the academic community, as well as the technical staff of CGI.br, the process of adopting Port 25 management was broadly discussed. As a result of this initiative, Brazil is no longer listed as one of the top spam relaying countries in the world, according to several public rankings.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Claudia Sarrocco
Intergovernmental Organization
OCDE - Secretariat

Karen Mulberry
Civil Society

ISOC

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

No report was produced.

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#spam #policy #port25 #management

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Henrique Faulhaber
Business Sector
Calandra Solutions
N
N
N

Cristine Hoepers
Civil Society
NIC.br
N
N
N

Claudia Sarrocco
Intergovernmental Organization
OCDE - Secretariat
N
N
N

Name not Defined
Government
Ministry_of_Internal_Affairs_and_Communications
N
N
N

Yurie Ito
Academic Sector
JPCERT/CC
N
N
N

John Levine
Academic Sector
MAAWG/CAUCE North America
N
N
N

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

No information provided

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 193 The Press Freedom Dimensions of Internet Governance

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Revelations about surveillance and mass data collection over the past year have underscored the fact that the practice of journalism, and the circulation of information more broadly, is inseparable from key dimensions of Internet governance, from the infrastructure backbone to transmission dynamics to encryption. The past year's headlines have made it clear that both policy changes and technological efforts are necessary to address the protection of communication and information exchange amid aggressive government surveillance and private sector complicity and ensure that all actors respect the rule of law, privacy and free expression.

As "canaries in the data mine," journalists represent one of the most vulnerable — and engaged — groups of Internet users. What happens to journalists and journalism will likely foreshadow other, broader developments. Yet to what extent do different stakeholder groups understand the critical importance that their input to Internet governance plays in sustaining an environment in which press freedom and freedom of expression more broadly is possible?

The non-governmental organization Committee to Protect Journalists proposes a roundtable workshop to explore various stakeholders' role in resisting mass surveillance, particularly of journalists and media, and how Internet governance choices may impact on press freedom. The interactive roundtable will seek to produce an initial list of ideas about the roles of technology companies, government, academia, journalists and news organizations in protecting source confidentiality and otherwise ensuring the free flow of information from the press to the global public.

The roundtable will help inform internal policy choices at companies, in government, in newsrooms and in the field, and will seek to foster a discussion that is relevant to all at-risk Internet users.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

n/a

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no175-regional-and-country-level-igfs-whats-stake-and-whos-involved

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#humanrights #pressfreedom #journalism #surveillance #privacy

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Courtney C. Radsch, PhD
o Stakeholder group: academia, civil society.
o Organization: Committee to Protect Journalists,
o Region: WEOG.
o Contacted? Yes.
o Confirmed? Yes.
• Ronaldo Lemos
o Stakeholder group(s): academia, civil society.
o Organization: Director of the Rio Institute for Technology & Society, and professor at the Rio de Janeiro State University Law School.
o Region: LAC.
o Confirmed? Yes
• Arzu Geybulla
o Stakeholder group(s): civil society
o Organization: Freelance Journalist
o Region: Asia Contacted? Yes.
o Confirmed? Yes.
• Geoffrey King, JD
o Stakeholder group(s): academia, civil society
o Organization: Internet Advocacy Coordinator, Committee to Protect Journalists; Visiting Lecturer, University of California, Berkeley
o Region: WEOG
o Confirmed? Yes.
• Wafa Ben Hassine
o Stakeholder group(s): academia
o Organization: human rights advocate / intl law expert
o Region: Arab.
o Confirmed? Yes.
• Dane Jasper
o Stakeholder group: Tech.
o Organization: Founder and CEO, Sonic.net.

o Region: WEOG.
o Contacted? Yes.
o Confirmed? Not yet.
• Marcel Leonardi
o Stakeholder group: Tech.
o Organization: Public Policy Counsel, Google.
o Region: LAC.
o Contacted? Yes.
o Confirmed? Not yet.
• Khaled Kubba
o Stakeholder group: Tech.
o Organization: Public Manager MENA, Google.
o Region: Arab.
o Contacted? Yes.
o Confirmed? Not yet.
• Amin Saad Mohame Abdulla, Al Jazeera
o Stakeholder group: private sector
o Organization: Executive Director, General Legal Council, Al Jazeera Media Network.
o Region: Arab.
o Contacted? Yes.
o Confirmed? Not yet.
• Al Antsy, Al Jazeera
o Stakeholder group: private sector
o Organization: Managing Director, Al Jazeera English.
o Region: Arab.
o Contacted? Yes.
o Confirmed? Not yet.

Name of Moderator(s)

Courtney C. Radsch, PhD

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Wafa Ben Hassine

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The organizer will send all participants several background documents to read in advance of the IGF. A pre-conference call will be organized with all the speakers in order to identify key points to be addressed and prepare for the session. Speakers will be asked to limit their interventions to no more than 2 minutes at the outset so as to facilitate conversation and debate. The moderator will ask the audience and remote participants to show which stakeholder group they represent by a show of hands at the outset of the session, and all will be invited to participate actively in the roundtable. Remote participants will similarly be asked. Throughout the session the moderator will solicit input and perspectives from the audience and remote participants, and include periodic questions for non-verbal responses to provide instant feedback to the speakers.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We will explore the possibility of a remote hub with our correspondent in Africa in partnership with a local journalist group.

Background paper

[background paper](#)

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No. 194 New Economics for the New Networked World

Propose's Nationality: *No information provided*

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

When making decisions, policy makers, business leaders, and others often depend heavily upon economic assessments and models. But traditional economics is often unable to reflect the dynamic innovation enabled by the Internet. For example, old economic models assume that individuals and companies are motivated primarily by profit and can't adequately explain innovation by collaborative, non-profit efforts such as open source software communities or the volunteer effort that created and maintains Wikipedia. New models that account for the "sharing economy" are needed. There are more examples, and they are emerging quicker than traditional economics might be able to manage. The first iPhone was released in 2007. How could economic models have predicted the effects this innovation would have on the economy? It takes governments many years to build or adapt economic models and policies to new realities. The Internet is speeding up innovation and contemporary economics and governance are struggling to keep in pace. New paradigms for economics and governance that can adapt to innovation in real time are called for. They might involve larger elements of control theory. Can economics analysis and new governance mechanisms leverage on, for example collection and analytics? Whatever it may be, the Internet will increasingly become the nervous system of economies. In this panel we will explore the future of economics, governance of societies and their interdependence with Internet governance.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Elliot Maxwell
Civil Society
e-Maxwell & Associates

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#internet #growth #policy #economics #governance

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

1. Michael R. Nelson, Business & Academic, Microsoft, Confirmed.
2. Helani Galpaya, Civil Society, LIRNEasia, Contacted
3. Rudolf van der Berg, Intergovernmental Organization, OECD, Confirmed
4. Sven Otto Littorin, Government, Gibran Associates, Contacted

Bios are available in the attached document.

I am grateful for help in recruiting additional speakers.

Name of Moderator(s)

David Nordfors

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The panel will be energetic, profound and entertaining.
It will aim at provoking the traditional discourses of economics and the Internet, It will bridge multiple disciplines and stakeholder groups.
It will be inclusive, encouraging audience members to share thoughts.

1. Moderator presentats panel and panelists.
2. *Short* introductory statements by panelists.
3. Moderator weaves together statements in dialogue with panelists.
4. Members of the audience engage in the dialoge
5. Panelists deliver final thoughts *short*

The moderator will see to that the discussion stays inclusive, translating professional jargon to simple language.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

[background paper](#)

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No. 195 The internet age: Adapting to a new copyright agenda

Propose's Nationality: BRAZIL

Proposer's Country of Residence: BRAZIL

Nationality of Organisation BRAZIL

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

Copyright law has been struggling to adapt to the dynamic impact of Internet and digital technologies for some time. Originally a mechanism put in place to promote creation by ensuring fair rewards for creators, copyright laws have become, in important respects, a barrier to a strong digital economy and an impediment to promote access to knowledge and innovation. In this changing context, new beneficiaries of copyright protection, and new ways of framing copyright policy, have emerged. This workshop considers the evolution of copyright policy and reform over the past half century, with the emergence of the Internet intensifying copyright debates and advocacy agendas. On the one hand, creators and distributors have, to a certain extent, benefited from stronger protections for their works online. On the other hand, users and consumers have more legitimacy in asking for improved access to information and culture online.

There is a greater diversity of stakeholders invested in copyright law and policy than ever before, with their own perspectives on the ultimate goals of copyright reform. In this environment, do our traditional understandings of the scope and purpose of copyright still stand? Panelists will consider the evolution of copyright law over the past half century, and query whether our understandings of copyright law should be redefined for the World Wide Web and a sustainable Internet (Article 72, Tunis Agenda). If the answer is yes, this discussion will work towards identifying a redefined purpose of copyright, and key principles for a fully web-integrated copyright framework.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Cristiana Gonzalez
Brazilian Internet Steering Committee
Civil Society

Renata Avila
Civil Society
The WebWeWant

Ellen Broad
Civil Society
International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

Workshop 354 - Ten Years of the WISIS Declaration of Principles - IGF 2013. No report available

Type of session

Other - Workshop

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#copyright #accesstoknowledge #digitalrights #librarians #openess #developmentagenda

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Carolina Rossini - International Associate - Global Partners Digital (USA, UK, Brazil)
Y, Y, Y
Cristiana Gonzalez - Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (Brazil)
Y, Y, Y
Mishi Choudhary- softwarefreedom.org (India)
Y, Y, Y
Renata Avila - The WebWeWant (Global) and Creative Commons (Guatemala)
Y, Y, Y
UNESCO representative (TBC)
Y, N, N
EC representative (TBC)
Y, N, N
Ellen Broad - International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)
Y, Y, Y

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

No information provided

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No. 196 IGF & Enhanced Cooperation, Parallel Tracks or Connected

Propose's Nationality: KUWAIT

Proposer's Country of Residence: KUWAIT

Nationality of Organisation KUWAIT

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) and Enhanced Cooperation has been introduced in the Tunis Agenda as two parallel tracks to address public policy issues related to Internet Governance (IG). While the IGF was set to be multilateral, multi-stakeholder, democratic, transparent and non-binding process; Enhanced Cooperation was focused on enabling governments to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters.

While the IGF role is clearly defined in its mandate, there is no clear framework yet for Enhance Cooperation as a process. Both Processes address in their respective role (or mandate) IG Public Policies. One fact that we know by today is that successful IG Public Policies are the ones that are developed within a multistakeholder open balanced approach which became a trend on global, regional and national levels.

The workshop would address the following questions:

1. Can we view the IGF and Enhanced Cooperation as two linked processes since they both address IG public policies or they should remain and two independent tracks.

2. If the IGF is a non-binding and non-outcome policy dialogue platform, can Enhanced Cooperation serve as an outcome for this policy dialogue that can reflect multilateral, multi-stakeholder, democratic and transparent process.

3. In light of the two previous question, what should be a workable framework for enhanced cooperation that will enable governments to carry its role related to IG public policy.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

- Mr. ,

International Organization
UN ESCWA, , Lebanon
Arab IGF Umbrella Organization and Executive Bureau

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

Report was frowarded to IGF Secretariat according to the set deadline.

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 Mins

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Multistakeholder #Enhanced_Cooperation #Public_Policy #IGF

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

- Mr. Ayman El-Sherbiny, (Confirmed)
International Organization
UN ESCWA, Beirut, Lebanon
Arab IGF Umbrella Organization and Executive Bureau

- Miss Désirée Miloshevic
ISOC, Technical Community
(Proposed, TBC)

- Mr. Peter Major
Chair of WGEC,
Special Adviser, Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations
Office at Geneva (Proposed, TBC)

- Government Representative (TBC)

- Mr. Carlos A. Afonso, Executive Director, NUPEF Institute, Civil
society (TBC)

- Ms. Marilyn Cade, Principal and CEO of ICT Strategies, Private
Sector, mCADE llc

Name of Moderator(s)

Qusai AlShatti

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The Workshop will start by the moderator giving a background on the workshop topic. Then each panelist will make an intervention for 5 mins. The floor will be open to all participants either to address the workshop issues or address a question to one of the panelists. The workshop is aimed to trigger and initiate a discussion on its three questions in an interactive approach between the panelists and the audience.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 197 Exporting ICT: Policy, International Norms, and Human Rights

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Increasingly, national policies regarding the export of information and communications technology have a significant impact the free flow of information over the Internet and global human rights both online and offline. Unilateral and multilateral sanctions, for example, can dictate which online communications tools and services are available to citizens in countries like Iran, Sudan, and Syria. Meanwhile, new controls regarding the export of technology for surveillance in the multilateral Wassenaar Arrangement signal that export control regimes may increasingly include human rights considerations that prohibit the sale of certain dual-use technology based on the products' destination and end use.

This workshop will look at the evolution of sanctions and export controls policies in both the United States and the European Union and how these policies can affect individuals on the ground as well as well as how they relate to Internet governance. Through a comparative analysis of US, UK, German, and EU-level policies, workshop participants will consider the broader question of what international norms are being established around the export of communications technology and how these norms resemble existing policies that regulate the flow of humanitarian goods on the one hand and conventional and dual-use weapons on the other. Participants will also discuss the particular challenges of ensuring that regulations on technology are both technically precise and appropriately targeted while still having their intended effect.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Danielle Kehl
Civil Society
New America's Open Technology Institute

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#techsanctions #surveillance

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Jochai Ben-Avie, Civil Society, Access (Y/Y)
Collin Anderson, Civil Society, Independent Researcher (Y/Y)
Cynthia Wong, Civil Society, Human Rights Watch (Y)
Delphine Halgand, Civil Society, Reporters Without Borders (Y)
Sarah McKune, Civil Society, University of Toronto's Citizen Lab (Y)
Danny O'Brien, Civil Society, Electronic Frontier Foundation (Y)
Dalia Haj-Omar, Civil Society, GIRIFNA
Anwar Dafa-Alla, Civil Society, Nafeer IT
Edin Omanovich, Civil Society, Privacy International
Ben Wagner, Civil Society, European University Institute

We also plan to invite representatives from the US and EU government to participate in the discussion (several of whom have spoken at our events on these issues in the past) as well as representatives from tech companies.

Name of Moderator(s)

Danielle Kehl, Tim Maurer

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The moderators and several invited participants will give brief overviews of the subject and of their work and expertise in this area, including two recently-published New America Foundation reports on export controls and sanctions. Then the moderators will guide the discussion through a series of questions, focusing first on how sanctions policies impact that free flow of information and transitioning the conversation about halfway through to the export of censorship and surveillance equipment more broadly.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We will invite remote participants from civil society in various sanctioned countries to contribute to the discussion via Skype or Google Hangout.

Background paper

No background paper provided

Exporting ICT: Policy, International Norms, and Human Rights

No. 198 Social and economic justice issues in global IG

Propose's Nationality: INDIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: INDIA

Nationality of Organisation INDIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

Ten years ago, at WSIS, there were great hopes that the Internet could bring great social and economic opportunities for all. These hopes have however not been realized in the past decade.

Key problems are processes of centralization, and also injustices which result from lack attention to mechanims at the technical layers that would aim at contributing to ensuring social and economic justice.

These matters are described in more detail in the background paper.

The workshop is focused on discussing how these social and economic justice issues are reflected (or not) in global Internet Governance institutions and processes, and how these should maybe be reformed.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Just Net Coalition, civil society.

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no34-standards-sustainable-digital-culture#report

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#social #economic #justice #standards #development

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Ms. Anita Gurumurthy (Civil Society), IT for Change, India. Contacted: Yes. Confirmed: Yes.

Mr. Norbert Bollow (Technical Community), Swiss Open Systems User Group /ch/open. Contacted: Yes. Confirmed: Yes.

Mr. Seán Ó Siochrú (Civil Society), Nexus Research, Dublin. Contacted: Yes. Confirmed: Yes.

Mr. Hassan Qaqaya (Government), Head-Competition law and Consumer Policies Branch UNCTAD. Contacted: Yes. Confirmed: No.

Mr. Pindar Wong (Business), VeriFi (Hong Kong) Limited. Contacted: Yes. Confirmed: Yes.

Name of Moderator(s)

Prabir Purkayastha

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

TBA

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The panelists (whose number is intentionally kept small) are initially called upon to briefly introduce different aspects of this topic area. This is followed by an interactive discussion involving not only the panelists but also interventions from the floor and from remote participants.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

In addition to the standard IGF remote participation process, the opportunity of remote participation via twitter will be provided.

Background paper

background paper

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No. 199 Inclusion of disadvantaged groups & social responsibility

Propose's Nationality: UKRAINE

Proposer's Country of Residence: UKRAINE

Nationality of Organisation FRANCE

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

We recommend discussing the issue of social responsibility of different actors in the Information Society, especially with regard to disadvantaged groups. We propose to engage in a close discussion with private sector and launch a multistakehloder dialogue on what needs to be done and how we could achieve the objective of better integration of vulnerable/disadvantaged groups in the Information Society in the respect of human rights and fundamental principles.

Questions to discuss:
Social responsibility of actors;
The role of private sector (such as ISPs) with regard to social responsibility;
Disadvantaged groups in the Information Society;
Human rights and disadvantaged groups in the Information Society.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Ms Yuliya Morenets, TaC- Civil society

Ms Ana Neves- Government, Portugal

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts

Type of session

Debate

Duration of proposed session

60min

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#access#social responsibility#inclusion#human rights#disadvantaged groups

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Key experts/participants (tbc):

Mr Christopher Mondini- VP, ICANN, tbc, Y/N
Mr Moctar O.A. YEDALY- African Union, tbc,Y/N
Mr Dmitri MARCHENKOV- Congress of Local and regional Authorities,tbc,Y/N
Ms Sofie Maddens- ISOC, tbc,Y/N
Ms Ana Neves- Portugal,Y/N

Name of Moderator(s)

Stuart Hamilton (tbc)

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Roxana Radu (tbc)

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The format of the workshop, debate, will allow easy inclusion of all participants (remote and onsite).

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Yes, both to involve remote participants and to have remote speaker

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 200 Local Content Creation & Dissemination

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Content Creation, Dissemination and Use

Description

Creating and sharing content is a universal strength of the global Internet and continues to drive the growth of the Internet. Yet there are technical and barriers to entry for creators and distributors.

The workshop will examine a case study of a hypothetical content distribution service that provides local content creators with distribution options to local viewers and to global viewers.

The purpose of the workshop is to examine how the combination of the Internet's architecture and policy can promote development of local content creators & distributors and how barriers to entry into the market can be lowered.

Topics will include developing a sites terms & conditions for handling content, mechanisms to support content creators, where standards could better address creators needs, how can open standards be employed to lower barriers to entry, and how Internet policies could aid entry by local content operators and creators.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Internet Society

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#localcontent, #creativecontent, #localtechnology, #

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers

the proposer is planning to invite

The panel consists of a set of experts each representing a different aspect of the process of creating content, distributing content, viewing content, and the process of developing open standards that enable each of these elements.

Panelist #1: Diplo Foundation Representing the local content creator. Diplo has experience at creating local digital content and distributing it via the Internet and is able to speak from experience on the policies and technology that both enable and hampered their success.

Panelist #2: Erika Mann, Managing Director, Facebook Erika is representing the Internet Content distributor in this discussion. She has business, policy, and technical background and can speak to the aspects of policy and technology challenges that either enabled or hindered Facebook's success.

Panelist #4: Leslie Daigle, Internet Society Leslie is an open Standards/Technology Expert – Her experience with open standards for digital content creation and distribution. Will allow her to speak to issues and needs raised by the other panelists, and provide insight and opinion on how open standards could lower the barrier to entry for creators, distributors and consumers.

Panelist #5: Susan Chalmers, International Internet Consultant. Susan has a strong expertise in policy work on digital content. Susan will provide perspective of how policies may facilitate, incentivize, and contribute to this chain of content or may be a barrier to entry.

Name of Moderator(s)

Braxton Perkins, Vice President, Global Content Protection, Operations & Technical Services, NBCUni

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The format will be a blended discussion between panelists and the audience, with the goal being a 60/40 split to permit significant audience participation.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 201 Building Local Content Creation Capacity: Lessons Learned

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Content Creation, Dissemination and Use

Description

WSIS process set as a goal enhancing the capacity of communities in all regions to develop content in local and/or indigenous languages. Greater capacity for content creation will increase the diversity of language content available online, drive more people to use broadband technologies and expand the ability of all communities to participate in the Information Society. Greater engagement with broadband and the Information Society will in turn improve the geographic and multilingual diversity of voices as a whole and the ability of all communities to participate in Internet governance.

This capacity building session will highlight some programs training the content creators of tomorrow and provide valuable lessons learned from content creators from around the globe to the benefit of a wide variety of IGF stakeholders. The session will provide a chance to learn what policies and strategies promote creative industries and contribute to the health of the Internet governance ecosystem as well as learn from the practical experience of practitioners in the field.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Ellen Blackler, The Walt Disney Company
Cedric Wachholz, UNESCO

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013-bali/workshops2013/reports-with-transcripts

Type of session

Capacity-building session

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#localcontent, #diversity, #capacitybuilding, #access

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

• Content creator from Turkey from a Disney co-production house

• Content creator from Africa/Asia

• Representative from a video or music streaming platform (e.g., iROKOtv, the largest video streaming platform for Nollywood movies from Nigeria; KKBOX, the leading provider of digital music subscription services in Asia, available in Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan)

• Representative from Jedi Masters Program, Industrial Light & Magic, Lucasfilm, USA, to highlight the six-month training courses in the techniques and technology used in filmmaking
o The Jedi Masters Program closes the gap between the instruction offered by traditional digital media schools and the rigorous requirements of the visual effects and animation industries. 182 apprentices have been trained to date. http://lasjedi.com/about.html

• Representative from the WIPO Development Agenda Coordination Division, to discuss WIPO's Technology Transfer and Innovation Agenda, which supports small and medium-sized enterprises in understanding their opportunities for technology commercialization (e.g., Victor Owade, Paolo Lanteri)

• Representative from academia such as a polytechnic or university from Turkey or the Central Asia/Middle East region

• Cedric Wachholz, UNESCO Representative – WSIS Action Line C8 on Cultural Diversity and Identity, linguistic Diversity and local content
o Discussion of the digitization of cultural heritage project of UNESCO http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/events/calendar-of-events/events-websites/the-memory-of-the-world-in-the-digital-age-digitization-and-preservation/

Name of Moderator(s)

Dorothy Attwood

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Ellen Blackler

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The session will have 5 parts, as follows:

1. The session will open with brief introductory remarks by the Moderator. The Moderator will interview each practitioner panelist for a few minutes regarding the nature of their current content creation enterprise, how they got started and what impact their activities has had on their community.

2. Representatives from the training programs will give an overview of their approach – what skills are needed for digital content creation and the training they provide.

3. The participants in the session will have an opportunity to ask questions of the panelists.

4. The Moderator will facilitate a lessons learned discussion where panelists will share with the audience lessons they have learned, the challenges they faced and the solutions they found themselves or in collaboration with other stakeholders.

5. A wrap up will be provided by the UNESCO representative on how these lessons learned can inform the assessment of Action Line C8 Cultural Diversity and Identity, Linguistic Diversity and Local Content.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Remote panelists will have the opportunity to ask questions during the Q&A portion of the session.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 202 Maintaining cybersecurity through human behavior

Propose's Nationality: IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Proposer's Country of Residence: IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Nationality of Organisation IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

In the digital world today with all the technology and burst of knowledge available through the Internet, human is one of the weakest part of the security chain. The lack of proper knowledge and the high interest to use the technology in developing countries make this an even more critical issue. Maintaining cybersecurity through people needs engaging high-impact security awareness program and training to go beyond just compliance and focus on changing human behavior through a variety of both training/awareness and evaluating the feedbacks in different levels including end users, professionals and engineers, managers and young people. Addressing all the groups can lead to change of behavior and cognition and finally higher security.
Planning, Implementing, testing and improving awareness programs and effective trainings on proper use of technology will protect these countries from being exposed to all kinds of digital risks. Hence the questions that this workshop will address are: What awareness raising policies, best practices and initiatives should be in place to provide a safer digital environment in developing countries? How should stakeholdergroups engage with each other in order to raise awareness about cybersecurity issues?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Behnaz Aria, Kahkeshan Institute of Technology, Private sector,

Other co-organizers from different stakeholder groups and mainly developing regions are being reached out.

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Security, #Awareness

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Different representetives from various stakeholder groups will be invited to join the round table. There will be a focus specifically on those organizations that are active in the field of providing cyber security awareness training for the end user and others.
A suggested list of representatives are as follows

Cisco (private sector)
SANS
Representative of Law Enforcement Agencies (Government)
Non-governmental organizations active in the field of cybersecurity awareness training (Civil Society)

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Farzaneh Badiei

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The organizer poses the question to the participants and discussions will be held about visions, case studies, best practices and solutions to the problem.
The desired outcome of this workshop is to create concrete action plans in order to make policy recommendations and develop programs for changing the human behavior toward cyber security in developing countries.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Remote hubs will be convened and the availability of rp will be publicized.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 203 Managing Digital Fraud in Developing Countries

Propose's Nationality: IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Proposer's Country of Residence: IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Nationality of Organisation IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

Along with the development of Ecommerce, E-banking and E-Governments cyber criminals have gained tremendous sophistication, tools, and abilities over the last few years to jeopardize them.
Fraud Prevention Management commonly describes all strategies to prevent (economic) loss or (reputation) damage from any form of fraud behavior and is often seen as part of the overall risk management. International cooperation in establishing policies and standards, setting preventive and corrective programs, and most important of all monitoring it all, could decrease the risks.
Developing countries are lagging behind in the implementation of these policies and standards. This might be due to lack of a monitoring organization in developing countries to share the knowledge, monitor the activities and set the policies and actions is a huge risk right now. Discussion in the roundtable is aiming to provide a solution for this. It addresses the following questions: What are the existing initiatives and how truly active countries are especially in developing countries for monitoring fraud? Is self-governance effective regarding preventing fraud in developing countries? Should those regions struggling with digital fraud come up with their own organization for early detections, law enforcement, preparing well-trained and equipped investigators armed with advanced analytic tools to effectively detect, stop, and prosecute so that the loss could be minimized?
The participants will provide solutions to the problem by explaining case studies, by providing theoretical, historical and social analysis of the problem.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Ms. Behnaz Aria, Kahkeshan Institute of Technology, Private Sector

Other co-organizers from different stakeholdergroups especially civil society are being reached out.

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#FraudPrevention , #IGCYBER, #CybersecDeveloping

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

invitations are being sent to the representatives of the following organizations:

Representative from Facebook (Private Sector)
Representative from Fraud detection companies (private sector)
Representative from the Government of Iran (government)
Representative from Together Against Cyber Crime, To be invited (civil society)
Representative from Bank-e-Mellat (Iran) (private sector)
Representative from International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats (IMPACT) (Intergovernmental organizations)
Representative from CERT (Private sector)

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Farzaneh Badiei

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

No information provided

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Remote hubs will be established. The speakers will be informed of the opportunity to speak online. Also remote participants can send videos, texts and comments before the meeting to be read out and displayed during the meeting.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 204 New Child-focused gTLDs and Online Child Protection Policy

Propose's Nationality: BELGIUM

Proposer's Country of Residence: BELGIUM

Nationality of Organisation BELGIUM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

This workshop focuses on the risks and policies around new Child-focused gTLDs (dotKIDS, dotBABY, etc) being introduced via ICANN,and the implications for risks and the opportunities for improved policies regarding online protection of children. The purpose of the workshop is to focus efforts at greater awareness and more strategic engagement around Internet governance policy issues for the online protection of children, especially on the part of the stakeholder communities of concern. Topics include:

1) From within ICANN's global remit what policy provisions are available to ICANN and the gTLD registry applicant to implement proper safeguards, as compared to when dotXXX was introduced?
2) What policies and provisions are available, and taken, by new gTLD applicants to prevent misuse or inappropriate content that puts children at risk?
3) What advice and recommendations from Child Online Protection experts is available for the consideration of new policies that improve levels of protection and augment existing safety standards?
4) At what levels of Internet governance should aspects of such improved policies be dealt with?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Rudi Vansnick,NGO, ISOC-Belgium & NPOC/ICANN
Sam Lanfranco, NGO, Canadian Society for Int'l Health & NPOC/ICANN

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://isocindiachennai.org/?p=123

Type of session	
Roundtable	
Duration of proposed session	
90 minutes	
Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop	
#protection, #childwelfare, #abuseprevention	
Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite	
Dr Pam Burnham, NGO, Trama Aid First (USA)[confirmed] Karen Delgadillo, NGO, Chasquinet Foundation, Ecuador [Confirmed] Rudi Vansnick, NGO, ISOC-Belgium, Belgium [Confirmed] Edmund Chong, NGO, dotKIDS Foundation, Hong Kong [to be confirmed] Marie-laure Lemineur, NGO, ECAPT Int'l, Thailand. [confirmed] [Further experts and participants are to be invited. The organizing committee would welcome expressions of interest from others involve in online child protection initiatives and policy work]	
Name of Moderator(s)	
To be confirmed [several options]	
Name of Remote Moderator(s)	
Being Considered: None at this time.	
Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants	
If the session is accepted an engagement and participation process targeting the workshop would start immediately with an online crowd sourced survey of the current state of policy issues and challenges relating to online child protection across various jurisdictions. The results of the survey would feed a an online (wiki?/groups?/docs?) discussion space designed to support pre-workshop dialogue and bring a focus to the IGF workshop itself. During the workshop, beyond use of the pre-IGF workshop online venues for stakeholder participation, the workshop organizers will have explored conference site capacity to support webinar options (adobeconnect, go2meeting, etc.). The post-workshop reporting will include an assessment of the workshop as an event, and publication of the results of the longer time frame of involvement that predates and follows the workshop. Workshop video may also be edited down to manageable clips highlighting important parts of the workshop {Evidence suggests that full workshop videos are too lengthy to command wide stakeholder viewing]	
Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation	
The IGF workshop itself will be the anchor event within an ongoing episode of focus on new GTLDs, and the risks and policy issues for online child protection. Much of how we will support remote participation is embedded in the overall process of the workshop as explained in the previous answer.	

New Child-focused gTLDs and Online Child Protection Policy

Background paper

No background paper provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

No. 205 Building the multistakeholder global map initiatives

Propose's Nationality: BRAZIL

Proposer's Country of Residence: BRAZIL

Nationality of Organisation BRAZIL

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

Discussion on Internet governance starts, virtually without exception, with the premise that the Internet is governed by an innovative and multistakeholder model. Preserving that model usually is a primary goal for the broader Internet community. Some believe that multistakeholderism is a value itself and must be applied homogeneously to all Internet governance functions. Others state that the appropriate approach to responsible and efficacious Internet governance requires determining what types of administration are optimal for promoting a balance of innovation, interoperability, operational stability and security in any particular functional and political context. In general, discourse around multistakeholderism reflects longstanding international tensions about administrative control over the Internet and power struggles between which countries or organizations should oversee and coordinate the Internet: the United Nations, the United States, or some other entity somewhere else.

The symbolic and practical consequences of this international oversight is its dominant assumption that the Internet governance issues are circumscribed to major global organizations. If on the one hand should be recognized that the Internet globalized nature requires join efforts to establish shared governance frameworks, on the other hand the national and local experiences have become secondary.

To what extent is the multistakeholderism the adequate Internet governance model when it is taken in consideration national contexts and specific historical and social institutionalization process? Panelists and stakeholders will be invited to bring their national Internet governance models, presenting their history, positive and/or negative aspects. The final objective is to start building up a global map on national experiences and practices to help thinking about global Internet ecosystem

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Bertrand de La Chapelle
Civil Society
Internet and Jurisdiction Project

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

No report was produced.

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#multistakeholderism, #internetgovernance, #localcommunity, #Internetframework

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Laura DeNardis
Academic
American University
N
N
N
Milton Mueller
Academic
Syracuse University
N
N
N

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

No information provided

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 206 An evidence based intermediary liability policy framework

Propose's Nationality: INDIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: INDIA

Nationality of Organisation INDIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

Economic activity, human development and civic engagement converge on the Internet. In connecting producers and consumers of information, online intermediaries serve as a valuable tool for growth and innovation. By organising and facilitating access to information, data and user-generated content, intermediaries play a crucial role in protecting the human rights of end users. While the economic benefits provided by online intermediaries is fairly widely acknowledged, a concerted approach to understanding their impact on human rights demands our urgent attention.

This workshop will consider the various roles and functions that intermediaries fulfil in the online space. Currently, the types of intermediaries covered by different liability regimes changes considerably across jurisdictions. Policy concerns raised by classification of functions and responsibilities across different types of intermediaries are not addressed systematically in existing law or jurisprudence, leading to widely differing regimes being imposed both across different legal systems and within the same legal system. The aim of this workshop will be, then, to come to a more in-depth and rounded understanding of what are the different classes of intermediaries, how they differ functionally and if their differing roles should bear an impact on their responsibility with regards to protection of human rights.

The workshop will be an opportunity to present and discuss ongoing research on the changing definition of intermediaries and their responsibilities across jurisdictions and technologies and contribute to a comprehensible framework for liability that is consistent with the capacity of the intermediary and with international human-rights standards.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Giancarlo Frosio
Academic
Centre for Internet and Society, Stanford, USA

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF

workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/index.php/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=Workshopsreports2009View&curr=1&wr=94

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

freedom of expression #intermediaries #diversity #good practice #governance #privacy

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Patrick Ryan
Private Sector
Public Policy and Government Relations Senior Counsel, Free Expression and International Relations, Google Inc.
Have you contacted the speaker? No
Has the speaker been confirmed? No

Malcolm Hutty
Technical Community
Internet Service Providers Association (ISPA)
Have you contacted the speaker? Yes
Has the speaker been confirmed? No

Gabrielle Guillemin
Civil Society
Legal Officer, Article19
Have you contacted the speaker? Yes
Has the speaker been confirmed? No

Nicolo Zingales
Academic
Assistant Professor of Law at Tilburg University
Have you contacted the speaker? Yes
Has the speaker been confirmed? Yes

Rebecca Mackinnon
Intergovernmental
Consent of the Networked, UNESCO project
Have you contacted the speaker? Yes
Has the speaker been confirmed? Yes

Anriette Esterhuysen
Civil Society

Association for Progressive Communication (APC)
Have you contacted the speaker? Yes
Has the speaker been confirmed? No

Francisco Vera
Civil Society
Advocacy Director, Derechos Digitale
Have you contacted the speaker? Yes
Has the speaker been confirmed? Yes

Lokman Tsui
Doctoral Candidate, University of Pennsylvania
Have you contacted the speaker? No
Has the speaker been confirmed? No

Name of Moderator(s)

Sunil Abraham, Centre for Internet and Society (CIS) (confirmed)
Danny O'Brien, EFF

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

TBD

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

• Panel to address audience through short remarks
• Moderator to structure the discussion with a key set of questions
• Each session is structured to include discussion and questions from the audience
• Panellists' presentations (if any) to be made available online prior to the event for people to access/follow remotely (website/SlideShare)
• Call for questions on social media to be addressed to the panel
• Online Poll - Plan on an online poll on 2-3 fundamental questions in advance of the session and use outcomes to spur the discussion
• Film session and make presentations available post-conference

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Scope for hosting remote participation hubs involving local networks and affiliates with video/audio streaming in US and India

Background paper

background paper

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No. 207 Digital Activists Meetup

Propose's Nationality: GERMANY

Proposer's Country of Residence: GERMANY

Nationality of Organisation BELGIUM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

This is the opportunity to meet for the people involved in digital activism that may be never have met before in person, but have been digitally connected in their various online activism activities. People from Pirate Parties, Telecomix, people that have provided the digital infrastructure for the Arab Spring and Occupy movements, hacktivism groups like Takriz and Chaos Computer Club and similar people. The meeting is the opportunity to exchange the groups local challenges and issues among with best practices and lessons learned on defending the human rights on the internet.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Gregory Engels
 Civil Society/NGO
 Pirate Parties International

 Joonas Mäkinen
 Civil Society/NGO
 Electronic Frontier Finland

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

Joonas Mäkinen have been organizing the Youth Coalition on Internet Governance Dynamic Coalition and related workshops. IGF11 workshop Challenging Myths about Young People and the Internet: http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=Workshops2011View&wspid=92#report A general statement about YCIG-related events at IGF2011 can be found here: http://www.ycig.org/index.php/2011/10/2011-ycig-statement/ another report from IGF 2012 session can be found here: http://pastebin.com/83tt9zFJ

Type of session

Birds of A Feather (BoF)

Duration of proposed session

90 min

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#hactivism, #pirateparties, #ppint

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Pirate Parties
Chaos Computer Club
Telecomix
Takriz

Name of Moderator(s)

Gregory Engels

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

We plan an open discussion, where participants are encouraged to share their experiences.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Remote participation will be facilitated by use of twitter hashtag #ppint. Prior to the IGF we will promote the session on various social media channels.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 208 Net Neutrality, Zero-Rating & Development: What's the Data?

Propose's Nationality: UNITED KINGDOM

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED KINGDOM

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

We propose a roundtable to explore the arguments for and against "zero-rating," which refers to the practice of offering free access to certain popular online services for customers of particular mobile networks. Several major service providers have entered into arrangements with mobile network operators in a variety of countries to deliver low-data-usage, "zero-rated" versions of their services. In some cases, this means using those sites does not count against a subscriber's data caps, while in other arrangements, users can access the service even if they do not have a data plan.

One of the main arguments in favor of zero-rating is that it brings down the cost of access to information in less developed countries. A user of Wikipedia Zero, for example, has unlimited, no-cost access everything in the online encyclopedia. Further, it is argued that providing free access to popular content will drive demand for mobile Internet access and will encourage investment in infrastructure.

But zero-rating also requires network operators to discriminate among online content and creates incentives for subscribers to access the "free" services of identified partners. Such preferential treatment challenges fundamental principles of net neutrality, and may present particular development concerns by giving dominant web services an advantage over nascent local competition. Further, the hypothesis that zero-rating will lead to widespread access to a free, open, and neutral Internet is unproven.

We will use this roundtable to engage in a focused examination of available research and gaps to be filled in this important area for development.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Emma Llanso, Andrew McDiarmid, Matthew Shears
Center for Democracy & Technology

Civil Society

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2013/scripts/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=27

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#freeexpression #netneutrality #openInternet #development

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Rohan Samarajiva, LIRNEasia, Civil Society/Academic, Sri Lanka
Proposed

Alice Munyua, Catalyzing Access to ICTS (CATIA)/Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANET), Civil Society, Kenya
Proposed

Matt Perrault, Facebook, Private Sector, United States
Proposed

Yana Welinder, Wikimedia Foundation, Private Sector, United States
Proposed

Joe McNamee, European Digital Rights, Civil Society, Belgium
Proposed

We would appreciate assistance recruiting a government speaker (e.g. from the telecommunications ministry) from a developing country with a telecom provider that is participating in a zero-rating program.

Name of Moderator(s)

Emma Llanso

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Andrew McDiarmid

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

We will ask our invited speakers to provide short (less than 5 minutes) comments providing their perspective on the topic, and will then proceed with a moderated discussion that draws on the expertise and experience

of the invited speakers as well as that of the audience members and remote participants. We will also include the opportunity for audience members and remote participants to pose questions for the invited speakers and others at the roundtable.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

We would like to invite additional researchers with expertise in these issues, and would be happy to include them as remote panelists if they do not attend IGF in person. We will also use attentive remote moderation to ensure that remote participant audience members can be fully engaged in the discussion.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 209 What does "Multistakeholder" Mean & Whom Does It Exclude?

Propose's Nationality: INDIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: INDIA

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

Many assert that Internet governance is, and should continue to be, multistakeholder. However, different people use the word "multistakeholder" to mean different things.

* Some believe that distinct stakeholder groups are needed for a process to be multistakeholder, while others don't.
* Some believe that the 'stakeholders' should be co-equals in all respects, especially in policymaking, while others believe that different stakeholders should have distinct roles, especially in policymaking.
* Some see a conflict between democracy and multistakeholder processes, while others see multistakeholder governance as a form of participative democracy.

This roundtable proposes to delve into such questions, and to look at groups and processes that consider themselves multistakeholder (ICANN, IGF, WSIS) and those that have been characterised as multistakeholder (ITU, IETF, IAB, ISOC, W3C, etc.) and to see whether multistakeholder governance has actually worked in terms of being truly global and making participation inclusive, and how this can be improved.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Centre for Internet and Society, Civil Society
Yale Information Society Project, Academia

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/index.php/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=Workshopsreports2009View&curr=1&wr=94

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#multistakeholder #governance #diversity #inclusiveness #democracy

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Jeremy Malcolm, Civil Society, EFF, Y, N.
Judy Okite, Technical Community, FOSSFA, N, N.
Desiree Miloshevic, Private Sector, Afilias, N, N.
Parminder Jeet Singh, Civil Society, IT for Change, N, N.
Milton Mueller, Academic Community, IGP, N, N.
Alice Munyua, Civil Society, KICTANet, dotAfrica, N, N.
Avri Doria, Technical Community, IETF, N, N.
Andrea Glorioso, Government, European Commission, N, N.
Valeria Betancourt, Civil Society, APC, N, N.
Jari Arkko, Technical Community, IETF, N, N.
Vinton G. Cerf, Private Sector, Google, N, N.
Ajay Kumar, Government, Govt. of India, N, N.
Guy Berger, Intergovernmental Organization, UNESCO, N, N.
Laura DeNardis, Academic Community, American University, N, N.

I would like help in getting more participants from the private sector and intergovernmental organizations.

Name of Moderator(s)

Pranesh Prakash

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Jyoti Pandey

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

It's a roundtable, with the moderator setting the floor and keeping a sequence of speakers with the invited speakers having a go first and then an open discussion ensuing.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The remote moderator will help highlight questions from remote participants. A remote hub will be set up in Bangalore by the Centre for Internet and Society.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 210 Beyond Infotainment access to avenues to wealth

Propose's Nationality: NIGERIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: NIGERIA

Nationality of Organisation NIGERIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

The workshop seeks to bring together panellists to discuss the growth of the Internet access in developing countries especially in Africa, as well as the need for sustainable growth and development which is a function of individual citizen growth. It is no doubt that online entertainment is enjoying a boom as well as banking industries.
At the same time there is massive unemployment of the youth in many African countries and massive human trafficking towards Europe is happening.
How can we use the Internet to improve the developing countries without exploiting them.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Benjamin Akinmoyeje Civil society MSH IdeaLab
Sarah Kiden Civil society Ugandan Christian University

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Debate

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#youthempowerment, #AfricaGDP, #AfricaInternetprenuer

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Blessing Mabuto - Organization for Youth Advancement - Y
Mercy Moyo - Information Training and Outreach Center for Africa, South Africa contacted Y

Nigeria Minister of Youth and women of Affairs,(making contact at the moment) N
Tim uwin Secretary General,Commonwealth Telecommunication Organization, N
Andrew Mack , AMGlobal Consulting N
Prof Arul Chib, Associate Professor at Nanyang Technology University Y

Name of Moderator(s)

Seun Odedeji

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Farzaneh Badii

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The remote participants contributions will come in intermittently and remote moderator will indicate by raising hands to read out submission from online audience. Questions are thrown to both the panellist physically present and remote participants.
Vital points are read out and brought to the notice of the discussant.
every 15minutes summaries of remote participants are readout and addressed.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

If any of my panelist we participate remotely , Skype or google hangout can allow them join or make presentations to support their views during the debate.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 211 Linked: How Net Governance Connects Development & Rights

Propose's Nationality: GUATEMALA

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

Questions of expanding and maintaining internet infrastructure are not merely technical issues. Internet governance, with its unique multistakeholder processes, is pioneering new governance constructs that integrate universal human rights frameworks with context-based social and economic development.

How we govern our shared online spaces and resources while protecting an open internet — particularly for the next billion users — demands that we recognize the links between development and human rights, such as:

1. Facilitating access to internet and ensuring access to information
2. Building capacity to use new technologies to exercise freedom *of* speech and respecting the right to freedom *after* speech
3. Enabling users to connect to others online and safeguarding freedoms of association and assembly

This workshop will examine these and other links from multiple stakeholder perspectives, reviewing lessons learned, planned initiatives, and data from compiled research.

Internet governance frameworks that protect individuals and groups from abuse by oppressive states and other corrupt power centers are concerns for both development and rights advocates.

Human rights principles and social and economic development undertakings are designed to empower the most vulnerable and underprivileged groups, the same groups that are often denied a voice online, whether due to lack of access or active efforts to silence them.

Following the focused consultation, the rapporteur will publish recommendations for stakeholders establishing strong principles and practices based on human rights law and development norms, which should guide good governance as internet access continues to expand

around the world.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Gigi Alford
Civil Society
Freedom House

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/wks2013/report_view.php?xpsltipq_je=25

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#linking #ict4d #access #humanrights #netfreedom

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Name: Nnenna Nwakanma
Stakeholder group: Civil society
Organization: Africa Regional Coordinator, World Wide Web Foundation
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name: Martin Lään
Stakeholder group: Civil Society
Organization: Estonian e-Governance Academy
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name: Johan Hallenborg
Stakeholder group: Government
Organization: Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name: M. Chris Riley
Stakeholder group: Private Sector
Organization: Mozilla
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name: Ankhi Das
Stakeholder group: Private Sector
Organization: Facebook
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name: Carlos Affonso Souza
Stakeholder group: Civil society
Organization: CGI.br - Brazilian Internet Steering Committee
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name: Joy Liddicoat
Stakeholder group: Civil society
Organization: APC - Association for Progressive Communications
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name: Faheem Hussain
Stakeholder group: Civil society
Organization: Asian University for Women, Chittagong, Bangladesh
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name: Natalija Gelvanovska
Stakeholder group: Intergovernmental Organization
Organization: World Bank
Have you contact the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Do you need help in recruiting speakers from certain stakeholder groups? Yes, technical community, preferably someone involved with the IETF and/or WC3. Any recommendations from the MAG or others on individuals or groups to include would be greatly welcomed and appreciated.

Name of Moderator(s)

Gigi Alford

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Ilana Ullman

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The workshop organizers will work with the speakers to produce a draft recommendations document prior to the IGF. This document will be promoted and circulated online and will be publicly available for comments and edits prior to and during the IGF. Session organizers will employ a questions-and-conclusions matrix to drive a focused consultation. This is meant to be an interactive and outcome-yielding session; speakers, audience members, and remote participants will discuss and debate changes to the draft document, which will be finalized and provide recommendations for different stakeholders to

ensure both human rights and development concerns are addressed in internet governance decisions.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Given the nature of this topic, particular efforts will be made for robust remote participation. A draft recommendations document will be circulated in the weeks prior to IGF. Remote participants will have ample opportunity to provide feedback and suggested changes to the document before and during the roundtable in a collaborative workspace online, such as a publicly-editable note-taking pad, in addition to participating via traditional IGF remote participation channels.

Background paper

No background paper provided

[Go back](#)

No. 212 Ensuring digital and legal infrastructure for whistleblowing

Propose's Nationality: GERMANY

Proposer's Country of Residence: GERMANY

Nationality of Organisation BELGIUM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

Whistleblowers are invaluable in exposing corruption, fraud and mismanagement. The past year have very effectively demonstrated the value and global need for whistleblowers. However it also showed effectively that there is a lack of a legal and technical framework that would provide whistleblower protection and ensure anonymity as means for prevention from unjust prosecution.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Gregory Engels
Civil Society/NGO
Pirate Parties International

Joonas Mäkinen
Civil Society/NGO
Electronic Frontier Finland

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

Joonas Mäkinen have been organizing the Youth Coalition on Internet Governance Dynamic Coalition and related workshops. IGF11 workshop Challenging Myths about Young People and the Internet: http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/component/chronocontact/?chronoformname=Workshops2011View&wspid=92#report A general statement about YCIG-related events at IGF2011 can be found here: http://www.ycig.org/index.php/2011/10/2011-ycig-statement/

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 or 90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#whistleblowing, #privacy, #anonymity,

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Edward Snowden – contacted
Civil Society

Mark Worth - contacted
Civil Society
Transparency International Whistleblower Programme Coordinator

Fabio Pietrosanti - contacted
Civil Society
Hermes Center for Transparency and Digital Human Rights

Birgitta Jonsdottír - contacted
Government
MP, Iceland

Marc Cohen - contacted
Government
US Office of Special Counsel

Name of Moderator(s)

Gregory Engels

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

We will ask our invited speakers to provide short comments providing their perspective on the topic, and will then proceed with a moderated discussion that draws on the expertise and experience of the invited speakers as well as that of the audience members and remote participants. We will also include the opportunity for audience members and remote participants to pose questions for the invited speakers and others at the roundtable.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The participation of Mr. Snowden will be remote.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 213 Attempt to integrate the scattered social colonies

Propose's Nationality: IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Proposer's Country of Residence: IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

Nationality of Organisation IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

Digital divide and isolation of homogeneous civil societies are the most important factors that severely reduce governance capacity of civil societies in various linguistic, religious, environmental and specialized areas. This fact is obviously detected when it is observed that civil society in developing countries lacks the real influence and efficiency. Digital divide, filtering, and in certain societies imposition of sanctions on digital resources have mainly obstructed the evolution and growth of these societies. Unfortunately, not only most of the political efforts by governments and international organizations to overcome these barriers indicated that they have not been sufficient, but in many cases these efforts have made the situation worse as a matter of social injury.

Attempts to integrate the homogeneous civil societies, which have some basics and goals in common, can compensate the past shortcomings in the process of growth, and will increase the performance and efficiency of civil society.

Future of internet ecosystem without having encompassed the potentials of civil societies will face the risk of denial in terms of legitimacy in the course of governance. The new structure and wide functionality defined in IPv6, besides the utilization of new methods of widespread network management, can prepare the scientific ground along with the objective of integration in network layer.

How can Integration improve members' environment? How can integration affect bottom-up governance? what is the role of ICANN and other stakeholders in implementation of this plan?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Mehran Mohammadzadeh, DeltaGlobal IRAN, Technical Community
Arash Mehrpajoh, DeltaGlobal IRAN, Private Sector
Ramin Semsar, Parsonline IRAN, Civil society

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#growth,#civil, #enforcement, #IPv6, #bottomup

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Fahd Batayneh , ICANN, to be invited

A representative from Centre for Internet and Society, India, to be invited

A representative from Google, to be invited

A representative from PersianIGF, to be invited

Name of Moderator(s)

Shahram Soboutipour

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

We will have 4 presentation from technical, civil and policy visions (they takes about 7 minute each) . After each part the speaker will proceed Q&A with attendances for 5 minutes, after the last Q@A, Open discussion will start and we will try to collect topics for our discussion in PersionIGF and preparation for domestic workshops.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 214 Governance Policies and New gTLDs for Development

Propose's Nationality: *No information provided*

Proposer's Country of Residence: CANADA

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet as an Engine for Growth & Development

Description

The proposed workshop focuses on the new gTLDs, the policies surrounding their creation, and how their creation and those policies impact on their role for sustainable development as a lead component of ICT for Development.

1. The workshop panel will look at how the changing Internet ecosystem, and the new policies around the ongoing release of the new gTLDs present opportunities and challenges for businesses and employment in developing economy settings, and within marginalized communities in developed economies. This includes the direct and indirect opportunities from new registries and registrars.

2. The panel will focus on how policy making within the Internet ecosystem, from ICANN down to national and regional considerations, impacts on the role of the gTLD creation process in the pursuit of sustainable development opportunities and objectives.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Klaus Stoll, ngo, I-Engage & Global Knowledge Project Foundation, Sam Lanfranco, ngo, NPOC/ICANN, York University & ISOC-Canada

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

See comment in Remote Participation Box

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#gtld, #ict4d, #policy4gtld

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Klaus Stoll, ngo, Global Knowledge Partnership Foundation & I-Engage [yes]
Sam Lanfranco, ngo, NPOC/ICANN & ISOC-Canada [yes]
Lori Schulman, ngo, Assoc. for Supervision & Curriculum Development [yes]

[Further speakers contacted and awaiting confirmation based on panel acceptance]

[Open to approaches by others interested in Internet governance, gTLD4Dev, and related areas as sketched out above]

Name of Moderator(s)

To be arranged

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

not planned, handed online

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The session will build on the, by then, ongoing workshop efforts of the new I-Engage initiative of the Global Knowledge Partnership Foundation. The particular work is targeted at re-energizing an ICT4Dev perspective based on the opportunities, challenges and Internet governance policy options contained in the new gTLD roll out, and the transformations taking place as a result of mobile communication apps and the impending growth of the Internet of Things. I-Engage is focused on raising awareness and engagement on the part of Internet ecosystem stakeholders with regard to governance and policy issues. This panel will focus on I-Engage work within the ICT4D cohort concerned with the impact of Internet governance on their constituency objectives for development. If accepted for IGF this panel will use pre-IGF I-Engage lead engagement and participation activity as a lead in to the IGF panel. It would start immediately with an online engagement with the various components of the ICT4D cohort, targeting in specific Internet ecosystem governance policy issues and challenges relating to ICT4D. The resulting I-Engage activity would feed an online (wiki?/groups?/docs?) discussion space designed to support pre-panel dialogue and bring a focus to the IGF session itself. During the panel, beyond use of the pre-IGF I-Engage online venues for stakeholder participation, the organizers will have explored conference site capacity to support webinar options (adobeconnect, go2meeting, etc.). The post-workshop reporting will include an assessment of the session as time-delineated an event, and publication of the results of the longer time frame of involvement that predates and follows the event. Panel video will also be edited down to manageable highlights of important parts of

the panel session. [Evidence suggests that full workshop videos are too lengthy to command wide stakeholder viewing]

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The IGF panel itself will be the anchor event within an ongoing episode of focus on new GTLDs, and the opportunities and policy issues for ICT4D. Much of how the panel will involve live remote participation is embedded in the overall pre-event, event, and post-event process as explained in the previous answer.

[NOTE: Before my involvement one organizer was involved in an earlier session (Baku, 2012) and tells that they experienced technical difficulties with the then IGF login system. We have the email log archive to verify that if necessary.]

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 215 Developing Country Multistakeholder Engagement Implications

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

Africa is the world's second largest region by population and opportunity. When the developing countries and economies from Latin America and the Caribbean, small island states and middle eastern countries are added, the population is formidable. It is clear that the engagement of policy makers, suppliers and citizens from these countries must be active contributors to the Internet Governance discussions and to related Enhanced Cooperation initiatives.

Many challenges face the full engagement in global fora addressing IG and EC for these parties; e.g. awareness, travel costs, lack of relations with government and between stakeholders. To move to towards full engagement, a representational model is emerging both in NGOs, civil society and the business sector where designated representatives are beginning to bring forward the concerns of their stakeholders in global fora that is also driving awareness and activities at the national levels. E.g. trade associations activities, NGO initiatives, and national and regional IGFs.

This workshop will examine the challenges and experiences of the representatives of a diverse group of stakeholders that will bring the perspective of several countries and regions together with experts from the IGF as well as the CSTD Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation. The roundtable will open with brief informative updates and move into interactive exchange and examinations of the challenges and real-time experiences of the participants. An output report will be prepared and posted for further comment and prioritization of areas that should be addressed to improve and strengthen participation of stakeholders from developing countries.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Mr. Anders Halvorsen
Private Sector
World Information Technology and Services Alliance (WITSA)

Mr. Dan O'Neill
Private Sector
Global Information Infrastructure Commission (GIIC)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

IGF 2012 Workshop #186: Internet Governance in a Sustainable World: witsa.org/IGF/IGF2012_Workshop186_Summary.pdf

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

Diversity, Internet Governance, Enhanced Cooperation, Multistakeholder,

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

-Mr. Markus Kummer, ISOC - global
-Mr. Peter Major, Chair of CSTD WG Enhanced Cooperation, Hungary
-Mr. Virat Bhatia, AT&T, and member of CSTD WG EC - India
-Dr. Jimson Olufuye, AFicTA and member of CSTD WG EC - Africa - regional
-Ms. Grace Githaiga, Civil Society, Kenya
-Tero Mustala, Nokia Network Systems, Finland, Business
-Mr. Hossam elGalmal, Egypt business -
-Anhki Das, Facebook [India] - business
-Paul Mitchell, Microsoft, USA
-Dr. Amado Espinosa - Founder & CEO, MEDISIST; Chairman, 2014 World Congress on IT (Mexico) business
-Mr. Alex Mora Delgado, Costa Rica Minister of Foreign Trade; Chairman, Costa Rican Chamber of Information and Communication Technologies (CAMTIC)
-Ms. Bernadette Lewis, CTU, Caribbean Islands
-Baher Ismet, ICANN Regional V.Chair for Arab States and member of CSTD WG EC
-Nermine El-Saady, Egyptian government, and chair of the IGF event hosted in Egypt
-Ms. Marilia Maciel, Academic/Researcher, Brazil (member of CGI, and member of CSTD WG on Improvements to IGF, and NETMundial participant)
-Mr. Janis Karklins, Interim Chair,IGF MAG and Ambassador at Large, Latvia
-Mr. Mongi Hamdi, Foreign Affairs, Tunisia (UN WSIS co-facilitator)
-Nizar Zakka, WITSA Policy Chair
-Samsung (TBC)

-Japanese government -- member of CSTD WG IG (TBC)
-Ambassador Benedetto, Brazilian government [NETMundial &
WSIS+10; CSTD WG EC]

Name of Moderator(s)

Marilyn Cade & Markus Kummer

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

TBC

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Opening speakers will be: Mr. Alex Mora Delgado, Costa Rica Minister of Foreign Trade; Chairman, Costa Rican Chamber of Information and Communication Technologies (CAMTIC;), Mr. Peter Major, Chair of CSTD WG Enhanced Cooperation, Hungary; and Mr. Janis Karklins, Interim Chair,IGF MAG and Ambassador at Large, Latvia.

Co moderators: Markus Kummer, ISOC, past Interim chair of IGF MAG and Marilyn Cade, mCADE llc

While the majority of the speakers will be present at the workshop, participants who are not able to be physically present, will be able to present remotely.

Questions and comments from audience members and remote participants will also be facilitated.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 216 Web we want - Principles of Governance

Propose's Nationality: BRAZIL

Proposer's Country of Residence: BRAZIL

Nationality of Organisation BRAZIL

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

The Internet is a set of equipment, means of transmission, protocols, computer programs, data and information that, connected to each other, establishes a big net on planetary scale. But the magic that fascinates us all is known as the Web, a set of services allowing to open documents located anywhere in the globe, and through hyperlinks, to navigate around pages with a wide range of content – videos, images, effects – and interact in social networks. So, we can define the web as a mean to: expose, reference and link. All in digital network.
The Web also takes the risk of becoming a zone of disputes, closing corporate and proprietary services, invasion of privacy. This W3C Brasil contribution, the "Decálogo da Web Brasileira (Brazilian Web Decalogue)", is an invitation to reflection, so we can reach consensus around principles and guidelines in order to keep the Web as an open and universal platform. The Web for all requires a debate from all parties involved.
Regardins the Web's importance to the Internet and based on the principles stablished in the Brazilian Web Decalogue, the workshop aims to discuss what could be defined as the Web Governance Principles.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Vagner Diniz
Manager of W3C Brazil Office

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#Web #Governance #Principles

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Keynote: Tim Berners-Lee
Director of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)

Light talks before discussions:
Gavin Starks
CEO of The Open Data Institute

Rufus Pollock
President and Co-Founder of the Open Knowledge Foundation

Jimmy Wales
Co-Founder of Wikipedia

Name of Moderator(s)

Vagner Diniz

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

No information provided

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 217 3D-printing and emerging issues

Propose's Nationality: GERMANY

Proposer's Country of Residence: GERMANY

Nationality of Organisation GERMANY

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Emerging Issues

Description

The emerging 3D-printing technology has the potential to transform our society for the better, but it also brings new challenges to the traditional approach to so called intellectual property. Laws and even concepts of investment protection for the immaterial goods collide with the possibility of 3D-printed manufacturing. Copyright, patents and industrial design protection are all getting challenged in a way that is similar to the introduction of digital copies through personal computing. We want to discuss the near future implications on the legal and technological infrastructure that needs to be addressed with the rapid implementation of 3D printing technologies.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Gregory Engels
Civil Society/NGO
Pirate Parties International

Joonas Mäkinen
Civil Society/NGO
Electronic Frontier Finland

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://pastebin.com/83tt9zFJ

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 or 90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#3dprinting, #emergence, #copyright, #patents, #industrialdesign

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

We are yet in the process of identifying and inviting the relevant experts.

Name of Moderator(s)

Gregory Engels

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

We will ask our invited speakers to provide short comments providing their perspective on the topic, and will then proceed with a moderated discussion that draws on the expertise and experience of the invited speakers as well as that of the audience members and remote participants. We will also include the opportunity for audience members and remote participants to pose questions for the invited speakers and others at the roundtable.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

Advertise the session through mailing lists and social media; post details about topics in due course, and encourage remote participation.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 218 Using Multistakeholder Processes to Advance Cybersecurity

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

Increasingly, governments around the world are partnering with industry in open, collaborative settings to address emerging cybersecurity issues. These efforts promote a key role for government in convening stakeholders and leading the way to policy solutions that protect the public interest, while leveraging the needs and interests of those responsible for putting those solutions into practice.

In 2013 President Obama issued an Executive Order 13636, which directed the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to work with industry to develop a voluntary "Cybersecurity Framework" – a set of existing standards, guidelines, and practices for reducing cyber risk.

In addition, in the United States these initiatives also include the National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace (NSTIC), a strategy for enabling users to adopt identity solutions for access to various online services - solutions that are secure, privacy-enhancing, and easy-to-use.

Developing, communicating, and leveraging such frameworks, ISO standards, and EU and other global processes, in a global economy utilizing interconnected communications networks requires continued robust engagement with the international privacy and security communities. With complex domestic and international legal and policy frameworks surrounding these processes and technologies, governments have an interest in protecting their citizens, while also avoiding the fragmented and unpredictable rules that frustrate innovation, the free flow of information, and the broad commercial success of the online environment.

This session will look at several of these initiatives from multiple perspectives, showing how they can be aligned, while discussing future potential global efforts.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of

institutional co-organizer(s)

Adam Sedgewick
Government
United States National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#nistcsf, #standards, #privacy, #cybersecurity, #multistakeholder

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

• Ms. Danielle Kriz
• Private Sector
• Information Technology Industry Council
• Have you contacted the speaker? Y
• Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

• Mr. Adam Sedgewick
• Government
• US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
• Have you contacted the speaker? Y
• Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

• Ms. Amy Jordan
• Government
• UK Department of Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS)
• Have you contacted the speaker? Y
• Has the speaker been confirmed? N

• ISO Participant
• Intergovernmental Organizations
• Organization to be determined
• Have you contacted the speaker? N
• Has the speaker been confirmed? N

• Technical Community Participant
• Technical Community
• Information Technology Industry Council
• Have you contacted the speaker? N
• Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name of Moderator(s)

Danielle Kriz

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

3 minute opening remarks by moderator to frame the panel scope
55 minute Q&A session, with questions coming from moderator and
from audience members.
2 minute summary of panel conclusions by moderator

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 219 A Timeline for the future of Enhanced Cooperation in IG

Propose's Nationality: INDIA

Proposer's Country of Residence: INDIA

Nationality of Organisation INDIA

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Other - (Panel Discussion with IGF remote participation and a Google Hangout Interface for Global Public Participation

Description

The Multi-Stakeholder model of Governance has done exceedingly well in its first fifteen years.

In 594 bc, a merchant named Solon, as the Leader of the City cancelled all debts and freed all who had been enslaved on account of debt. All citizens were admitted into the Athenian Assembly. Constitutionally the population was divided into four classes based entirely on economic worth, with the highest retaining the greatest power, but the lowest being exempt from taxes. This was the first step towards Democracy.

... it was not complete democracy, but don't judge them too harshly: Slavery would not outlawed until 1814, ... And women didn't get to vote until 1893. ...

It took 2600 years for Parliamentary Democracy to progress. Multi-Stakeholder model of Governance is fifteen years old, yet the institutions and the process are judged harshly.

In its first fifteen years, Multi-Stakeholder model of Governance, as an expanded Global model of Democracy, has connected continents and has established a framework for participation.

The next step is to attain better balance over a period of time, sufficiently long to allow progress to happen.

This has been the initial phase, and it went well. For it to evolve further, what is the timeline for Connecting Continents for Enhanced Multi-stakeholder Internet Governance? One year? Twenty Years? or a hundred years? Or would it be a Continuing process of constant evolution? What are the issues that require visible improvements within the next one years? Within the next few years? Over a hundred years?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of

institutional co-organizer(s)

Sivasubramanian Muthusamy, Internet Society India Chennai Chapter, workshop proposed as an individual

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

Multiple Workshops at Egypt, Lithuania, Kenya and Azerbaizan. IGF Links are broken.

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

90 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#IGF #Internet-Governance #mutli-stakeholder-model

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Carolina Aguirre, General Manager LACTLD, Argentina, Government
Bertrand de La Chapelle, International Diplomatic Academy,France Academic Community
William Drake, Institute of Mass Communication and Media Research, Switzerland Academic Community
Kapil Sibal, Minister for Communications and Information Technology, India Government
Fadi Chehade, CEO of ICANN, Egypt, Technical Community
Wolfgang Kleinwaechter, European Summer School of Internet Governance, Germany, Affiliated with the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group, Civil Society
Veronica Cretu, Open Government Initiative, Maldova, Civil Society

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

No information provided

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

Panelists will have a total of 30 minutes to present their views, at the beginning or end of the pubic participation session. The Public Participation session would be with the Audience present in the room together with Remote participation audience in the IGF Remote participation interface COMBINED with Global Social Media communication interface(s), for example, a Google Hangout.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

The workshop would pay attention to participation from the IGF remote hubs, to the individuals tuned to the IGF through the IGF interface, as well to participants tuned to the workshop through LiveStream and connected through facebook, Skype.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 220 Transnational Surveillance & Crossborder Privacy Protections

Propose's Nationality: PERU

Proposer's Country of Residence: PERU

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Internet and Human Rights

Description

How can we protect our privacy when our most private communications can be covertly collected and analysed by States all around the world? How can freedom of expression exist if every time we read a text or article by a controversial author, our actions are automatically logged and stored by the machines, algorithms, and agents of the state?

Since the Snowden revelations, many people have begun to realise that the laws of their own country provide only ineffective protection against mass surveillance and the laws of other countries provide them with no protection at all. The world is waking up to the reality that most governments treat the private communications of non-residents and foreign nationals as fair game. The UN Human Rights Committee has for the first time remonstrated the US government for failing to provide extra-territorial protection for the privacy of non-citizens and legal challenges are being brought against bulk surveillance of foreign communications around the world.

The purpose of this roundtable is to build upon these developments and discuss what needs to be done to ensure established international human rights law is respected in the context of transnational surveillance. Among the questions to be addressed are:

Should we allow the intelligence services of one country to snoop on the residents of another without restraint?
Can any country freely violate the rights of foreigners by claiming they fall outside their jurisdiction?
Are existing surveillance laws compatible with the right to non-discrimination under international law?

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Katitza Rodriguez, Electronic Frontier Foundation
Gabrielle Guillermin, ARTICLE 19
Dr Eric Metcalfe, Monckton Chambers

Carly Nyst, Privacy International

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://wsms1.intgovforum.org/content/no172-cloudy-jurisdiction-addressing-thirst-cloud-data-domestic-legeal-processes

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#extraterritorial #human #rights #surveillance #trust

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

Dr Eric Metcalfe
Stakeholder group: Business / Private Sector
Organization: Monckton Chambers
Stakeholder group: Business Sector
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Carolina Botero
Stakeholder group: Civil Society
Organization: Fundacion Karisma
Stakeholder group: Civil Society
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Patrick Ryan, Public Policy & Government Relations Senior Counsel for Free Expression and International Relations at Google.
Stakeholder group: Business Sector
Organization: Google
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Gabrielle Guillemin
Stakeholder group: Civil Society
Organization: Article 19
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? Y

Marko Milanovic, lecturer in law at the University of Nottingham School of Law

Stakeholder group: Academia
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Jan MALINOWSKI. Head of Media and Information Society Division, Directorate General of Human Rights and Legal Affairs of the Council of Europe
Stakeholder group: inter-governmental organization
Organization: Council of Europe
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Bruce Schneier, cryptographer, computer security and privacy specialist. Author of several books on general security topics, computer security and cryptography
Stakeholder group: Technical Community
Organization: Chief Technology Officer of Co3 Systems
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Katitza Rodriguez, Electronic Frontier Foundation
Stakeholder group: Civil Society
Organization: Electronic Frontier Foundation
Have you contacted the speaker? Y
Has the speaker been confirmed? N

Name of Moderator(s)

Carly Nyst, Legal Director Privacy International

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Arthur Gwagwa, Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

The round table will provide a hub for presentation, inquiry and discussion around there issues where participants and speakers will present their views in equal footing. The moderator will only facilitate the group discussion and to keep it on topic and moving along.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

No information provided

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 221 Metadata for Good?: Enhancing Digital Trust with Metadata

Propose's Nationality: UNITED KINGDOM

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

Communications metadata has been a point of lost trust as we've learned more about NSA & GCHQ surveillance, but the individual and aggregate metadata connected to a wide range of media and information can also be a valuable tool for providing critical information, more easily authenticable evidence, and powerful context. If it is to ever become more of an asset for shared social good rather than a liability, there must be agreement on a set of standards, norms, and policies that can enable individuals to harness their own communications and sensor metadata. The organizers will share their own conception of how image and video metadata captured through opt-in 'eye-witness' capabilities can serve human rights and journalistic purposes and then facilitate a candid roundtable conversation on how this and other potential value of metadata can be more broadly and ethically made transparent and available for more users of mainstream commercial tools.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

Sam Gregory
Civil Society
WITNESS

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

60 minutes

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#metadata4good, #metadata, #digitaltrust, #humanrights

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers

the proposer is planning to invite

Sam Gregory, Civil Society, WITNESS, (Y,Y)
Nathan Freitas, Civil Society, Guardian Project (Y,N)
Jac sm Kee, Civil Society, Association for Progressive Communications (Y,N)
Sam Stewart, Academia, Standford University (Y,N)
Steve Grove, Private Sector, Google (N,N)

Name of Moderator(s)

Sam Gregory, WITNESS

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Morgan Hargrave, WITNESS

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

In a roundtable format, the organizers will frame the issue and present a few short use cases to set the stage for a conversation about metadata's potential as a tool for research, coordination, and authentication. The other speakers will provide brief perspectives from other sectors and contexts, illuminating more of both the opportunities and risks, and we hope the bulk of the session will be a broad conversation with those in attendance.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

With a global network of partners and collaborators, plus a robust community on social media, WITNESS will look to facilitate involvement from a diverse group of remote participants.

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 222 A safe secure sustainable internet and role of stakeholders

Propose's Nationality: UNITED KINGDOM

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED KINGDOM

Nationality of Organisation UNITED KINGDOM

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Policies Enabling Access

Description

The prevailing myth that the Internet is akin to the "Wild West", unruly and unmanageable, and that this is somehow a virtue, is outdated, at odds with the objective of creating a ubiquitous and trusted environment which everybody can use with confidence. We all want the online world to be safe just as we do the offline. The needs and interests of a range of vulnerable groups, perhaps particularly our children, are of major concern in this context but in truth this matters to all of us both as citizens and consumers. To date, too often anyone who proposes new approaches to addressing risks and challenges on the Internet is tagged with the unjustified moniker of "censor" or as someone who wants to hamper or restrict innovation. Freedom of expression, the rule of law, and rational approaches to promote a safe, secure and sustainable Internet are mutually reinforcing, and as time moves on they have to be reconciled.
This workshop will discuss these challenges and look at how all stakeholders, including Internet intermediaries, have a role to play in addressing them while advancing trust in the Internet so that it can continue to flourish. It will address
1. Personal data theft
2. The consumer harm associated with counterfeit and pirate sites
3. The distribution of child abuse images online

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

TBC

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

yes

The link to the workshop report

http://intgovforum.org

Type of session

Roundtable

Duration of proposed session

90 min

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

#security, #privacy

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

TBC

Name of Moderator(s)

No information provided

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

Chris Atkinson, chrisnspcc@aol.com

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

round table with experts drawn from children's organizations, privacy groups, consumer groups and the industry.

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

-

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 223 Modernizing the Personal in a Big Data Universe

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

Enhancing Digital Trust

Description

The concept of privacy, and the norms and expectations around it, have changed in the modern Internet world of clouds and big data; but in many cases, law and technology may not be keeping up. This panel is a discussion of the changing nature of personal data from the perspectives of industry, civil society, government, and academia, with an emphasis on how technology and law are evolving in response, in the United States, the European Union, and elsewhere. Opinions on the expectations of Internet users will vary, and on the necessary (and possible) degree of transparency and control that should be given, and on how to get there. This panel intends to explore these differences of opinion, and to work to find common ground and concrete steps forward.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

N/A

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

70-75 min

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

Privacy, big data, trust, transparency, trade

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

(proposed)
Larry Strickling (NTIA) or Nicole Wong (OSTP), U.S. Government

Rosa Barcelo, European Commission, ePrivacy Directive
Sarah Wynn-Williams, Facebook
Anita Allen, University of Pennsylvania Law School
Gus Hosein, Privacy International

Name of Moderator(s)

Organizers, Chris Riley and Alex Fowler, Mozilla

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

-

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

-

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

-

Background paper

No background paper provided

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No. 224 Building a Global, Connected, Empowered Citizenry

Propose's Nationality: UNITED STATES

Proposer's Country of Residence: UNITED STATES

Nationality of Organisation UNITED STATES

IGF 2014 sub theme that this workshop fall under

IGF & The Future of the Internet Ecosystem

Description

Through the Internet, advances in distributed, ubiquitous and low cost communications tools are revolutionizing how people interact with their governments. Arab Spring, SOPA/ACTA and surveillance reform campaigns like Stopwatching.us have all demonstrated the power of the Internet to change the nature of citizenry around the world. Yet, these efforts are still loosely coupled and organized, where they are organized at all. What's next in the global, distributed quest to build a connected and empowered citizenry? A diverse panel of experienced organizers and advocates will discuss the problems, including but not limited to literacy challenges outside a core group of knowledgeable advocates; availability of information in local languages and tailored to local needs; funding and other resources to support travel and participation; and organization of efforts to contextualize and harmonize messaging coming from diverse contexts. In the second half of the session, the conversation will switch to the state of play for some solutions, such as capacity building (ranging from the production of teaching materials, to mentorship and training programs) and online forums and platforms to support effective distributed communication, collaborative writing, and decision-making.

Name(s) and stakeholder and organizational affiliation(s) of institutional co-organizer(s)

N/A

Has the proposer, or any of the co-organizers, organized an IGF workshop before?

no

Type of session

Panel

Duration of proposed session

70-75 min

Subject matter #tags that describe the workshop

Governance, capacity, literacy, community empowerment, distributed decision-making

Names and affiliations (stakeholder group, organization) of speakers the proposer is planning to invite

(proposed)
Joy Liddicoat, APC (New Zealand)
Andrew Puddephatt, Global Partners Digital (United Kingdom)
Kathleen Reen, Internews (United States)
Joana Varon, CTS-FGV (Brazil) [or Katitza Rodriguez, EFF, who would be better]
Shahzad Ahmad, Bytes for All (Pakistan)

Name of Moderator(s)

Organizers, Chris Riley and Alex Fowler, Mozilla

Name of Remote Moderator(s)

-

Description of how the proposer plan to facilitate discussion amongst speakers, audience members and remote participants

-

Description of the proposer's plans for remote participation

-

Background paper

No background paper provided

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IGF 2014 – GSMA Workshop Background Report

IGF Sub-theme: "Enhancing Digital Trust"

(Workshop proposal #2, May 2014)

"Mobile, trust and privacy"

Mobile has become the primary platform for billions of people to connect online. At the end of 2003, there were over one billion unique subscribers, with this figure increasing to 3.4 billion by the end of 2013. The number of mobile broadband connections also grew tenfold from just over 200 million in 2008, to more than two billion by 2013. By 2020, the majority of the world's population (56%) is expected to have their own mobile subscription.

The growth in mobile internet connections has been fuelled by higher speed networks and more advanced technologies.

Source: GSMA Intelligence

Unique Mobile Subscribers (m)
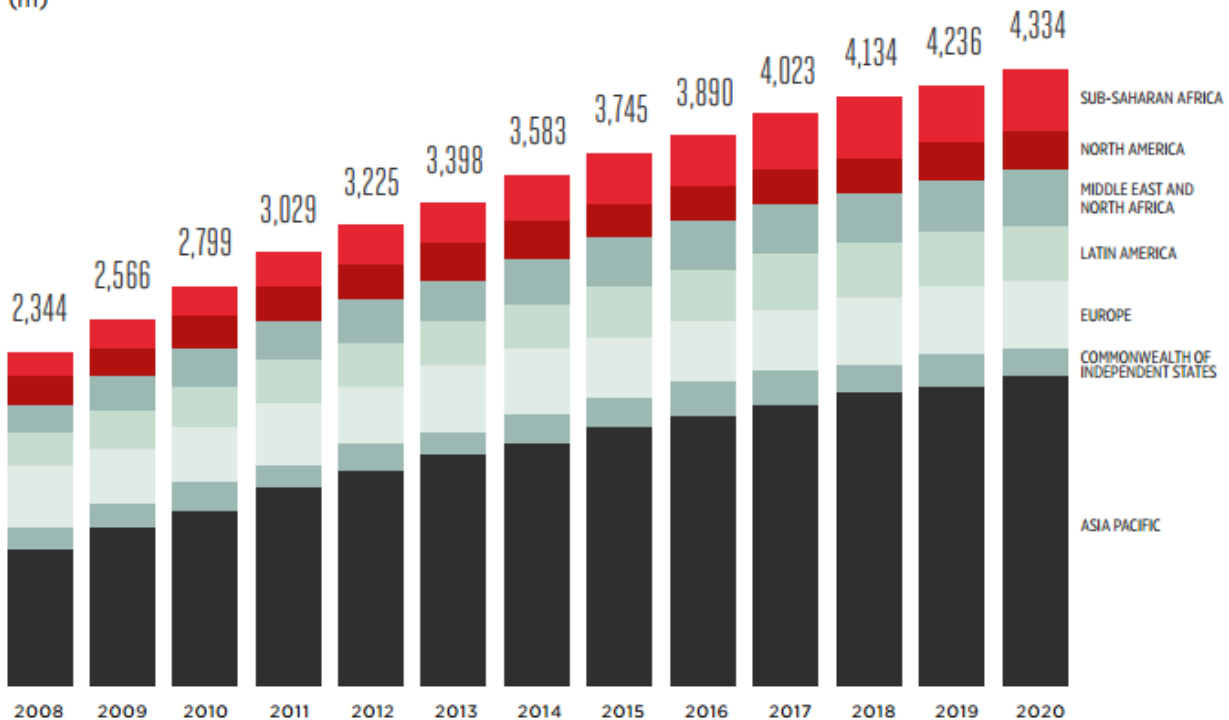
It is no surprise that mobile has become a cornerstone of the global economy, both as an industry in its own right and as an enabler of opportunities in other sectors. The mobile industry (both directly and indirectly) contributed around 3.6% of global gross domestic product (GDP) in 2013, equivalent to over US$ 2.4 trillion. This figure is expected to increase to 5.1% of global GDP by 2020. In addition, there are 10.5 million jobs supported directly by the mobile ecosystem across the world, while the mobile ecosystem contributed over US$ 336 billion in public funding in 2013, even before considering regulatory and spectrum fees.

Mobile connectivity has already transformed daily life across the globe, and mobile is playing a particularly strong role in socio-economic development in many developing regions of the world. Mobile has brought voice services and Internet access to the previously unconnected, bridging the digital divide and empowering communities. Mobile has also benefited some of the most disadvantaged communities through the provision of mobile money services. This brings financial services within the reach of previously unbanked and underbanked populations, driving economic growth and promoting financial inclusion. Empowering women through mobile Internet access also has more wide reaching benefits to broader societies.

Through internet-enabled or 'Connected devices' the mobile industry can offer huge potential for enhancing people's lives in exciting new ways, for example helping them monitor their health, improve their education, pay for things with their mobile and improve the productivity of enterprises

Although the ability to connect with apps and services is bringing huge benefits to consumers and societies, this new ecosystem involves dynamic connections between people and things generating and sharing data in real time. Concerns arise as devices and smartphones access and collect information about consumers and their activities, which may then be shared with multiple parties or used in ways that might impact users' privacy or security often without them knowing.

Most internet-enabled devices are now designed and built to broadcast and facilitate the acquisition of consumers' data by default. Very often, consumers are not aware that their information is being broadcast to and shared with 3rd parties, either because the service or app did not notify them about this, or simply because they failed to read the long "terms and conditions" or privacy policies. Users may not be able to control these default settings and secondary uses of data about them and their devices.

While many companies use anonymised mobile data to realise economic opportunities but also to achieve social good objectives, consumers' privacy is still governed by a patchwork of national and local laws where they exist. Inconsistent legal frameworks lead to consumer loss of trust and create legal uncertainties, costs and barriers to innovation not only for multinational companies but for governments too.

There is also a growing public awareness of online risks and the need to protect identity. Governments and enterprises are seeking stronger authentication to reduce risk and

deliver efficiency through the mobile channel. Consumers want to know their identities are created and used in safe and secure, trustworthy ways.

This workshop aims to bring together leading representatives from a broad spectrum of stakeholder groups to discuss privacy-related issues and ways to enhance mobile users' trust. Questions to address include:

- What are the key emerging challenges of a mobile-connected world?
- How can we ensure secure and trusted identities online?
- What needs to be done to ensure consumers are able to access services in private, trusted and secure ways?
- What are the respective roles of law and industry self-regulation in enhancing trust?
- How can we encourage multi-stakeholder cooperation in this space?

Insights from GSMA's Global research on mobile users' privacy attitudes

SEE OUR LATEST RESEARCH [REPORT](#) AND [VIDEO](#) ON HOW MOBILE USERS FEEL ABOUT THEIR PRIVACY

82%
of all mobile users want to know when, and what type of personal information is being collected from their mobile devices

91% COLOMBIA	78% INDONESIA
86% BRAZIL	78% SINGAPORE
84% MEXICO	78% MALAYSIA
82% UK	72% SPAIN
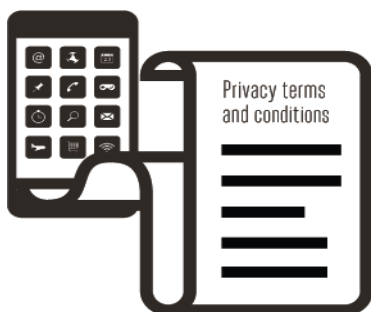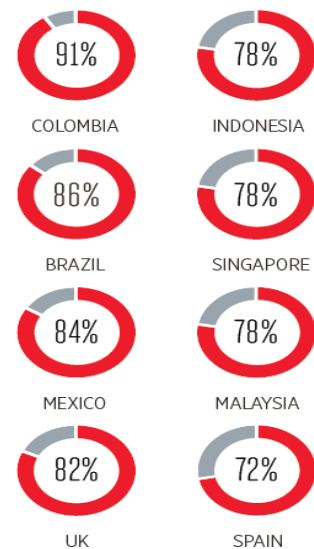
80%
of mobile internet users who "agree" to privacy policies without reading them said it is because they are "too long"

Privacy terms and conditions

86% COLOMBIA	81% MEXICO	80% INDONESIA	79% MALAYSIA	74% BRAZIL

60%

of mobile users want a consistent set of rules to apply to any company accessing their location, regardless of how they obtain this information

67%	66%	62%	60%	57%	55%	56%	51%
UK	COLOMBIA	MEXICO	INDONESIA	SINGAPORE	BRAZIL	MALAYSIA	SPAIN
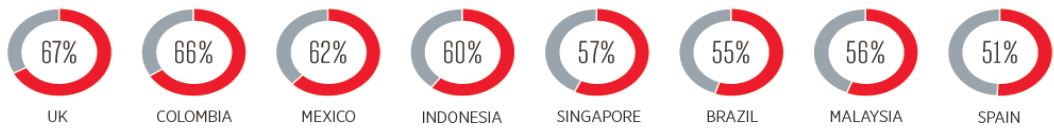
Base: All Audience 'A' mobile users

Globally, mobile users primarily look to their mobile operators (58%) for help when their privacy is invaded, followed by their national regulator/data protection authority (57%)

	MALAYSIA	INDONESIA	COLOMBIA	BRAZIL	MEXICO	SPAIN	SINGAPORE	UK
MOBILE OPERATOR	47%	68%	69%	58%	54%	55%	58%	55%
REGULATOR OR DATA	62%	45%	72%	55%	53%	56%	48%	58%
POLICE	51%	39%	47%	52%	35%		45%	36%
APP DEVELOPER						43%		

Legend:
- MOBILE OPERATOR
- REGULATOR OR DATA
- POLICE
- APP DEVELOPER
- LAWYER

Base: All mobile users

81%

consumer → company → 3rd party
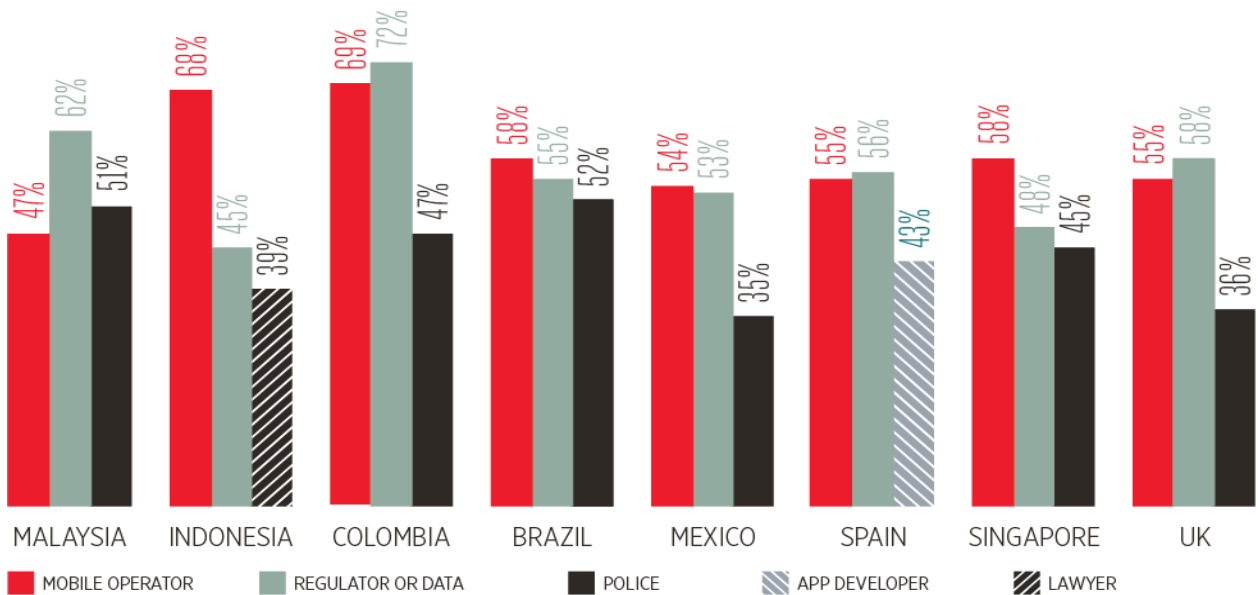
of mobile users think it is important to have the option of giving permission before 3rd parties use their personal information

91%	90%	84%	83%	80%	79%	77%	67%
UK	SINGAPORE	SPAIN	BRAZIL	MALAYSIA	MEXICO	COLOMBIA	INDONESIA

Base: All mobile internet users

**OECD Digital Economy Papers
No. 192**

Machine-to-Machine Communications

CONNECTING BILLIONS OF DEVICES

OECD

Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

30-Jan-2012

_____
English - Or. English

DIRECTORATE FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY
COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION, COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

Working Party on Communication Infrastructures and Services Policy

MACHINE-TO-MACHINE COMMUNICATIONS: CONNECTING BILLIONS OF DEVICES

FOREWORD

This report was presented to the Working Party on Communication, Infrastructures and Services Policy (CISP) in June 2011. It was recommended to be made public by the Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy (ICCP) in October 2011. The report was prepared by Mr. Rudolf van der Berg. It is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD.

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Boxes

MAIN POINTS

This document examines the future of Machine-to-Machine communication (M2M), with a particular focus on mobile wireless networks. M2M devices are defined, in this paper, as those that are actively communicating using wired and wireless networks, are not computers in the traditional sense and are using the Internet in some form or another. While, at the global level, there are currently around five billion devices, connected to mobile networks, this may by some estimates increase to 50 billion by the end of the decade. The report provides examples of some of the uses to which M2M is being put today and its potential to enhance economic and social development.

This report concludes that to achieve these benefits, however, changes to telecommunication policy and regulatory frameworks may be required. Some of the main areas that will need to be evaluated, and implications of M2M assessed, include: opening access to mobile wholesale markets for firms not providing public telecommunication services; numbering policy; frequency policy; privacy and security; and access to public sector information.

Use of M2M is shifting the market from one where users have a relatively limited number of communication devices to thousands or, in the case of business users, potentially millions of devices. Business users have tremendous flexibility with the Internet, directly offering or outsourcing to meet their needs but, due to regulation, are more limited in respect to their choices for mobile wireless M2M services. Moreover, the national focus of some regulatory settings, or the commercial service areas of infrastructure providers and consequently their service offerings, may combine to act as a significant barrier to the efficient use of M2M services across borders.

Further liberalisation, in wireless markets, could enable M2M-users to buy wholesale access to mobile networks, to change mobile networks without switching SIM-cards and to directly negotiate national and international roaming. This would, however, involve changes to current numbering policies regarding IMSI-numbers for SIM-cards and telephone numbers, so that not only traditional telecommunication companies, but also M2M-users could access these numbers. Such changes could lead to a more dynamic market for mobile wholesale access, mobile roaming and a strengthening of competition between mobile network operators.

A further area, for the future of M2M, is that numbering policy in this respect will need to be considered. Some countries, in the OECD area, are set to fully utilise the stock of telephone numbers under their current numbering plans. This does not mean that they do not have any numbers available, but rather that the current ranges for mobile communication may be insufficient for future requirements. There are different options to address this issue and they will need to be considered by relevant authorities.

M2M will make extensive use of wireless communication in both licensed and unlicensed spectrum bands. For licensed spectrum, policy makers will need to take into account that M2M has a much longer expected life than traditional wireless communication - up to 30 years instead of five to seven years. For example, the current use of 2G mobile wireless for M2M may mean that mobile networks will not be able to shut down their 2G networks, even if they wish to, because a countries smart metering infrastructure depends on 2G. This could rigidify the use of spectrum. For unlicensed spectrum, a question is whether there will be sufficient spectrum available, in the future, as more and more devices start to use the already crowded globally harmonised 2.4 GHz-band, which seems to be the default for wireless personal area networks using technologies such as Zigbee and Wi-Fi.

Many M2M devices are less visible, but more pervasive, than personal communication devices, such as telephones and, therefore, raise issues in relation to privacy. Given the use of M2M for health, transport, consumer electronics, energy use, and virtually every other sector, a very large amount of information can be generated. Without appropriate safeguards, experience has already shown in some OECD countries, that privacy implications can lead to serious concerns for an M2M-service. Many aspects of the policy approaches identified in the OECD Policy Guidelines on Radio Frequency Identification (2008) will be relevant and could be considered as a starting point in addressing relevant issues related to M2M.

M2M will enable the collection, enrichment and distribution of a wide variety of data. Some of these data will be generated by the public sector and will be of use to the general public. Other data will be generated by private M2M-users and will be of use to public organisations. Adequate arrangements to give widespread use of data should be encouraged. For data gathered by the public sector, through M2M, the "OECD Recommendation of the Council for Enhanced Access and More Effective Use of Public Sector Information" (C(2008)36) is of particular relevance.

Governments will be initiators of M2M use and large scale M2M-users themselves. By requiring the introduction of smart metering, or M2M for emergency assistance to automobiles or by using M2M to better support various public services, they will play an important role. Governments are therefore an integral part of the M2M ecosystem that will develop. Policy issues that need to be addressed are therefore are as much about the public sector shaping its role as about the government shaping the functioning of the market.

INTRODUCTION

According to some estimates there will be 50 billion mobile wireless devices connected to the Internet across the globe by 2020 and the total number of devices connected to the Internet in some way could reach 500 billion. This raises many important issues for stakeholders to consider. Economies and societies will be increasingly intermeshed with devices that continuously communicate with each other and provide information to users. That data will be processed and delivered as a myriad of signals across multiple devices and networks. This report aims to give an overview of the implications that this development will have for applications, business models and market structure as well as those for communication policy and regulation.

Different terms have been used to describe this development. It is known as the Internet of Things, Machine to Machine communication (M2M), embedded wireless, Smart (Living, Cities, Metering, Grids). Different titles that each describe the phenomenon in part, but have slightly different attributes or emphasis:

- The term "Internet of Things" is mainly associated with applications that involve Radio Frequency Identification (RFID). These make use of so called tags, tiny chips with antennae that start to transmit data when they come in contact with an electromagnetic field. They are passive communication devices, in contrast to active devices, that can transmit because they have access to a power source like a battery. These have been the subject of earlier OECD work.[1]
- The term Machine to Machine communication (M2M) describes devices that are connected to the Internet, using a variety of fixed and wireless networks and communicate with each other and the wider world. They are active communication devices. The term is slightly erroneous though as it seems to assume there is no human in the equation, which quite often there is in one way or another.
- The term embedded wireless has been coined, for a variety of applications where wireless cellular communication is used to connect any device that is not a phone. This term is widely used by the GSM Association (GSMA).
- The word Smart is used in conjunction with various words such as Living, Cities, Metering, Grids, Water Levy and Lighting to describe a variety of applications that make use of inexpensive communication to improve the delivery of services.

In this report the term M2M will be used, mostly in the context of the second and third description. Devices that are actively communicating using wired and wireless networks, that are not computers in the traditional sense and are using the Internet in some form or another. M2M communication is only one element of smart meters, cities and lighting. It is when it is combined with the logic of cloud services, remote operation and interaction that these types of applications become "smart". RFID can be another element of a smarter environment that can be used in conjunction with M2M communication and cloud services.

The main reason for the focus on M2M is to consider the implications for communication infrastructure and services. The other terms are too broad, too limited or too much focussed on a specific application. Many applications of M2M will make use of mobile cellular networks, because these are ubiquitous on a global scale, however not all devices will have wireless embedded. RFIDs play an important role, but as they are only passive, they will always need a communications device with an active component to query them and communicate the data onwards. Smart Living, Cities, Meters, Grids and so

forth, are applications with broader implications for economic and social development that are being considered elsewhere in OECD work.

M2M is enabled by ubiquitous connectivity

Machines with the capability to communicate are far from new. The speedometer in an automobile is a form of communication from a sensor reading. Strictly speaking machines communicating with machines are not new either. In factories machines are communicating information to control rooms, where control circuits may automatically react to that information. From the earliest days, in the use of information technologies, computers have processed signals from external sources. What has changed is that inexpensive electronics, the use of the Internet protocol, together with ubiquitous networks and (cloud) computing now allows any device to be equipped with a communications module. This enables devices to communicate status and information, which in turn can be aggregated, enriched and communicated internally or onwards to other units. This in turn allows the use of these data in new and useful ways. An example is to use the data gathered by the onboard computer of an automobile as part of the traction control system to tell cities where the roads are slippery.[2] The data was available to onboard computers in cars for decades, but with the advent of cheap communication it can now be communicated to others, combined and enriched.

Over 50 billion devices connected by 2020?

It is extremely difficult to estimate how many devices will be connected via M2M in the coming years. The 50 billion figure, mentioned at the start of this document, is a number that is widely cited and originates with the ICT firm Ericsson, which the company acknowledges is an estimate based on guesswork. By defining M2M as devices that have some kind of two-way communication, and that are not peripheral to another device, some types of applications can be excluded. A short range FM-radio transmitter, a keyboard and mouse, wireless headphones can all be excluded from the definition. Other applications like CCTV cameras can be included in the definition. Embedding 3G and 4G wireless capability in laptops, tablets and so forth may or may not be included depending on the situation.

Berg Insight, a market research firm, estimated that by the end of 2010 around 80 million devices were connected using mobile networks. They suggest 290 million will be connected in 2015. Another company, IMS Research estimates that by 2015, 100 million devices per year will be equipped with mobile wireless connectivity with a 30% compound aggregate growth rate.[3] If these projections were considered together it would yield roughly one billion devices connected on mobile networks by 2020. As this excludes various wired and wireless solutions that do not use mobile networks directly, it is hard to say what the actual number will be. If, for example, every automobile produced had one communication device and had a lifespan of 10 years, this would result in around 700 million cars being "M2M enabled" by 2020. If every power socket in North America was "M2M connected" to a network, the number could be 10 billion. In the text and boxes, in this report, some data and estimates will be given that demonstrate why numbers can easily be doubled or tripled depending on the way connectivity is implemented for various applications.

Some firms using M2M, such as TomTom, Ford Sync and General Motors Onstar, and who use mobile networks, already have over one million devices under management. OnStar has six million customers, which make the number of devices it connects to mobile services larger than the number of mobile subscribers in Ireland, Norway and Slovakia.[4] The stated aspiration of TomTom is to have 20 million devices under management in 2015, which is more than the number of mobile subscriptions in 20 OECD countries in 2009.[5] For the purposes of this report it is not necessary to determine how many

devices will be connected across OECD countries and around the world. It will likely be substantial and almost certainly much more than current networks.

Policy makers increasingly recognise the potential of M2M for economic and social development. A growing number of governments have projects that make extensive use of M2M or that promote the use of M2M and are being used to evaluate its consequences. Some examples are the Dutch SPITS-projects for Intelligent Transport Systems, Brazil's SIMRAV anti-vehicle theft system, the European Union's "Internet of Things Expert Group" and the Korean government's "Master plan on the establishment of Internet of things" in 2009. The latter project includes development and deployment of public service models, such as monitoring services on M2M-based public facilities, weather monitoring services and intelligent metro bus stop services. Many countries are rolling out smart energy services, including metering and investing in eHealth, which may be supported by M2M. All indications are that the capability of M2M to support a range of services will ensure growth in its use by the public sector.

Figure 1. Elements of an M2M service and who controls it
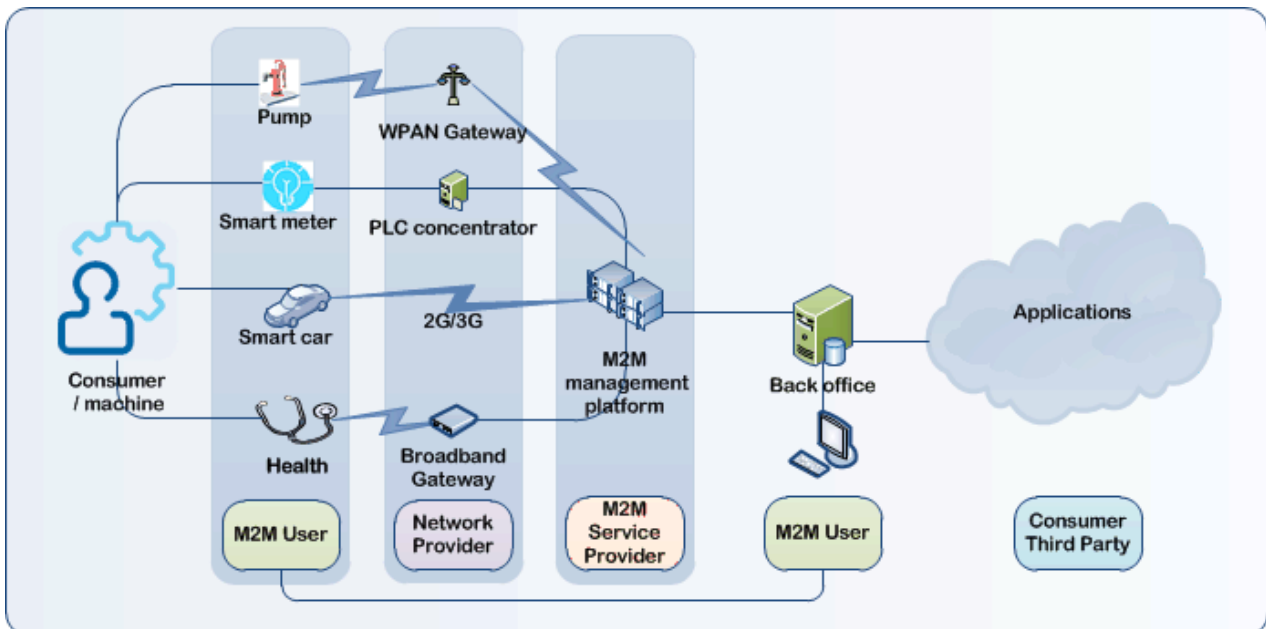
Design of an M2M service

The main elements of an M2M system and value chain commence with a user or a machine. It may be, for example, that vital signs of a medical patient are monitored, or that the combination of a vehicle and its driver is monitored. These devices are controlled by an M2M "end user". This term does not refer to a consumer, but is the designation applied by standardisation organisation ETSI for the organisation that is formally in charge of the devices (*e.g.* in this sense, TomTom would be considered as the end user rather than one of its customers). This may be an automobile company, a utility managing drains and sewers and so forth. These M2M end users will need some kind of network to send the data back to their business systems. In between, for example, an M2M management platform that handles device specific tasks, such as fault detection when a device does not respond or management of SIM-cards, an M2M service provider manages the platform. The M2M end user will use the data collected in its back office systems. For example, to measure water in irrigation projects or glucose levels in diabetes patients. Some companies will open the data for further use by other applications either internally or under control of consumers and third parties.

Box 1. Velib, the bicycle sharing system of Paris

Paris operates the largest and most prominent bicycle sharing system in the world. Called Velib, it consists of around 20,000 bicycles and 1500 stations, or roughly every 300 meters within the city limits and some of its suburbs. The system is operated, for the city, by JCDecaux, an outdoor advertising company. The success of the Parisian system, based on the experiences of a similar scheme in Lyon, can in large part be attributed to the use of M2M technology. There are other bicycle sharing schemes around the world, but without a technological system to manage the bicycles and prevent theft, a great many of them have not been successful. The greatest problem for Velib is vandalism by non-users. The system used in Paris is now used in cities like London. Two elements are particularly noteworthy in the context of this paper, the use of two mobile networks to ensure coverage of stations and availability of the system and creating an application for users to make use of data about the availability of bicycles at every station.

A daily, weekly or annual subscription allows a subscriber to rent a bicycle for half an hour at no charge. If the bicycle is not returned to a station within half an hour, EUR 1 is charged. Additional time incurs additional charges and this stimulates users to return bicycles and keep them in circulation. A credit card guarantee of USD 215 ensures that bicycles are returned. If a user wants to use a bicycle, they go to one of the many bicycle stations. Experienced users will use a smartphone application to check where the nearest station is and how many bicycles are available. Such a station consists of a terminal, where users can register and check their account information and 15 to 50 bicycle attachment points. They either register using their credit card at the terminal, or swipe their Velib subscription card, or Paris public transport card Navigo over the bicycle attachment point, which reads the RFID in the card. When the use is authorised the bicycle is released by the attachment point. The bicycle itself is only equipped with an RFID-tag, so the trip itself is not recorded. When returning the bicycle the attachment point reads the RFID in the bicycle and registers it. If a station is full, the terminal will indicate where other stations are and which one has attachment points free. Experienced users will use their smart phone application for this.

The bicycles are equipped with RFID and can therefore be identified. The people who have used the bicycles can also be identified through the RFID-enabled Velib and Navigo cards. The wide availability of 2G/3G mobile communications allows stations to be placed anywhere in the city and to communicate in real time. Every station is equipped with a single communication module and a SIM-card from a mobile operator. However, two neighbouring stations are connected to two different mobile network providers. If the system was only connected to a single network, it could potentially face problems with "dark spots". The use of two operators at alternative stations also provides redundancy if one network is not in use for any reason. The attachment points are connected to the station using serial wired communication. This could be installed relatively easily because the streets had to be broken open to install the attachment points. A central system receives near-real time updates of the status of the whole network. The information is used to manage vehicles that redistribute bicycles around the service area. Redistribution is necessary as uphill stations see more bicycles checked out than checked in, as well as stations near major public transport nodes running out in the morning and overflowing in the evening.

The data on the location of stations, the number of attachment points free and bicycles is not just used for internal business processes; it is also used through two smart phone applications provided by JCDecaux and the city of Paris. These applications greatly increase user satisfaction and therefore use of the system.

The introduction of the Internet, wireless devices and cloud computing have greatly expanded the possible uses of M2M communication. The data collected can now be combined and used in a variety of ways. The same data may be used in different contexts on different devices. For example, municipal employees collecting refuse can be signalled by the container with regard to its volume and the date of previous collection. City administrators and ratepayers can monitor the efficiency of the service, as well as assist in the design of service improvements or the convenience of their personal use (*e.g.* are bins full).

Figure 2.   M2M applications by mobility and dispersion

	Fixed	Mobile
Dispersed	**Smart Grid, Meter, City** **Remote monitoring**	**Car automation** **eHealth** **Logistics** **Portable consumer electronics**
Concentrated	**Smart Home** **Factory automation** **eHealth**	**On-site logistics**

Dispersion and mobility define an M2M application

As the uses of M2M are as broad as that of human activity, it is not simple to classify applications. Using a vertical method of classification, based on application fields is difficult, as it would require describing every economic activity. This report therefore focuses on general characteristics that define an M2M application. The characteristics influence what types of networking technology will be chosen and what type of business models and regulatory issues may arise.

The types of M2M applications that are possible can be categorised by the amount of mobility and the amount of dispersion that need to be supported. Dispersion is related to the area that the devices are spread out over. When M2M is used in a factory or home setting, the dispersion of the devices is limited. If the devices are spread out over a city, a country or even globally, the dispersion is significantly increased. Mobility measures whether the device is stationary and can in principle be tethered or whether it needs to be able to move around and the extent to which it needs to be able to move around. As shown in Figure 2, different types of applications have a variety of needs in terms of networking resources. The clustering is approximate and it may be some types of M2M applications stretch over multiple quadrants. The quadrants can be used to distinguish the different demands that applications have stemming from business models and regulation.

Mobile and dispersed applications move around over large areas

Logistic applications are a good example of the use of M2M in a way that is both dispersed and highly mobile. For example, the tracking of ships, planes and trucks and the cargo they carry in containers has long been a basis for M2M types of applications. Not only is the location recorded, but also various parameters that are of interest to the owners of the goods, such as temperature, packing or other transport

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conditions (*e.g.* whether the cargo is at the correct orientation or subject to knocks/blows that may cause damage).

The use of M2M in logistic applications is the basis for new business models and new forms of fees and taxes. There are several insurance companies developing Pay as You Drive models of car insurance. Not only do users pay based on the amount of kilometres driven, but also the way they drive and where they drive can be factored in the insurance premium paid. Governments are looking at similar technology to introduce road pricing, toll collection and taxation. More broadly there are many applications for transport efficiency and safety. The data gathered from navigation devices in cars, for example, can be used to provide information on traffic conditions. Other applications include automatic notification of emergency services in the case of an accident where a driver is incapacitated or disoriented.

Applications where M2M is used in a highly mobile and dispersed way include consumer electronics: for example an ebook-reader or a personal navigation device. Consumers expect these devices to travel with them everywhere they go. Some ebook-readers allow consumers to buy ebooks in almost any country in the world. The charges for roaming in these foreign countries are paid for by the vender of the ebooks. Some personal navigation devices communicate with networks to get real time updates about the locations of traffic jams, but also localised information for police radars, fuel prices and weather. One provider of navigation devices promises to reduce journey times up to 15% for their users because of the use M2M.[6]

Fixed and dispersed applications stay in one location, but are spread out

Many machines are located at a fixed location. Their owners want to monitor them for all kinds of information about the status of the machine or its surroundings. The use of M2M communications allows this monitoring. For example, alarm installations that have used M2M communication for a long time already. Other examples are the monitoring of sewer pumps, elevators, vending machines, copiers, ATM's and so forth. Until recently the use of these types of applications was limited to a single domain in a particular organisation, but new developments allow these devices to become interconnected. This allows their data to be combined with other data to create new services.

Box 2. Smart metering, smart grids

Electricity networks, for the most part, are currently hierarchically organised networks, where energy is generated in one location and then transmitted to a town or city, where it is further distributed to the consumer. Information on the consumer's usage flows back once a year when the meter reading is sent back. Experts expect energy production and distribution to be more localised and require much more information exchange. In order for this to be possible extensive use of M2M using fixed and/or wireless networks is required.

Smart metering is one of the first steps in a smart grid. The meter can transmit real time information on energy use, which the consumer can access in their own home and which the energy company can use to manage the network. Consumers could be stimulated to change their behaviour by introducing differentiated pricing for peak use and informing them of when such peaks occur. Furthermore smart meters can support consumers delivering their locally generated energy (*i.e.* through solar cells excess electricity back to the grid).

Consumer generated energy and other forms of local generation (solar, wind, combined heat power) can create new sources of imbalance in the network because their performance may be intermittent. Accordingly, to operate efficiently, the grid operator needs more knowledge of how much is delivered into a network. This requires constant communication to know where demand is and where production is available. New business models are also emerging where energy companies install solar cells on people's homes and the energy company manages all those cells together as one power station. The consumer gets a lower rate and the excess energy is sold on the grid.

The introduction of electric vehicles would also require the network to become "smarter". Parking spaces need to be equipped with a loading station, which needs to be able to support a billing mechanism. In addition, the use of electric cars could be an enormous burden on the grid, which needs to be well managed, especially during peak times for the most common working hours. In the morning, after people have driven to work, and in the evening, when they return home, there will be a major spike in demand for energy to recharge these cars. If it would be possible to manage this peak by distributing the load cycles during the day and night based upon the requirements of users this could save countries from building several power stations just to service peak demand. The energy stored in vehicles could also be used to level out the spikes in demand placed on electricity networks, for instance during the break in a major sporting event or popular television programme. These are known as television pickups and can be as high as 2800MW in the United Kingdom, or close to 10% of regular energy usage and as much as the energy of 4 power stations combined.

M2M communication solutions for smart grids need to work in fixed locations with little or no need for mobility. The solutions used would need to be able to support millions of devices. One meter per home/business and one to three more to allow for the charging of household cars and those of guests (not counting businesses, garages, etc.) If new business models take off, an additional communication device may be necessary for local generation of power. The European Union has mandated the use of smart meters by 2020 in Directive 2006/32/EC, which means there will be a market for around 180 million meters at a rate of one per household. If we assume most OECD countries will follow, then this market alone could be around 400 million units, at one unit per household. If electric cars really become the vehicle of choice for the future, around one billion M2M communication units would be necessary in the OECD region to co-ordinate charging these cars.

Fixed and concentrated applications are in one location and stay there

Many applications for M2M are found inside factories, offices and households. Most machines in these locations have some way of reporting their status. In many factories a level of integration has already been reached, so that the control room can manage every element of the production process. Offices and residences, however, may have devices that can report on their status, but there still is little integration available. Even though it is possible to control an Internet protocol enabled thermostat remotely in a home or to have a IP-enabled fridge that records the food it contains (and this has been shown in science fiction since the fifties), in practice most people do not have such an application. It is mostly in the area of entertainment that we now see types of M2M, for instance music players that are controlled by mobile phones. More and more TV's and entertainment systems are connected to the Internet, though this might not yet fit the definition of machine to machine communication. The promise of a smart home, where the

home and its appliances are equipped with sensors, communicate and can be remotely controlled, however remains alive and there are do-it-yourself projects on the Internet available, like those built on the open source platform "Arduino", that show some of the possibilities such as: monitoring a garden through various sensors and operating indoor lighting and a plant that signals whether it needs water through Twitter.

It is in the home where many applications for eHealth are expected to see their use. One example is an alarm system for the elderly, complete with voice and video options if the alarm is activated. At this moment alarm systems are plagued with false alarms. The combination of voice and video would allow for verification and a more appropriate response in the case of an alarm. Remote monitoring of the functioning of specific organs or, for example, blood sugar levels are applications that may need more mobility and use over a wider area and would therefore fit in the other quadrant (in Figure 2).

Mobility at a specific location

M2M applications that need mobility at a very specific location are mostly concentrated around on-site logistics. Such a type of application can be a fully automated container terminal, where robots unload ships, pick up the containers, move them to and from storage locations and load them onto trucks, trains and ships. Automated warehouses are a similar application. Hospitals are another location where mobility is needed in a concentrated space, monitoring the patient while she moves through the hospital and supporting various logistical processes in the hospital.

NETWORKING TECHNOLOGY AND M2M

In this section the advantages and disadvantages of using various forms of networking technology for M2M applications will be discussed. It will show that the options for networking technology can be distinguished by mobility and dispersion, similar to applications. By no means is this paper meant as a definitive guide to all proprietary and standardised networking technologies that are available. In many areas there is a very competitive market place, with competing public and proprietary standards. For regulators, however, it is necessary to understand the different architectural choices as these influence the costs of deploying an eHealth solution or other M2M application. In addition, choices taken today may influence spectrum policy for decades to come or change the roles between suppliers and customers in mobile networks. In the next chapter these architectural choices will be combined with business models.

Figure 3.   Dispersion and mobility define technology choice

	Fixed	Mobile
Dispersed	PSTN Broadband 2G/3G/4G Power line communication	2G/3G/4G Satellite
Concentrated	Wireless Personal Area Networks Wired networks Indoor electrical wiring Wi-Fi	Wi-Fi WPAN

The various technologies will be discussed starting with those that support the most fixed and concentrated type of applications and goes on to the mobile ones that are dispersed on a global scale.

Requirements for M2M communication technologies

An ideal M2M communication technology would allow instantaneous secure access to the Internet anywhere in the world at any speed. It would work equally well indoors as outdoors, it would have unlimited range, zero latency and unlimited throughput, while costing virtually nothing and consuming no energy. It would provide access and management to data necessary to use M2M efficiently while ensuring the protection of privacy. Unfortunately this is not the case and therefore all technological choices are tradeoffs. It is these trade-offs that can make the choice of a networking technology challenging. For smart meters, for example, the industry has looked at wireless personal area networks, wireless mesh technologies, piggy backing existing networks, CDMA450, GSM/GPRS and powerline communication.

Some general requirements and associated trade-offs are:

- Range and penetration: the more range and better penetration of walls, windows, foliage and so forth. the easier it is to deploy in a wider area, but range is inversely correlated with power consumption and throughput.

- Power consumption: the lower it is the better for battery-operated devices. But lower power use often results in lower throughput and range.

- Throughput: the higher the throughput the better it is, however this is often inversely related to battery life and area covered.

- Number of devices supported: the more devices that are in a particular area the more they need to share resources, which affects performance.

- Types of network supported: star, mesh, tree, peer-to-peer are different topologies, each with its own advantages and drawbacks in terms of usability, throughput range and so forth.

- Ease of roll-out and maintenance.

- User interaction: if users need to configure the device and the way it communicates this creates a hurdle. Ideally, M2M is switched on and it works.

- Open or closed: whether the data is available only to the owner of the device or if others need to be able to interact with it.

- Expected lifetime: a device that is equipped with M2M can have a 20 year or longer lifetime and ideally the M2M solution remains the same.

- Local and global use: some technologies can only be used in some countries, because of regulations or technical issues.

- Types of applications supported: Most technologies are designed with a specific set of use cases in mind. M2M, however, scales from short messages sent once a month to complex interactions supported by voice and video.

- Mobility: whether it will work at any speed or any location/environment in the world.

- Failover capabilities: If a network fails, users will want a backup solution.

- Multi-protocol support: the support of multiple networks would allow to choose the network that best fits the situation.

- Security and privacy: M2M, in a potentially pervasive manner, will generate data that pertains to individuals and their private lives.

- The existence of case studies and experience with scale: not every technology has seen equal implementation in a large scale. Often new constraints show up when the scale is increased from a pilot to actual implementation.

- The availability of vendor solutions; new technologies often have desirable qualities but come at the cost of having less suppliers, which may lead to longer lock-in.

The above list is lengthy and could be longer. What it does show is that choosing the right M2M solution is not as easy as just bolting a communications device onto a machine. The way the system can work, whether it is "future proof" or not and whether it can accommodate changing demand depends upon these choices. Some M2M projects already fail at the stage of choosing what parameters are important, others when changing demand invalidate past choices. Smart metering for instance has seen a large number of pilots, but no market consensus on what communication technology is the most optimal. Companies have found it difficult to find a single technology or group of technologies that satisfies all demands that a smart metering project has.

For policy makers it should be clear that when relying on M2M in some form to support policies, there are trade-offs and these trade-offs impact the viability of the project at every level.

Indoor electrical wiring

Many devices in a residence or business are fixed in one location and are not portable. In these cases there may be a single network that connects them all. Devices such as washing machines, air-conditioners, central heaters, may all be connected to a single electrical network. With M2M, not only could the machines that are connected to a network communicate, the sockets and the plugs themselves could communicate.[7] There are many companies that are pitching products and ideas that they say can make homes and businesses measure and save energy use, prevent overload and fires and protect children. Other devices already use electrical networks to extend the range of communications equipment, for example, using standards like X10, Universal Powerline Bus and the HomePlug standard.[8] With 10 billion electrical sockets in North America alone, there is an enormous potential to create communicating devices that use indoor electrical wiring.

The benefits of using indoor electrical wiring are that virtually all households are already equipped with it. The network can also carry a wide variety of signals and deliver bandwidth of up to 600 Mbit/s. Implementation can be as simple as plugging in a device or plugging a new M2M-enabled socket in the existing socket. It can work well with existing standards like Ethernet, which is the dominant Local Area Networking technology, which allows interaction with other in-household devices connected to the same network. Communicating to devices and networks in other homes or the wider network over the electrical network is not possible as the signal cannot go past the meter.

Wired networks

There are a variety of standards that support networking using wired communication. The default standard for computer networks today is based on the IEEE 802.3 Ethernet standards, that support anywhere from 10 Mbit to 100 Gbit over twisted copper and fibre based networks. There are also other standards in use, like serial communication, which have specific backgrounds in, for example, industry

automation. The advantage of wired networks is that they are much less susceptible to outside interference compared to wireless networks. As a result the speed of the network is better guaranteed. A significant drawback is, however, that a wire needs to be connected to the device, which will require work and costs, greatly limiting the range of locations it can be in and the ease with which new sensors can be added.

Wireless Personal Area Networks

Wireless personal area networks (WPANs) is the generic term for short range networks. There is a wide variety of standards to choose from; some public, like (low power) Bluetooth, Dash7[9], Wireless USB and Zigbee, but also proprietary like Z-Wave, ANT and Peanut. These technologies aim to bring communications ability to a wide variety of devices allowing users to do away with cables and offer some mobility. They are incorporated in smart meters, home automation, mobile phones power sockets, keyboards, cars, tires, outdoor sensors etc. Depending on the technology they offer different advantages with regards to range, penetration, throughput and power usage (manufacturers promise up to 10 years of use on some batteries).

The major benefit of using WPANs is the low power combined with the lack of wires. Depending on the technology used and the situation it is used in, the range can be anywhere from 1 to 100 meters. Some WPAN networks allow the possibility to use the network in mesh configurations, which allows for direct interaction between devices and the extension of range. However given the myriad of possible standards, it does seem that there is not really a uniform standard yet. This is confusing the market place, which is exemplified by the market for home automation, where each technology is claiming to be the solution, but there is no uniform (or multi-protocol) solution.

WPAN based devices will need a relay or a concentrator to connect to the wider Internet, the cloud or other devices in the same network that are out of reach. This relay or concentrator will need configuring.

PSTN

The public switched telecommunication network (PSTN) has been used in many ways to support older versions of M2M communication. It is used for alarm installations, electronic payment terminals, elevators and many other applications. The main reason for using the PSTN is its ubiquity, ease of use and high availability. Drawbacks are that it does not support high bandwidth applications and a connection needs to be setup. One of the problems associated with this use is that some of it is using the PSTN in ways that may not have been envisaged by the network operator. When the network operator upgrades the network to, for instance, VDSL2 and a system where all phone calls are converted to VoIP, the M2M service may not function anymore.

Wi-Fi

The IEEE 802.11 family of standards, known as Wi-Fi, is one of the most successful networking standards. Originally designed for connecting cashiers to networks it is incorporated in almost any laptop, smart phone and more and more peripheral equipment. It allows devices to connect with speeds ranging from 1 Mbit/s to 600 Mbit/s over ranges of up to 250 meters. Its use in M2M equipment is however limited as it is considered to demand too much energy. This means it either needs a permanent source of electricity or a battery that can regularly recharge itself. Like WPANs, a user needs to configure the connection to the Internet. Even though many consumers now use some form of Wi-Fi in their residence, connecting M2M devices is not as simple as it may seem, because depending on the situation the device will need to know a

different password to access the network, which will need to be entered into the device through some means and understand various implementations of Network Address Translation.

Broadband

Technologies such as DSL, cable and fibre are the broadband networks of choice for most consumers. Broadband itself is not used in most cases to connect directly to an M2M device. Generally, it is the network of choice to carry the bits from a WPAN, Wi-Fi or electrical wiring network to the Internet. Broadband is an important enabler in allowing M2M to deliver on its promise. An area that broadband still needs work on is the ease with which users can connect devices to the network. An example will illustrate this point.

In delivering a health service over a user's broadband, the health service provider has to ask questions regarding the following:[10]

- Will it make use of the broadband connection available at the customer's or use a (dedicated) wired or wireless network? Is broadband available?
- Is the customer connected to broadband? If not will the health service provider provide a connection?
- Is the customer's connection sufficient? What if an upgrade or a different subscription is needed?
- Will the service work with any Internet Service Provider or only with specific ISPs?
- Is it easy to connect to the customer's broadband connection? Who will install and configure the wired/wireless network: the customer, the health service provider or the ISP?
- Who is responsible when the connection malfunctions or changes influence the delivery of the service?

Though very practical in nature the issues further complicate the development of new M2M services on broadband networks. It certainly is not "plug and use" like plugging an electrical device into the electricity network.

2G/3G/4G mobile wireless[11]

Digital mobile wireless technology, around the world, is by far the most successful communications technology in terms of the provision of access. In 2010 an estimated five billion people had a mobile phone. Technologies used are GSM, GPRS, CDMA, UMTS, Wimax and LTE (in the future) and related standards. For M2M applications mobile wireless offers both the possibility to be used in a dispersed as well as highly mobile set of configurations. It is, in many ways, the technology best suited to many M2M applications. Its appeal comes from some of the following:

- Near ubiquitous global availability anywhere, where people live.
- Centralised control through the use of SIM-cards. This allows instant activation without user interaction.
- Support for roaming between networks.
- Reasonable coverage indoors.

There are some drawbacks to the use of mobile wireless technology which should be taken into account when designing an M2M solution based on it.

- The coverage for 2G technologies is pretty much universal. Coverage for 3G is in most countries limited to denser populated areas. 4G is not widely available; though roll out will happen in the coming years.
- Dark spots can be a considerable problem for static deployments. At these locations the network will not be able to deliver service for a longer period, even though the network is available. The dark spots will exist more indoors than outdoors, but can be everywhere. During the lifetime of an M2M deployment a small percentage will experience a lack of coverage at a location for longer or shorter periods of time. When deploying hundreds of thousands of devices, this is a significant number.[12] It is not known where and when the dark spot will occur and how long it will last. Being able to roam on multiple networks significantly decreases the chance of dark spots occurring. Some operators offer this solution for their customers, by using a foreign or international SIM-card.
- 2G networks are scheduled to be decommissioned and replaced by 4G networks in the coming five to 15 years. Building an M2M solution that only functions on 2G may not be future proof. However, there are very few or no 4G modules available and it is not expected that 3G coverage will become universal. The consequences of this, for market development and potential regulation, will be discussed in later sections.
- Standard SIM-cards are prone to theft from M2M devices and are prone to failure in harsher environments, *i.e.* with significant vibration or temperature differences. Soldering the SIM-chip on a board is preferred in such situations.

Policy makers need to consider these drawbacks, as they are the result of today's approaches and may significantly influence the future options available for policy making in the coming years. The drawbacks are further influenced by the way the mobile industry functions to provide today's services relative to future requirements for M2M services. Policy makers can have a positive influence in the usability of this technology for M2M-users. This will be discussed in later sections.

Power line communications

Power Line Communications (PLC) is used in the context of smart meters. ENEL, an energy provider in Italy, has used it to connect 32 million households and businesses for remote meter reading. Given the ubiquity of the electricity network and the technical possibility to transmit signals over it, electricity networks hoped to make use of it. Because all nodes in an electricity network receive the same current, all nodes will also receive the same signal. There is significant distortion on the line to this signal, because the network was not meant to be a communications network, which makes it necessary for intermediary nodes to retransmit the signal several times before it has reached all nodes. In this sense the network functions as a mesh, where nodes will retransmit signals that are not meant for them. Consequently, there are some significant drawbacks that will result in a limited use for PLC in smart metering. These are:

- It can take up to 24 hours before all nodes are queried in layouts of several hundred nodes.
- No ability for real-time messaging. Relaying messages to nodes and back, *i.e.* to measure its functioning or read the meter can take considerable time, because they have to be entered into the schedule of normal queries. This also makes it a less likely pick for smart grid applications.
- Networks need to be rolled out all at once. It is not possible to cherry-pick locations, based on customer preference, or to await the demolition or building of a particular part of an area. All nodes are necessary to carry the signal.

The conclusion of the drawbacks section is that the network cannot deal well with any changes in demand beyond meter reading and therefore will not enable future innovation.

Satellite

Satellite communication is used for M2M applications in areas where land based networks cannot offer a economic alternative. It is used in telemetry, logistical tracking and remote monitoring. There are a wide variety of satellite networks to choose from across OECD countries. Some have full global coverage, others offer connectivity in a particular region. Even networks that were originally built for voice applications only, like Iridium, are now used for M2M. Other networks like Lightsquared, in the United States, are relying on a hybrid model, where land based wireless networks are combined with satellite communication. The main drawbacks of the technology are:

- The need for line of sight to the satellite, which makes it harder to use in urban and mountainous areas (this is similar to the darkspot problem of mobile wireless technology)
- Bulk of the equipment
- Low data rates

Despite the drawbacks, it is the only technology that will function in many remote parts of the world and at sea.

Authentication methods

The previous paragraphs discussed access to networks via various networking technologies. Access cannot work without authentication.[13] The owner of the network will want to control who can have access to the network. An explanation of how authentication functions is important to understand issues regarding access to the market and regulation of the market, which are discussed in later sections.

In order to give a device access it has to have a unique identity. To verify identity an access technology needs to be based on three principles:

- What you know; a secret only known to those that are trusted.
- What you have; something tangible, only in the possession of those who are trusted, like a letter or a ring.
- What you are; a physical trait of the body, like the iris or fingerprint.

What you are is, in the context of M2M, less relevant, but the other two elements are an essential part of security systems.

Box 3. Connecting the car

Automobiles have been the focus of many M2M initiatives to improve its use and usefulness to users and owners, or as a way to realise a public goal. Some examples are:

- eCall, an initiative by the European Union for emergency services in cars.
- OnStar and Sync are examples of services offered by vehicle manufacturers to car owners, varying from theft protection to navigation and emergency services.
- Saab has demonstrated a car equipped with an Android powered tablet, that would let users install a variety of apps from an appstore and monitor thousands of car parameters, which in turn could lead to new Internet services related to the car.
- The Brazilian government has required new cars to be equipped with the SIMRAV anti-theft device, which makes use of GSM to track a car.
- Pay as you drive insurance is available in some places and makes use of vehicle tracking using GPS and M2M.
- Several OECD governments are looking into dynamic road pricing using GPS and M2M enabled solutions.
- Companies are using GPS and M2M for fleet monitoring, not only to know location and speed, but also freshness of cargo and use and abuse of vehicles.
- Navigation devices are more and more equipped with M2M communications for real-time updates.
- Onboard entertainment in cars is an area that could benefit from M2M technology.

What is interesting is that these systems are not necessarily integrated into one system. Some may be installed during production, others post-production. One car may therefore be connected with multiple communications modules and multiple SIM-cards, each under the control of a different company.

In order for a device to be unique it needs to have a unique number. If the number is not unique, the network may make a decision for one device and impact other devices that have that identity. In order for identities to be unique some type of registration needs to be done that guarantees uniqueness. Unfortunately, without some centralised control of numbers that is enforced by network operators and/or governments, keeping identities unique has turned out to be rather difficult. Some identifiers that have been used in networks, but that are often copied, cloned or forged are Ethernet MAC-addresses, IMEI-numbers[14] that identify mobile handsets and similar numbers. These numbers are therefore not a good basis to identify a device by.

To avoid duplication of IDs network owners will have to make use of numbers from reputable sources that have a way to enforce that the identity is not cloned, copied or forged. There are different sources that M2M users turn to:

- A self-administered pool of identities. This is the route generally chosen, when the identity is not used in the network of a third party or issued by a third party.
- A trusted third party: an entity that is recognised as an organisation that can verify the identity and uniqueness of a user for instance when a certificate is used.
- An industry body: This is a trusted third party that issues numbers to various market players. This can work well if the participants have some way of enforcing the uniqueness of numbers and to punish those that do not follow rules. For example, domain names and IP-addresses are unique because traffic will not arrive or other networks will block a network and/or host repeatedly or maliciously assuming an identity that has not been assigned to them.
- Governments: Governments assign various numbers for use in telecommunications markets. They have a variety of legal instruments to further back up industry enforcement. Government issued

numbers are for example telephone numbers (E.164) and IMSI-numbers (E.212) that identify mobile subscribers.

Sometimes identities are "stacked". An M2M device may be identified by two or three identifiers. For example, a user of an ereader may have a personal identifier that is used for multiple devices, so that books can be bought and read on every device the user owns (PC, tablet, ebook-reader). The reader may have a temporary or permanent IP-address and the device may have a telephone number and IMSI number to be able to make use of the mobile network.

In order to be authenticated on a network a device can make use of a username and password; this is known as single factor authentication. Passwords have as a drawback that if users enter them, they are often easily guessed. In order to make it less easy for an attacker to get access to the username and password encryption is used. Every user may get a unique encryption key in the form of a certificate. The combination of user name, password and a certificate is more secure than just username and password. However, some security experts argue that if the memory of the device is not securely shielded, it is possible for an attacker to read the certificate and the other credentials from the memory. In their opinion adding certificates is more like adding a longer password than adding a new layer of subscription.

In order to make the authentication even more secure, bankcards, credit cards and SIM-cards make use of a chip-based authentication method. The chip carries the identity; a number, passwords and one or more cryptographic keys. To this is added a specific design of the chip that is unique to the particular organisation that the chip is made for. This is known as two factor authentication, as it requires both knowledge and a physical device. The chip will process a series of questions and answers based on the keys and identity on the chip and some that are provided by the network; only when the answers to all the challenges are correct is the device authenticated. To this can be added that the organisation the chip is made for does not know the particulars of the chip or of the keys stored on the chip. Only the producer of the chip would know this and will load this into a secure authentication device in the organisations network. In a mobile network this is the HLR. If done well, the attacker would have to physically analyse the chip under an electron microscope and understand all the particulars of the authentication and then either copy the chip or build an emulator in software.[15]

M2M devices may use any of the aforementioned authentication methods. However, a form of chip-based authentication is considered the most secure. It is for these reasons M2M users are looking to apply SIM-cards as authentication methods; next to not having to reinvent such an essential element, the option to use multiple types of networks with one type of authentication becomes possible. There are for instance already standards to use SIM-cards for authentication access to Wi-Fi-networks. The use of standard SIM-cards is however controlled by governments through the administration of the E.212 numbering plan, so governments need to be aware of this development for their numbering policy and for any future liberalisation of the market.

Summing up the technologies

There is not one technology that fits every requirement for the efficient use and economic development of M2M. What is clear from the consideration of the various technologies is that 2G/3G/4G wireless meets many objectives, for different uses, as it can be used in both fixed and mobile situations with a wide dispersion. Its security architecture is such that it can easily be rolled out on a large scale without needing user interaction. In the next section 2G/3G/4G will be the technology with the most focus on it. It is here that M2M has a number of challenges stemming from existing business models and regulation. A move to another communications technology is not simple as none of the other technologies can easily replicate its usability.

The other technology to keep in mind is WPAN-technology. It has superior duration on a single battery charge and can be embedded inexpensively in many devices. However WPAN is still a very open area for competition between standards. The lack of a standard or multiprotocol support makes it hard to choose the right technology. This is a potential problem for policy makers, who wish to be technology neutral, but also may be required to make some kind of technology choice, if that selection has not already been made by market forces. For example if a country mandates that a smart meter should be able to provide real time information on energy use to indoor devices, this is almost certainly done using some form of WPAN communication. But who will choose the winner? Will it be the meter supplier, the energy companies or the government? The viability of a market for consumer devices that make use of smart meter data would benefit from uniformity and interoperability. If the rest of the world chooses a different technology the country may have a significant investment in a more expensive or ultimately inefficient legacy system.

To be sure, all other technologies each have their specific applications. However, they will mostly be limited to niche applications whereas WPAN technology will most likely dominate the indoor and short range applications and 2G/3G/4G will dominate the market where dispersion and/or mobility is required.

Access to a unique and verifiable identity is another important requirement for many M2M applications. The model provided by SIM-cards seems to offer a great deal of flexibility and possibilities. There are other ways of providing a secure identity, but using a SIM-card chip soldered onto a motherboard or integrated into a chipset appears to be a very cost-effective method of providing security. As regulators play an important role in assigning SIM-card numbers (so called IMSI-numbers) they will have to take this role into account in terms of the future of M2M. Some discussion of this has already taken place at the ITU's Study Group 2 and the CEPT/ECC. The Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs commissioned a report by Logica on the topic, which will be discussed in later paragraphs. It is expected that both the ITU and CEPT/ECC will give the topic more attention in 2012.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF M2M ON BUSINESS MODELS

If the market, as expected by many players, aims to introduce billions of M2M devices, there will be a need for stakeholders to assess the costs and benefits of existing business models. Recent experience in communication markets has demonstrated that there may also be a need to develop new business models. Not only will there be innovation in services related to the devices, there may need to be a redefinition of the business model of communication companies to facilitate a new type of customer. A consumer-oriented communication company, with millions of customers in a single country each owning one or more subscriptions, may be required to adapt to deal with single customers with millions of devices across many countries or continents. The demands by M2M customers on communication companies, in terms of management, roaming, coverage and provider switching are very different than what is currently the norm. It is also likely that some common regulatory measures, to improve competition in the market, such as through enabling lower switching barriers, may not be sufficient and alternatives could be necessary. The proposals for alternatives are discussed in the next section and focus on removing elements from regulation that prohibit large scale M2M users from entering the wholesale market for mobile communication.

New business models enabled by M2M communication

M2M can allow companies to improve existing processes, by allowing remote monitoring, sensing and real-time updates, whereas before these were based on site visits, calls from customers, or monthly status reports. This may, for the most part, be incremental innovation, such as by cost reduction. There will, however, also be new business models, enabled because processes can be implemented in ways never used before. Some examples of these new business models enabled by M2M are:[16]

- Pay as you drive insurance: The amount of risk associated with driving (and therefore the amount of the insurance premium) is a function of distance driven, location, time of day and driving style. In the past there was no reliable way to measure these variables. Now that these variables can be measured, it is also possible to make insurance products that factor in these variables and increase or reduce premiums based on use.

- Digital content distribution: First generation ebooks required the transfer of content downloaded to a PC on to an ebook by means of a cable or a memory stick. This was a cumbersome process that required multiple steps and planning. Some newer eBook models have a 3G mobile phone embedded. This allows the purchase of content straight from the device and the distribution of periodic content (*e.g.* newspapers, magazines, blogs) to the device. The connectivity is provided by the eBook distributor at no cost to stimulate and improve opportunities for sales. Similar business models can be envisaged with digital music/video players that have 3G provided by the likes of Spotify, Amazon or iTunes and allow subscriptions and streaming of content.

- Products as services: Today's economy is already known as a services economy. M2M will allow this development to be extended further. Already there are companies delivering light as a service (charging by the lumen) or companies that aim to make energy-saving a service, receiving a payment based on the savings they realise. M2M features heavily in these business models.

Combining new information with real-time communication enables these new business models.

Box 4. Let the buyer beware

Buying M2M services is not easy for companies. The industry has many examples of problems users encountered. By way of example: A smart metering initiative, that after five years had to renegotiate its data contract and heard that the data price was increasing instead of decreasing with the general trend. Its provider knew the company would not be able to move suppliers. Another company agreed to a contract where there was a clause that said that data use would be rounded up to the nearest 50 kilobyte. What the M2M user did not understand was that this was per message and so every message was charged like it was 50kilobyte of data. A third M2M user wanted mobile information screens throughout the country. Not being able to secure a favourable data rate from its network operator for the expected 100-200Mbyte of data traffic per screen, it resorted to buying a few hundred consumer SIM-cards for telephony that came with an 'unlimited' data plan.

Business requirements for M2M

The requirements M2M providers have, for M2M applications, are significantly different from what consumers and business ask from their communication providers for standard telephony and data for users. Normally, in the case of mobile wireless services, a user is charged per device/SIM-card, according to the type of subscription bundle they have taken from a network operator. In principle the user does not want to interact with the operator too much. Contact is mostly over a bill, or a configuration issue. A helpdesk, in the case of the latter, handles this on a per device/user basis. The consumer has to accept more or less the parameters (roaming networks, coverage and so forth) of the service as a given and cannot change too much of it. In order to change parameters, a change in provider may be necessary and this can be done, for example, by switching a SIM-card.

M2M users have completely different demands on their communication suppliers. Their demands come from a perspective where thousands to millions of devices have to be managed remotely by a limited staff. In order to manage these devices effectively their interactions with the network operator are different and often at odds to the way network operators work today. Some of these demands are operational, others are monetary, some of these may look the same to consumers, but are different in practical application. Standardisation organisations like 3GPP and ETSI have identified these needs and are working on standards to deal with some of these requirements. Other issues raised come from a study for the Dutch government, by Logica, on M2M for which industry experts were interviewed. Examples are:[17]

- Full insight into the status of the network, so that in case an M2M device does not communicate it can be verified whether it is a network malfunction or a device malfunction. Calling a helpdesk with a list of numbers is not a practical solution.

- To be able to switch mobile networks at the end of contracts or in case of disputes, but without having to switch SIM-cards.

- To choose another network, at will, if a network has downtime or a darkspot, from one mobile network to another.

- To activate a device only when a customer has bought the device and activates it and if necessary provide credentials like IMSI's and keys only then.

- To be able to negotiate roaming charges directly with local operators and change to a local network of the M2M users choice when crossing a border.

- To have a single subscription with one bundle for all devices, instead of a bundle and subscription per device.

- To have seamless access to home gateways, which can also act in combating the effect of darkspots or in offloading traffic to fixed line or fixed wireless broadband networks.

- To have guarantees on the expected lifetime of the communications technology.

- To have controls to stop communication in case of theft of the device (or the communications module).

Given the wide range of possible applications and the different ways of billing for these applications, every M2M user will have different demands on their supplier.

Fulfilling the requirements is challenging for mobile network operators (MNOs)

The list of requirements that M2M users have is quite extensive. For many MNO's the systems aimed at supporting service to consumers are not capable of meeting the demands of M2M users. The billing systems are for instance not ready to deal with a subscriber that has one bundle for ten thousand devices. The result may be that if an M2M customer makes use of such system, it will have to predict at the start of each month what the data usage of each device will be and shift the devices between low, medium and high usage subscriptions. An example of a consumer electronics company that needed to do that for its devices was reported in the Logica report. Seamless access to home gateways is another issue that is not available yet. MNO's do not know how long their 2G networks will be in operation. Access to the wholesale market, for example, to negotiate roaming is not possible at this moment for M2M end users. It can be seen from the offers by services such as ebook readers and in car services that the commercial reality of international data roaming is such that it cannot transparently and uniformly offer the same service to its customers in every country.[18]

The market is expected to solve many of the problems mentioned above. Some mobile operators have set up dedicated business units that only work on M2M issues. These units behave much like MVNOs on the MNOs network and have a different billing system, home location registers, different interfaces into the network and can deliver to customers what is demanded (at least in the home network). Some operators have developed their systems from the ground up. Others are sourcing them from specialist M2M mobile service providers, like Jasper Wireless, who work with AT&T, KPN and Telefonica. Customers should be able to expect items like billing, access to home gateways, activation and insight into the network to be solved in the near future.

The difference between large and small MNO's becomes apparent because of M2M. Smaller or more regional or national oriented MNO's are seeing the M2M market as an expensive market to get into; with low returns on those expenses as the average income per SIM is one to five dollars. Furthermore they have difficulty replicating the coverage of larger multinational MNOs. Even if they could put a better offer on the table than an international MNO, they often will not be contacted for larger transnational M2M projects. These MNOs will have to find a different mode of competition if they want to compete with

larger multinational MNOs. They will either have to join an alliance of some kind or find a way of dealing more directly with the M2M end user.

Business requirements will result in paradigm shifts

M2M customers not only have different demands than consumers, because of their size they may also want to play a different role in the market. In most markets, including the one for Internet connectivity, if a business's activities grow beyond a certain size it will enter wholesale markets that before were not cost effective to enter. To give some examples:

- Content providers will opt to become an independent Internet network, once they can save enough money on transit by peering directly with other networks.

- Companies will buy and sell electricity or gas wholesale once this is cost effective. Some will even build their own power generation stations and sell excess capacity on the market.

- Supply chains are a combination of internal and outsourced activities. Companies will mix and match solutions where they fully own and operate the logistics and warehousing with outsourced solutions managed by third parties, *i.e.* situations where international shipping is done by third parties and local distribution is done by the company itself.

In the mobile communications markets it is not easy to enter into wholesale markets and mix and match offers based on needs, competences and availability. The market structure determines that the mobile network operator determines all operating parameters.

In mobile networks in every device there is a SIM-card that is owned by the mobile (virtual) network operator.[19] The SIM-card authenticates the mobile device making mobile networks secure and easy to use with little or no user configuration necessary. It also makes switching between mobile operators as easy as switching one SIM-card for the other. As a result it was the basis for competition in the mobile network market. The result is that no change can be made without either the operator making the change, or without changing the SIM-card. The M2M user will not be unique, but will look to the network just like other customers of the operator. This is problematic for M2M users with thousands or millions of devices when:

- Switching mobile networks, the SIM-card has to be switched in order to make the switch possible – switching physical cards requires complex logistics and a great deal of staff time. Number portability is in this case not sufficient as the E.164 telephone number will have to be associated with a different operators E.212 IMSI-number that is unique to the operators SIM-card. As a result it is impossible to switch operators without switching SIM-cards, though the E.164 phone number may be retained.

- Using multiple networks or switching networks during downtime, most networks are designed to refuse to connect devices of national competitors, so national roaming is not possible and in some cases regulation explicitly precludes it. Using a foreign SIM is sometimes used to bypass this problem as it generally does allow national roaming, but comes with cost problems.

- Using one global supplier: there is no network that has global coverage and most do not have a network that covers all countries on any given continent.

- International roaming, the customer is dependent upon the roaming contracts of the provider of the SIM-card. These may be inexpensive for one nation, but can be expensive for another.

- Getting access to home gateways is dependent upon contracts that the wireless network has with broadband providers. These broadband providers may be in a group with competing mobile networks and may therefore only have limited incentive to provide services. In practice that means that even if an M2M user could negotiate a deal with a network for access to a home gateway or to switch a mobile network, in practice this is not possible.

Box 5. Consumer electronics and M2M

Never without a book, that is the promise of the ebook reader. Embedded with Wi-Fi or 3G wireless, its users can access their books and buy more books anywhere in the world, where a wireless network is available. M2M has found its way into personal navigation devices, digital picture frames and ereaders already. Sport shoes can be equipped with a short range wireless device that together with a smartphone connects to a website, where progress of a run is followed. Televisions, stereo sets, DVD-players, weather stations, personal game devices, home security systems, all are Internet-enabled these days.

A difficult question for the use of 2G/3G/4G wireless is: how to connect and who pays for it? From a usability, logistical and build quality point of view, consumer electronics companies prefer devices that do not require user interaction, regional solutions or constructions where SIM-cards need to be inserted. They would prefer a solution where the SIM-card is soldered as a chip onto a board, with the same device being sold globally. A consumer electronics company currently would have to sign up with one mobile operator globally to enable this capability. It would spur competition if such a company was somehow able to use the same SIM-card globally, but contract different networks locally. This way a consumer electronics company may be able to get more favourable rates than individual consumers for data connections. A consumer electronics company may also be able to innovate in the way it sells connectivity to its customers. For example, ebook reader service providers receive a payment from the sales of ebooks for the "free" access that consumers have to online ebook stores. A further example could be that a digital camera could come with a prepaid number of pictures that can be uploaded to Facebook, or photo sites like Flickr, and free uploading if sent to a photo printer, where the photo printer pays the cost.

In 2010 some speculation surfaced in media reports that Apple was trying to find ways to embed a SIM-card in a device, in a way that could send the mobile operators credentials via iTunes, or over the air, when the device was activated. Another suggestion was that Apple could become a (data-)MVNO on mobile networks by using SIM-cards. In the following month, the GSM Association announced it would re-evaluate technical possibilities for over-the-air updates, something that it had seemingly not favoured in the past. One of the possibilities a manufacturer like Apple (or its competitors) would have if it was to be an MVNO, is to sell access to mobile networks in a competitive environment. For example, a consumer could choose a wireless access package that fits their wireless data demand, without needing a SIM-card. Or when going abroad use a local mobile operator in that country on a daily package for the duration of the visit, instead of having to get a local subscription, pre-paid card or pay data roaming charges. Another option is to sell music subscriptions to wireless enabled music players, so that users can access a library of millions of songs wherever they are. These innovations in consumer electronics would spur the development of new markets. The final section explores ways authorities can lower barriers for these markets to develop

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In late 2010, there were press reports that Apple was working with SIM-card manufacturer Gemalto on SIM-cards that could be updated remotely and the GSM Association announced new work that delivered a proposal for a solution to ETSI, in February 2011. The technical solutions are, however, only partial solutions to the problems of the M2M users. It still keeps the full dependence of the customer on the MNO as a basic principle. It also does not look like there will be a mechanism that allows M2M customers to change subscription frequently and at will, *i.e.* whenever they cross a border or when a network is down. A change in policies and practices may make such requirements possible.

Changing the paradigm by putting the M2M user in charge

An alternative would be to shift the paradigm of mobile communications and to bring the M2M user in control of the SIM-card, authentication, routing and so forth. This was researched for the Dutch Government by Logica.[20] The M2M user would do exactly the same thing as MNOs have done for their M2M subsidiaries. Logica found that this is technically not difficult, though some commentators may disagree. Critics of the Logica view say any potential technical challenges should not be underestimated and that all stakeholders need to be consulted in the development of new approaches. What would be necessary is the equipment to do the authentication and routing of traffic. A third party like a Mobile Network Enabler already provides such services to MVNOs (for instance those operated by supermarkets) in many countries and almost all network equipment vendors have a services department that manages this type of equipment for MNOs.[21] In essence, the M2M user would become, on a technical level, the same as an MVNO on the mobile network or an incoming roaming device and the MNO a connection provider. There are commercial and regulatory consequences to this proposal. On the commercial side it would give M2M users wholesale access to mobile networks. At the regulatory level it would be equivalent to a private network. The implications for regulation will be discussed in the next section.

The benefit it would bring to an M2M-user is that, by being in charge of the SIM, they can determine the parameters of the service they want to use on the mobile network. Some examples:

- National roaming: they would be able to contract two or more MNOs for national roaming. This would give the user improved coverage without the need to have to install two SIM-cards.

- Switch mobile operators: they would be able to switch mobile operators at the end of contracts without having to switch SIM-cards or to contract more or less operators whenever they wished to do so. This could increase competition into the market.

- No international roaming charges: An M2M user would be able to negotiate contracts in multiple countries using the same SIM-card and receiving in each country the rates that are applicable for local use of the network instead of the higher rates for roaming.

- Access to home gateways: An M2M user would be able to negotiate with multiple broadband providers possibilities to use home gateways, instead of just those affiliated with a particular MNO.

- Technical simplicity: It would allow the user to solder the SIM on the communications module (or other technical solutions) instead of using the plastic SIM and a slider.

This type of business model, where the user is in charge, already has precedents. The Netherlands and the United Kingdom both have introduced regulation that allow the DECT-guardband to be used for low power, unlicensed GSM networks, so-called private GSM. It is used, for example in hospitals to address indoor coverage issues and to allow the use of GSM even when the network service of an MNO is temporarily interrupted. The Dutch Department of Defence has it is own Mobile Network Code, that allows it to make its own SIM cards. It has worked on establishing its own GSM network using license free frequencies. It has allowed them to introduce their own GSM networks on sea faring vessels and in military bases in Afghanistan. Press reports suggest Apple is looking at the same type of business model. It is also not unlike the way the Internet works, where end-users take responsibility for their communications and the services they offer and use. For Internet communications the network provider plays a limited but essential role, routing packets regardless of content. This has led to rapid innovation and a thriving ecosystem. Regulators do need to ascertain that where appropriate these private networks meet the legal

obligations that apply to them and on the other hand that existing regulations do not unnecessarily burden private networks.

Increased competition because of M2M users having wholesale access to mobile networks

The effect on the way the market is organised could be quite profound if M2M users could be able to buy wholesale access to mobile networks. The user would have the freedom to organise the set of business relations that allow it to connect to radio networks of mobile operators. It would have the possibility to move from one operator to another or to multiple operators. However, if it was a global player and wanted to offer its services in every nation, it might have to negotiate with up to 800-1000 radio networks and connect to around 190 networks. This would be far from easy and even MNOs have found this to be a burden. For this reason MNOs have established or joined roaming hubs that allow their customers to roam on many networks, with the MNO only needing to connect to one hub instead of a separate connection to each specific network. In principle the M2M-user would have to join such roaming hubs too, to get better coverage quicker.

There may, however, be barriers with M2M-users joining roaming hubs. Research by the European Commission, and comments as part of its consultation on roaming, indicate that it is nigh impossible for MVNOs to get access to roaming agreements. There does not seem to be any specific technical difficulties as MNOs are able to let their M2M MVNOs enter into bilateral and multilateral roaming agreements. There seems to be an issue, or potential problem, with the functioning of the market. Whether or not M2M-users will be blocked from accessing these agreements remains to be seen. On the one hand, it could be argued that a customer willing to pay for access to a network for millions of cars or consumer electronics devices is something an MNO will not say no to. However, MNOs fear commoditisation and see themselves as full service providers and not as just radio access network operators. If MNOs do not break ranks, it will be difficult for an M2M-user to get global coverage. This may be complicated because many arrangements regarding roaming and interconnection are only accessible to GSMA members, which is only open to membership for mobile operators with spectrum licenses.

For M2M users that do not need international coverage it may be easier to convince a single operator to break ranks, especially when there is a large contract to be negotiated. Smart metering contracts totalling hundreds of thousands of meters, may well allow M2M users to negotiate on their own terms. With one or more smart metering deals leveraging open the market, it may well be that other M2M users will be able to follow.

A hybrid market for M2M is a possible solution. If the M2M-users are capable of using the new standards proposed by the GSMA to update their own SIM-cards remotely, they may well be able to have multiple virtual SIMs in the device. The primary being their own, under their control, but for markets that they have not been able to achieve a local roaming deal with, they may be able to fall back on the credentials of an established MNO. It would also allow them to sell parts of their businesses and move the customers to the new owner with a new IMSI.

Some commentators, on the Logica report, have raised the question of whether there is a role for MVNOs or other third parties, where it was not the M2M-user, but the third party managing the SIMs and contracts. They would be in charge of roaming and switching of networks. There may be several problems with this model. For example, the M2M-user is locked in with the third party, where it has no insight in whether the savings the third party makes in contracts are passed on to itself, or what an increase in prices is based upon. This may mean, in fact, that the M2M user was worse off.

Conclusion

For large-scale automobile makers, smart metering initiatives, central governments, and consumer electronics companies and maybe even cities a move towards becoming wholesale customers, may overcome some drawbacks evident with current market structures. The reasons why this has not happened yet are in part because MNOs have not felt compelled by competition or opportunities for growth to offer such services. For some operators it may seem that such a development would mean that they lose control of the customer and are reduced to a radio access network operator. In addition, because such an option is not offered, it may not occur to M2M-users that it is possible. It could be that the notion is a "paradigm shift", for some participants in the market, with smart metering initiatives being at the forefront of acceptance of these ideas. Another important reason why this type of development is not pursued may be because regulators have not made access available to the necessary numbering resources. This could include IMSI-numbers, but also telephone numbers and possible other numbers. This will be discussed in the next section.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF LARGE SCALE M2M USE FOR REGULATORS

The increasing use of M2M could create a range of issues associated with market liberalisation, frequency, numbering, privacy and access to public sector information. Due to the large scale and widespread use of M2M, that is forecast, these issues may have different characteristics than similar debates in the past. For example, concerns around the potential implications for privacy have forestalled or prevented developments in the area of smart metering, until they are addressed. This is somewhat different to other new communication developments, where it is more frequently the case that such concerns arise after a new service is in the market. At the same time, as discussed in the previous section, greater access to the wholesale market, for wireless networks, could redefine liberalisation and number policy. In this section some of the issues that M2M will influence will be outlined. Market liberalisation, in combination with the management of numbering, will be further expanded in a later section and the implications it may have for the consideration of policy and regulation.

Access to (Public Sector) Information

M2M will enable the creation of a wealth of information on all aspects of economies and societies. This data can have different applications, beyond the primary reason it is collected. These data can be used to improve services to users or to create new services and new sources of information for public and private organisations. Some examples mentioned, in this document, are the use of traction control data of automobiles to inform authorities of road conditions (*e.g.* slippery). Another example mentioned is from the Paris Velib network. The system allows users to access the data on where bicycles are available in their vicinity. A third example, not yet mentioned, is how combining the data of 1000s of devices continuously measuring blood sugar levels in diabetics could be used to get more fine grained insight into diabetes. There could be a multitude of other information derived from M2M applications as well. The key question for governments is how to foster an environment where this data is used to enhance welfare.

For M2M data collected by the public sector as part of its various roles, the "OECD Recommendation of the Council for enhanced access and more effective use of public sector information" C(2008)36 is valid. It recommends governments promote openness and for broad non-discriminatory competitive access and transparent conditions for re-use. Whenever the public sector develops M2M projects it should seek to include a mechanism, so that the data can be used in new ways to enhance the value of M2M for the public.

When data are gathered through M2M by private organisations, the case may undoubtedly be different. The data may be valuable to others than the company gathering data, but whether it is available is often up to the private organisation that has made the investment and understandably wishes to maximise its return. Nevertheless, such data may offer welfare enhancing capabilities. One such example is the data gathered by smart meters. The smart meter could be designed in such a way that it shares its measurements with devices in a household. This could allow innovative services, for example a light that changes colour from green to red when energy usage exceeds preset levels, a simple visual way of showing energy usage. In this case the energy supplier may find it in their interest to include this feature, for its customers, or governments, as large customers themselves, may request this service. Governments could encourage research in approaches leading to "win win" outcomes to the sharing of data or consider funding developments that could lead to broader economic and social benefits.

Privacy and security

It is beyond the scope of this report to discuss the full impact of M2M on privacy and security and therefore this paragraph is limited to showing some examples of how M2M impacts privacy and security. Not all M2M services have a privacy component to them, but when there is one, it can give a detailed view of a user's life. With up to 10 devices per person communicating, there will be a significant increase in the range of information potentially gathered on individuals. Health parameters, reading habits, location data, energy use, driving style and eating habits M2M can record it all. All this data can be recorded on individuals and used in a variety of useful applications, but it can also give a confronting insight into the lives of people.

When evaluating the privacy impacts of M2M, it is not enough to look only at the service itself. The network used for the service adds a layer to the privacy evaluation. The registration is, not just a record in the database of the M2M service provider, but equally a data point in a database of a (mobile) network provider and/or in a home gateway or device. The sharing and combining of data, through cloud services, will increase the locations and jurisdictions where personal data resides.

Some implications for privacy issues in relation to using M2M can be indicated through examples:

- A Pay As You Drive insurance monitoring device may log data on the location, time, distance, speed and other parameters that can influence an insurance premium. This can provide a detailed look into the use of the vehicle and the lives of its drivers. Not only does the insurance company store information on a vehicle's users, a range of other firms may do so as well (*e.g.* the telecommunication company). Unlike a mobile phone, the communication module in an automobile will activate itself when the car starts and deactivate itself when the vehicle stops. These are two distinct events that are recorded by the network. Mobile telecommunication companies in the European Union will have to keep a record of the start of every communication under European Union data retention law, every time the car is turned on, a record is made and the start and finish of a trip is known. (article 4.f.1. 2006/24/EC)

- Some M2M services may rely on the aggregation of data shared by thousands or millions of devices. An example could be data on movement of automobiles gathered by providers of navigation devices. This data could be very useful for policy makers or transport authorities who wish to measure the effects of new roads, construction works and so forth. Anonymising these data is, however, not necessarily a simple matter. Researchers have shown that correlating the data with external sources of information and pattern analysis can identify individuals.[22]

- Privacy concerns halted and required a reformulation of the introduction of smart metering in The Netherlands. The standard for the meters stipulated that the data would be recorded and send every 15 minutes, with space for 960 values in the meter (10 days). The 15 minute spacing was chosen to coincide with the interval under which wholesale electricity is bought and sold on a spot market in The Netherlands. The Dutch privacy authorities, however, objected to the potential intrusion in to people's lives.[23] This was because the recording would allow a detailed pattern analysis of people's lives, whereas the main reason why the meters were introduced was for automatic meter reading. The result was a considerable delay and reformulation of the relevant laws, so that the values are collected only several times per year, unless the consumer gives

informed and explicit consent to more frequent meter readings (*i.e.* for energy saving purposes or for smart grid purposes.

Box 6. Smart cities

Though there is not a formal definition of what a "Smart City" entails, the use of M2M features prominently in many examples given of it. The goal of M2M, in a smart city, is to provide citizens and managers of the city, information on and control of the city. Examples are:

- Sensing where traffic is, and adapting traffic lights to it
- Parking spots: sensing if they are occupied and transmitting this information to motorists
- Garbage containers sensing whether they are full
- Green areas in a town equipped with water sensors to regulate irrigation equipment
- LCD street lighting that can adapt intensity when someone walks or drives by.
- Sensors that measure air quality, vibration or noise. The data can be fed into environmental measurements or used to direct police to a disturbance
- Bicycle sharing projects

Sometimes these developments are combined. Street lights can be a platform that hosts cameras, sensors that measure air quality and antennas to receive information via WPAN from sensors embedded in the streets and rubbish bins and relay these onward via fibre or 2G/3G/4G.

Spectrum policy

Wireless M2M devices will influence spectrum policy. Flexible spectrum policies have increasingly become the norm in recent years. These policies attempt to set a minimum of requirements on the application the spectrum is used for and the type of technology that is used. The result being a more liberalised market, where it is easier to move from one type of application or technology to another, if the market so desires. For instance the European Union has changed the so-called GSM-directive in order to allow for technologies like UMTS and LTE to be used in the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands, these were previously limited for exclusive use by GSM. Operators are expected to move from GSM to 3G and 4G in the coming decade. M2M will have three implications for spectrum policy:

- It may rigidify spectrum use, because of its expected long lifetime.
- It may lead to alternative uses of spectrum, not always envisaged by the regulator.
- It will likely fill the already full unlicensed frequency bands.

M2M rigidify some of the allocation of spectrum. At this moment, a significant amount of M2M devices are equipped with 2G technologies like GSM and CDMA only. The modules for 2G are inexpensive and effective. 3G has only limited coverage and the high speeds offered may not be necessary. European countries may, for example, see this problem emerge with the eCall system. In some countries automobiles have an expected economic lifespan of 15 years and eCall specifications only call for GSM. Smart meters, by way of contrast, are expected to work for 30 years. Even consumer electronics may be active for 10 years after purchase. The effect of this will be that with an expected lifetime of M2M of 10 to 30 years, the devices will need to continue to work during that period, without needing a replacement of communications modules. This may mean that the customers will want 2G networks to remain active well after 2030. In an industry that, in many countries, is not much older than 15 years, such planning horizons are unusual for some types of communication technologies. This is true for both the industry as well as for

the regulators as the MNO is unable to make commitments beyond the current spectrum licence and governments may not be able to say what their policy will be 5 to 25 years ahead.

Policy makers will need to take into account that the long lifetimes of many government mandated and operated M2M projects, are consistent with the anticipated duration of the technologies that provide their platforms. If mobile operators, for example, desire to shut down 2G networks and government (mandated) M2M devices still make use of 2G, the public purse may be faced with an expensive replacement scenario. Alternatively, there is less choice in the number of available networks for 2G communication if operators decide to shut down their 2G-network. The GSMA's embedded mobile programme has recognised this scenario and commissioned a report, by Analysys Mason, calling attention to the problem and showing that moving to 2G/3G modules has a lower total cost of ownership if forced replacement costs are taken into account.[24]

What further complicates matters is that it is unclear whether choosing 2G/3G modules really is a good strategy. Some analysts, like Analysys Mason, think that some networks will forego the use of 3G in 2G frequency bands. Instead they argue networks will choose 4G technologies, which are both cheaper to implement than 3G and more spectrally efficient.[25] This would mean that if 2G is shut off, those devices using 2G/3G modules will only work in areas where 3G is available, which is significantly more limited than 2G. It is also difficult to evaluate whether 2G/3G modules will be able to switch to 3G technologies in the frequencies used by 2G today. The chipsets, firmware, radio interfaces and filters may only support 3G in the current bands and not in other bands. This has led some analysts to conclude that it is highly unlikely that 2G will be shut down completely and with every new 2G-only M2M device produced, the likelihood of it happening in the near future decreases.

The rigidity of M2M may also impact frequency policies in, to date, less utilised frequency bands, which may in the future be used in alternative manners because of their interesting characteristics for M2M. A clear example is the use of CDMA450 in Europe mobile operators in Portugal and The Netherlands for M2M.[26] Electricity companies in Australia, for example, have also indicated their interest for CDMA450 for smart metering, though they may not have proceeded with it. CDMA450 works in the 450 MHz band and has good characteristics for indoor coverage, much better for instance than GSM900. These bands, in some countries, have been allocated for other uses than M2M communication, but with a more flexible policy, spectrum can be used for M2M. In principle, this type of outcome is what more flexible spectrum policy is intended to accomplish. Other mobile network operators may not have access to this spectrum and may, in the past, not have been interested, because it was not intended or allowed to be used for M2M. This is a relevant point for regulators to consider going forward. The other element worth noting is that these bands can become dedicated for specific M2M applications with a specific technology, resulting in a 30 year or longer claim of these applications on this spectrum. Neither of these two points of concern is negative *per se* as long as policy makers and regulators are aware and accept the implications.

Around the world the most used form of unlicensed spectrum is the 2.4 GHz, which is globally harmonised for unlicensed use. The leading application in this band has been Wi-Fi (IEEE 802.11). In addition, more and more WPAN-technologies are making use of this band. If a greater number of devices interfere with each other, the effect may be that the average performance in the band goes down. This is the paradox of the success of unlicensed spectrum use. Given the complexity of spectrum management and the inherent scarcity it is not a simple matter to provide a solution to this challenge.

Telephone numbers may become scarce

M2M devices require multiple numbers to function on networks. Numbers that many devices will require are:

- IP-addresses (IPv4 and IPv6)
- Telephone numbers (E.164)
- IMSI-Numbers (E.212)

With each of these numbers there is a specific set of issues that will need attention.

The impending depletion of unallocated IPv4 addresses has been expected for some time. This was highlighted in the Seoul Declaration on the Internet Economy and all stakeholders were encouraged to move forward with the introduction of IPv6. At the time of writing, the largest of the five Regional Internet Registries are close to complete allocation of their store of IPv4 addresses. The introduction of M2M, on a large scale, may provide an additional incentive that IPv6 needs to make its adoption more attractive to the market. An IPv4 address is thought to have a market value of roughly USD 10 to USD 40.[27] , A roll out of tens of thousands to millions of M2M devices could lock in hundreds of thousands if not millions of IPv4 addresses. Purchasing these addresses would quickly be considered too costly if the average revenue per unit for the MNO is less than USD 5 per month. Although, at the time of writing, most mobile networks are not IPv6 ready, this is expected to change quickly.

Telephone numbers as defined in ITU recommendation E.164 are another scarce resource that countries may run out of because of M2M. 2G and 3G mobile networks will not work without the use of telephone numbers. This may look a bit odd, because an M2M device is not expected to place a voice call. However when 2G/3G networks were designed, the use for M2M was not a consideration. It is, therefore, not possible to address a device based upon an IPv4/6-address. If the device is operating in a passive mode, without an active IP-session, it will first need to be contacted based on its phone number and activated to set up an IP-session, only then can it be reached. Sending an SMS can only be done with a valid E.164 number. 4G will change this but, as noted previously, 2G and 3G are likely to continue to be used for many years. Furthermore, some countries have as a regulatory requirement that a device has an E.164 number, even when 4G networks will be able to work without such a number. This seems to be an unnecessary restriction.

The Electronic Communications Committee (ECC), within the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), has published a report on scarcity of E.164 numbers due to M2M, with a focus to 2020. [28] Based on various assumptions, it was decided to use as an estimate that a country would use 1.4 telephone numbers per inhabitant in 2020. The report concluded that seven of the 29 countries, for which research was undertaken, were expected to face problems with the exhaustion of existing E.164 numbers and another two could face a similar scenario. It is not that countries are expected to fully run out of numbers, but that in the current mobile number range, they will not have enough available numbers. This could require them to open new ranges or to reorganise the numbering plan.

ECC/CEPT evaluated four possible solutions to the scarcity problem:

- Option A: Existing mobile number ranges, including possible expansion of them (E.164 numbers)
- Option B: A new number range for M2M or similar applications (E.164 numbers) (for example longer numbers than normal, however maximum 15 digits according to E.164)
- Option C: An international numbering solution (E.164 numbers)
- Option D: Network internal numbers

Each of these options has advantages and drawbacks and they advise countries to look at national circumstances to make their choices. For example, option B, a 15-digit number range may be difficult to implement and support by network operators with older billing systems.[29] Option D, network internal numbers, does not support number portability or international use of numbers and could therefore not be used for uses that need roaming. The CEPT/ECC suggests to countries that they only give these numbers to MNOs, though it does not set out reasons for this advice.[30] There are a number of potential drawbacks for not making numbers available directly to firms. For example, this could be the case for companies that have an international business and do not know in advance where their devices will be deployed and used. The MNO's of those companies may choose a number range of a particular country, which means that that country will see its numbers used in many countries around the world, but not necessarily in its own.

IMSI-numbers identify individual SIM-numbers. The number is defined in the ITU E.212 recommendation. It is 15 digits long. The first five or six digits are a unique identifier of a mobile network (Mobile Country Code + Mobile Network Code). This leaves one or ten billion numbers for an individual network to assign to mobile phones and devices. For many networks, this seems to be a more than adequate amount. Given that many mobile network operators have E.212 ranges in multiple countries and sometimes even in one country, there does not seem to be an immediate shortage on the level of individual Mobile Network Operators. They would be able to assign between one and 10 billion devices. IMSI numbers are essential to the issue of liberalisation and will be discussed in the following paragraph.

A related problem is that some countries require the use of national IMSI and telephone numbers registered by a national MNO or MVNO for devices that are permanently in the country (and not roaming into the country temporarily). This makes it difficult for large scale M2M users and their service providers to use one range of numbers on a global scale. They would have to adapt each device for a particular market. This can be difficult from a logistics perspective if the SIM-cards in a device cannot be updated remotely; because that would mean the national SIM-card would have to be provisioned in the factory. It is also difficult from a market perspective, because a consumer buying an M2M enabled device from abroad into a country may not be able to access all services or cause M2M users to be in violation of local regulation.

M2M may prompt further liberalisation of the market

In previous sections some indications have been given of the amount of devices that will be connected through M2M and that the M2M-users will want to play a different roll. In many cases they will likely wish to be in control of their devices, determining conditions for national and international roaming and to be able to switch mobile network operators. Being able to undertake this role would be consistent with past reforms to telecommunication markets, that have allowed users to manage their own networks or outsource this function as they deem most meets their requirements. In order for this to be possible M2M-users will have to gain a greater freedom and be able to deploy private networks using public infrastructure. This is comparable to the private infrastructures such as corporate VPN's and Internet interconnections that are currently used by companies and governments over public networks.

Policy makers and regulators would have to introduce changes if the provision of M2M is to be liberalised. The main reason that some M2M users cannot take up their envisioned role, in providing services in ways they deem most efficient for themselves and their customers, is because regulation was established when it was not envisioned that large scale M2M users would need to make use of resources subject to this regulation. Specifically, numbering policy does not allow M2M users access to some types of numbers, that they need to enter the market as direct suppliers of services to themselves or their customers.

E.212 IMSI numbers and some types of E.164 numbers are only available to providers of public telecommunication networks and services. Countries have different specific definitions of who is eligible for these numbers, but in general it can be said that a company will have to offer a network or service to the public in order to be assigned numbers. For example, if an energy company wished to provide M2M capabilities and services to its customers it may not be able to do so, over a direct number assignment made to that company. There are, however, examples of governments that have allowed specific types of E.164 telephone numbers to be used by non-telecom operators, such as social value numbers, emergency numbers and specific company numbers.

Where the distinction lies between the hypothetical energy company and a public telecommunication network provider is very much dependent on the regulatory situation in the country concerned. As a result in different countries companies may or may not already have different opportunities to get access to numbers. In some countries MVNO's do not have access to E.212 numbers, which limits their ability to change network providers and enter into roaming agreements. In some countries a provider of eBook-readers may be able to qualify for numbers, because it provides a public offer of its services. That the eBook device may not support telephony does not, of course, mean that it is not a service that cannot be qualified as a public telecommunication network. The key point in the definition of a public telecommunication network as it is widely applied in relation to regulation, is that the eBook service is available to the general public.

There seems to be very little case law that can act as guidance, though in practice it does seem certain that if a railway company or an energy company wanted to get access to some types of numbers for M2M deployments, it is denied an assignment on the basis that it is using these numbers for private and not for public use. It may use the numbers over public networks, but such use does not constitute public use. The general public cannot, for example, buy a train track monitoring system from the national railway company. Regulatory authorities require private companies to go to providers of public networks for these numbers. The potential outcome could be a lock-in of M2M users, with their network providers, which could limit competition and provide less incentive for operators to act in an efficient manner in meeting customer requirements.

The development of M2M challenges authorities to look into whether the policy to only assign numbers to public providers of telecommunication networks and services still holds. If "private organisations" (*e.g.* private businesses, public utilities) could get access to these numbers and buy wholesale access to networks and enter into roaming agreements, this could lead to a more dynamic market. There are many precedents in telecommunication markets where similar developments have taken place with readily evident benefits for users.

Any organisation can apply for IPv4/IPv6 addresses and Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs) at a Regional Internet Registry, regardless of whether they make a public offer. This allows companies, should they so wish, when they grow in size, to take control of their own routing and interconnections on the Internet. In turn, this enables them to buy capacity for their traffic at wholesale rates instead of retail prices and it allows them to connect to multiple transit providers at the same time, so called multi-homing. If IP-addresses and ASNs had only been available to public providers of electronic communication networks and services, but not to organisations like the BBC, Amazon and Google, or municipalities and banks, they would have to go to an Internet Service Provider and be connected using a range of IP-addresses of the provider and accept the routing of traffic as the provider offered it. Changing providers would result in a renumbering of the internal infrastructure and negotiating global peering and transit based interconnection would be impossible. Today, there are close to 50 000 ASNs in use and this number is still increasing.[31]

For M2M access to E.212 numbers seems most crucial. In a study for the Dutch government, Logica concluded that it was possible to give end-users access to E.212 numbers, without causing problems either

through depletion of the E.212 number range, or by technical difficulties in the networks.[32] E.212 can potentially hold one million independent networks if six digits are used as the identifier of the mobile network (MCC+MNC). However, most countries currently issue five digit MCC+MNC combinations which reduces the potential number to 100 000. The changeover to the use of six digits was not found to be a technical problem as long as it is used in IMSI's used by mobile devices.[33] Issuing MCC+MNC's to private networks for M2M use would also not act as a disadvantage to other policy goals like lawful interception. The report evaluated other solutions such as over-the-air provisioning of E.212 numbers and keys and found that it solved some problems described in this report, but still created a dependency upon operators for (national) roaming and innovation *i.e.* for fixed-mobile convergence.

The fundamental question on the differences between public and private networks and what governments could do in terms of liberalisation of the market could be a topic for future work. Allowing private entities to have access to numbering resources may impact some of the assumptions underlying telecommunication regulation. Relevant authorities would have to evaluate whether existing rules would need to apply to private entities. They would also have to define when an entity crosses from using numbers for private use, to making a public offer of a telecommunications retail service. This is necessary to prevent asymmetric regulation between two entities offering essentially the same service, but one claiming to be a private network and the other being deemed a public network.

NOTES

[1]   The work done on RFID was brought together in a document for the Seoul Ministerial. RFID, Radio Frequency Identification, OECD Policy Guidance, A focus on Information Security and Privacy, Applications, Impacts and Country initiatives. *www.oecd.org/dataoecd/19/42/40892347.pdf*

[2]   Ericsson presentation at Telco 2.0, London November 2010

[3]   Cellular modules for M2M communications related market-research findings in 2010, EETimes, *www.eeherald.com/section/news/nws201102074.html*

[4]

http://media.gm.com/content/product/public/us/en/onstar/news.detail.html/content/Pages/news/us/en/2010/Sept/0909_onstar

[5]   *www.tomtom.com/landing_pages/trafficmanifesto/index-project.php?Lid=1* contains a counter that shows the amount of 2G/3G personal navigation devices. In a phone call, TomTom stated the 20 million target.

[6]   TomTom traffic manifesto *www.tomtom.com/landing_pages/trafficmanifesto/index-project.php?Lid=1*

[7]   Smart Power outlets presentation at TED *www.ted.com/speakers/john_la_grou.html*

[8]   *http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HomePlug* The work on this standard is, as of 2010, done in the IEEE1901 working group.

[9]   *www.dash7.org/* The Dash 7 alliance

[10]   A similar example is the problems consumers have connecting PS3 or Xbox 360 consoles to broadband networks.

[11]   For an introduction in the differences between the various generations "2G, 3G, 4G, and everything in between: an Engadget wireless primer", Engadget, *www.engadget.com/2011/01/17/2g-3g-4g-and-everything-in-between-an-engadget-wireless-prim/*

[12]   A darkspot is not an unexpected malfunction of the network. The network will work and deliver signal, just not at that particular place and this may be only a couple of square metres. Even though 2G has good coverage in most countries, with often up to 99% coverage of the country. In cities its coverage approaches 100%. However the coverage will have dark spots even in densely populated cities. These are caused by obstructions to and reflections of the signal, so that signal reception will break down. The obstructions can be anything from a truck parked next to a device, a new building built in the area, a reorientation of a cell site or temporary decommissioning of a specific antenna. So called cell site breathing, where the site contracts and expands its size, based on the amount of users/usage may also be a factor. Dark spots on a particular location are often limited to one or two networks and not to all networks, as each network uses different frequencies, antenna sites and network topologies.

13 It is rare for networks to accept any device regardless, to make use of the network. Some people deliberately leave wifi-access points open for anyone who wants to use the network and some wired networks may allow anyone to connect, but this is rare. The same goes for networks that verify only identity based on an address like a MAC-address. Identities are easy to forge. Generally there are forms of security in place to prevent unauthorised use.

14 Some manufacturers of mobile telephones will build devices based on cloned (pirated) hardware and have been known to use only one IMEI. When Pakistan decided to block IMEI numbers of phones reported as stolen, thousands of handsets were blocked after one phone was reported as stolen. The phones had used the same IMEI number, which in turn had been assigned to a reputable manufacturer, but used by a no name manufacturer of mobile devices.

15 *www.slideshare.net/Garry54/simcardsietfppt*

16 Whether or not these business models will be successful is unknown, they are only provided as an example of the types of innovations companies are looking at.

17 Sources: 3GPP's initial thoughts on Machine to Machine Communication, Jorg Swetina, NEC, (*http://docbox.etsi.org/Workshop/2008/2008_06_M2MWORKSHOP/3GPPs_SWETINA_M2MWORKSHO P.pdf*). Communication Diversity Architecture for Smart Networks, Rob Kopmeiners, *http://docbox.etsi.org/Workshop/2010/201010_M2MWORKSHOP/03_SmartEnergy/KOPMEINERS_Allian der_Communication_Diversity_Architecture.pdf* also see 3GPP TR 22.868 en TR 33.812 where it looked at M2M users switching networks in Study Groups 1 and 3, with results published in. The 3GPP identified 4 problem areas for M2M:

- How to prevent stealing of subscriber identity from SIM-card
- How to initially provide the SIM-card with right information either in factory or upon activation in the field
- How to change subscriptions
- How to update the SIM-card to new security levels during a 30 year lifespan

Onderzoek flexibel gebruik MNC᾽S, Het verlagen van overstapdrempels voor grootschalige M2M gebruikers, Logica, Rudolf van der Berg, Jan Lindoff, 15 juli 2010 . An English management summary is available here: *www.slideshare.net/Raindeer/management-summary-of-onderzoek-flexibel-gebruik-van-mncs* The principal author of the report is the same as the principal author of this document.

18 An example is Amazon's Kindle ebook reader where not all services that are accessible in the United Kingdom or North America are available in other locations, or Ford's SYNC services, which reportedly are seeing problems with mobile roaming (http://connectedplanetonline.com/bss_oss/news/m2m-roaming-put-a-sim-card-in-a-machine-simple-drive-it-across-the-border-difficult-1202/index.html). BMW in a paper on LTE also mentions these problems (www.elektroniknet.de/automotive/technik-know-how/infotainment-und-telematik/article/82391/4/LTE_als_Basis_fuer_innovative_Datendienste_im_Automobil/)

19 Not every mobile network started out with the use of SIM-cards for authentication, though most had a similar function through an embedded chip. UICC's, as the official term for a SIM-card is, are now available in most 2G/3G/4G networks. They can be the traditional plastic slide in variant, but there are also versions that can be soldered onto devices like other chips, which would make them of better use in M2M environments.

20 Onderzoek flexibel gebruik MNC᾽S, Het verlagen van overstapdrempels voor grootschalige M2M gebruikers, Logica, Rudolf van der Berg, Jan Lindoff, 15 juli 2010 .

21   Theoretically it is also possible for a company to buy the equipment and manage it themselves. However it is more likely that the M2M user will contract a third party to manage the equipment. This has proven more price effective for MNOs, who have contracted the likes of Ericsson and NokiaSiemens Networks for this and also for several MVNOs who contract Mobile Network Enablers.

22   For an interesting review of some of the issues involved with anonymising the data of several thousand of drivers in California in a trial by Nokia and UC Berkeley see *http://arstechnica.com/gadgets/news/2011/02/calling-all-cars-measuring-traffic-using-cell-phone-data.ars*

23   *www.cbpweb.nl/Pages/pb_20080618_slimme_energiemeters.aspx*

24   *www.analysysmason.com/About-Us/News/Press-releases/3G-embedded-mobile-devices-have-lower-total-cost-of-ownership-than-2G-Analysys-Mason-report/*

25   *www.analysysmason.com/About-Us/News/Insight/Will-UMTS900-accelerate-GSM-switch-off-in-advanced-mobile-markets/*

26   Both Zapp of Portugal and KPN in the Netherlands are using CDMA450 for M2M.

27   Microsoft bought over 666 624 IPv4 addresses from the administrators of Nortel's bankruptcy for 7.5 million dollar.

28   *www.erodocdb.dk/Docs/doc98/official/pdf/ECCREP153.PDF*

29   The Netherlands, after consultation with the industry, decided not require all networks to only use 15 digit E.164 numbers per 2012, but to work with a period of flexibility until 2020.

30   The report mentions the implementation of block routing in networks as a reason. However with the advent of Number Portability and the introduction of intelligent networks and IP-based telephony, telephone numbers do not need to be and generally are not routed based on a block.

31   Source: Internet Number Resource Report, December 2010, Number Resource Organization

32   Onderzoek Flexibel Gebruik MNC'S, Het verlagen van overstapdrempels voor grootschalige M2M gebruikers, Logica, Rudolf van der Berg, Jan Lindoff, 15 juli 2010 . An English management summary is available here: *www.slideshare.net/Raindeer/management-summary-of-onderzoek-flexibel-gebruik-van-mncs* The principal author of the report is the same as the principal author of this document

33   The combination of MCC+MNC as defined by ITU recommendation E.212 is used in two ways in mobile networks. The base stations of the network will broadcast the MCC+MNC to identify the network and it is part of the IMSI that every mobile device in 2G/3G/4G networks has as the basis for identification and authentication in the network.

Some types of 2G networks may not be able to broadcast more than 5 digits to identify themselves, but assigning these networks a 5-digit identifier is not a problem: 10 consecutive 6 digit MCC+MNC's starting from xxxQY0-xxxQY9 is the equivalent of a 5-digit identifier. The mobiles belonging to that network however can have 6 digit MCC+MNC's as the network uses the entire IMSI to communicate with the device and not just the first digits. Some Mobile network enablers have explained that MVNO's may not have their own government issued IMSI ranges, but may have been issued with a range inside the IMSI-range of the MNO whose network they use. The MNO will route all traffic based on the first 8 or 9 digits to the HLR operated by the MNE for the MVNO. It therefore seems technically possible for mobile networks to make use of 3 digit MNCs. The actual use of 6 digit MCC+MNC's will however require

changes in regulations of many countries as most countries currently issue only 5 digit MCC+MNC combinations.

ASSURED IDENTITY FOR ENHANCING DIGITAL TRUST

In 2011, the OECD stated that digital identity management was at the core of the Internet economy. A major development in 2013 has been that this view is now widely accepted. Identity governance is now considered a mainstream global issue applying to individuals, organisations and "the Internet of things".

In 2011, BCS started with a conventional set of key issues associated with electronic identities:

- Citizen's rights and control of personal data;
- Minimising access and controlling privacy;
- Registration authorities and ID assurance;
- Rights and responsibilities of ID providers, and
- The proportionality between security and privacy.

This covered the whole framework for identity governance on the Internet and the complex topic of trust in transactions with remote identities: anonymity, pseudo-anonymity and attribution.

In 2012, the focus shifted to several controversial topics identified in 2011:

- The proportionality between security, privacy and anonymity;
- Identity discovery through data aggregation and data mining;
- The commercialisation of the Internet and monetisation of identity attributes;
- Legal and commercial frameworks;
- How to use various attributes of identity for access to online resources.

BCS still stands by its views on all these issues, so they are not repeated here. The key topics of identity assurance, namely how to ensure confidence in the people, organisations and "things" you are dealing with on the Internet, preventing identity theft and protecting the naïve from themselves, remain the main objectives of sound Internet identity governance.

In 2013, further workshops and seminars were held in the UK, Europe and at the UN-IGF. These focussed on:

- The drivers for privacy and anonymity (accepting that security underpins both);
- Basing identity in e-commerce on liability models and contractual frameworks;
- The positives and negatives of identity as currency on the Internet;
- The link between different motivations to go online and securing online identity in each context;
- How both national and global single purpose schemes, fit for different purposes, can interoperate;
- How to register users remotely on the Internet when they are communicating over untrusted infrastructure from an unsupervised environment.

INTERNET IDENTITY LANDSCAPE 2013

The Internet has continued to expand in 2013 and is becoming increasingly important globally. Growth related to the Internet economy is forecast at almost 11% in the EU, with a contribution to GDP expected to rise from 3.8% in 2010 to 5.7% in 2016. Small and medium-sized enterprises that use the Internet intensively grow almost twice as fast as others. This economic potential needs to be further exploited to ensure that individuals can access the content, goods and services they want, and control what personal data they want to share or not. In order to achieve this it is necessary to have robust identification of businesses and individuals. The EU said this in its cyber security strategy: "Secure, stable and resilient networks form the basis of a trusted and flourishing Internet economy".

On the negative side criminals tend to follow the money. With more financial transactions and purchases moving online, the criminal elements are following, making identity assurance all the more important.

The major change in 2013, however, has been that the focus of global tensions has moved into cyberspace. In the 1980s global tensions focussed on the cold war. After 9/11 the focus shifted to terrorism. In 2013, global tensions moved decisively to Cyberspace. Intelligence and data gathering in cyberspace was already the key topic in discussions between the two global superpowers, the USA and China, even before the Snowden revelations about NSA surveillance.

Since then the steady drip, drip, drip of Snowden's stolen information to the world's media has done much to erode trust between nations and the social norms of different cultures on the Internet. As trust is inextricably bound up with identity assurance and issues of privacy, Snowden has had a profound effect on Internet identity governance. It seems likely that nation states will no longer trust each other's public key infrastructure and electronic ID systems, and there may be a rise in independent, off-shored services that refuse to disclose their root keys to intelligence services.

Another issue that was raised last year and is now being widely debated is the question of identity discovery through personal data aggregation. Big data collection, aggregation and analysis, particularly where parts of the data sets contain personally identifiable data, is a major ethical issue. The fact that it has been emotively dominated by NSA surveillance has detracted attention from other aspects and an understanding that it is a much broader issue than this. For example, people tend to overlook what non-government organisations and commercial organisations are doing with big data, and instead focus their attention solely on governments spying. Yet the privacy issues surrounding data collection and analytics are enormous and require a rational, unemotional debate about when societal good outweighs personal privacy.

It is now widely acknowledged that information on the Internet is all discoverable by anyone determined to do so. Absolute privacy and anonymity online are chimeras, as they are in the physical world. However, people do need to have the means of ensuring security for their online identities that are commensurate with the contexts of different online interactions.

In connection with all the issues associated with online identity there is a growing need for widespread public education about safe use of the Internet. This is a key requirement for the Internet to flourish and to ensure that all nations, businesses and individuals get economic benefits from an increasingly online world.

A final point that is particularly important for legislators to take on board is that identity solutions need to be designed for tomorrow's business models, not (just) for today's. Legislators have got to be much more agile than they are now. It reinforces one of our conclusions last year, namely that grand schemes are not going to provide the answer, because changes and the growth of new solutions for specific problems are happening too fast. It is important that legislators solve practical real world problems that individuals and businesses face, pragmatically, as those problems arise.

IDENTITY-RELATED ISSUES ON THE INTERNET

Seven major new or evolving identity-related issues emerged from the workshops during the year. These were:

- The extent to which the revelations about NSA surveillance have reduced trust in privacy and the protection of personal identity on the Internet;

- Widespread recognition that security enhances privacy; and that education on this topic is critical;

- A realisation that privacy and anonymity are not the same. This leads to a more mature and nuanced view of anonymity/traceability, that includes the importance of context when

considering anonymity and better understanding of the tensions between National Security and anonymity;

- The place of open standards in building trust in online identity and payments, particularly precipitated by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) proposals for open Internet identity and payment standards;

- The ethics associated with personally identifiable data aggregation, analysis and mining by governments, NGOs and businesses;

- Data protection and censorship;

- The development of commercial and liability models of Internet activity.

CONCLUSIONS

The governance of identity on the Internet is now accepted as a key mainstream issue.

Internet users, needing to assert their identity for a transaction, behave as users do in most situations. They will frequently forgo both security and privacy for speed and usability. Only if a transaction is sufficiently important to an individual (for example with a bank or with government for an entitlement) will they submit to a complex (and secure) proof of identity to complete the transaction.

Ideally individuals like to use a small number of asserted electronic identities (for some people this could even be one identity) for the range of transactions they perform on the Internet. However, there is no clear consensus about the degree of security needed for e-identity in different situations, as these are individually context sensitive.

The value and ownership of identity attributes is also becoming a mainstream issue as individuals realise two things: first, that identity has value (it is becoming a new asset class) and many businesses, such as Google, are making money from personal data attributes. Second, that personal data attributes are being used both to discover identity without the individual's consent (invading privacy) and also to assert identity for some transactions.

Education is needed for people to realise the value of their identity and the associated digital attributes. There also needs to be greater understanding of the differences between identity for e-commerce and identity for national entitlements, security and border controls.

It is important to maximise the value of the Internet for individuals, society and businesses. In order to do this, it is necessary to:

- Create and maintain digital trust in the use of the Internet;

- Keep the Internet open, as a global resource, resisting calls for "Balkanisation", following the NSA surveillance revelations;

- Ensure that the new ways of interacting and doing business such as mobile and cloud computing are included simply and securely in eID frameworks;

- Ensure simple, usable identity assurance schemes (which may include biometrics as credentials) are fit for their defined purposes, and can be linked together when appropriate;

- Educate people to enable them to be as safe as practicable in their contexts of use, in ways that they understand. This includes educating children from the time they first go online about issues associated with putting personal data online, including privacy and the impossibility of eradicating all personal data in the online world. Users need to understand that security supports and is an enabler of privacy;

- Protect the vulnerable from harm associated with discovery of their identity online;

- Maintain a mature debate on the issues of privacy, anonymity and traceability that is not emotive and recognises the needs of different contexts (cultures, sectors, jurisdictions and transactions). Privacy, anonymity and traceability are distinct issues. If anonymity is taken as "the ability to interact online without being compelled to reveal who you are", it is a desirable thing that surveys and research have shown most people support. However, it is vital that, if individuals or groups use anonymity to behave criminally (whether it takes the form of harassment and bullying, fraud and theft or extortion and terrorism) then governments must ensure that criminal activity can be traced, evidenced and prosecuted in the online world as it is in the physical world;

- Have a wide-ranging debate on the ethics of big data aggregation, analytics and use by governments, NGOs and businesses that ensures societal and individual benefits are achieved with the minimum of harm through the inclusion of personally identifiable data in those data sets. This is particularly important in connection with the collection and analysis of massive open data online.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT IN 2014/15

In order to make progress on Internet identity governance it is essential that a true multi-stakeholder approach is adopted. The BCS agrees with the UK Government that this is best achieved through the UN-IGF. To achieve the best possible outcome, it is essential to pursue involvement of players from all aspects of at least two dimensions:

- The cultural dimension, since different cultures' understanding and reaction to privacy varies. Culture here does not mean merely Asian, Western European and so on, but refers to a more nuanced understanding of social norms.

- The sectorial dimension, for example civil society, academia, commerce, industry, government, judiciary and so on.

During the coming year, the IAWG will continue its work in the areas of identity assurance, identity management and identity governance related to the use of identity on the Internet. There are still many problems to be addressed. Identity is not only a very important subject that underpins much of people's trust and interactions, it is also very emotive when it comes to balancing different requirements in different contexts.

In 2014/2015 the IAWG will be:
- Continuing its engagement with UK-IGF and UN-IGF, presenting workshops on digital trust and identity governance
- Working with IGF and others to ensure that the Internet remains open and is not "Balkanised" in response to the NSA security revelations;
- Pressing for the ethical scrutiny of big data collection and analytics by governments, NGOs and business;
- Examining: how to handle mobile and cloud based e-identity in a way that is both usable and secure. This includes how to register a person remotely with an appropriate level of trust for their transaction;
  - how liability models can be used to build trust in online identity governance and how global trusted frameworks can be expanded and kept interoperable;
  - whether the way forward for online identity is a trickle down from global commercial solutions (such as those connected with payments and mobile telephony systems) to the citizen rather than government schemes;
  - how valuable identity information is and how to minimise "dual use" of identity attributes;
- Continuing discussions around the tensions between anonymity, traceability, privacy and security;

COMMUNIQUÉ
on Principles for Internet Policy-Making

COMMUNIQUÉ ON PRINCIPLES FOR INTERNET POLICY-MAKING OECD HIGH LEVEL MEETING ON THE INTERNET ECONOMY, 28-29 JUNE 2011

The Seoul Declaration on the Future of the Internet Economy adopted at the 2008 OECD Ministerial on the Future of the Internet Economy recognised that the Internet provides an open, decentralised platform for communication, collaboration, innovation, creativity, productivity improvement and economic growth. Building on the Seoul Declaration, the OECD's High Level Meeting on The Internet Economy: Generating Innovation and Growth, held in June 2011, highlighted that the strength and dynamism of the Internet depends on its ease of access to high speed networks, openness, and on user confidence.

In the context of this High Level Meeting, we, the representatives of OECD Members, Egypt, and of stakeholders, including the Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD (BIAC) and the Internet Technical Community (ITAC), agreed on a number of basic principles for Internet policy making as an important step in ensuring that the Internet remains open and dynamic.

We recognised that the Internet allows people to give voice to their democratic aspirations, and any policy-making associated with it must promote openness and be grounded in respect for human rights and the rule of law.

We recognised the essential contribution of stakeholders, including business, civil society, the Internet technical community and academic institutions, to the ongoing development of the Internet and the enrichment of society using the Internet.

We stressed that more ubiquitous access to and use of broadband Internet networks, which are available in a competitive market and at affordable prices, will help foster innovation and drive the growth of the Internet economy and of the economy in general.

We emphasised that, in certain cases, public support and investment may be needed to ensure the greatest practical availability of these networks in our countries, in particular in rural and remote areas, and that such public intervention should support market competition and promote private investment initiatives.

We underlined the importance of generating demand and the significant role that governments can play in this regard by stimulating the use of broadband Internet networks in areas such as science, education, health, transportation and smart electricity grids as well as promoting the use of Internet for an ageing society.

We recognised that new and evolving technologies and protocols, with their enabling effect on broader opportunities and innovation such as IPv6, the Semantic Web and cloud computing, are emerging as a general engine for economic and social development. In the context of recent natural disasters we recognised that a resilient network can play a crucial role in ensuring information sharing and facilitating rapid aid distribution.

The Internet has grown and diffused extremely rapidly across the globe, and continues to bring significant benefits to economies and societies. Individual innovators, and a co-operative multi-stakeholder environment, have played significant roles in this process. Enhancing access and participation in the Internet Economy through the deployment of high speed broadband Internet networks can also help in increasing the availability of legitimate content, in addition to supporting the free flow of information and knowledge, the freedom of expression, association and assembly, the protection of individual liberties, as critical components of a democratic society and cultural diversity.

The policy-making principles in this communiqué are designed to help preserve the fundamental openness of the Internet while concomitantly meeting certain public policy objectives, such as the protection of privacy, security, children online, and intellectual property, as well as the reinforcement of trust in the Internet. Effective protection of intellectual property rights plays a vital role in spurring innovation and furthers the development of the Internet economy. Internet policy making principles need to take into account the unique social, technical and economic aspects of the Internet environment. It is clear that the open and accessible nature of the Internet needs to be supported for the benefit of freedom of expression, and to facilitate the legitimate sharing of information, knowledge and exchange of views by users including research and development that has brought about widespread innovation to our economies.

Recognising the reliance of our economies on the Internet, the global nature of the Internet, and the various approaches implemented to stimulate the Internet economy, including innovative governance strategies in convening diverse groups of stakeholders to forge consensus-based policies, we agreed as governments, private sector stakeholders and civil society to the following basic principles for Internet policy-making:

- **Promote and protect the global free flow of information:**
  The Internet economy, as well as individuals' ability to learn, share information and knowledge, express themselves, assemble and form associations, depend on the global free flow of information. To encourage the free flow of information online, it is important to work together to advance better global compatibility across a diverse set of laws and regulations. While promoting the free flow of information, it is also essential for governments to work towards better protection of personal data, children online, consumers, intellectual property rights, and to address cybersecurity. In promoting the free flow of information governments should also respect fundamental rights.

- **Promote the open, distributed and interconnected nature of the Internet:**
  As a decentralised network of networks, the Internet has achieved global interconnection without the development of any international regulatory regime. The development of such a formal regulatory regime could risk undermining its growth. The Internet's openness to new devices, applications and services has played an important role in its success in fostering innovation, creativity and economic growth. This openness stems from the continuously evolving interaction and independence among the Internet's various technical components, enabling collaboration and innovation while continuing to operate independently from one another. This independence permits policy and regulatory changes in some components without requiring changes in others or impacting on innovation and collaboration. The Internet's openness also stems from globally accepted, consensus driven technical standards that support global product markets and communications. The roles, openness, and competencies of the global multi-stakeholder institutions that govern standards for different layers of Internet components should be recognised and their contribution should be sought on the different technical elements of public policy objectives. Maintaining technology neutrality and appropriate quality for all Internet services is also important to ensure an open and dynamic Internet environment. Provision of open Internet access services is critical for the Internet economy.

- **Promote investment and competition in high speed networks and services**:
High speed networks and services are essential for future economic growth, job creation, greater competitiveness and for people to enjoy a better life. Public policies should promote robust competition in the provision of high speed broadband Internet that is available to users at affordable prices and promote investment also to attain the greatest geographic coverage of broadband Internet. They should also promote an optimal level of investment by creating demand for high speed broadband networks and services, in particularly in areas where governments play a key role such as in education, health, energy distribution and transport. Public policies should help foster a diversity of content, platforms, applications, online services, and other user communication tools that will create demand for networks and services, as well as to allow users to fully benefit from those networks and services and to access a diversity of content, on non-discriminatory terms, including the cultural and linguistic content of their choice.

- **Promote and Enable the Cross-Border Delivery of Services:**
Suppliers should have the ability to supply services over the Internet on a cross-border and technologically neutral basis in a manner that promotes interoperability of services and technologies, where appropriate. Users should have the ability to access and generate lawful content and run applications of their choice. To ensure cost effectiveness and other efficiencies, other barriers to the location, access and use of cross-border data facilities and functions should be minimised, providing that appropriate data protection and security measures are implemented in a manner consistent with the relevant OECD Guidelines and reflecting the necessary balance among all fundamental rights, freedoms and principles.

- **Encourage multi-stakeholder co-operation in policy development processes**:
The Internet's complexity, global reach, and constant evolution require timely, scalable, and innovation-enabling policies. Due to the rapidly changing technological, economic and social environment within which new policy challenges emerge, multi-stakeholder processes have been shown to provide the flexibility and global scalability required to address Internet policy challenges. These multi-stakeholder processes should involve the participation of all interested stakeholders and occur in a transparent manner. In particular, continued support is needed for the multi-stakeholder environment, which has underpinned the process of Internet governance and the management of critical Internet resources (such as naming and numbering resources) and these various stakeholders should continue to fully play a role in this framework. Governments should also work in multi-stakeholder environments to achieve international public policy goals and strengthen international co-operation in Internet governance.

- **Foster voluntarily developed codes of conduct:**
Governments may be able to achieve certain policy goals through flexible, adaptive means by encouraging, facilitating and supporting the development of codes of conduct that are supported by effective accountability mechanisms. These codes would be developed by voluntary participants in a multi-stakeholder process and, if appropriate, enforceable under appropriate governmental authority. Such codes of conduct should encourage and facilitate voluntary co-operative efforts by the private sector to respect the freedoms of expression, association and assembly online, and to address illegal activity, including fraudulent, malicious, misleading and unfair practices taking place over the Internet. Such co-operative efforts should be balanced and consistent with the applicable legal framework and where those co-operative efforts are not forthcoming, other policy options consistent with these principles should be considered in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

- **Develop capacities to bring publicly available, reliable data into the policy-making process:** Publicly available data can increase the quality of all stakeholders' participation in Internet policy-making as well as governments' ultimate policy decisions. The collection, validation and public dissemination of objective data to inform Internet policy decisions should be reinforced and used to augment the combined research capacities of governments, other competent authorities and other stakeholders. International comparable metrics will help to quantify the ongoing economic developments and assess the proportionality and effectiveness of any policy solutions created in multi-stakeholder processes. Data gathering should be undertaken so as to avoid administrative burdens and data analysis should be done carefully to enable sound policymaking.

- **Ensure transparency, fair process, and accountability:** In order to build public trust in the Internet environment, policy-making processes and substantive policies that ensure transparency, fair process, and accountability should be encouraged. Transparency ensures that Internet users have timely, accessible, and actionable information that is relevant to their rights and interests. Fair process provides predictable decision-making procedures to govern the definition, assertion, and defence of rights. Accountability is achieved through policies that make parties answerable, where appropriate, for their actions on the Internet.

- **Strengthen consistency and effectiveness in privacy protection at a global level:** Strong privacy protection is critical to ensuring that the Internet fulfils its social and economic potential. Current privacy challenges are likely to become more acute as the economy and society depends more heavily on broadened and innovative uses of personal information that can be more easily gathered, stored, and analysed. As individuals increasingly engage via the Internet in their public and private lives, they should be empowered to better understand how their personal data may be used, exercise greater control over those uses, and be confident that it will be handled fairly. Privacy rules should be based on globally recognised principles, such as the OECD privacy guidelines, and governments should work to achieve global interoperability by extending mutual recognition of laws that achieve the same objectives. Cross-border enforcement co-operation will further protect privacy and promote innovation. Privacy rules should also consider the fundamental rights of others in society including rights to freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and an open and transparent government.

- **Maximise individual empowerment:** The Internet offers potential for individuals to exercise control over the information that they receive as well as the personal data that is disclosed about them. To maximise this potential governments, the private-sector, the Internet technical community and civil society should all work together to provide the capacity for appropriate and effective individual control over the receipt of information and disclosure of personal data, which should include user education and digital literacy initiatives.

- **Promote Creativity and Innovation**: Numerous factors account for the extraordinary creativity and innovation found on the Internet, including intellectual property protection for creative endeavours and low barriers to entry which have enabled creation and deployment of new technologies, products and services. The Seoul Declaration of the OECD on the Future of the Internet Economy highlighted some of these factors including an open environment that supports the free flow of information, research, innovation, entrepreneurship, the wide accessibility to public sector information and content, the encouragement of basic and applied research on the Internet and of collaborative knowledge and innovation networks involving universities, governments, and public research. Low barriers to entry enabled by the open platform nature of the Internet environment have been crucial to online creativity and innovation. Policies and practices should continue to encourage and promote an Internet environment which is conducive to launching creative and innovative technologies, businesses, and other endeavours that respect recognised legal rights

without having to obtain permission or affirmative co-operation from established service providers. Intellectual property protection is a fundamental tool for the advancement of innovation and creativity on the Internet. New and complementary approaches balanced to ensure effective protection of intellectual property should also be encouraged where necessary, and should also ensure protection of legitimate competition and fundamental principles such as freedom of expression, access to lawful content and Internet services and technologies, fair process, and privacy. Sound Internet policy should encompass norms of responsibility that enable private sector voluntary co-operation for the protection of intellectual property. Appropriate measures include lawful steps to address and deter infringement, and accord full respect to user and stakeholder rights and fair process. In keeping with the multi-stakeholder processes set out in this document, all parties have a role to play, including individuals, providers, intermediaries, and judicial authorities.

- **Limit Internet intermediary liability:** Appropriate limitations of liability for Internet intermediaries have, and continue to play, a fundamental role, in particular with regard to third party content. Internet intermediaries, like other stakeholders, can and do play an important role by addressing and deterring illegal activity, fraud and misleading and unfair practices conducted over their networks and services as well as advancing economic growth. Limitations play an important role in promoting innovation and creativity, the free flow of information, and in providing the incentives for co-operation between stakeholders. Within this context governments may choose to convene stakeholders in a transparent, multi-stakeholder process to identify the appropriate circumstances under which Internet intermediaries could take steps to educate users, assist rights holders in enforcing their rights or reduce illegal content, while minimising burdens on intermediaries and ensuring legal certainty for them, respecting fair process, and more generally employing the principles identified in this document. In achieving these current objectives the social and economic costs and benefits, including impacts on Internet access, use, security and development of the policy options should be assessed as part of their development process as should also be their compatibility with the protection of all relevant fundamental rights and freedoms and their proportionality in view of the seriousness of the concerns at stake.

- **Encourage co-operation to promote Internet security:**
  Policies to address security threats and reduce vulnerabilities are important to the continued vitality of the Internet. The implementation of internationally recognised, market-driven security standards and best practices to promote online security should be encouraged. In addition, breakthrough R&D on novel security systems capable of dealing with the high complexity of ICT networks, information systems and applications should be encouraged. Policies to enhance online security should not disrupt the framework conditions that enable the Internet to operate as a global open platform for innovation, economic growth, and social progress and should not be used as pretence for protectionism. Policies should also aim to enhance individual and collective efforts for self-protection and promote trust and confidence. Their consistency with, and potential impact on, other economic and social dimensions of the Internet should be carefully assessed through a multi-stakeholder process prior to adoption and implementation.

- **Give appropriate priority to enforcement efforts:**
  Encouraging investment and innovation in the Internet marketplace requires clearly defined legal rights and a robust and fair process to protect those rights, including users' rights, consistent with the need of governments to enforce applicable law. It is important in this regard that governments, industry and civil society work together to foster respect for the law and protect fundamental rights. Sufficient government enforcement resources and industry co-operation should also be available to ensure that Internet-based activities comply with law. Current legislative and regulatory provisions could be reviewed to ensure that they can be effectively enforced and are consistent with fundamental rights. Finally, co-operation on cross-border investigations and enforcement actions should be improved.

World Report on IDN

EURid and UNESCO, 2013

Executive Summary

The Internet's short history is full of extraordinary examples of network effects. Whereas in 2005 there were 1 billion Internet users, by 2013 the number had grown to 2.7 billion[1]. As networks grow, they reach a tipping point after which rapid, mass adoption follows. Network theory tells us that success breeds success, because "new nodes express preferential attachment to the most-connected nodes in the existing network"[2], leading to the rapid emergence of powerful hubs.

This report builds on the 2012 World Report on IDN Deployment, and the 2011 study "IDNs State of Play", which found that there was a significant correlation between IDNs and local language[3] . The 2012 World Report concluded that Internationalised Domain Names (IDNs) are an essential building block towards creating a truly multilingual Internet.

In support of WSIS action line C8 (Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content) and implementation of the UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace, EURid the .eu ccTLD registry in cooperation with UNESCO, and with the support of Verisign, presents the World Report on IDN Deployment 2013.

The 2012 World Report identified obstacles to be overcome before universality for IDNs could be achieved, and commented that "in general, registering and using IDNs remain an inconsistent, unsatisfactory experience for many Internet users", and that until these challenges were overcome, IDN popularity would continue to lag behind that of ASCII (Latin script) domain names.

The 2013 World Report continues to observe that for Internationalised Domain Names (IDNs), while the potential is great, progress needs to be made on several fronts before we start to see network effects associated with rapid, widespread adoption. At December 2012, out of 252 million domain names registered globally[4], there were 5.1 million IDNs. Although IDN registrations have grown since 2011, IDNs currently only represent 2% of the world's registered domain names. This low percentage bears no resemblance to the linguistic diversity of the offline world. Not only are overall registration figures for IDNs low, the rates of usage are also far below those seen in ASCII domain names.

The slow rate of IDN uptake is in contrast to the burgeoning of multilingual online content. According to the Broadband Commission Report 2012, by 2015 the number of Internet users accessing the web mainly in Chinese will overtake the number of

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[1] Source: ITU Key ICT indicators 2005-2013 http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/statistics/2013/ITU_Key_2005-2013_ICT_data.xls

[2] Werbach, K., "Connections – Beyond Universal Service in the Digital Age", 2009, Journal on Telecommunications and High Tehnology Law, Vol 7, p 85

[3] Source, EURid-UNESCO Internationalised Domain Names State of Play 2011, and World Report on IDN Deployment 2012.

[4] Source: Verisign Domain Name Industry Brief, April 2013, http://www.verisigninc.com/assets/domain-name-brief-april2013.pdf, accessed 2 September 2013.

Internet users using predominantly English[5]. Does this disparity signal that domain names generally, and IDNs in particular, are losing their relevance? Although users are now able to locate online resources through increasingly sophisticated and varied means, domain names continue to underpin much of the Internet's basic functionality, and newer trends of social sharing which depend on URLs. Growth rates of ASCII domain names continue to remain buoyant in spite of this, and the number of applications for new gTLDs (1930) suggests that many organisations keep seeing domain names as having continued value to Internet users.

Despite the best efforts of many within the domain name industry, most if not all current IDN implementations are underperforming compared to their potential. The wider environment is currently creating a vicious circle of poor user experience, low user uptake, and low user awareness, which itself leads to low user uptake, and so on.

Usability of IDNs

Recent years have seen advances in the support for IDNs in web browsers. However, the overall usability of IDNs remains far from satisfactory. The leading browser manufacturers have developed their own, and different, ways of handling IDNs, leading to a lack of standardised support.

The user experience for IDNs in web-based services, such as social networks, blogging and photograph sharing sites is extremely poor. 85% of the websites tested failed to recognise IDNs as URL. Only Facebook handles IDNs appropriately (in posts, comments and profiles). Meanwhile, attempts to create user accounts using an email address that included an IDN failed in every one of the world's most popular websites.

Basic functionality, such as the ability to send emails (whether in email clients, browser or web based services), is still lacking. Of particular concern, support for IDNs in mobile devices, which are increasingly used for Internet access, especially in developing countries, is poorer than on desktops.

It seems logical that the difficulties of using IDN domain names may account for these phenomena, and for the generally lower than expected uptake of IDNs to date, and low user awareness.

Looking ahead

While the drop in growth rate for IDN domain names during 2012 is of concern, as are the low quality of usability and low user awareness, the picture is not static and there is steady progress on a number of fronts. The technical community continues to work hard to make improvements. The first, fully standardised IDN email was sent during 2012, and modern browsers now support IDNs. The launch of new gTLD IDNs, particularly the large number of Chinese domains, may provide a boost to the market, incentivising yet more investment in updating Internet infrastructure, and improving the user experience in popular web applications, to access potentially valuable markets. The launch of new IDN gTLDs may also help to sensitise end users to the possibility that domain names can be in languages other than English.

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[5] The State of Broadband 2012: Achieving Digital Inclusion for All,
http://www.broadbandcommission.org/Documents/bb-annualreport2012.pdf

The evidence points to clear linkages between IDN scripts, and the presence of local language content, hosted on local servers. These are positive forces in fostering the growth of online multilingualism. The challenge in the coming years will be of fulfilling that potential.

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Empowerment displaced people through online education services

During the IGF 2013 the Workshop on **'Empowering displaced people and migrants through online services'** achieved its goal to organize multistakeholder discussion of the empowerment of displaced people and migrants through online services. During the Workshop we came to the following conclusions:

1. There should be infrastructure provided by the government for services implementation.

2. There should be basic communication services provided by the government to be able to utilize services.

3. One of the technological concept which supports services development and implementation - Internet of Services concept.

4. Services should be provided in relevant language, they should be focused on mass-usage and related to the particular persons from the whole group - within citizen-centricity approach.

5. Services should be developed and implemented on a legal basis - there should be special legal database introduced for services implementation.

6. There should be services introduced for protection displaced people in information society as well as there should be introduced basic services which would help to avoid "computer or internet" illiteracy.

7. Services should be developed and implemented on the basis of using Open Data\Open Platform approach.

8. Services should be developed as well as provided on joint private-public partnership basis with the NGOs participation to help to understand issues where and which services should be developed for the displaced people and migrants.

9. All services should be developed according to The 1951 Refugee Convention in terms of legislation aspect.

Workshop proved that there is a big interest in a topic from all stakeholders groups and that it is necessary to get the topic of empowerment displaced people through online services for multistakeholder discussion. There should be more focused discussion on multistakeholder

collaboration in terms of service-development as well as more focused discussion on open data principle which should be used for empowerment of displaced people and migrants within services developed according to that principle.

We would like to go further during the IGF 2014 and propose "**Empowerment displaced people through online education services".** IGF 2013 showed that the topic of services for migrants and displaced people was not covered except the workshop which representatives of the NRU HSE organized. In 2014 we propose to be more focused on services which help to socialize, assimilate, and propose to discuss particular educational services available for displaced people and migrant. Many of them face a lack of fundamental services, such as health care, education. Online education services must include not only education programs and job skills training, but life-skills training, cross cultural communications, case management, income generation and so on. These also can be implemented as mobile services.

What are the main advantages and disadvantages, and how current situation with open content and learning systems as well as examples of "virtual" universities influence on the displaced people and migrants. We would like to highlight the topics of educational services as this topic has strong connection with Human rights and access to the information and also has strong influence on both local people and people who arrived to the particular country if we are talking about national level of governance. Which policies should be developed for the educational services at the Internet, which problems do we have now and if there is a good experience and some bad remarks about it? All these questions should be discussed during the IGF 2014.

Big Data and Human Rights on the Internet: ethics, law, and technology

Background Paper

The National Research University Higher School of Economics strongly appreciates the Human Rights dimension of the Internet Governance Forum 2013, inclusion of the topics related to the human rights issues of the Internet Governance in its main agenda, and providing a space for this discussion on workshops.

On Bali IGF we organized multistakeholder disc **'Free Software and Human Rights on the Internet'.** On this workshop we considered different human rights related issues arising in sphere of free software distribution. Among others, they are: copyright issues, dangers and threats, i.e. viruses, spyware and malware and combatting them. Also, ethical and legal issues, questions of the regulation and policymaking on the national and supranational jurisdictions. At the Workshop we came to the following Conclusions:

1. Outlined distinction between free and open source software, use of term "libre" (from French).

2. Legal regulation of human rights issues must be divided into 3 levels: intergovernmental, national, and community level.

3. Need to streamline regulations on national level to provide a legal and judicial defense for producers and users of the free software.

4. Key point is protection of the free software as a factor of development, especially in the small island developing states.

5. Strong need for increasing legal and information culture of free software activists.

6. We should continue dialogue on the issue within framework of the multistakeholder environment of the Internet Governance Forum.

7. Open data approach appears as a key point of dealing with the issue on governmental level.

8. Private sector and other stakeholder group approaching close points of view on the issue in multistakeholder dialogue.

9. Free software could help in realization of all basic human rights, as in the Internet freedom of expression and right to access information could be recognized as a basic human rights.

10. We still in need of the basic instrument of international protection of human rights on the Internet with specific relation of the issue of the free and open source software.

During 2014 we would like to continue the line of researching human rights-related topics in Internet Governance, looking from the points achieved in a 2013 Workshops.

The main issue we should consider at the 2014 IGF is '**Big Data and Human Rights: ethics, law, and technology'.**

Today the Big Data sciences turn its age out. Some years pass, and there will be no need of data scientists, because all processes of the big data collection will be automated. And this makes a big challenge to the scope of issues related to human rights of the subjects of personal data. This is a complex issue related to ethical, legal, and technological problems of human rights in Internet Governance.

Big data, as we now refer to enormous collections of facts, figures and unstructured information like metadata and tweets, has helped us better understand crime rates and predict outbreaks of communicable diseases, and it radically improves our online shopping experiences. But imagine the potential benefits when such data science innovations are applied to the world of human rights. Rather than a digital hazard, computer technology that can handle big data can draw from information about human sentiments and actions to predict potential atrocities reveal patterns of destructive human activities such as trafficking and help weigh prescriptive policies.

For example, the Amnesty International creates a model of researching Big Data's effect on Human Rights. Rights group Amnesty International USA could soon use data analytics to predict which incidents are likely to escalate into larger human rights violations. If successful, this endeavor may enable those concerned about human rights to more effectively address situations before they reach crisis points.

We know the basic universal instruments related to the personal data are:

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted at the third session of the UN General Assembly Resolution 217 A (III) of 10.12.1948 , which states that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with privacy, family , everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks (Article 12);

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (New York, 19.12.1966);

Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (ETS N 108) (concluded in Strasbourg, January 28, 1981).

The Convention establishes the procedure for the collection and processing of personal data, the principles of storage and access to these data, the methods of physical protection of data. Convention guarantees respect for human rights in the collection and processing of personal data, as well as prohibit the processing of data on race, political opinions, health, and religion without proper legal basis.

One of the most detailed European instruments is Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24.10.1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and the free circulation of such data.

But we still in need the modern international instruments, which take into account the Internet Governance specificity.

Skills for the Digital Economy

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the internet have become key drivers of innovation, growth and labour productivity, brought new business and employment opportunities and have changed the ways our societies communicate, learn and live. People with the high-end skills needed to invent and apply ICTs are in high demand the world over. At the same time, the portfolio of basic skills needed to navigate ICT-rich environments and function effectively in our connected societies has expanded.

OECD countries are facing a growing gap between the supply and the demand for ICT skills. Huge gains can be expected from increasing the relevance of ICT skills taught in schools and universities, attracting more women and youth to the ICT sector, and engaging employers in skills development. Tackling the ICT skills challenge requires new efforts to reach beyond ministerial silos and build better bridges between education and work. With its 'whole-of-government' approach, the OECD Skills Strategy offers a concrete roadmap for the future.

How ICT has shaped economies and labour markets

The ICT sector's gross value added grew faster than any other business sector across the OECD between 1995 and 2008. Over the same period, global ICT trade tripled but the OECD's share declined from more than 70% to just over 50%. Today, China is the largest exporter and importer of ICT goods and India is the largest exporter of computer and information services.

By 2010, ICT intensive occupations accounted for more than 20% of all employment in OECD countries and ICT specialists accounted for 6%. Across the OECD, the ICT sector employed 11 million people in services and 5 million in manufacturing in 2008.

ICT labour intensity differs widely across countries, with 28% of ICT intensive employment in the United Kingdom, compared with only 11-15% for Portugal, Greece and Turkey. The share of ICT employment in business sector employment has increased in most countries since the mid-1990s, especially in Finland, Sweden, Luxembourg, Hungary and the Czech Republic, but has declined in Canada, the United States, Austria and Ireland (OECD Key ICT Indicators).

Internet firms have driven both employment and revenue growth between 2000 and 2011 when revenues grew by more than 30% and employment by 15% each year. Apart from Internet firms, revenues grew fastest in software, IT equipment and telecommunications services firms (about 10% per annum), followed by IT services firms (5% per annum), and employment grew fastest in IT equipment and software firms (11% and 7% per annum respectively). The top 250 ICT firms accounted for 70% of ICT sector employment in 2009.

> *"ICT has created jobs far beyond the sector itself."*

According to OECD studies, new ICT employment is expected to rise especially with the spread of ICT to new areas such as "smart" energy systems, infrastructure, and transport, with the production of new energy-efficient semiconductors, the potentials of big data management and cloud computing services, providing a fruitful market for new ICT start-ups (OECD 2012b).

Demand for ICT skills

Various factors influence the demand for skills, including the level of innovation the economy relies on and the stage of the product cycle firms operate in. The more economies strive to rely on the highest levels of innovation the more they have to provide relevant high-level skills. Working to develop new products entails greater uncertainties and requires higher-skilled workers than when production processes are better understood. For example, US vacancy data suggests that 98% of the vacancies for developers of smart applications need higher education and several years work experience. As ICT is ever more important for all kinds of business processes, this raises the demand for ICT skills in many occupational fields.

ICT skills definitions

Three categories of ICT competencies can be distinguished:

1. **ICT specialists** have the ability to develop, operate and maintain ICT systems. ICTs constitute the main part of their job. ICT specialists are increasingly expected to have additional skills, including "business" skills. Similarly, non-ICT related professions increasingly require at least basic ICT user skills.

2. **Advanced users** are competent users of advanced, and often sector-specific, software tools. ICTs are not their main job but a tool.

3. **Basic users** are competent users of generic tools (*e.g.* office suites and Internet-related tools such as browser and email clients) needed for the information society, e-government and working life. Here too, ICTs are not the main job but a tool.

Source: OECD (2004). ICT skills definitions are currently being revised by the OECD.

Vacancy data and employer surveys suggest growing unmet demand for high-level ICT skills. The Manpower Talent Shortage Survey 2012 puts IT positions in 5th place on the global list of top 10 jobs that employers are having difficulty filling, while only three years ago, IT professionals did not even feature on this list. Vacancy analysis shows high demand for software engineers, computer programmers, systems analysts, and computer support personnel, highlighting a possible shortage of higher specialist skills complemented with business skills. Wages also signal high demand for ICT skills. Data for the United States and the Czech Republic show that wages have increased faster in the ICT sector, especially in ICT services, and for ICT specialists than in the whole economy in 2007 and 2008 (OECD 2010).

Developing ICT skills

Policy makers have already made ICT skills a policy priority in OECD countries (OECD 2012b). Governments have focused on programmes to equip schools with computers and to promote ICT in higher education. But far more effort is needed to ensure that schools and teachers can use ICTs effectively, to provide the right high-end skills, and to address new digital divides. As ICT is both a subject in itself and a promising tool to support learning across other subjects, it requires innovative approaches to embed ICT as an integral part of skills development.

New digital divides

New digital divides compound other existing disparities across socio-economic status, gender and age. Students from higher socio-economic backgrounds have higher levels of computer and internet access at home, which is associated with higher digital reading performance of 15-year olds (PISA 2009). Girls are less confident than boys in performing computer functions, especially high-level tasks such as programming or multi-media presentations. Men use ICT more at a young age, they account for about 80% of computer science students in ICT-related fields and for 80% of ICT specialists. Older people use ICT much less than young people

and need more ICT training to sustain employability. Employment services, multi-stakeholder and civil society initiatives offer basic ICT training for unemployed and older people but there is little information available on access and outcomes.

ICT at schools

There is a positive relationship between computer use and student performance in mathematics (PISA 2009). Students who have used

> *"Teaching ICT skills in school takes more than plugging computers into classrooms."*

computers for several years perform better than average, even when taking account of socio-economic factors. On average across OECD countries, in 2009, 93% of students reported having access to computers connected to the Internet at school, which is evidence of the substantial investments made to date.

However, providing computers in schools is not enough. According to the OECD's Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS), one in four teachers reported that they would like to have more training in "ICT teaching skills". More needs to be done to improve curricula, teacher training and pedagogies that support young people to acquire 21st century skills including ICT, especially by making this subject more practically relevant to students' daily lives and to attract more young people to ICT employment opportunities.

Developing ICT user and specialist skills

Higher education plays a vital role in providing ICT user and specialist skills either through special degrees or through the integration of ICT-themes in other programmes, particularly science and business degrees. Universities have increased offers of ICT specializations in master-level programmes. Yet the share of all STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) graduates declined from 22.7% in 2000 to 20.4% in 2010, despite the high demand for science and technology specialists. Even in the United States the share of computing graduates declined from 4.3% in 2005 to 3.1% in 2010, while similar declines can be observed in many other OECD countries, raising the risk of ICT skills shortages.

However, countries with strong apprenticeship systems such as Germany and Austria rely less on higher education as they have developed VET programmes to educate and train ICT specialists. In addition, education institutions and commercial providers offer training and certification options for ICT user and specialist skills. The growing variety of certificates raises the need for quality assurance and transparent certification systems so that employers can understand and value the qualifications offered.

Tapping global ICT skills

Meeting the demand for scarce ICT skills can also involve outsourcing of tasks to other countries as well as attracting ICT skilled migrants. Many ICT tasks have been outsourced, especially to countries such as India and China. In many countries, ICT specialists feature high on the list of shortage occupations that benefit from more attractive immigration arrangements.

Employer engagement and workplace learning

Firms that operate in the ICT sector need to combine the right ICT investments with strong technical talent to be competitively agile, as shown in the 2013 study "Building Competitiveness and Business

> *"It will require more employer engagement to reduce skills mismatches."*

Performance with ICT" from the business school INSEAD. However, not all firms, especially SMEs, have the resources to engage in skills development of their employees. Governments can help companies to overcome barriers and provide additional incentives to employers or business organizations, for example by means of tax policies or funding arrangements. Social partner or employer cooperation can provide institutional structures

that help individual companies to shoulder the risks of investments, for instance by setting up pooled skills funds or sharing burdens between employers and employees. Employer engagement in skills development takes various forms, including workplace learning, offering apprenticeships, setting up own study programmes and cooperating with universities.

Employer engagement in ICT education and training

Apprenticeships and traineeships: Apprenticeships are a core element of vocational education and training in many countries, combining working and learning of junior employees. For example, for Microsoft apprenticeships are a key element of its recruitment policies, and the company plans to increase the number of apprenticeships and traineeships by 50% over 3 years from the current 9,000 in Europe.

Cooperating with universities or setting up own higher education study programmes: Companies such as SAP and SAFRAN set up their own study-programs with ICT concentrations. Several companies have gone this path either in cooperation with universities, for example to improve the relevance of e-business skills delivered in MBA programmes, or by establishing their own universities.

Work-based learning: Many companies try to improve and institutionalize work-based learning. For instance, Hewlett-Packard created online trainings and massive open online courses. HP plans to train 500,000 IT-professionals globally by 2015.

Skills engagement as part of corporate social responsibility strategies: In the EU-coordinated Grand Coalition for Digital Jobs, which emphasizes knowledge sharing and cooperation, ICT firms and stakeholders developed initiatives beyond their own immediate benefits, such as a common online learning platform for ICT specialists. The coalition also tries to engage in wider societal education initiatives, such as the development of massive open online courses on technology skills for secondary school teachers.

To find out more

OECD is a recognised source of comparative skills data and policy analysis and is working to develop methodologies to better analyse skills demand and supply of countries, including in the area of ICT skills. The OECD Skills Strategy sets out a coherent framework for developing national and local skills strategies based on three pillars: developing relevant skills, activating the supply of skills and the effective use of skills. The OECD Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC), to be published on 8 October 2013, will provide unique comparative data on the skills of adults in literacy, numeracy and problem solving in technology-rich environments.

•	OECD Skills Strategy	skills.oecd.org
•	OECD Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC)	http://www.oecd.org/site/piaac/
•	OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)	http://www.oecd.org/pisa/
•	OECD Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS)	http://www.oecd.org/education/school/oecdteachingandlearninginternationalsurveytalishome.htm
•	OECD Key ICT Indicators	http://www.oecd.org/internet/broadband/oecdkeyictindicators.htm
•	OECD 2012a, Connected Minds: Technology and Today's Learners	http://www.oecd.org/edu/ceri/centreforeducationalresearchandinnovationceri-newmillenniumlearners.htm
•	OECD 2012b, Internet Economy Outlook	http://www.oecd.org/internet/ieoutlook.htm
•	OECD 2010, Information Technology Outlook	http://www.oecd.org/internet/ieconomy/oecdinformationtechnologyoutlook2010.htm
•	OECD 2004, New perspectives on ICT Skills and Employment	http://www.oecd.org/internet/ieconomy/34769393.pdf

Contact us: skills@oecd.org

Enhancing Digital Trust in the Post-Snowden Era

Background Paper
Internet Governance Forum Panel Proposal

Proposed by: Centre for International Governance Innovation
Institutional Co-Organizer(s): the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House)

Trust can mean different things to different people. In government, trust is often what you have, or do not have, toward other governments. As an individual, you may trust others not to lie or steal, trust that your government will protect you from threats (both domestic and foreign), and trust that you maintain a certain amount of privacy and freedom in your daily life. When thinking about trust in the digital world, the issue becomes even more complex. For one thing, national borders become much fuzzier.

This question of the blurring of national borders implicates issues of legal jurisdiction. Typically, states will exercise "jurisdiction" over only their national territory. There are instances where a state will "prescribe" their jurisdiction extraterritorially, but these are usually limited to instances where a national is the victim of a crime (passive personality principle), a national commits a certain type of crime while abroad (jurisdiction based on nationality), the effect of a crime is felt in the state (effects doctrine), or the crime in question is so heinous that it ought to be prohibited the world over (universal jurisdiction). The essence of prescriptive jurisdiction is that it involves prohibiting conduct, but falls short of actually enforcing a rule or taking action.

Of course states also maintain "enforcement" jurisdiction. This type of jurisdiction is typically exercised only within the territorial confines of the particular state, and it involves the full panoply of coercive tools in the hands of the state. This can include powers of digital intercept, search and seizure, arrest and detention. Given the seriousness of the tools, their use is closely constrained by rule of law – or at least it should be.

The reason that international law draws a distinction between *enforcement* and *prescriptive* jurisdiction is because when a state seeks to enforce its jurisdiction outside of its own territory, it is doing so at the expense of another state. When the state seeks to enforce its jurisdiction within its own territory, that exercise (at least in liberal democracies) is constrained by human rights, privacy rights, reasonable limits and judicial oversight – all of these taken together to be the rule of law. The difficulty when a state exercises its ability to surreptitiously intercept communications taking place within the territory of other states is that there is no international judicial mechanism to redress overly broad or excessive activities, which the rule of law would otherwise constrain.

As such, one problem with "digital trust" is that most actors in cyber space, be they states, companies, or individuals do not feel as though the Internet is governed by rule of law. The Snowden revelations have proven without doubt that the NSA waged an aggressive campaign against global privacy rights in the name of national security. At the same time, during a recent data breach at Target (one of the largest US retailers) some 40 million payment card records were stolen

along with 70 million other records, shaking consumer confidence in not only Target, but digital security more generally.

In the case of the NSA, most people and most governments would articulate a view that the NSA went too far in their pursuit of national security. In fact, the reaction by the global community, to the revelation that the United States was bugging Chancellor Angela Merkel's personal mobile phone was swift, remarkably uniform, and resoundingly opposed to this action. One could even conclude that a "norm" was formed prohibiting this conduct. But, this is a long way from even a soft "rule" and ever farther from a "rule of law".

In the Target example, part of the problem is that states cannot cross national borders to secure evidence, arrest, try or punish offenders; and these types of digital attacks are almost always perpetrated internationally.

So the paradox is this, if states do too much in the digital world (i.e. overly aggressive bulk data collection by the NSA) it can erode digital trust, and if they do too little (i.e. cooperation on cybercrime) it also erodes digital trust.

This panel aims to address this paradox, not by reciting general principles about how the Internet should be safe, secure and resilient for all, but by asking the really tough questions. States will continue be responsible for keeping their citizens safe, and this will undoubtedly involve intercepting communications. No one would argue (at least credibly) that the communications between Al-Qaeda operatives should be immune to intercept because of privacy rights, but at the same time, most would consider the mobile phone incepts aimed at the German Chancellor as clearly offside. But between these two poles, there is considerable grey area. How should we as a digital society aim to draw the lines around what activities should be permitted by states in name of national security or to combat crime, and those that should be considered offensive.

In this regard, the questions to be dealt with by the panel include: How do we sensibly discuss the tradeoffs made to advance national security, while at the same time preserving the necessary elements of privacy which the global public is or should be entitled to? And, how does this discussion get credibly advanced when the relevant stakeholders (states v. rights of non-nationals) are all so different? There is a major reorientation taking place in this space. As one example, President Obama has called for an end to the NSA's freewheeling bulk data collection, and is now pushing to have (domestic) judicial scrutiny over intercepts. This is a start. The aim of this panel will be to pick up on this theme and to advance the debate in a credible, sensible and balanced manner.

Global Commission on Internet Governance
Background Paper
Internet Governance Forum Panel Proposal

The Context of the Global Commission on Internet Governance Panel

The Global Commission on Internet Governance (GCIG) was established on January 22th 2014. It is a two-year initiative that will present a comprehensive stand on the future of multi-stakeholder Internet governance. One of the key objectives of the GCIG is to encourage and undertake globally inclusive public discussion and debate on the future of Internet governance through public consultation platforms and through other institutional, media and academic channels. The goal of this panel is to facilitate dialogue between the GCIG and stakeholders from civil society. The Internet Governance Form (IGF) is well positioned to help the GCIG engage representatives from various stakeholder groups given its role as an inclusive, diverse and equitable space. Conducting consultations with the wide range of stakeholders at the IGF will help the GCIG understand how to maximize its impact by facilitating dialogue and informing its work on identifying emerging trends and addressing challenges to multi-stakeholder Internet governance.

Rationale for the Global Commission on Internet Governance

The current mechanism of Internet governance, colloquially called the 'multi-stakeholder' model, is under threat. The threat to a free, open, and responsibly governed Internet comes principally from a loss of trust in the security, stability and stewardship of governments and private intuitions to govern the Internet. Governments with repressive information policies have employed increasingly effective strategies for enacting systems of censorship and content control. Consumer data breaches, government surveillance disclosures, state-induced Internet outages and malicious cybersecurity attacks have prompted legitimate concerns about individual civil liberties such as privacy, economic liberty and freedom of expression online.

These concerns have drawn heightened scrutiny and attention to the multi-stakeholder system of Internet governance ultimately tasked with keeping the Internet operational. Internet governance institutions and frameworks are not fixed but are continually evolving in the context of globalization and technological change. Appeals for change that threaten a free, open and responsibly governed Internet have largely come from authoritarian states, which are waging a campaign to exert greater control over the Internet and coordinating efforts towards multilateral, rather than multi-stakeholder, regulation of the Internet. This has created both a need and an opportunity for liberal democracies to refine and update legacy mechanisms for Internet governance and seek consensus about what type of international cooperation is necessary to preserve a free and open Internet that promotes individual liberty, economic growth and innovation. But international negotiations on

Internet governance are currently deadlocked, and without progress on this front there is potential for a greater fragmentation of the Internet. Accordingly, there is a significant and timely opportunity to feed innovative ideas into these deadlocked negotiations through the establishment of the *Global Commission on Internet Governance (GCIG).*

The GCIG has multiple reinforcing objectives: (1) to conduct and support leading research on Internet-related dimensions of public policy, to inform concrete policy recommendations for the future of Internet governance and to disseminate those recommendations to key policy-makers and stakeholders; (2) to encourage globally inclusive public discussion and debate on the future of Internet governance; and (3) to create and advance a strategic vision for the future of Internet governance that will act as a rallying point for states that are striving for a free and open Internet.

Sweden's current Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carl Bildt, has agreed to chair the Commission and members include 29 experts of high international stature from diverse geographic and professional backgrounds.[1] In this way, the Commission provides a framework for coordination among developed and developing countries and also for addressing the interests and values of those states which remain open to a dialogue over the central issues of Internet governance.

Several Commission members have been invited to speak on the proposed GCIG panel at the IGF in order to engage in meaningful dialog with other stakeholders. The panel includes representation from civil society, government and the private sector.

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[1] A full list of Commissioners can be found at https://www.ourinternet.org/#commission

Ecrire le monde dans sa langue
Writing the world in your language

Diaspora and migration: cultural identity on the move

The most recent findings from genetics show that migration is inherent to the human condition, alongside exceptional capacities for adaptation and inventiveness: aptitude for change, for modifying the surrounding environment, for construing new solutions. Humans are essentially nomadic by nature. Diasporas, whether triggered by economic crises, History or culture, all use the internet to stay in contact and to develop.
This workshop will provide an opportunity to encounter and discover this group, often little known to the internet. It will also offer new perspectives on how to understand and implement "governance" schemes for all internet users.

Presentations by specialists from around the world (Africa, the Middle East, Quebec, Western and Eastern Europe) provide insights into the importance of these populations in the development and use of networks.
Migrants are often considered a source of trouble but the wealth of their network exchanges shows their ability to adapt to survive. Prehistory teaches us that humans discovered fire and writing during the long ice age... necessity is the mother of invention.

And what if diasporas were the frontrunners of a new way of using the internet?

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Speaker status: CONFIRMED
- Associate Professor, Department of Social and Public Communication, Faculty of Communication, Québec University, Montréal
- Researcher, Group of study and research in semiotics spaces (GERSE), Québec University, Montréal
- Researcher, Study Group and focused on international and intercultural communication (GERACII), Québec University, Montreal
- Responsible for research dissemination, GRICIS

Pr. May ABDALLAH, Beyrouth, Lebanon
Speaker status: CONFIRMED
 - Professor at the Faculty of Information at the Lebanese University (since 1986-1987) , and Head of Department of Journalism (2000-2003).
- Member of the founding scientific committee, the Scientific Council, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Research Laboratories, Head of Department of Computer Science and Communication and Coordinator of the Committee during master2 at the Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences at the Lebanese University (2007-2014).
- Lecturer and Director of Graduates in Beirut Arab University Studies (since September 2004).

Mr. Aissa MERAH, Bejaia, Algeria
Speaker status: CONFIRMED
- Lecturer at the University of Bejaia, Algeria
- Team leader at the University of Bejaia, member of the research group International GDRI and 'COMMED', "Communication, media and social ties in the Mediterranean: New media, New practices".

Mr. Didier Van der Meeren, Liège, Belgique
Speaker status: CONFIRMED
"Le Monde des Possibles", Belgian Association (located in Liège) comprising 15 networks (Belgium, France and Eastern European countries) who work together on immigration in Europe.

Ms Dana DIMINESCU, ParisTech, Sociologist, France & Romania
Speaker status: CONFIRMED
Specialist researcher on e-diasporas
She leads a team of eighty researchers from various fields, with numerous laboratories and countries taking part in the major project: "The e-diasporas Atlas"

Mr. Tony SIMARD, Benin, Gabon and Senegal
Speaker status: CONFIRMED – Remote participation
He has developed "Innovative Box", an internet application in six African languages spoken in 3 countries to assist migrants in their daily lives.

Mr. Louis POUZIN, EUROLINC, Paris, France
Speaker status: CONFIRMED
He invented the datagram and designed the early packet communications network, CYCLADES. He has also worked for many years connecting diasporas and helping people organize themselves using the internet.

About the workshop:

Eurolinc has participated in all IGFs since 2006. We have been discussing the contents for this workshop for several months and the panelists are all very motivated to come to Istanbul to present this topic. Some panelists had never heard of the IGF and are very interested in seeing how this subject of new internet governance for diasporas and migrants is developing.

The workshop will be divided in two parts.
First, researchers will explain diasporas & difficulties faced by migrants, and how their new use of social networks has modified their lifestyles and behavior.
Second, numerous applications & tools will be presented, with emphasis on how they enhance governance for these groups who until now have been mostly overlooked.

It will be a great opportunity to discuss and meet for these high-level speakers from around the world. Particular attention has been paid to gender balance and LDC countries.

The Workshop's 90mn will be split as follows:
- Two 30mn interactive speeches from the panel plus 10mn discussion with attendees
- At the end, 10mn for conclusions

To enhance Remote participation 2 Hubs will be established (Europe & Africa) and we hope to have a schedule session that allows Africans to connect from their universities rather than in the middle of the night like in Bali.

A session will be held before the IGF at the meeting of the WSIS+10 in Paris next June to get speakers in touch for an interesting session in Istanbul.

Smart networks: coming soon to a home near you

In 2017 a household with two teenagers will have 25 Internet connected devices. In 2022 this will rise to 50, compared with only 10 today. In households in the OECD alone there will be 14 billion connected devices, up from 1.7 billion today and this doesn't take into account everything outside the household and outside the OECD. All this leads to the smart world discussed in a new OECD publication, **Building Blocks of Smart Networks**.

The OECD defines "smart" as: "An application or service able to learn from previous situations and to communicate the results of these situations to other devices and users. These devices and users can then change their behavior to best fit the situation. This means that information about situations needs to be generated transmitted, processed, correlated, interpreted, adapted, displayed in a meaningful manner and acted upon.*"*

Smart networks are the result of three trends coming together (and all being studied by the OECD). Machine to Machine communication means devices connected to the Internet (also known as the **Internet of Things**). This generates "**Big Data**" because all those devices will communicate and that data will be processed, stored and analyzed. And to enable the analysis, **Cloud Computing** will be necessary, because when entire business sectors go from no connectivity to full connectivity within a few years, they will need scalable computing that can accommodate double digit growth. Underlying these trends is the pervasive access to Internet connectivity.

2012	2017	2022
2 smartphones	4 smart phones	4 smart phones
2 laptops/computers	2 laptops	2 laptops
1 tablet	2 tablets	2 tablets
1 DSL/Cable/Fibre/Wifi Modem	1 connected television	3 connected televisions
1 printer/scanner	2 connected set-top boxes	3 connected set top boxes
1 game console	1 network attached storage	2 e-Readers
	2 eReaders	1 printer/scanner
	1 printer/scanner	1 smart metre
	1 game console	3 connected stereo systems
	1 smart metre	1 digital camera
	2 connected stereo systems	1 energy consumption display
	1 energy consumption display	2 connected cars
	1 Internet connected car	7 smart light bulbs
	1 pair of connected sport shoes	3 connected sport devices
	1 pay as you drive device	5 Internet connected power sockets
	1 network attached storage	1 weight scale
		1 eHealth device
		2 Pay as you drive devices
		1 intelligent thermostat
		1 network attached storage
		4 home automation sensors
Devices that are likely but not in general use		
Ereaders	weight scale	alarm system
sportsgear	smart light bulb	in house cameras
network attached storage	ehealth monitor	connected locks
connected navigation device	digital camera	
set top box		
smart metre		

New devices connected to the Internet may be invented, but you'll see that the table only has everyday objects you may already have, but if you replace it in the coming years, the new version will be connected. (The ever-popular, but never seen in a shop near you, Internet connected fridge doesn't make the list.) Connected lightbulbs may well be the Trojan horse of the smart home. Some companies estimate that connected lightbulbs will be the same price as normal lightbulbs five years from now. These lights will be able to dim and change color and fit in a regular socket. They can also serve as hubs, extending the communication network in the home to all devices.

Connecting machines and devices to telecommunications networks is nothing new. Even at the dawn of the Internet there were Internet connected coffee pots and coke-machines. It is the scale of the trend that forces us to pay more attention. Dutch company TomTom now has millions of GPS-navigation devices on the road, which have generated 5000 trillion data points. When systems need to be smart, the number of datapoints goes up. A dumb electricity meter can do with one reading per year. A smart meter needs a reading every 15 minutes for the electricity company, while for home automation a sampling frequency of once every 1 to 5 seconds is proposed, which could be a 31 million times increase over traditional datasets.

There are, however, challenges that need to be faced when introducing smart systems.

Human challenges. The way people interact with networks and systems may limit their use. For eHealth, smart systems can allow people to lead a normal life. However, a portable heart monitor that sends alarms every time it loses the signal or measures a false positive can have the opposite effect. Privacy and security concerns of users have prompted the Dutch parliament for example to change the rules for smart meters.

Lifecycle challenges. A car should last for 15 years. A mobile phone works for 2-4 years. Mobile phone networks move to new protocols every 15 years. Energy networks have a 15-50 year lifecycle. When a technology is introduced in a vehicle today, the first cars with that technology may reach the end of their lifecycle in 2028, the last ones in 2038. What's more, if the lifecycles of two distinct sectors meet, the effect can be even more pronounced. Think of the charge point for electric vehicles. It may have to function for 30 years or more, meaning that all vehicles in the coming 30 years will have to be compatible and that the infrastructure needs to be active for another 15 years. Today's choices for smart systems will be long-term decisions.

Business Challenges. A previous **OECD report** concluded that users of M2M systems that make use of mobile technology are locked-in with their mobile networks. They can't change networks and when the devices go across borders they are locked in with their operators. And according to Norwegian research, as many 30% of devices can be offline for 10 minutes per day. To solve these problems the OECD advises governments to change their numbering policies, so that large scale M2M users can become independent of mobile operators and use multiple networks at the same time.

Another business challenge is that it is unclear who has the lead in the smart networks sector. For smart metering, energy companies, meter manufacturers, ICT-companies and telecom companies have all said they will lead.

Regulatory challenges. Governments will be confronted with difficult policy issues, notably concerning privacy and security. A recent review of industrial control systems of five major manufacturers showed that all five could be hacked and sometimes very easily. If companies that supply multi-million dollar systems cannot get essential elements of security correct, than how can you trust systems bought in a DIY store? Would it be possible for a hacker to turn up the airconditioning or heating in a million homes to bring down the electricity grid?

Other questions governments face are regarding access to data. Who owns the data, is it the company or the consumer? If a government collects a dataset, can it share that data for other uses?

Useful links

OECD work on the Internet economy

OECD work on information and communications policy

OECD work on smart sensors

OECD work on smart grids

Internet Topology and Terminology

Mark Tinka
Nishal Goburdhan
Art Reilly
Christian O'Flaherty
Bill Woodcock

Introductions

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Art Reilly: Director, Strategic Technology Policy at Cisco Systems, is Cisco's principal representative to a variety of UN, ITU and WSIS-related activities on technology policy matters.

Introductions

What is the Internet?
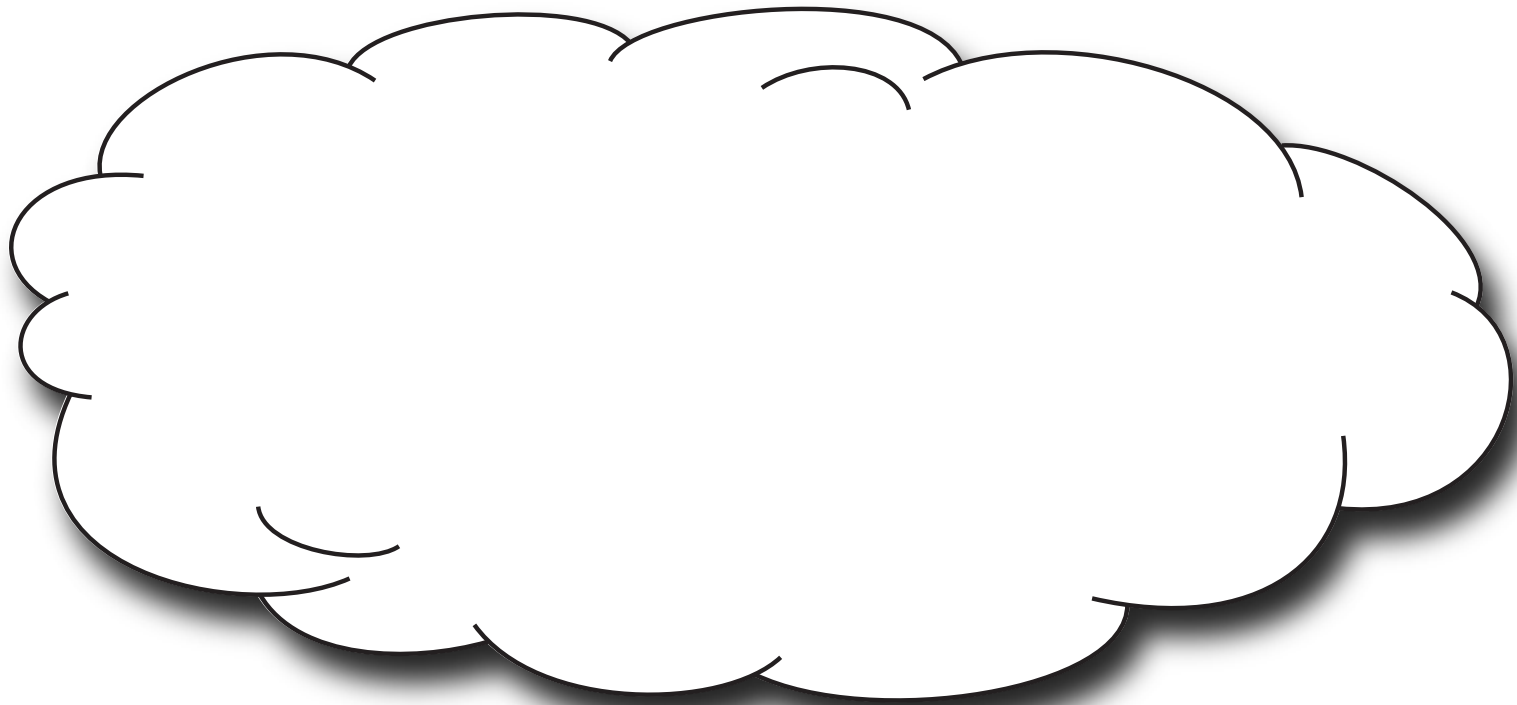
Introductions

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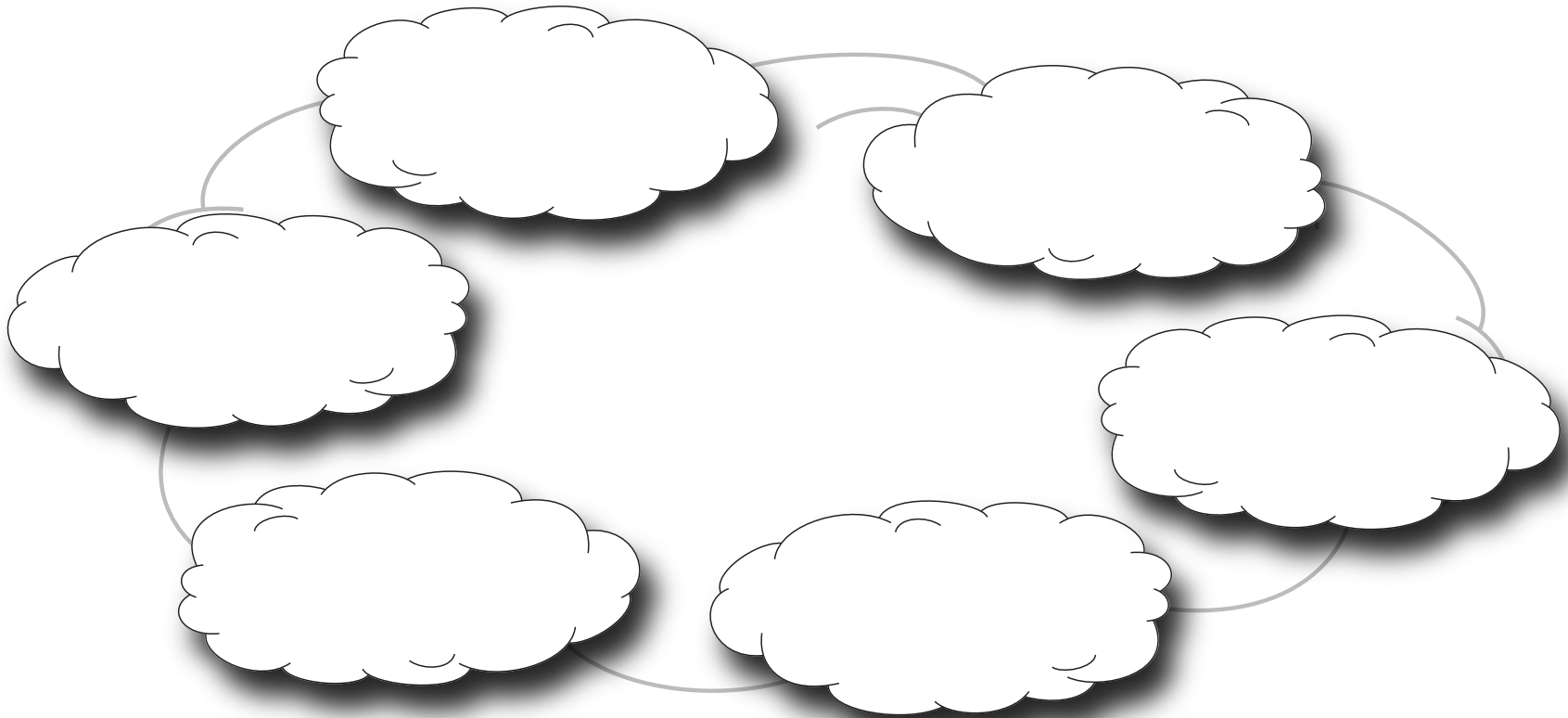
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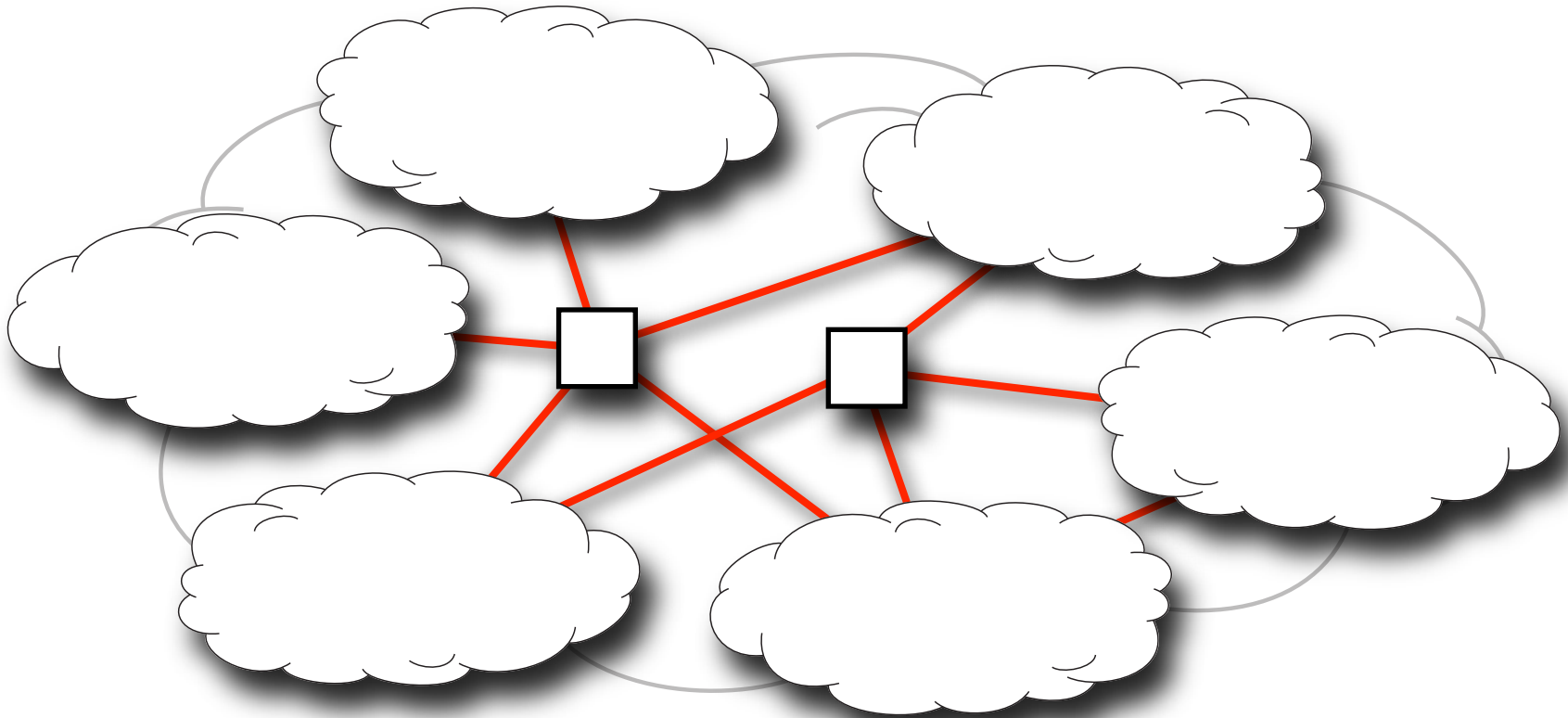
Introductions

What is the Internet?

Internet: The network of networks. The proper-noun, capital-I Internet is the network of all networks which provide global end-to-end Internet Protocol connectivity between their nodes.

internet: Any set of interconnected networks. A lower-case-i internet doesn't necessarily use Internet Protocols, nor need it be interconnected with the Internet. No longer in widespread use.

How the Internet Works

Mark Tinka
Nishal Goburdhan

Web Browsing: An Example

When we type a URL, or Uniform Resource Locator, into a browser window, how does the Internet provide us with a web page?

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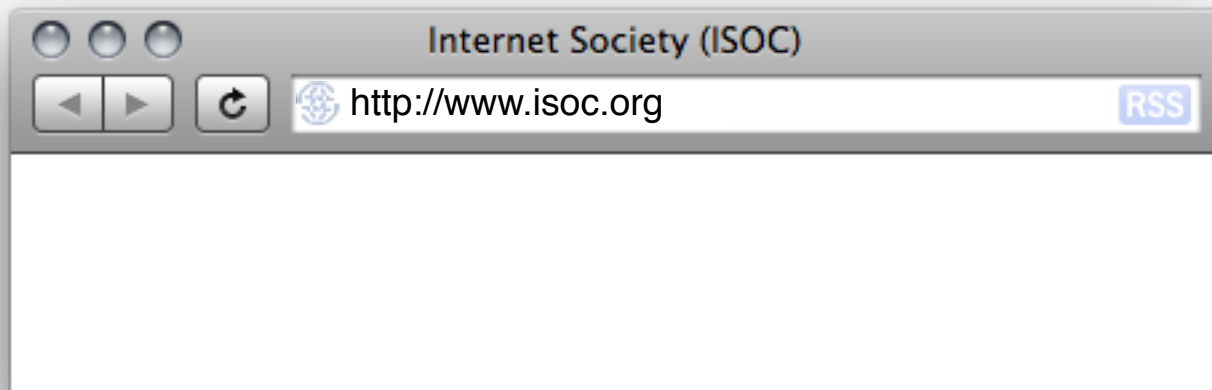
Web Browsing: An Example

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Uniform Resource Locator: A URL consists of a "scheme" or protocol by which a resource can be contacted or retrieved, followed by an address or "network location." In addition to web pages, URLs can encode addresses for email, voice and video communications, and other network resources.

Extracting the Domain Name from the URL

The URL contains a "domain name" which will is our computer's clue where to find the web page we're looking for.

Internet Society (ISOC)

http://www.isoc.org

RSS

Extracting the Domain Name from the URL

The URL contains a "domain name" which will is our computer's clue where to find the web page ~~looking~~ for.

HTTP, or HyperText Transfer Protocol, is an IETF standard for transporting web pages and other objects across the Internet.

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Parsing the Domain Name

That domain name, in turn, consists of several parts.

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http://www.isoc.org

Parsing the Domain Name

That domain name, in turn, consists of several parts.

Internet Society (IS

http://www.isoc.**org**

"**org**" is a "generic top level domain" or gTLD which is available for the use of noncommercial organizations anywhere in the world.

Parsing the Domain Name

That domain name, in turn, consists of several parts.

Internet Society (ISOC)

http://www.**isoc**.org

"**isoc**" in the "second level" of this domain name is identifying an organization which possesses its own named domain.

Parsing the Domain Name

That domain name, in turn, consists of several parts.

"**www**" in the "third level" of this domain name, as read right-to-left, is identifying a named service, in the case, a World Wide Web service.

http://www.isoc.org

Parsing the Domain Name

That domain name, in turn, consists of several parts, but our computer doesn't know, or need to know, the difference between these parts.
It treats the domain name as a single string.

Internet Society (ISOC)

http://www.isoc.org

Parsing the Domain Name

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Top Level Domain: The most common types of TLDs are "Generic" and "Country Code." gTLDs like .com, .net, and .org, are available globally, while ccTLDs like .ar (Argentina) and .za (South Africa) are administered nationally. New top level domains are formed through an ICANN administrative process.

Parsing the Domain Name

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It treats the domain name as a single string.

Internationalized Domain Names: But what if a name contains accented characters, or is written in a non-roman script? IDNs allow faithful representation of other languages in some second-level domains today, and will likely be possible in top-level domains in the future.

Resolving the Domain Name to an Internet Address

Just like the user of a 20th-century telephone needed to look up the name of the person they wanted to call in a telephone book to find a telephone number to dial to complete the call, our computer needs to **resolve** the **domain name** found in the **URL** to a numeric **Internet Protocol address** in order to address the **packet** which will contain the **query** for the web page.

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Resolve: Resolution is the process of converting a human-readable domain name to a machine-readable Internet Protocol address, or vice-versa.

Resolving the Domain Name to an Internet Address

Internet Protocol Address: an IP version 4 address is a 32-bit binary number which a computer uses to identify a destination on the Internet. IPv4 addresses are usually written in "dotted quad" notation, like this: 206.131.241.137.

There are about 4.3 billion IPv4 addresses, and one is needed for each Internet-connected computer, so in 1996 the Internet Engineering Task Force defined IP version 6, which has 2^{128}th addresses, or 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 times more than IPv4.

Resolving the Domain Name to an Internet Address

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Packet: The smallest unit of communication sent across the Internet, a packet is like an envelope: it has the IP addresses of the sender and recipient on the outside, and it contains a message encoded in binary ones and zeros. Very simple transactions may only require a single packet in each direction and complete in a few milliseconds, while complex ones may require millions and take hours or days.

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Query: A message which usually originates with a human requesting something like a web page. A query is usually a very small packet containing a simple "question" like "give me your web page," which may result in a much larger reply, containing text, images, or video.

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Resolving the Domain Name to an Internet Address

Resolving the Domain Name to an Internet Address

The Nearest
Root Nameserver

Our ISP's
Recursive Resolver
DNS Server

**Domain Name lookup
to resolve www.isoc.org**

Our Computer

Resolving the Domain Name to an Internet Address

The Nearest
Root Nameserver

The Public Interest Registry's
.org Nameserver

Reply with IP address
of .org nameserver

DNS lookup
www.isoc.org

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DNS lookup www.isoc.org

**Reply with IP address
of www.isoc.org web server**

The Internet Society's
www.isoc.org
Web Server

Our Computer

Resolving the Domain Name to an Internet Address

The Nearest Root Nameserver

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The Internet Society's isoc.org Nameserver

Our ISP's Recursive Resolver DNS Server

Reply with IP address of www.isoc.org web server

The Internet Society's www.isoc.org Web Server

Our Computer

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DNS Server

The Internet Society's
www.isoc.org
Web Server

Our Computer

Now We're Ready to Request the Web Page…

The Nearest
Root Nameserver
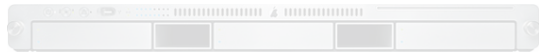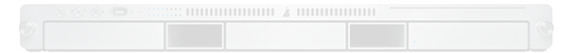
The Public Interest Registry's
.org Nameserver

The Internet Society's
isoc.org Nameserver

Our ISP's
Recursive Resolver
DNS Server

Our Computer

The Internet Society's
www.isoc.org
Web Server

Now We're Ready to Request the Web Page…

…but how do the packets get back and forth?

The Nearest
Root Nameserver

The Public Interest Registry's
.org Nameserver

The Internet Society's
isoc.org Nameserver

Our ISP's
Recursive Resolver
DNS Server

HTTP request to web server by IP address

The Internet Society's
www.isoc.org
Web Server

HTTP reply with content of web page

Our Computer

Now We're Ready to Request the Web Page…

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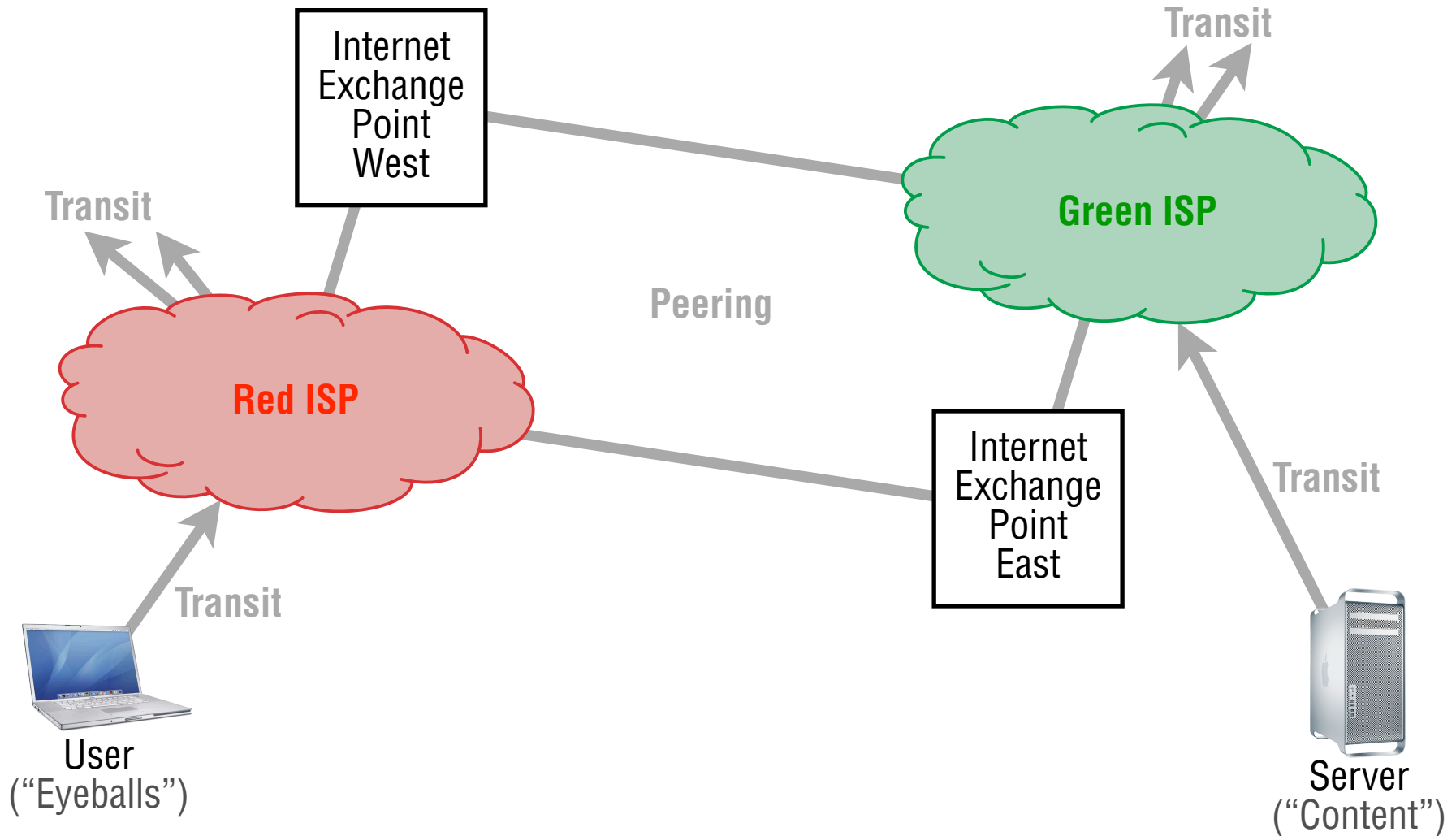
Routing: The decision-making process by which data packets are forwarded through a branching network. At each fork, each packet is routed in a direction which will take it nearer to its destination.

Now We're Ready to Request the Web Page…

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HTTP reply with content of web page

Our Computer

The Topology of the Internet

Internet Exchange Point West

Transit

Green ISP

Red ISP

Peering

Transit

Internet Exchange Point East

Transit

Transit

User ("Eyeballs")

Server ("Content")

The Topology of the Internet
(in microcosm)

The Topology of the Internet
(in microcosm)

Internet Exchange Point West

Transit

Green ISP

Four thousand more **Internet Service Providers (ISPs)**...

Red ISP

Transit

Internet Exchange Point East

One billion more Internet **Users**...

Transit

User ("Eyeballs")

Server ("Content")

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Internet Exchange Point West

Transit

Green ISP

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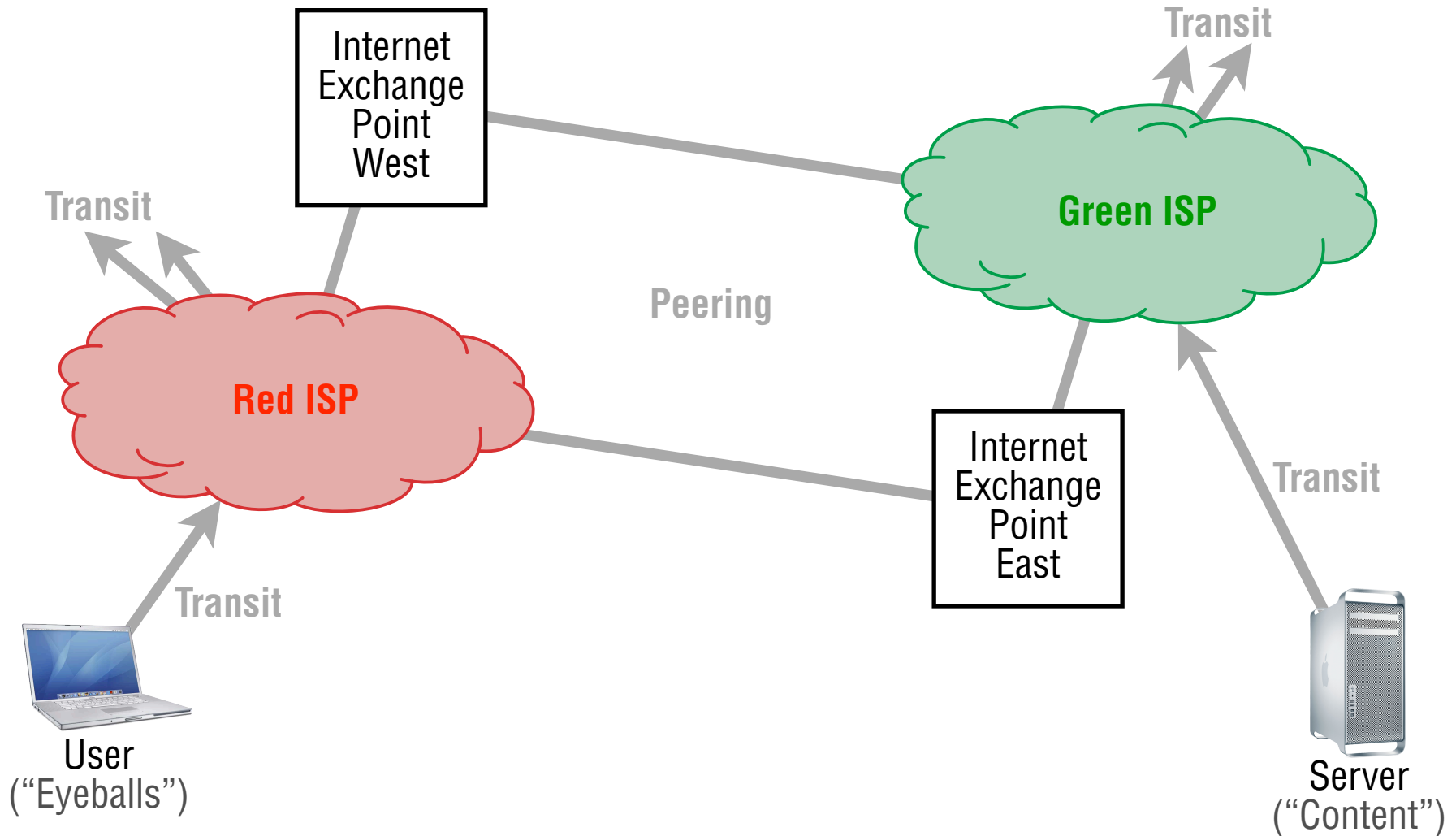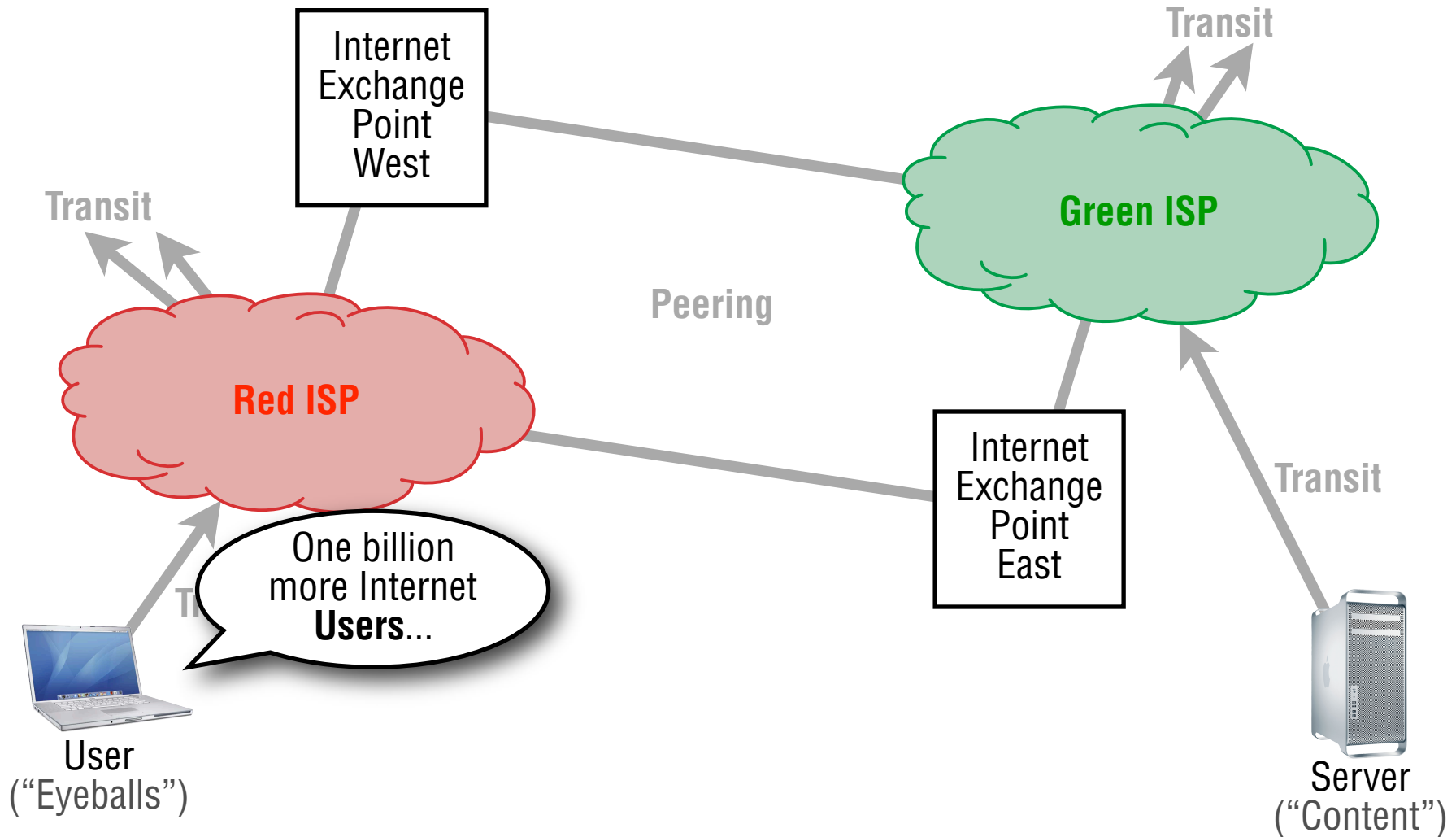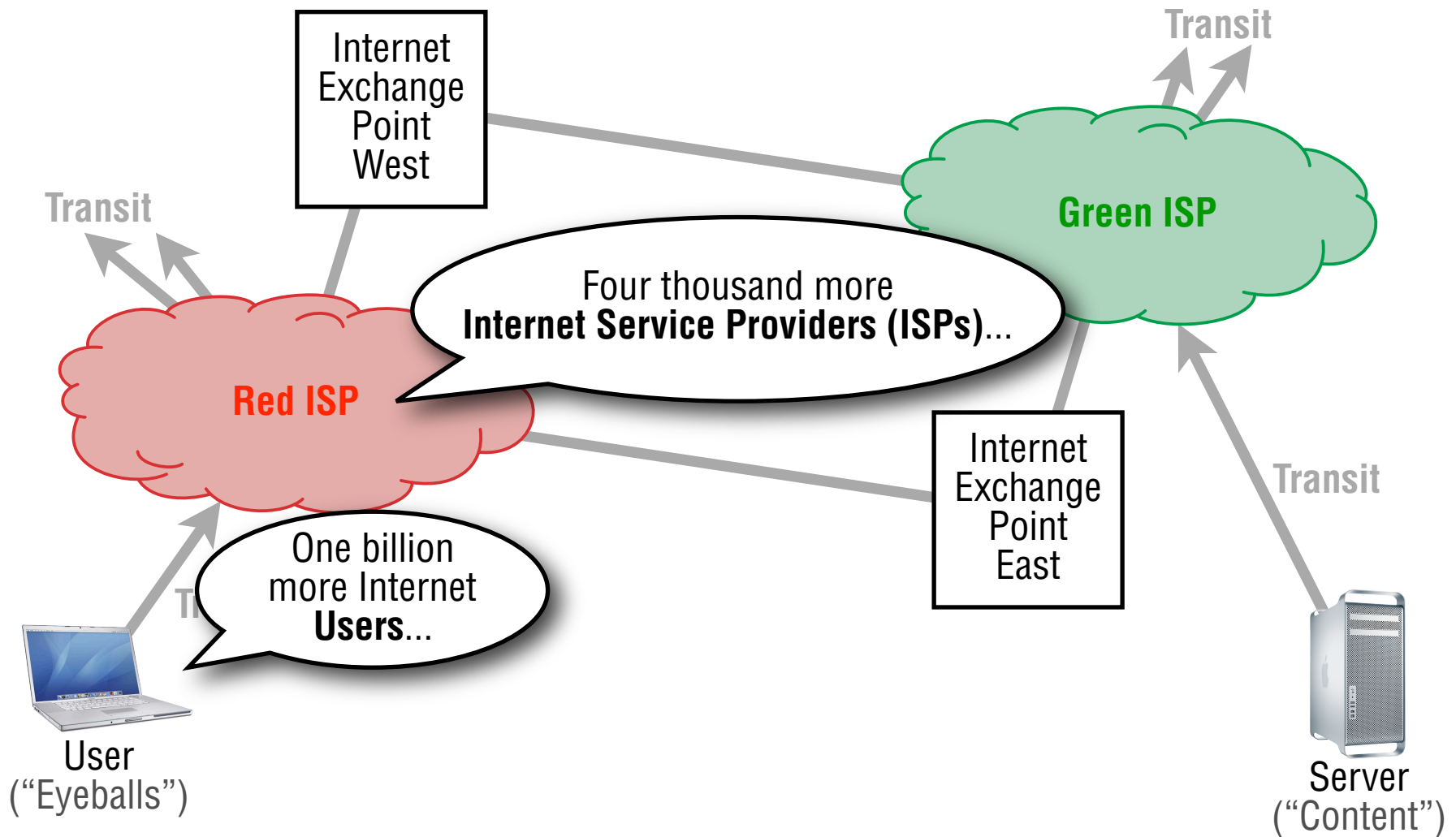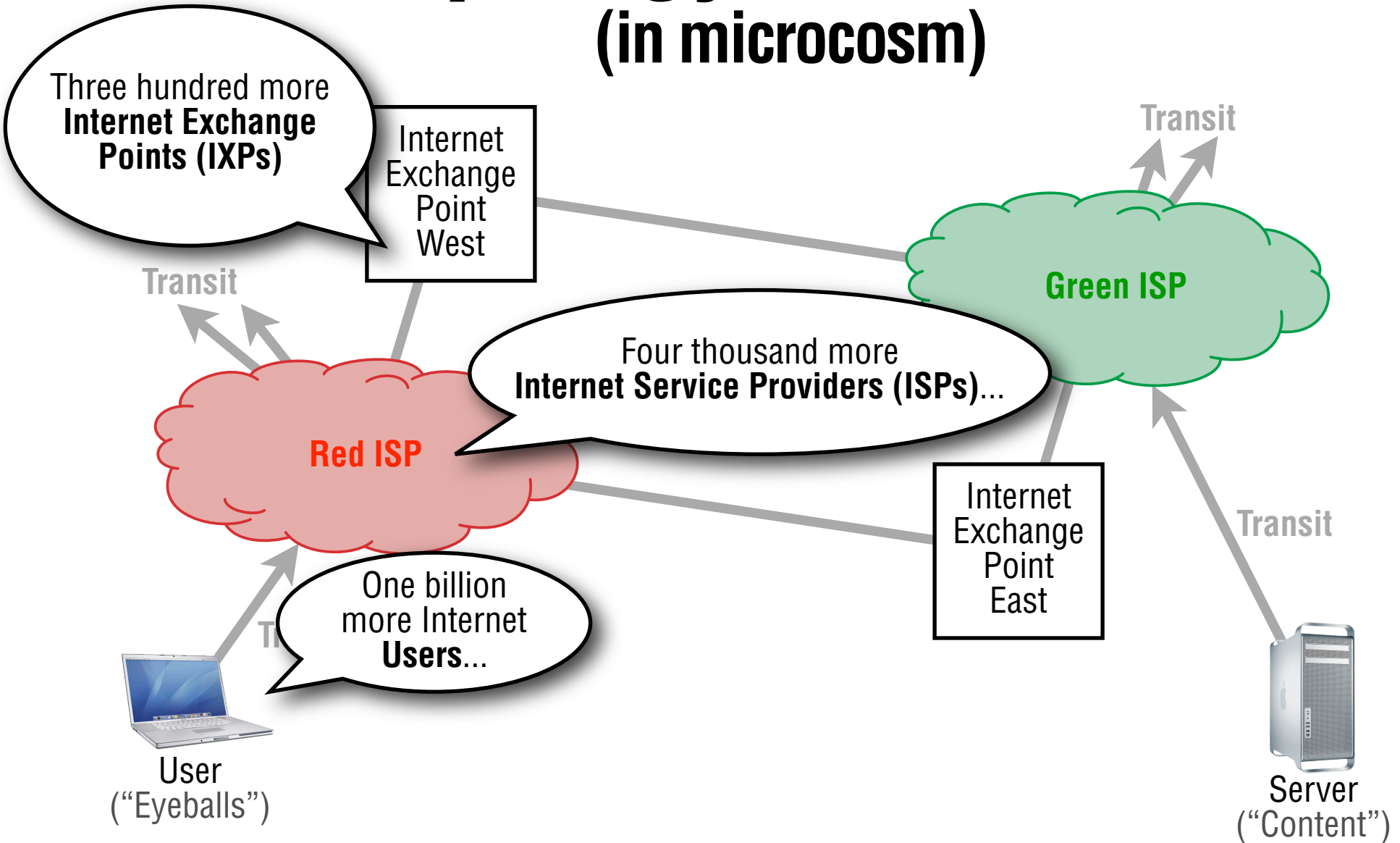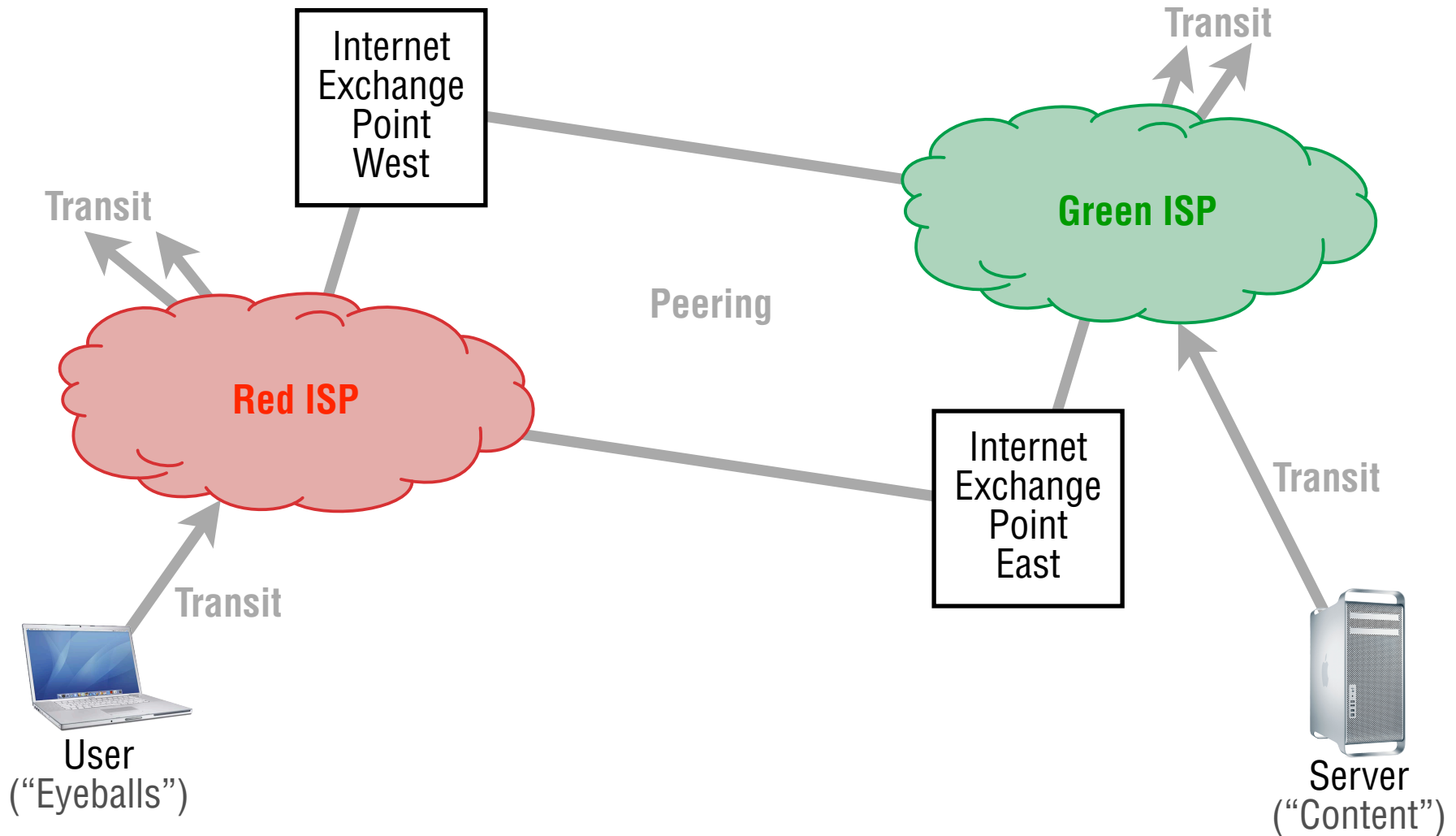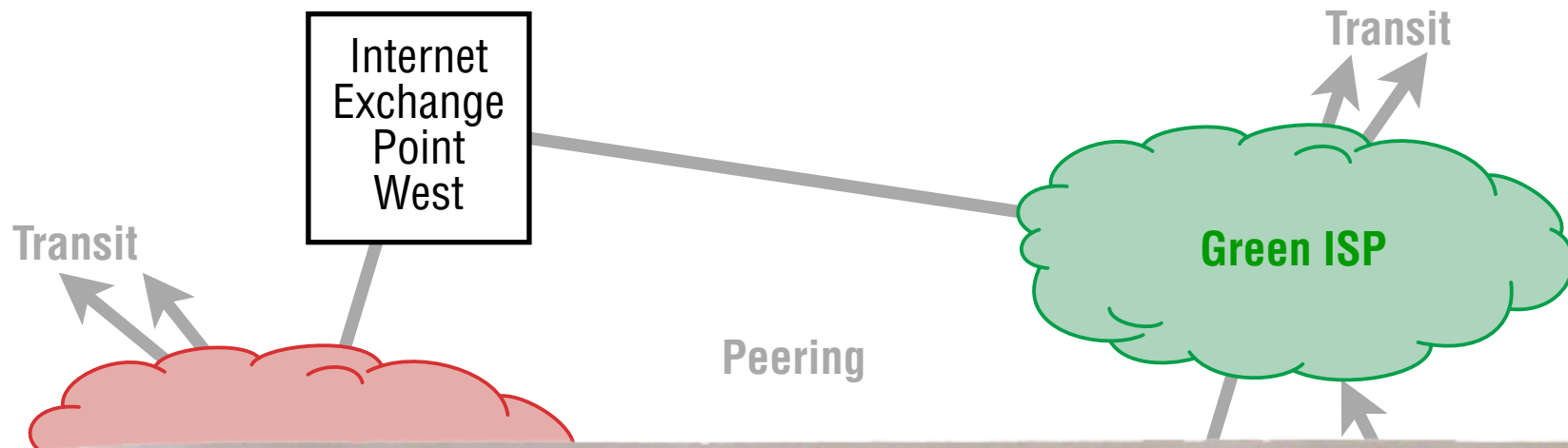
Transit: A transaction in which one party purchases the right to send data to any location on the Internet via the other party's network. Transit is how traffic is moved between ISPs and their customers, who may be users, or may be smaller ISPs.

The Topology of the Internet
(in microcosm)

Internet Exchange Point West

Transit

Transit
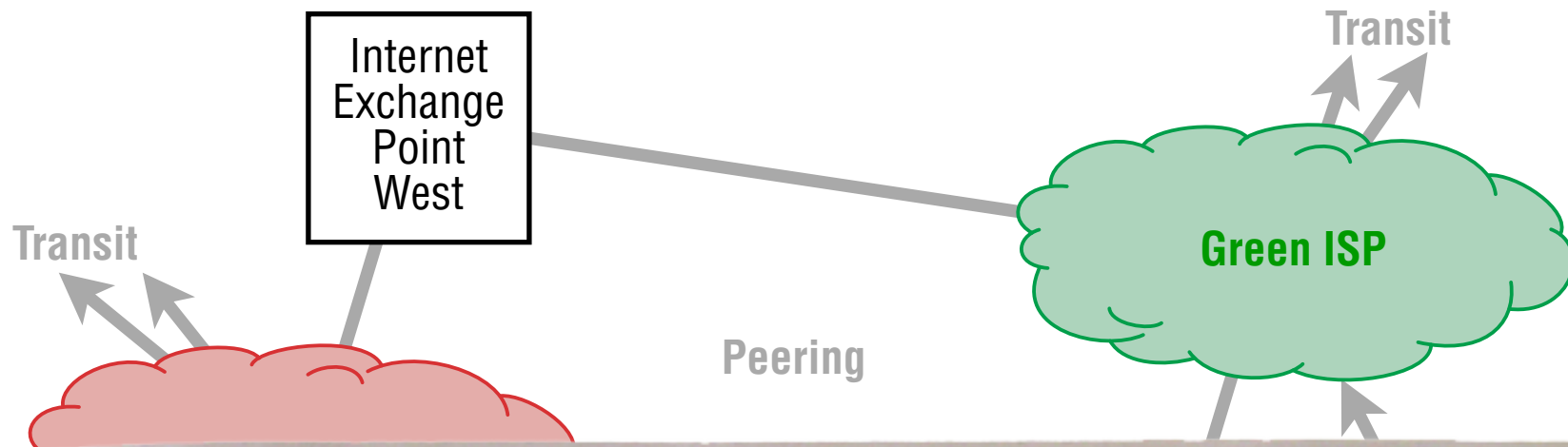
Green ISP

Peering

Peering: An interconnection between two parties such that each can exchange traffic with the customers of the other at no cost. Internet bandwidth is produced by peering betwen ISPs, and it is transported to users via transit.

The Topology of the Internet
(in microcosm)
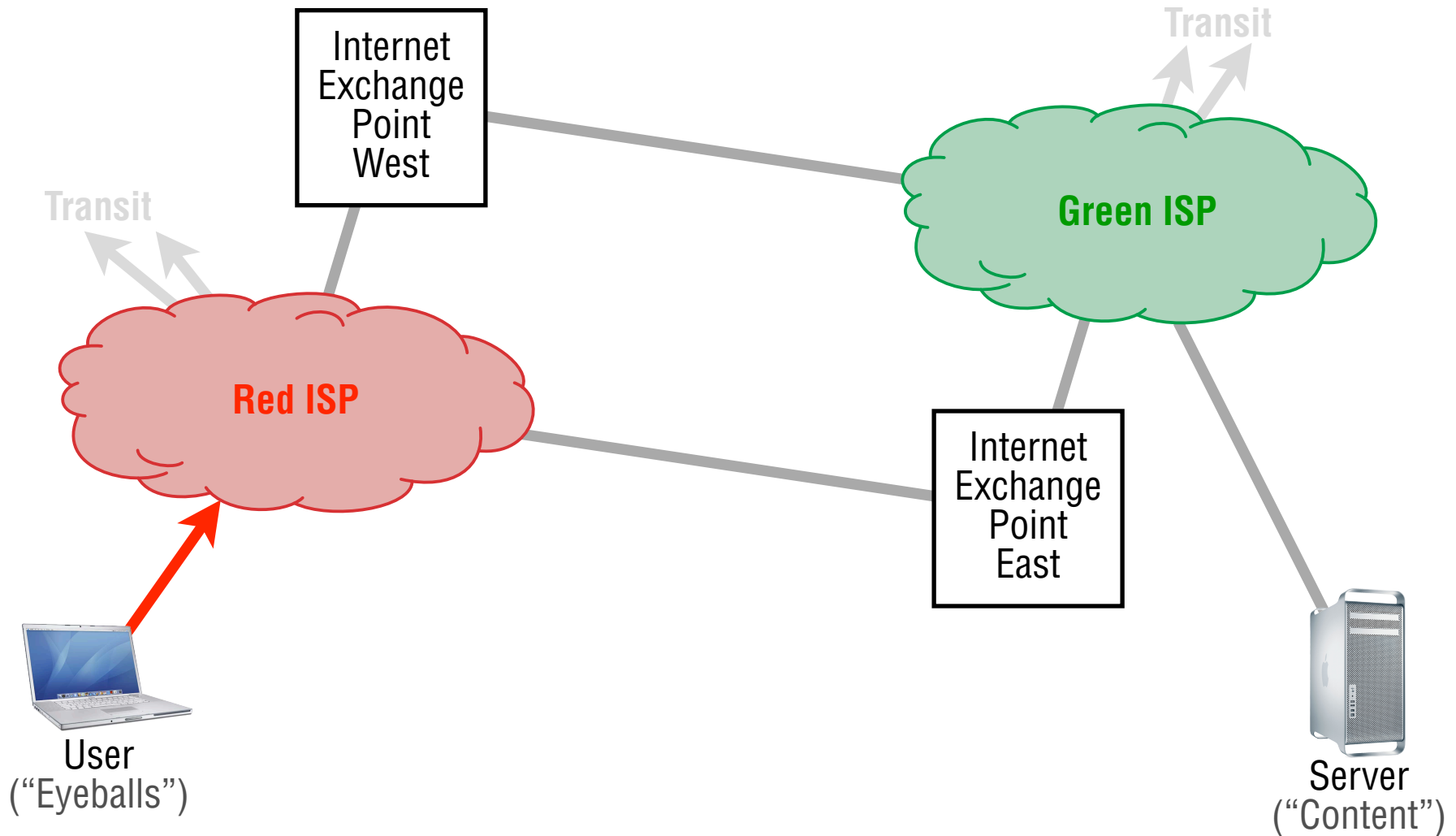
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The Topology of the Internet

Hot Potato Routing
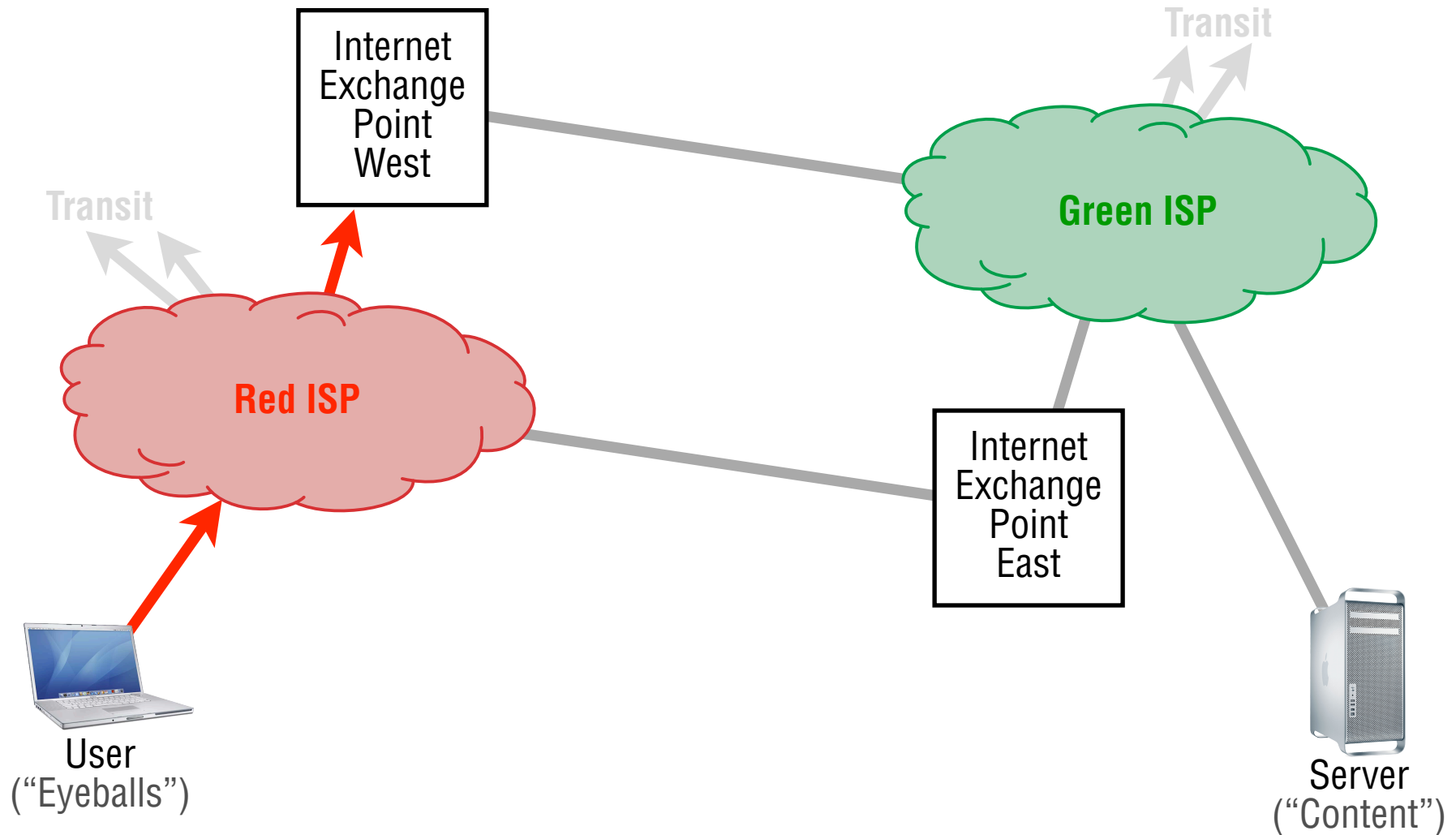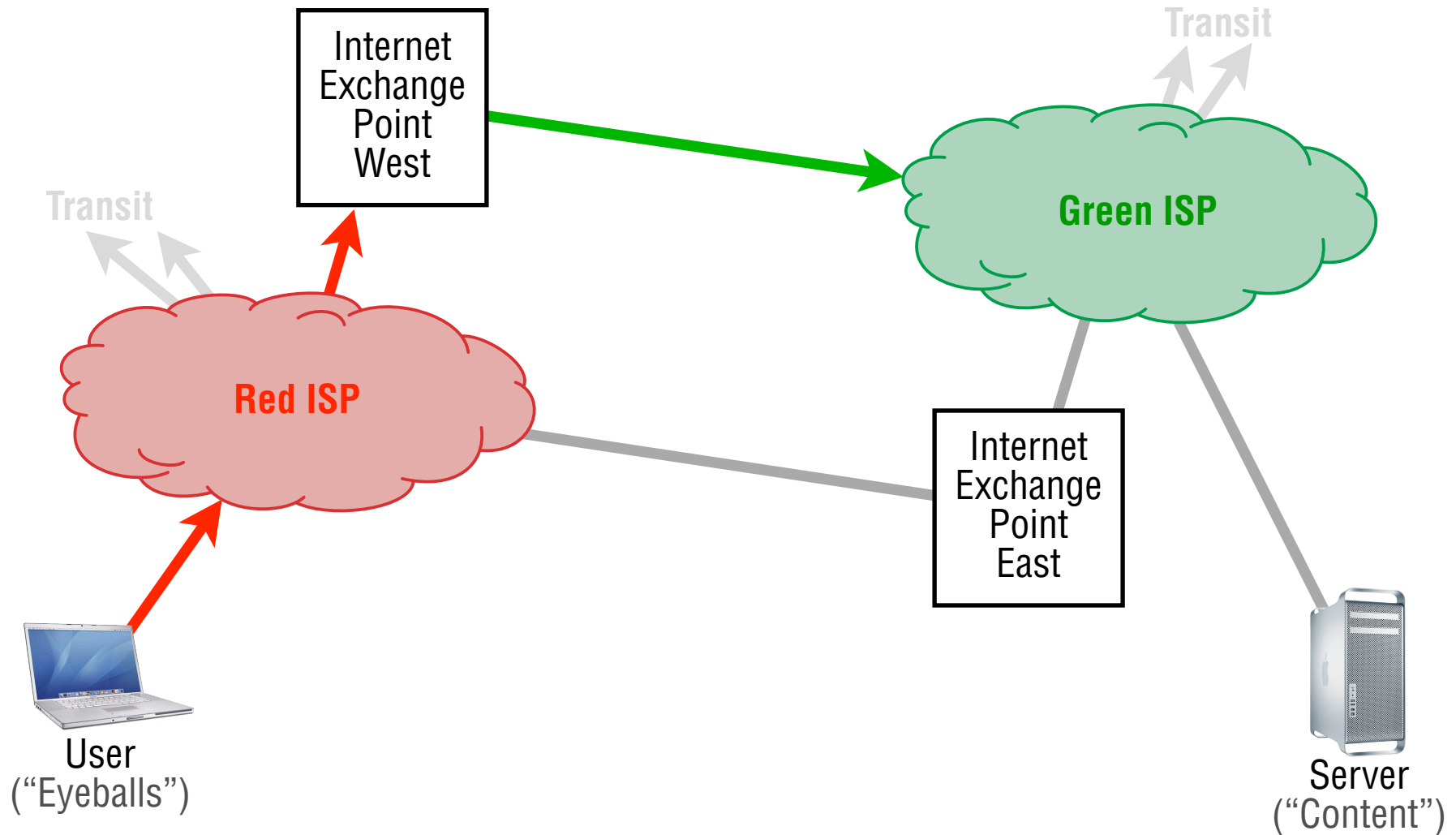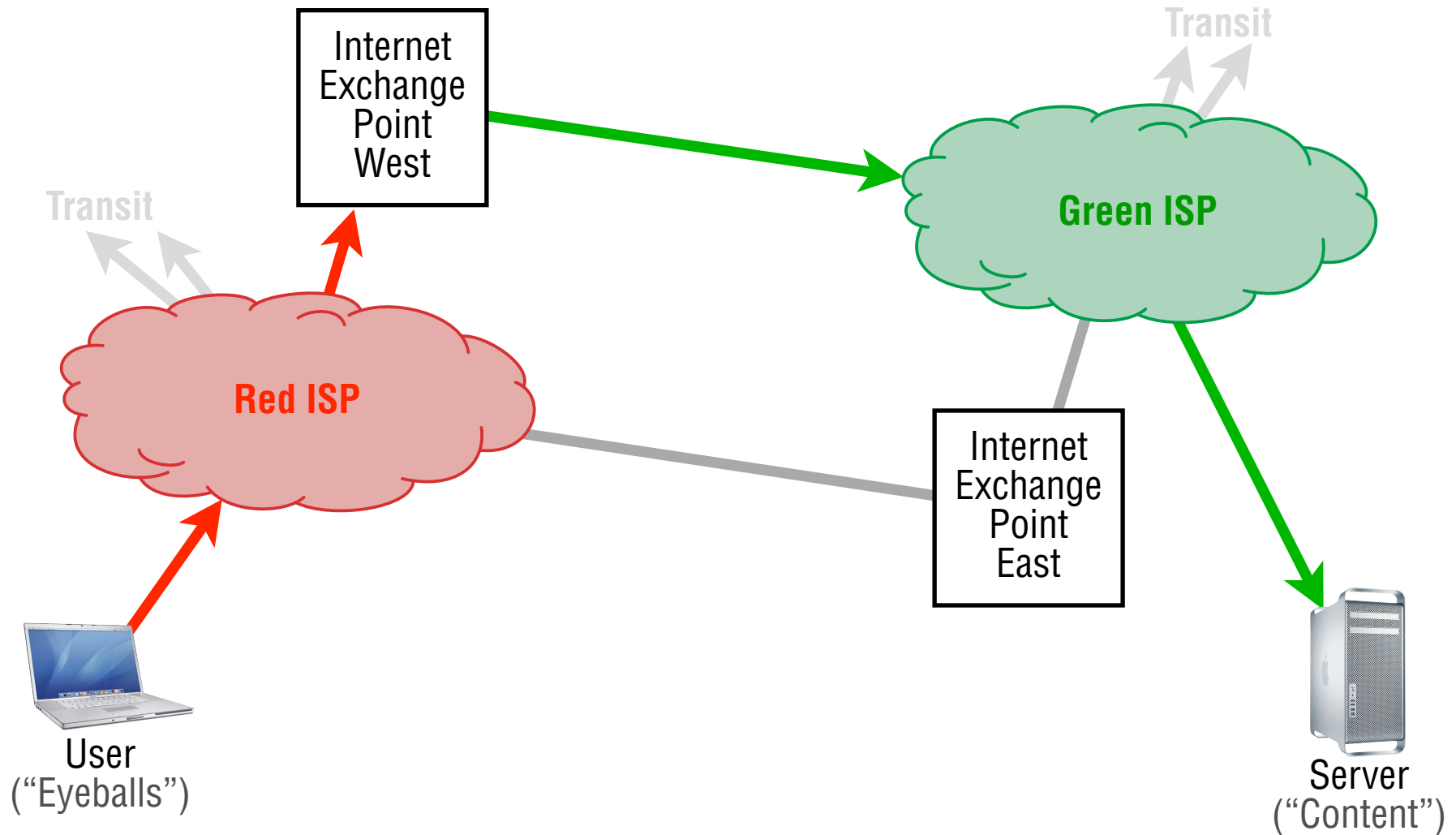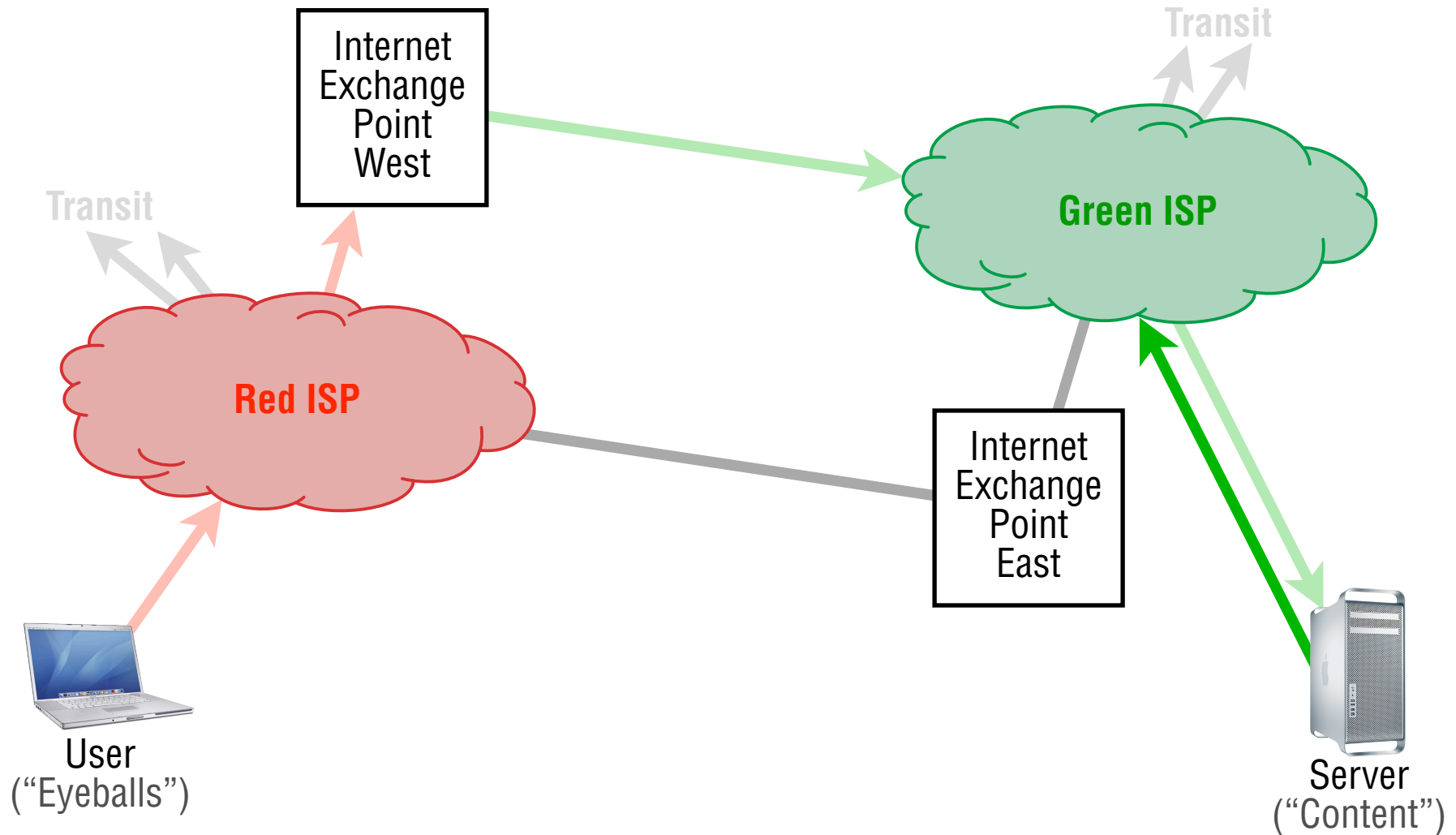
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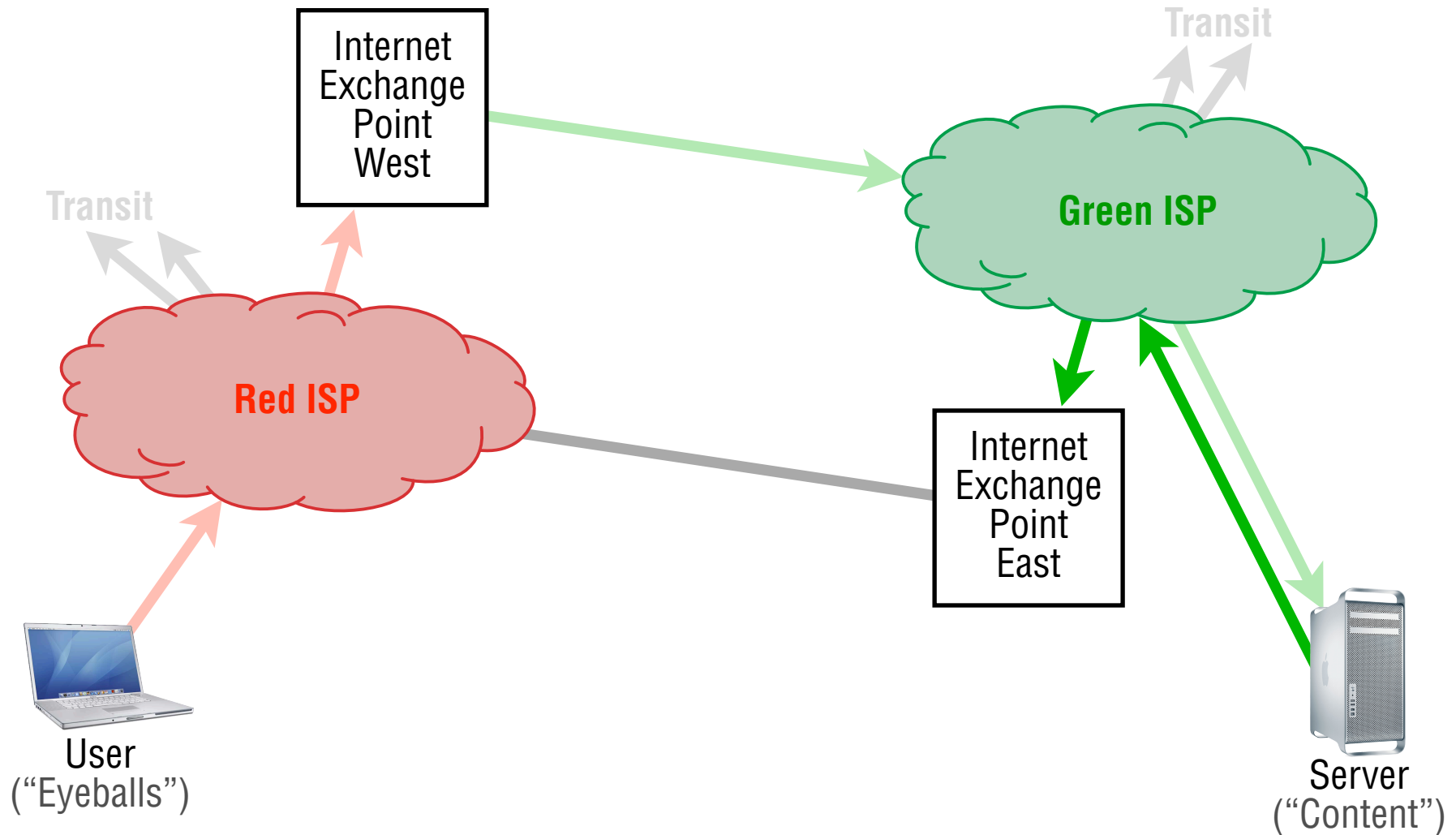
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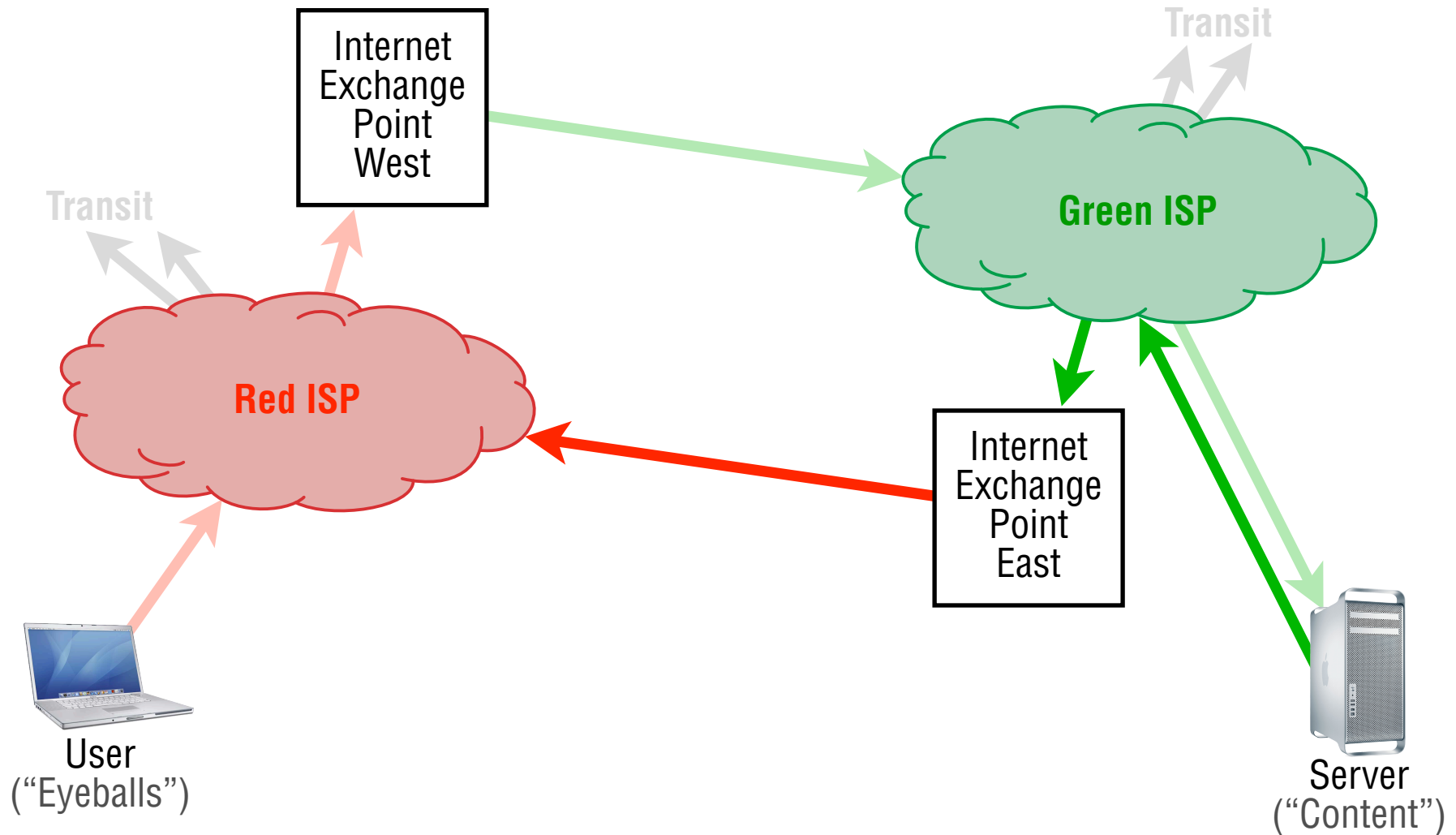
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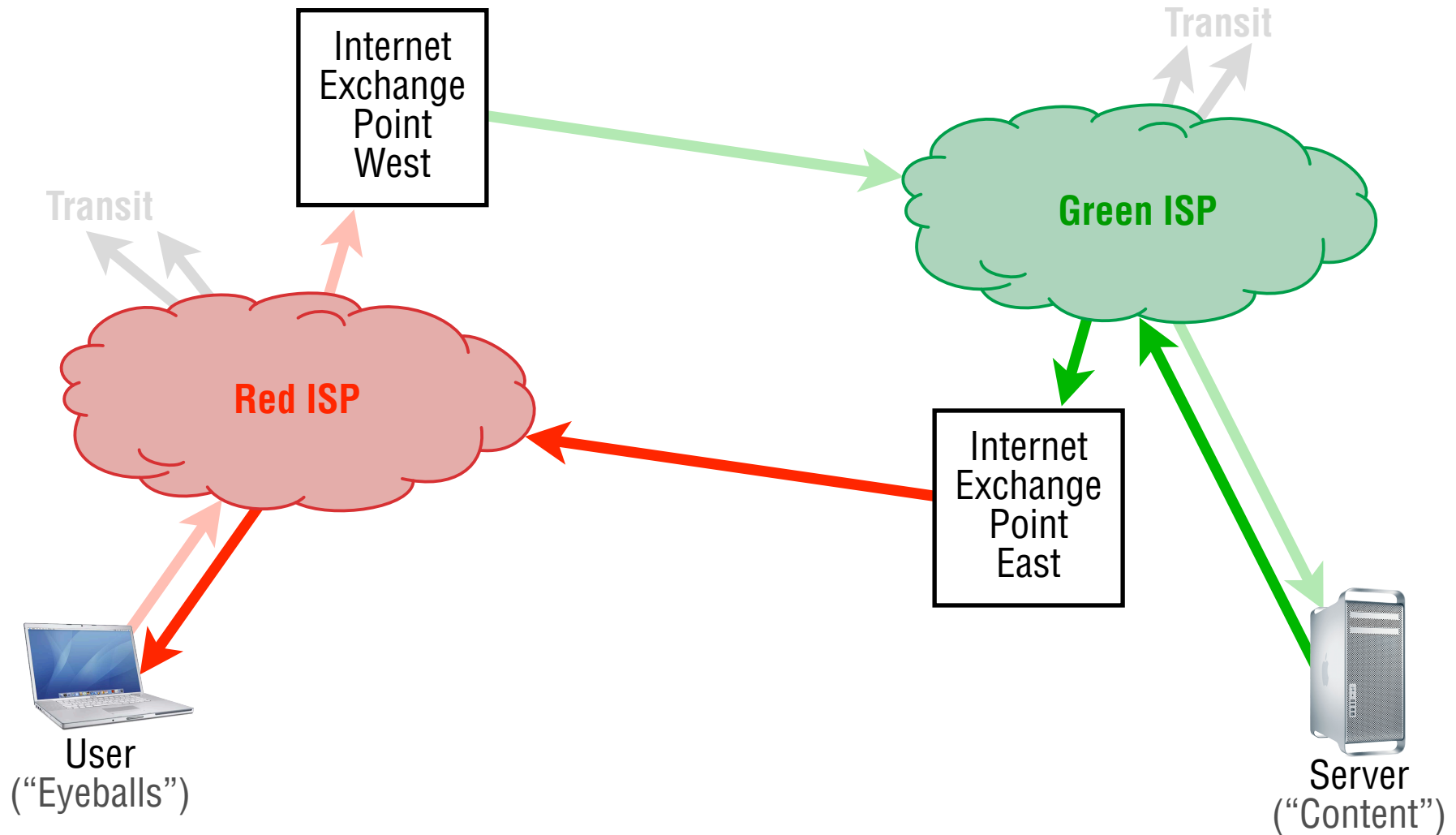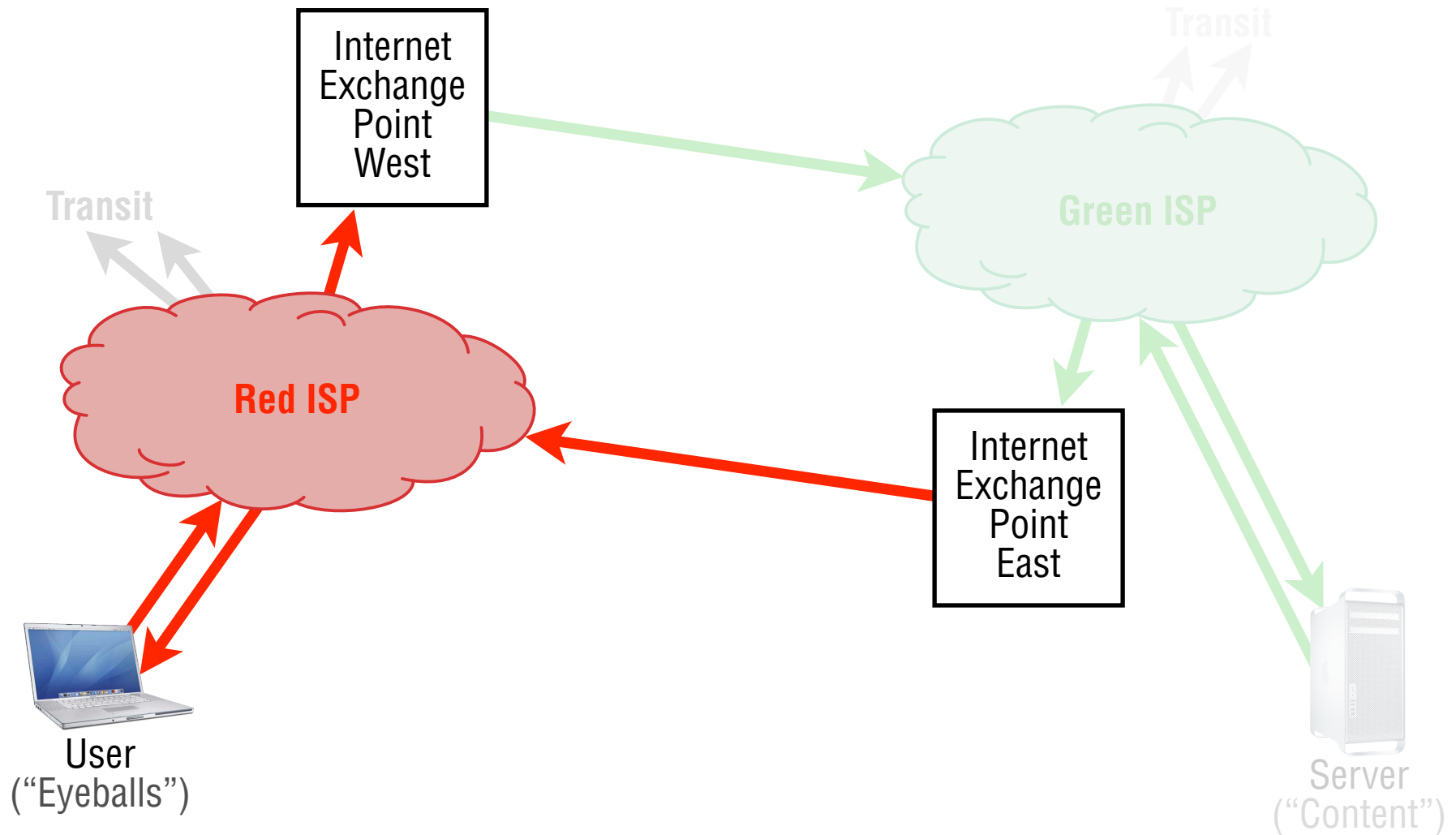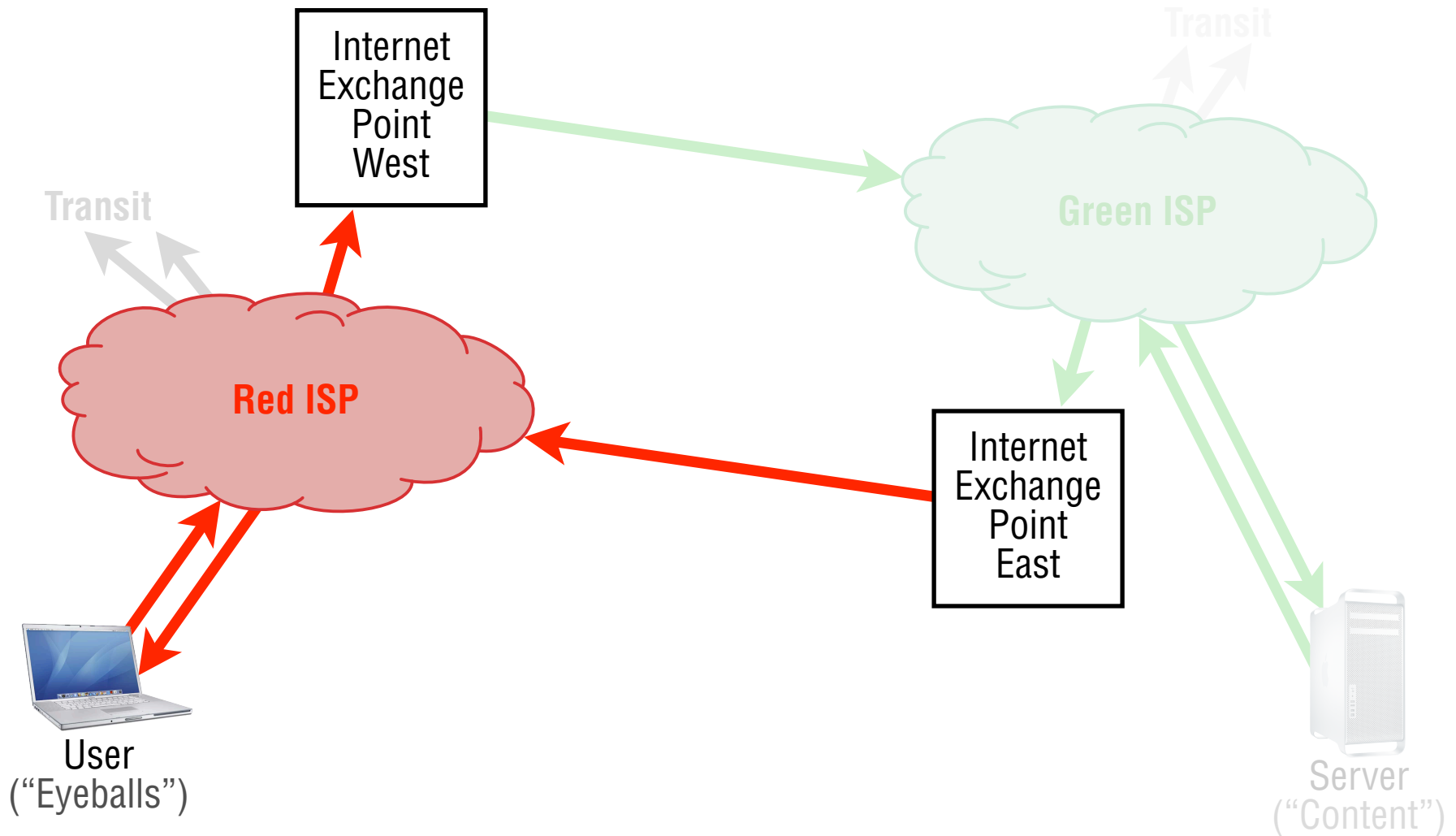
Symmetry
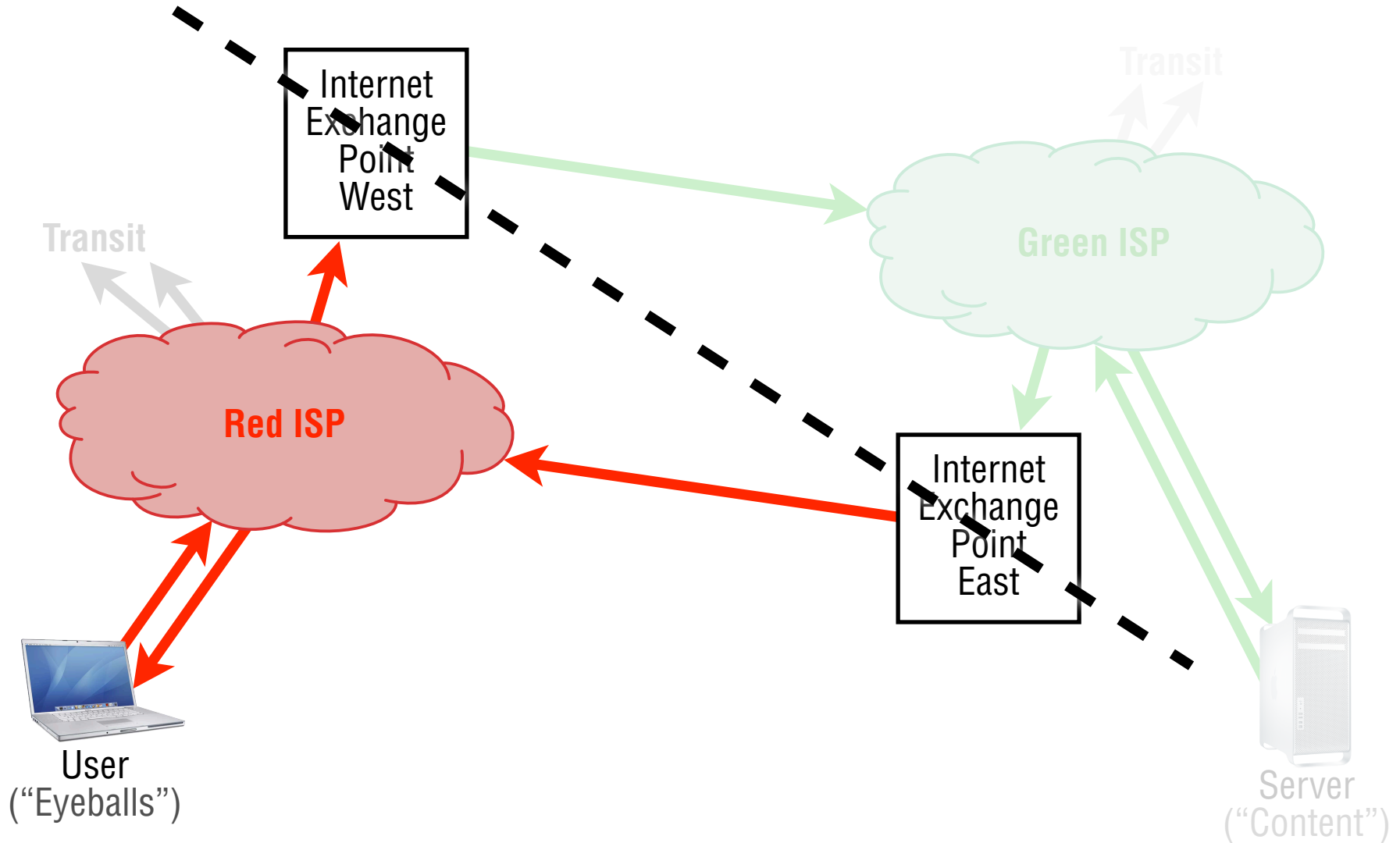
Symmetry

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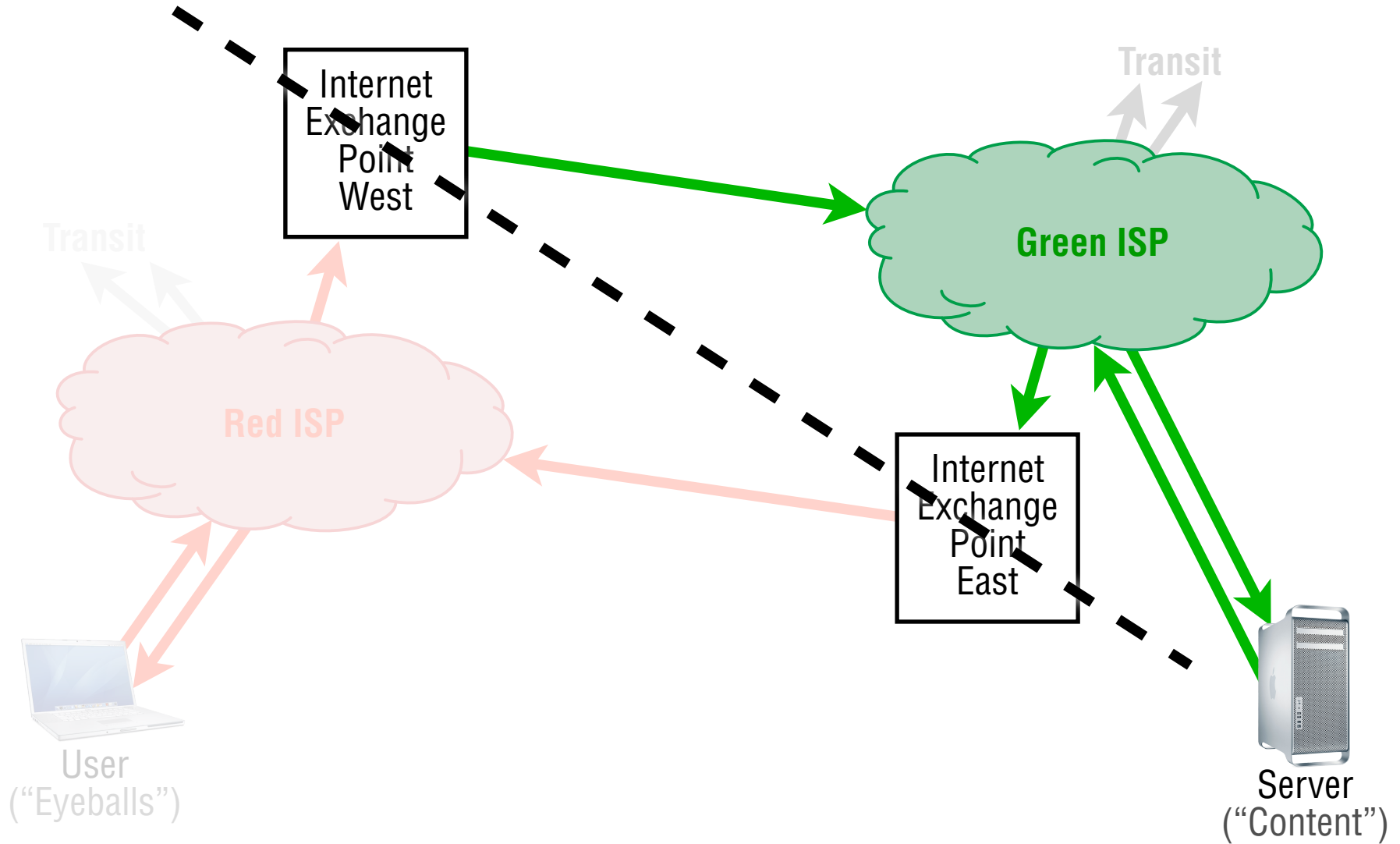
"I*"
The Internet Governance Organizations

Christian O'Flaherty
Art Reilly

Protocol Definition

IETF: the Internet Engineering Task Force meets in person three times each year, and operates continuously online, to collectively define the open protocols by which Internet users are able to transparently communicate with each other.

IESG: the Internet Engineering Steering Group consists of the Area Directors of the IETF, who are together responsible for the IETF's day-to-day functioning and productivity.

IAB: the Internet Architecture Board is a body of experts across the spectrum of Internet technical knowledge, who provide guidance and oversight of the IETF work-product.

Operational Standards

NOGs: the Network Operations Groups each meet one to three times a year locally or regionally to share technical knowledge and coordinate operational activities.

AfNOG: the African Network Operators Group

NANOG: the North American Network Operations Group

SANOG: the South Asian Network Operations Group

MENOG: the Middle East Network Operations Group

NZNOG: the New Zealand Network Operators Group ...etc.

Exchange Point Operations:

Regional meetings: **NAPLA**, **Euro-IX**, **APIX**

Annual membership meetings of each IXP

IEPG: the Internet Engineering Planning Group meets three times a year, as a global forum for sharing operational knowledge.

User Advocacy

ISOC: the Internet Society consists of local chapters throughout the world, formed through a bottom-up process to represent end-users in the policy-making and regulatory processes.

ONI: the OpenNet Initiative is an independent monitor of censorship and transparency in the Internet, protecting end-to-end connectivity.

ICC: The International Chamber of Commerce is a global advocate for industry and enterprise Internet use and policy concerns.

Uniquely-Assigned Identifiers

IANA: the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority is the root of the delegation hierarchy which maintains uniqueness in domain names, IP addresses, autonomous system numbers, and protocol identifiers. The IANA's operations are defined by the **IAB** via **IETF RFC** standards documents. The IANA delegates specific functions to resource-specific **registries**.

ICANN: the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers is the community-driven organization that hosts the IANA function.

IP Addresses and ASNs

RIRs: the five Regional Internet Registries are the fora in which Internet users and service providers set addressing policy and share constrained number resources.

LACNIC: the Latin American and Caribbean Network Information Center

AfriNIC: the African Network Information Center

RIPE NCC: Réseaux IP Européens Network Coordination Centre

ARIN: the American Registry for Internet Numbers

APNIC: the Asia-Pacific Network Information Center

NRO: the Number Resource Organization is the coordination body which allows all of the Regional Internet Registries to act as a global collective.

ASO AC: the Address Supporting Organization Advisory Council represents the NRO to ICANN, and selects one ICANN board member.

Operational Support

NSRC: the Network Startup Resource Center provides training materials to people who are connecting their communities to the Internet.

PCH: Packet Clearing House provides operational support and services for the critical infrastructure at the core of the Internet; IXPs and the Domain Name System.

FIRST: the Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams coordinates Internet emergency responders around the world.

Discussion

Thank You.

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Preserving a Universal Internet:
Economic and Political Costs of Internet Fragmentation

Background Paper
Internet Governance Forum Panel Proposal

Proposed by: Centre for International Governance Innovation

Co-Proposed by: Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), and Google

Internet governance, and Internet-related public policy issues more broadly, have risen to the top of the international political agenda. These issues are of importance to an array of states and other stakeholders across the globe. The Internet is also increasingly framed as a problem to be managed or, in some cases, even as a source of threat. A variety of actors are exploring measures intended to prevent or mitigate harms associated (correctly or not) with digital connectivity. They are doing so on the basis of diverse, culturally-informed value sets but also on the basis of concerns for regime stability, sovereignty or financial benefit. Such measures include (but are not limited to) those intended to prevent or mitigate harms associated with digital connectivity, as well as measures intended to capture economic benefits resulting from online activity, such as implementing alternate models for monetizing the exchange of Internet traffic or taxation or imposing fees on online activity.

At the most extreme, such efforts entail the creation of entirely separate national Internet analogues with limited or non-existent connectivity to the World Wide Web. Some efforts include extensive firewall and censorship schemes. In other cases, attempts to minimize harms from digital connectivity may take the form of pervasive monitoring of online activity while certain governments are exploring "opt-in" regimes that, for example, require individuals to explicitly declare their intent to view adult material online, or require businesses to register their IP addresses on a whitelist.

The effectiveness of such approaches to reducing digital harm is unclear. In addition, they pose potential risks to the end-to-end accessibility of the Internet. This workshop will focus on the latter set of issues, specifically on attempting to scope the magnitude of the costs of Internet fragmentation. Detailed cost estimates will require a great deal of economic and other research, outside the scope of an IGF workshop; however, there is value in setting the framework for such a research agenda. Such an agenda is consistent with the mandate of the Global Commission on Internet Governance, which is a partnership between CIGI and Chatham House.

Estimating the costs of Internet fragmentation poses two primary challenges. First, it is vital to ensure that economic costs are properly accounted; this entails estimating opportunity costs (value foregone as a result of fragmentation) and attempting to internalize negative externalities as fully as possible. Second, it is important to account for social costs of various kinds. These include cultural costs, scientific and educational costs, and international political costs.

Fragmentation of the Internet is understood here as entailing limits on end-to-end accessibility, either through: (1) the creation of replacement naming and addressing systems; (2) data localization requirements (3) blocking content in various ways; (4) local security requirements; (5) utilization barriers such as skills or language; or (6) the creation of chilling effects intended to deter users from seeking out content and communication between jurisdictions. The key point here is that fragmentation is not a binary condition that either exists or does not exist; rather, there are various forms of fragmentation that may be simultaneously present in varying degrees. Fragmentation may be higher in some places than others, and higher between some jurisdictional dyads than others. Estimating the costs of fragmentation thus demands a nuanced approach committed to understanding the differential impacts of various kinds of fragmentation.

Economic costs of Internet fragmentation include increased transaction costs for business communications vital to the effective management of global value chains. The international financial system is highly integrated; one primary driver of this integration has been the development of modern information and communications technologies (ICTs). Internet fragmentation could result in the inefficient allocation of national household savings by restricting the ability of investors to seek the highest return on investment from global financial markets, thereby restricting the availability of capital for productive investment. It could also result in the reduction of remittances given the importance of the Internet in transferring financial resources quickly and cheaply across the world. Restrictive positions on the trade in data services would also entail economic opportunity costs. Other more direct costs of Internet fragmentation could include costs to businesses who have to comply with data localization requirements, or increased costs associated with complying with local security requirements.

Cultural costs of Internet fragmentation include difficulties in maintaining familial links in diaspora communities, with the attendant loss over time of cultural traditions in younger generations. In addition, it is reasonable to expect a reduction in cultural innovation encouraged by cross-cultural exchanges. Given that the Internet is used by diaspora populations to send remittances to their families, another cultural cost of Internet fragmentation could be a decrease in financial flows through remittances.

Scientific and educational costs include higher costs for the exchange of scientific ideas, leading to lower rates of innovation. Such a scenario implies an important knock-on effect in the form of reduced ability to grapple with global problems such as the spread of infectious diseases and climate change. Internet fragmentation can also be expected to reduce the availability of quality educational resources, particularly in the developing world, leading to lower levels of educational attainment and opportunity costs in human capital.

International political costs of Internet fragmentation most crucially include slower communication in crisis situations, perhaps leading to increased authority being delegated to local military commanders and diplomatic officials; this could have the effect of making it more difficult and costly to prevent escalation. In addition, it is reasonable to expect a reduction in broad government-to-government contact and large coordination burdens being placed on resource-constrained foreign ministries.

The costs suggested above are far from exhaustive; rather, the purpose of this background paper is to illustrate potential costs and stimulate further research. Further, it should be noted that it is not practical to avoid costs because some costs are worth paying: the key is balancing different costs (and values). But doing so requires good information about the nature of trade-offs involved.

Panelists will be invited to speak to these issues according to the nature of their expertise. The panel includes technical experts, economic policy analysts, diplomatic practitioners, Internet governance practitioners, experts in international development, and entrepreneurs.

Embedded Secure Document

The file
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/wks2014/uploads/proposal_background_paper/Analysys_Mason_Assessment_of_the_impact_of_Internet_Exchange_Points_April_2012_0.pdf
is a secure document that has been embedded in this document. Double click the pushpin to view.

Background information

Content4D: Diversifying the global content and apps market

Colombian Apps.co program

Some background information in English on the Colombian Apps.co programme which is one of the government's programmes to promote the development of apps and local content can be found here: http://pulsosocial.com/2012/06/27/apps-co-us16-million-designated-for-digital-entrepreneurship-in-colombia/

LIRNEasia Pro-poor CRM project

Information on the LIRNasia project on apps (including reports, slidesets etc.) can be found here: http://lirneasia.net/projects/pro-poor-crm/

African FIRE program

Some background information on the AFRINIC programme which gives grants and awards to entrepreneurs to foster content in the region can be found here: http://www.fireafrica.org/

Joint OECD-ISOC-UNESCO report on local content

The joint OECD-ISOC-UNESCO local content report can be found here: http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/science-and-technology/the-relationship-between-local-content-internet-development-and-access-prices_5k4c1rq2bqvk-en

Internet Governance Challenges in Small Island Developing States: Raising the Volume of our Voices

by

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While many in the global Internet Community, especially those interested in issues surrounding Internet Governance, are fully engaged with, and attuned to the developments surrounding WCIT, WTSA, ICANN (especially new gTLDs) and the challenges and opportunities brought about by Emerging Issues such as Cloud Computing, Social Media, and Mobile Technology, it is becoming increasingly apparent that a greater degree of polarization and marginalization in the area of Internet Policy and Strategy has been slowly occurring.

Found in the Caribbean Pacific and AIMS (Africa, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea) regions, Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which number fifty two (52) at last count, and which comprise just under sixty million (60,000,000) inhabitants, are seeking a greater voice, with a higher level of volume in the international discourse - especially that relating to Information & Communication Technology and Critical Resource Management Policies.

According to various reports and documents published by the United Nations and other International Organisations, the SIDS share several common sustainable development challenges:

1. Small Population (as low as under 2,000 in one particular State)
2. Limited Resources
3. Remoteness
4. Susceptibility to Natural Disasters
5. Vulnerability to external economic shocks
6. Excessive dependance on international trade and extractive industries

Indeed, internal economies of many of SIDS are characterized by State monopolies, effective monopolies by MNCs or oligopolies which often lead to price distortions for key goods and services.

In the ICT Sector, especially the Telecommunications sub-sector, Voice and Data Operators are most likely to be monopolists or oligopolists, with attendant issues relating to non-competitive pricing, low levels of customer service, ageing infrastructure, a lack of universal accessibility with Digital Inclusion and Digital Divide scenarios often playing out to disadvantage of one or more sectors of the population (including, but not limited to rural, women, youth, poor, elderly and the physically challenged).

Further, faced on a daily basis with severe environmental, energy and natural resource management challenges, the SIDS are hard-pressed to take full advantage of the potential in-territory benefits and opportunities made available through emerging technology such as Cloud Computing and "on-demand" type ICT services, given the tremendous amount of consumption of energy, capital and natural resources that on-demand facilities of this nature demand.

In this regard, and with a view to ensuring that these issues are properly ventilated amidst the debates amongst the OECD, G-20 and BRICS countries that relate to Internet and ICT Policy and Strategy, Telecommunications Standards and Tariffs, Universal Access and Sustainable Development Funding approaches, it is patently obvious that the number and volume of SIDS voices must be elevated in the design, planning, participation and collaboration activities with their larger colleagues in order to better align and contextualize policies, positions and strategies.

Although there are shared experiences and multiple synergies amongst the SIDS, it is not by any means an easy task to simply organize and facilitate this intention to "raise the volume". Logistically, it is near impossible to treat with the needs of 52 countries and 60 million voices spanning thousands of miles of ocean across the globe through a single or even a series of position papers, or a solitary Conference Session. The needs and requirements of the SIDS deserve more. A Forum through which the international community can hear their concerns and challenges; a forum through which the SIDS can sit together and collaborate to themselves define and offer their own possible solutions to their own problems. A Forum in which exchanges of opinions, views and possible solutions can be achieved on a level and equitable playing field.

It is therefore incumbent upon the Internet Governance Forum - and indeed the wider WSIS Process - to provide a dedicated Forum for the SIDS to dialogue, firstly amongst themselves, and then with the wider global community on a broad range of issues relating to, and affecting Internet Policy, Modernization of Critical Internet and Infrastructural Resources, the economics of Telecommunications Service Provision, Telecommunications Service Pricing and its relationship to Sustainable Development & Development Funding, Quality of Service and Quality of Customer Service practices - all of which take into full consideration the unique vulnerabilities and environmental sensitivities of these Small Island nations.

A dedicated and ongoing Internet Governance Forum for SIDS cuts across all of the world's major geographic regions and will provide a useful example of not only multi-stakeholderism, but also South-South multi-lateralism ... and indeed, cooperation.

As Small Island Developing States face their greatest risks and challenges due to the global economic downturn, double-dip recession, and the Eurozone crisis, there is no better time than now, to forge and harden this relationship, this partnership ... and for the United Nations, the Internet Society, the International Telecommunications Union and the other I* organisations to recognize and support this quantum leap forward.

The Payment-Privacy-Policing Paradox:

Toward a Privacy-Conscious Internet Identity System for Payments

The Web has fundamentally transformed the way the world's people and organizations publish and interact with information. However, the transmission of monetary value has not yet changed. The Web's foundation offers unrealized potential to transmit and receive funds with the same ease and rigor as sending and receiving email.

Making payments on the Web simpler and more accessible has more than superficial advantages. By distributing to everyone the payment methods that have been traditionally only available to banks and large corporations, the world's economies can benefit from financial system changes that both reduce transaction costs and create new kinds of innovative e-commerce applications. The goal is not to just enable simpler payments, but also to spur innovation in capital formation that helps entrepreneurs of any size, in any location, earn a legitimate living.

One prominent global trend that could greatly benefit is crowd-funding, which is currently constrained by less than elegant and cost-inefficient payments methods. In general, the Web has already boosted funding opportunities for startups, eased tax collection, and increased payment security; and there is room for more improvement. The World Bank reports that 2.5 billion people around the world don't have bank accounts and have no ability to save money due to lack of banking services and/or high fees, which inhibits their ability to make a living. Online payments development enabled by telecom providers in some parts of Africa has served as a remarkable proof-of-concept, though it is restricted by limited competition.

It is evident that whilst bringing new or powerful tools to the general public will foster competition and innovation, open Web payments can also bring about more basic societal change. The promise of Web payments is about more than just an exciting future, it is about one that is at the same time far more egalitarian, and far more efficient for business.

The Identity Problem on the Web

It is currently difficult to establish a verifiable identity on the Web. Since identity is one of the fundamental mechanisms that we use to trust the parties in a financial transaction, not having an identity solution for the Web is harming a good payments solution for the Web. The problems with identity for payments on the Web are:

- There is no simple decentralized standard for asserting aspects of your identity on the Web.

- Identities are not discoverable after you login to a website. For example, after you log in, there is no resolvable address that you can provide the website where it can discover more about you. Technologies like Mozilla Persona are a step in the right direction, but more is needed for financial transactions.
- It is not possible to attach verifiable machine-readable information to an identity via 3rd parties. This means that Know Your Customer clearing, required by banks, is very difficult to achieve on the Web because there is no standard way to associate government-issued credentials, like an electronic passport, with your identity on the Web.
- There is no standard access control mechanism to expose both public and private identity data to external sites, based on who is accessing the resource. A vendor cannot easily verify that a person is of legal age or licensed to purchase a particular item.
- There is no standard secure digital signature and encryption mechanism for identity data.

In order for payments to become more trustworthy and secure on the Web, an identity solution that takes payment use cases into account must be created.

Questions that will be explored during the group work include:

- Should you be able to have many identities for payments, including anonymous ones?
- How certain do you need to be that the person is who they say they are that is using the thing that you are interacting with? For a small value transaction? For a large value transaction? For buying 50 litres of milk? For buying 50 litres of ammonia?
- Should identity be traceable? Or should it be unlinkable from a transaction?
- Does a merchant need to know the identity of the person buying something, or should the financial institutions keep this information from the merchants?
- How will the search companies conspire with the banks to track detailed spending habits and sell them to third parties? Should there be legislation against this behavior?
- Who owns their identity data?
- Should identity data be portable from service provider to service provider as a fundamental design criteria?
- Are anonymity and non-traceability the same thing?
- Privacy for online actions is important. Anonymity when it comes to financial transactions and moving of money is problematic. How do we address both?

Technical Background

More background for those that are technically inclined and want to learn about the Identity Credentials specification: http://manu.sporny.org/2014/credential-based-login/

SSDC OpenData

International Workshop on Open Data for Science and Sustainability in Developing Countries (OpenDataSSDC)

6–8 August 2014, Nairobi, Kenya

Call for Participation!

Organizers:

- CODATA Task Group on Preservation of and Access to Scientific and Technical Data in/for/with Developing Countries (CODATA-PASTD)
- Communication and Information Committee, World Federation of Engineering Organization (WFEO-CIC)
- Ministry of Communication and Information of Kenya (MCIK)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

http://codata-pastd.org

Over the past decade, the Task Group on Preservation of and Access to Scientific and Technical Data in Developing Countries (PASTD) has focused on promoting and enhancing the worldwide cooperation in ICTs and research data and in developing open knowledge environments for international science and sustainability in developing countries. Several international workshops and training sessions toward these goals in many areas of the developing world had been held, including in Brazil, South Africa, China, Mongolia and Cuba, including many regional country participants. PASTD is organized under the Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) and the International Council for Science (ICSU), both located in Paris, France.

PASTD is pleased to announce that it is organizing its next meeting, the International Workshop on Open Data for Science and Sustainability in Developing Countries (also referred to as Open Data in Developing Countries, or OpenDataSSDC), on 6–8 August 2014, at the United Nations Offices in Nairobi, Kenya. The workshop will be jointly organized with the World Federation of Engineering Organization, Communication and Information Committee(WFEO-CIC), the Ministry of Communication and Information of Kenya (MCIK), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Several other organizations are partners in this activity. The confirmed organizations are listed below and others are welcome to participate.

The workshop will be a special opportunity to present the accomplishments in improving access to and use of research data and in reducing the digital divide since the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS), held in Geneva 2003 and Tunis 2005, as well as the programs of each of the partners. The workshop will be preceded by a 2-day technical training session (4-5 August 2014) for young scientists in good data management practices.

http://codata-pastd.org

Objectives

- Describe and showcase the accomplishments of the participating organizations and other contributors in using research data and ICTs and in developing open knowledge environments to reduce the digital research divide during the last ten years.

- Describe the strategies and future objectives of the sponsoring and participating organizations and discuss their common interests in this area, with special consideration for the UN's post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and ICSU's Future Earth research program in developing countries.

- Develop and endorse a Guideline for Implementation of Principles of Preservation of and Open Access to Research Data in Developing Counties.

- Generally promote capacity building for preservation of and open access to research data in developing countries.

Training

The workshop will be preceded by a 2-day technical training session (4-5 August 2014) for young scientists in good data management practices. The training session will focus on the open data procedures; data center and network management, methodology of cases and best practices of data applications, and abilities of data scientist.

Partners

- Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenya (JKUAT)
- International Council for Sciences Regional Office for Africa (ICSU ROA)
- World Data System of the International Council for Sciences (WDS/ICSU)
- The Group on Earth Observations (GEO)
- International Cartographic Association Commission on Geoinformation for Sustainability (ICA-GI)
- International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS)
- International Society of Digital Earth (ISDE)
- Research Data Alliance (RDA)
- Chinese National Committee for CODATA (CAS, Beijing)
- USA National Committee for CODATA

Important dates

- Abstract Submission Deadline 15 April 2014
- Invitations 15 May 2014
- Training Session 4-5 August 2014
- Workshop: 6-8 August 2014

Please find more information in the website
http://codata-pastd.org

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PROPOSED WORKSHOP
Privacy, Surveillance, and the Cloud: One Year Later
IGF Istanbul, September 2014

In previous years our workshops have looked at data flows, surveillance, and freedom of expression and their impact on the adoption of cloud computing as a platform for business and free expression. As the world embraces the cloud business model, we look at the cloud world 18 months after revelations alleging mass-government surveillance. We propose looking at how policy makers, regulator, cloud businesses, and users have responded to potential government access to user data in the cloud. What has been the resulting policy? What has the business world done to address concerns? What has worked and what hasn't? Has there been an impact? We'll address how these measures have affected cloud adoption, and explore potential solutions for addressing multi-stakeholder concerns in the post-revelation era.

Over the last few decades, there has been exponential growth in the use of the Internet by billions of everyday people, millions of businesses, and more than a hundred governments. This trend has driven unforeseen technological innovations and advancements in computing, and has led to new generations of interconnected web services, applications, consumer devices and infrastructure as the Internet contributes more than $2.3 trillion annually to the global economy.

In the past 18 months, revelations regarding mass surveillance of Internet communications shaken the adoption of cloud computing services as a medium for business, communication, and as a platform of free expression. Response from the law enforcement & intelligence community, legislators, and the private sector was swift. At IGF Bali 2013, workshops explored the impact of this newly-discovered and troubling information.

Since then, governments have been issuing new policies and legislation that attempt to subdivide and regulate Internet computing through a variety of means, from imposing data localization requirements and forbidding the export of personal data, to increasing surveillance capabilities of national governments to counter perceived threats. Meanwhile, cloud providers and their userbase struggle to address or adopt changes in legislation and policy, all the while unsure of whether personal data is truly protected.

To foster the continued economic and technological growth of the Internet, we propose looking at how policy makers, regulator, cloud businesses, and users have responded to potential government access to user data in the cloud. What has been the resulting policy? What has the business world done to address concerns? What has worked and what hasn't? Has there been an impact? We'll address how these measures have affected cloud adoption, and explore potential solutions for addressing multi-stakeholder concerns in the post-revelation era.

Networking the Internet Community

Rise of the NOGs

By Bevil Wooding

From the days when the Internet was still a university project until now, many of the technologies that we take for granted were developed and streamlined in environments where technical specialists and user communities came together to share knowledge and experiences. As the Internet matured it became critically linked to the growth and application of information and communication technologies.

Network Operator Groups, commonly referred to as NOGs, evolved to meet the need for stakeholders to dialogue and debate over technical as well as social issues that impact the advance of information and communication technologies.

NOGs fill a very significant role in the international Internet-community ecosystem. These volunteer communities of technical specialists, security experts, software programmers, analysts and enthusiasts provided an important forum for knowledge and resource sharing, skill development, relationship building and global networking.

Today, NOGs exist in every region of world and are widely regarded as an important point of objective, expert support for the development and nurturing of technical talent and the management of critical Internet resources.

Caribbean NOG for Caribbean Networks

The value and importance of having a strong, vibrant, NOG is no less important for the Caribbean. Throughout the region, Internet service providers, backbone and regional networks, web hosting facilities, firewalls, clouds and corporate networks are being created and deployed at a remarkable pace.

The technicians, managers, entrepreneurs and engineers responsible for these networks are under tremendous pressure to keep pace and master the skills necessary to design, operate and secure these increasingly complex systems. CaribNOG, the Caribbean Network Operators Group, was formed specifically to address these needs.

From its inaugural meeting in St Maarten in 2010 to its most recent regional gathering in Grenada, CaribNOG has been providing an interactive forum for builders of the Caribbean Internet to hone their skills and to learn from their peers and other leaders in the regional and global Internet community.

The volunteer-based, non-profit group is part of a coordinated movement in the region's tech community to increase Caribbean capacity to manage and treat with increasingly complex Internet development issues.

Building regional expertise

In its brief history, CaribNOG has already trained more than 400 people in workshops, symposia and technical lectures. Its events typically involve hands-on tutorials and workshops where the attendees can learn about network design; cyber-security; Internet numbering, and routing; domain name and Internet resource management; trends and best practices.

According to Jamaican-born Stephen Lee, CaribNOG's co-ordinating team lead, "CaribNOG has been steadily building its reputation as an influential forum for network technicians and technology professionals to share experiences and participate in hands-on technical workshops. It has also proven itself as a forum for highlighting important technical issues such as cyber security, Internet exchange points and IP network design."

CARIBNOG regional gatherings are held three times each year, and include presentations, tutorials, and technical workshops. The meetings are informal, and membership is open. Conference participants typically include engineering and network administration staff from ISPs, Universities, private sector and government. Participating researchers present short summaries of their work for operator feedback.

Its rapid growth and regional spread has in large part been due to its close association with the Caribbean Telecommunication Union's (CTU) successful Caribbean ICT Roadshow.

CTU Secretary General, Bernadette Lewis has stated, "The CTU sees supporting CaribNOG as part of its continued commitment to deepening technical expertise within the region.

Furthermore, the goals of CaribNOG are consistent with the CTU's vision for greater technical collaboration within the region."

CaribNOG events are also being supported by a number of international Internet development organisations including, the American Registry of Internet Numbers (ARIN), the Internet Society (ISOC) and the Latin America and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry (LACNIC) and Packet Clearing House (PCH).

N is for Networking

CaribNOG is not all about technology, protocols and presentations. The group is also serious about the social networking and relationship building. CaribNOG social events, called LIME-Time, is listed on its agenda as an official session.

Kimron Mills, a network technician from St Kitts, a veteran of three CaribNOG regional meetings, stated "The real human relationships between CaribNOG-ers is as valuable as the technical knowledge we receive. Knowing I can call my counterpart in Trinidad or Antigua or Barbados for assistance on a cyber-attack or network design challenge, makes my participation in CaribNOG really worth it."

As one of the founding members of CaribNOG, I too can attest first-hand to the value and benefit it brings to network engineers and other technical stakeholders in the growing Caribbean Internet community.

CaribNOG allows us all to look at the issue of technology-based development through the prism of regional collaboration and co-operation.

Company badges and sovereign allegiances all fade in the light of serving the greater good of building, supporting and advancing regional networks and the global Internet.

CaribNOG is now an essential part of the Caribbean technology landscape, and follows a model that has relevance and value well beyond it.

Bevil Wooding is a founding member of CaribNOG and Program Manager for the Caribbean ICT Roadshow. He designs and facilitates technology training and capacity building initiatives throughout the region.
Follow on Twitter: @bevilwooding or @caribnog or email: igf@carobnog.org

COMMUNIQUÉ
on Principles for Internet Policy-Making

COMMUNIQUÉ ON PRINCIPLES FOR INTERNET POLICY-MAKING
OECD HIGH LEVEL MEETING ON THE INTERNET ECONOMY,
28-29 JUNE 2011

The Seoul Declaration on the Future of the Internet Economy adopted at the 2008 OECD Ministerial on the Future of the Internet Economy recognised that the Internet provides an open, decentralised platform for communication, collaboration, innovation, creativity, productivity improvement and economic growth. Building on the Seoul Declaration, the OECD's High Level Meeting on The Internet Economy: Generating Innovation and Growth, held in June 2011, highlighted that the strength and dynamism of the Internet depends on its ease of access to high speed networks, openness, and on user confidence.

In the context of this High Level Meeting, we, the representatives of OECD Members, Egypt, and of stakeholders, including the Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD (BIAC) and the Internet Technical Community (ITAC), agreed on a number of basic principles for Internet policy making as an important step in ensuring that the Internet remains open and dynamic.

We recognised that the Internet allows people to give voice to their democratic aspirations, and any policy-making associated with it must promote openness and be grounded in respect for human rights and the rule of law.

We recognised the essential contribution of stakeholders, including business, civil society, the Internet technical community and academic institutions, to the ongoing development of the Internet and the enrichment of society using the Internet.

We stressed that more ubiquitous access to and use of broadband Internet networks, which are available in a competitive market and at affordable prices, will help foster innovation and drive the growth of the Internet economy and of the economy in general.

We emphasised that, in certain cases, public support and investment may be needed to ensure the greatest practical availability of these networks in our countries, in particular in rural and remote areas, and that such public intervention should support market competition and promote private investment initiatives.

We underlined the importance of generating demand and the significant role that governments can play in this regard by stimulating the use of broadband Internet networks in areas such as science, education, health, transportation and smart electricity grids as well as promoting the use of Internet for an ageing society.

We recognised that new and evolving technologies and protocols, with their enabling effect on broader opportunities and innovation such as IPv6, the Semantic Web and cloud computing, are emerging as a general engine for economic and social development. In the context of recent natural disasters we recognised that a resilient network can play a crucial role in ensuring information sharing and facilitating rapid aid distribution.

The Internet has grown and diffused extremely rapidly across the globe, and continues to bring significant benefits to economies and societies. Individual innovators, and a co-operative multi-stakeholder environment, have played significant roles in this process. Enhancing access and participation in the Internet Economy through the deployment of high speed broadband Internet networks can also help in increasing the availability of legitimate content, in addition to supporting the free flow of information and knowledge, the freedom of expression, association and assembly, the protection of individual liberties, as critical components of a democratic society and cultural diversity.

The policy-making principles in this communiqué are designed to help preserve the fundamental openness of the Internet while concomitantly meeting certain public policy objectives, such as the protection of privacy, security, children online, and intellectual property, as well as the reinforcement of trust in the Internet. Effective protection of intellectual property rights plays a vital role in spurring innovation and furthers the development of the Internet economy. Internet policy making principles need to take into account the unique social, technical and economic aspects of the Internet environment. It is clear that the open and accessible nature of the Internet needs to be supported for the benefit of freedom of expression, and to facilitate the legitimate sharing of information, knowledge and exchange of views by users including research and development that has brought about widespread innovation to our economies.

Recognising the reliance of our economies on the Internet, the global nature of the Internet, and the various approaches implemented to stimulate the Internet economy, including innovative governance strategies in convening diverse groups of stakeholders to forge consensus-based policies, we agreed as governments, private sector stakeholders and civil society to the following basic principles for Internet policy-making:

- **Promote and protect the global free flow of information:**
  The Internet economy, as well as individuals' ability to learn, share information and knowledge, express themselves, assemble and form associations, depend on the global free flow of information. To encourage the free flow of information online, it is important to work together to advance better global compatibility across a diverse set of laws and regulations. While promoting the free flow of information, it is also essential for governments to work towards better protection of personal data, children online, consumers, intellectual property rights, and to address cybersecurity. In promoting the free flow of information governments should also respect fundamental rights.

- **Promote the open, distributed and interconnected nature of the Internet:**
  As a decentralised network of networks, the Internet has achieved global interconnection without the development of any international regulatory regime. The development of such a formal regulatory regime could risk undermining its growth. The Internet's openness to new devices, applications and services has played an important role in its success in fostering innovation, creativity and economic growth. This openness stems from the continuously evolving interaction and independence among the Internet's various technical components, enabling collaboration and innovation while continuing to operate independently from one another. This independence permits policy and regulatory changes in some components without requiring changes in others or impacting on innovation and collaboration. The Internet's openness also stems from globally accepted, consensus driven technical standards that support global product markets and communications. The roles, openness, and competencies of the global multi-stakeholder institutions that govern standards for different layers of Internet components should be recognised and their contribution should be sought on the different technical elements of public policy objectives. Maintaining technology neutrality and appropriate quality for all Internet services is also important to ensure an open and dynamic Internet environment. Provision of open Internet access services is critical for the Internet economy.

- **Promote investment and competition in high speed networks and services**:
High speed networks and services are essential for future economic growth, job creation, greater competitiveness and for people to enjoy a better life. Public policies should promote robust competition in the provision of high speed broadband Internet that is available to users at affordable prices and promote investment also to attain the greatest geographic coverage of broadband Internet. They should also promote an optimal level of investment by creating demand for high speed broadband networks and services, in particularly in areas where governments play a key role such as in education, health, energy distribution and transport. Public policies should help foster a diversity of content, platforms, applications, online services, and other user communication tools that will create demand for networks and services, as well as to allow users to fully benefit from those networks and services and to access a diversity of content, on non-discriminatory terms, including the cultural and linguistic content of their choice.

- **Promote and Enable the Cross-Border Delivery of Services:**
Suppliers should have the ability to supply services over the Internet on a cross-border and technologically neutral basis in a manner that promotes interoperability of services and technologies, where appropriate. Users should have the ability to access and generate lawful content and run applications of their choice. To ensure cost effectiveness and other efficiencies, other barriers to the location, access and use of cross-border data facilities and functions should be minimised, providing that appropriate data protection and security measures are implemented in a manner consistent with the relevant OECD Guidelines and reflecting the necessary balance among all fundamental rights, freedoms and principles.

- **Encourage multi-stakeholder co-operation in policy development processes**:
The Internet's complexity, global reach, and constant evolution require timely, scalable, and innovation-enabling policies. Due to the rapidly changing technological, economic and social environment within which new policy challenges emerge, multi-stakeholder processes have been shown to provide the flexibility and global scalability required to address Internet policy challenges. These multi-stakeholder processes should involve the participation of all interested stakeholders and occur in a transparent manner. In particular, continued support is needed for the multi-stakeholder environment, which has underpinned the process of Internet governance and the management of critical Internet resources (such as naming and numbering resources) and these various stakeholders should continue to fully play a role in this framework. Governments should also work in multi-stakeholder environments to achieve international public policy goals and strengthen international co-operation in Internet governance.

- **Foster voluntarily developed codes of conduct:**
Governments may be able to achieve certain policy goals through flexible, adaptive means by encouraging, facilitating and supporting the development of codes of conduct that are supported by effective accountability mechanisms. These codes would be developed by voluntary participants in a multi-stakeholder process and, if appropriate, enforceable under appropriate governmental authority. Such codes of conduct should encourage and facilitate voluntary co-operative efforts by the private sector to respect the freedoms of expression, association and assembly online, and to address illegal activity, including fraudulent, malicious, misleading and unfair practices taking place over the Internet. Such co-operative efforts should be balanced and consistent with the applicable legal framework and where those co-operative efforts are not forthcoming, other policy options consistent with these principles should be considered in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

- **Develop capacities to bring publicly available, reliable data into the policy-making process:** Publicly available data can increase the quality of all stakeholders' participation in Internet policy-making as well as governments' ultimate policy decisions. The collection, validation and public dissemination of objective data to inform Internet policy decisions should be reinforced and used to augment the combined research capacities of governments, other competent authorities and other stakeholders. International comparable metrics will help to quantify the ongoing economic developments and assess the proportionality and effectiveness of any policy solutions created in multi-stakeholder processes. Data gathering should be undertaken so as to avoid administrative burdens and data analysis should be done carefully to enable sound policymaking.

- **Ensure transparency, fair process, and accountability:** In order to build public trust in the Internet environment, policy-making processes and substantive policies that ensure transparency, fair process, and accountability should be encouraged. Transparency ensures that Internet users have timely, accessible, and actionable information that is relevant to their rights and interests. Fair process provides predictable decision-making procedures to govern the definition, assertion, and defence of rights. Accountability is achieved through policies that make parties answerable, where appropriate, for their actions on the Internet.

- **Strengthen consistency and effectiveness in privacy protection at a global level:** Strong privacy protection is critical to ensuring that the Internet fulfils its social and economic potential. Current privacy challenges are likely to become more acute as the economy and society depends more heavily on broadened and innovative uses of personal information that can be more easily gathered, stored, and analysed. As individuals increasingly engage via the Internet in their public and private lives, they should be empowered to better understand how their personal data may be used, exercise greater control over those uses, and be confident that it will be handled fairly. Privacy rules should be based on globally recognised principles, such as the OECD privacy guidelines, and governments should work to achieve global interoperability by extending mutual recognition of laws that achieve the same objectives. Cross-border enforcement co-operation will further protect privacy and promote innovation. Privacy rules should also consider the fundamental rights of others in society including rights to freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and an open and transparent government.

- **Maximise individual empowerment:** The Internet offers potential for individuals to exercise control over the information that they receive as well as the personal data that is disclosed about them. To maximise this potential governments, the private-sector, the Internet technical community and civil society should all work together to provide the capacity for appropriate and effective individual control over the receipt of information and disclosure of personal data, which should include user education and digital literacy initiatives.

- **Promote Creativity and Innovation**: Numerous factors account for the extraordinary creativity and innovation found on the Internet, including intellectual property protection for creative endeavours and low barriers to entry which have enabled creation and deployment of new technologies, products and services. The Seoul Declaration of the OECD on the Future of the Internet Economy highlighted some of these factors including an open environment that supports the free flow of information, research, innovation, entrepreneurship, the wide accessibility to public sector information and content, the encouragement of basic and applied research on the Internet and of collaborative knowledge and innovation networks involving universities, governments, and public research. Low barriers to entry enabled by the open platform nature of the Internet environment have been crucial to online creativity and innovation. Policies and practices should continue to encourage and promote an Internet environment which is conducive to launching creative and innovative technologies, businesses, and other endeavours that respect recognised legal rights

without having to obtain permission or affirmative co-operation from established service providers. Intellectual property protection is a fundamental tool for the advancement of innovation and creativity on the Internet. New and complementary approaches balanced to ensure effective protection of intellectual property should also be encouraged where necessary, and should also ensure protection of legitimate competition and fundamental principles such as freedom of expression, access to lawful content and Internet services and technologies, fair process, and privacy. Sound Internet policy should encompass norms of responsibility that enable private sector voluntary co-operation for the protection of intellectual property. Appropriate measures include lawful steps to address and deter infringement, and accord full respect to user and stakeholder rights and fair process. In keeping with the multi-stakeholder processes set out in this document, all parties have a role to play, including individuals, providers, intermediaries, and judicial authorities.

- **Limit Internet intermediary liability:** Appropriate limitations of liability for Internet intermediaries have, and continue to play, a fundamental role, in particular with regard to third party content. Internet intermediaries, like other stakeholders, can and do play an important role by addressing and deterring illegal activity, fraud and misleading and unfair practices conducted over their networks and services as well as advancing economic growth. Limitations play an important role in promoting innovation and creativity, the free flow of information, and in providing the incentives for co-operation between stakeholders. Within this context governments may choose to convene stakeholders in a transparent, multi-stakeholder process to identify the appropriate circumstances under which Internet intermediaries could take steps to educate users, assist rights holders in enforcing their rights or reduce illegal content, while minimising burdens on intermediaries and ensuring legal certainty for them, respecting fair process, and more generally employing the principles identified in this document. In achieving these current objectives the social and economic costs and benefits, including impacts on Internet access, use, security and development of the policy options should be assessed as part of their development process as should also be their compatibility with the protection of all relevant fundamental rights and freedoms and their proportionality in view of the seriousness of the concerns at stake.

- **Encourage co-operation to promote Internet security:**
Policies to address security threats and reduce vulnerabilities are important to the continued vitality of the Internet. The implementation of internationally recognised, market-driven security standards and best practices to promote online security should be encouraged. In addition, breakthrough R&D on novel security systems capable of dealing with the high complexity of ICT networks, information systems and applications should be encouraged. Policies to enhance online security should not disrupt the framework conditions that enable the Internet to operate as a global open platform for innovation, economic growth, and social progress and should not be used as pretence for protectionism. Policies should also aim to enhance individual and collective efforts for self-protection and promote trust and confidence. Their consistency with, and potential impact on, other economic and social dimensions of the Internet should be carefully assessed through a multi-stakeholder process prior to adoption and implementation.

- **Give appropriate priority to enforcement efforts:**
Encouraging investment and innovation in the Internet marketplace requires clearly defined legal rights and a robust and fair process to protect those rights, including users' rights, consistent with the need of governments to enforce applicable law. It is important in this regard that governments, industry and civil society work together to foster respect for the law and protect fundamental rights. Sufficient government enforcement resources and industry co-operation should also be available to ensure that Internet-based activities comply with law. Current legislative and regulatory provisions could be reviewed to ensure that they can be effectively enforced and are consistent with fundamental rights. Finally, co-operation on cross-border investigations and enforcement actions should be improved.

IRP COALITION

BACKGROUND DOCUMENT for WORKSHOP SUBMISSION

IGF Istanbul, 2014

The following links lead to the key documents for this submission

IRPC Charter

http://internetrightsandprinciples.org/site/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/IRP_booklet_2nd-Edition14Nov2013.pdf

IRP Coaliton Submission to the Net Mundial Meeting, Brazil 2014

http://content.netmundial.br/contribution/the-irpc-charter-of-human-rights-and-principles-for-the-internet/161

IRP Coaliton Annual Report, Bali IGF 2013

http://internetrightsandprinciples.org/site/internet-rights-principles-dynamic-coalition-un-internet-governance-forum-2013-annual-report/

Chilean National Institute of Human Rights (INDH) Report on the Internet and Human Rights; Summary; http://internetrightsandprinciples.org/site/new-publication-internet-human-rights/
Full Report: http://bibliotecadigital.indh.cl/handle/123456789/627

Brazilian Marco Civil; In Portuguese;
http://www.camara.gov.br/proposicoesWeb/prop_mostrarintegra?codteor=1238705&filename=Tramitacao-PL+2126/2011 ; English; http://infojustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Marco-Civil-English-Translation-November-2013.pdf

International Principles on the Application of
Human Rights to Communications Surveillance

https://www.necessaryandproportionate.net/

September 2013, Geneva

بادئ دولية لتطبيق حقوق الإنسان فيما يتعلّق بمراقبة الاتّصالات

بازدياد تقدّم التقنيات التي تُعين الحكومات على مراقبة الاتّصالات تزداد فداحة فشل الحكومات في ضمان كوْن القوانين و التنظيمات المتعلقة بمراقبة الاتّصالات متوافقةً مع معايير حقوق الإنسان و حاميةً الحقّ في الخصوصية و حرية التعبير على ما ينبغي. هذه الوثيقة تسعى إلى تفسير كيفية انطباق قوانين حقوق الإنسان الدولية على البيئة الرقمية المعاصرة، بالذات بازدياد تقنيات و أساليب مراقبة الاتّصالات و التطورات الحادثة فيها. هذه المبادئ يمكن أن تكون إطارًا لمجموعات المجتمع المدني و صناعة الاتّصالات و الحكومات و غيرها لتقييم ما إذا كانت تشريعات المراقبة الحالية أو المقترحة تتفق مع حقوق الإنسان.

هذه المبادئ حصيلة تشاور دولي مع مجموعات من المجتمع المدني و الصناعة و خبراء دوليين في قوانين المراقبة، و في السياسة، و في التقنية.

ديباجة

الخصوصية حقّ إنساني أصيل، و رُكن أساسي لقيام المجتمعات الديمقراطية. و هي جوهرية لحفظ الكرامة الإنسانية، كما تُعضّد حقوقا أخرى مثل حرية التعبير و الحصول على المعلومات و حرية التنظيم، و يُقرّرها قانون حقوق الإنسان الدولي [1]. الممارسات التي تقيّد الحقّ في الخصوصية، بما فيها مراقبة الاتّصالات، لا يمكن تبريرها إلا عندما تكون منصوصا عليها في القانون، و ضرورية لتحقيق هدف مشروع، و متناسبة مع الغرض المنشود [2].

قبل الإقبال الجماهيري على استخدام الإنترنت كانت توجد مبادئ قانونية راسخة و عوائق لوجستية تخص مراقبة الاتّصالات حَدّتْ من قدرة الحكومات على مراقبتها. في العقود الأخيرة تقلّصت تلك العوائق اللوجستية كما أصبح تطبيق المبادئ القانونية على التقنيات الحديثة ملتبسًا. التضخم في مُحتَوى الاتّصالات الرقمية و في المعلومات عن الاتّصالات - ما تُعرف بالبيانات الفوقية للاتّصالات [3] و هي معلومات عن اتّصالات الأفراد أو استخداماتهم الأجهزة الرقمية - و كذلك تَدنّي تكلفة تخزين كميات كبيرة من البيانات و التنقيب فيها، و اعتماد الأفراد على مقدمين لخدمات حفظ المُحتَوى و نشره كُلّها جعلت المراقبة ممكنة على نطاق غير مسبوق [4]. في ذات الوقت فإن التفسيرات و الفهم الشائعين عن قوانين حقوق الإنسان لم تُجارِ القدرة المعاصرة للحكومة على مراقبة الاتّصالات، و لا قدرتها على تجميع و تنظيم معلومات مُستقاة من ممارسات مراقبة متنوعة، و لا زيادة حساسية المعلومات الممكن النفاذ إليها.

إن التواتر الذي أصبحت به الحكومات تسعى إلى النفاذ إلى مُحتَوى الاتّصالات و بياناتها الفوقية يزداد باطّراد كبير بلا تمحيص كافٍ [5]. بالنفاذ إلى البيانات الفوقية للاتّصالات و تحليلها يمكن توليف سيرة لحياة الفرد، تتضمن الحالة الصحية، و الآراء الدينية و السياسية، و العلاقات التنظيمية، و الاهتمامات و النشاطات، كاشفة عن تفاصيل قد تزيد عمّا يمكن استنتاجه من مُحتَوى الاتّصالات ذاته [6]. برغم كِبَر العُمق الممكن للتدخل في حياة الفرد

و أثر ذلك السلبي على انتماءاته السياسة و غيرها فإن الأدوات التشريعية و السياسات تضع البيانات الفوقية عادة في درجة أقل جدارة بالحماية و لا تضع قيودًا كافية على كيفية استخدامها لاحقا من قِبَل أجهزة الدولة، بما في ذلك كيفية التنقيب فيها و تبادلها و حفظها.

لكي تفي الحكومات حقا بالتزاماتها الدولية بحقوق الإنسان فيما يتعلّق بمراقبة الاتّصالات فإنها يجب أن تلتزم بالمبادئ المبيّنة هنا لاحقا. هذه المبادئ تنطبق على مراقبة الدولة الاتّصالات على أراضيها و خارج أراضيها. هذه المبادئ كذلك تنطبق أيًا كان الغرض من المراقبة؛ سواء كان تطبيت القانون أو الأمن القومي أو أي غرض آخر. كما أنّها تنطبق على التزام الحكومة باحترام و رعاية حقوق الأفراد، و التزامها بحماية حقوق الأفراد من انتهاكها من طرف الكيانات غير الحكومية، بما فيها الشركات [7]، إذ يتحمّل القطاع الخاص مسؤولية حماية حقوق الإنسان بذات القدر، خاصة بالأخذ في الاعتبار الدّور الذي يقوم به في تصميم و إنتاج و تشغيل التقنيات المُتيحة الاتصال، و كذلك - عند الضرورة - في التعاون مع الحكومات في ممارسات المراقبة. بالرغم من هذا فإن نطاق المبادئ المبيّنة هنا مقصور على التزامات الحكومة.

التطوّر في التقنيات و التعريفات

مراقبة الاتّصالات" في البيئة المعاصرة تشمل المراقبة و التّنصّتَ و التّنصُّتَ و جمع و تحليل و استخدام و حفظ و التدخل فُي، و النفاذ إلى معلومات تتضمن أو تعكس أو تنشأ من، أو هي عن، اتصال أجراه شخص في الماضي أو الحاضر أو المستقبل. "الاتّصالات" تشمل النشاطات و التفاعلات و المعامَلات المنقولة عبر وسائط رقمية، مثل مُحتَوى الاتصال و هوية المتصلين و بيانات الاقتفاء المكاني مثل عناوين بروتوكل الإنترنت، و تاريخ و مدة الاتصال و مُعرّفات معدات الاتّصال المستخدمة.

تقليديا كانت درجة الانتهاك التي تُحِدِثها مراقبة الاتّصالات تُقيَّم على أسس تصنيفات مُصطنعة عُرفية. إذ تُميّز الأطُر القانونية الحالية ما بين "المُحتَوى" و "غير المُحتَوى" و "بيانات المشترك" و "البيانات الفوقية"، و كذلك ما بين البيانات "المُخزّنة" و "المنقولة" و البيانات في البيت أو في حوزة طرف ثالث مقِّدِم للخدمة [8]. إلا أن هذا التمييز لم يعد ملائما لقياس درجة الانتهاك التي تُحِدِثها المراقبة في حياة الأفراد الخاصة و علاقاتهم. فبينما اتّفت فيما مضى على أن محتوى الاتّصالات يستنت حماية معقولة في القانون بالنظر إلى إمكان كشفه عن بيانات حسّاسة فإن الواضح الآن أن معلومات أخرى تنشأ من الاتّصالات - هي البيانات الفوقية و أنواع أخرى من غير المُحتَوى - قد تكون كاشفة عن حياة الفرد بأكثر مما يكشفه مُحتَوى الاتّصال ذاته، لذا فهي تستنت حماية مساوية. بتحليل كل نوع من تلك البيانات، بمفردها أو باقترانها مع غيرها، صار اليوم في الإمكان الكشف عن هوية الفرد و سلوكه و علاقاته و حالته الجسمانية و الصحيّة و عِرقِه و لونه و ميوله الجنسية و أصله القومي و آراءه؛ كما تُمكّن من التعرّف على مواضع تواجد الأفراد و تحرّكاتهم و تفاعلاتهم عبر الزّمن [9]، أو لجموع الأشخاص في منطقة معينة بما في ذلك في المظاهرات العامة أو الفاعليات السياسية الأخرى. نتيجة لذلك فإن المعلومات التي تتضمن أو تعكس أو تنتج من، أو هي عن اتّصالات الأفراد مما هو بطبيعته غير متاح علنا للعموم ينبغي أن تعدّ "معلومات محميّة" و عليه ينبغي سبغ الحماية القانونية القصوى عليها.

عند تقييم درجة الانتهاك التي تُحِدِثها مراقبة الاتّصالات من الضروري الأخذ في الاعتبار قدرة المراقبة على كشف معلومات محميّة، و كذلك الغرض الذي من أجله تسعى الحكومة إلى المعلومات. مراقبة الاتّصالات التي من المرجّح أن تؤدي إلى كشف معلومات محمية قد تُعرّض فردًا لخطر التّحري عنه أو التمييز ضده أو إلى انتهاك حقوق الإنسان، تُشكّل انتهاكًا خطيرًا لحت الفرد في الخصوصية كما تُفرغ حقوقًا أخرى من مضمونها، بما فيها الحت في حرية التعبير و

التنظيم و المشاركة السياسية. هذا لأن هذه الحقوق تستوجب قدرة الناس على الاتّصال بغير مراقبة الحكومة. لذا فإن تحديد طبيعة البيانات المطلوب الكشف عنها و الاستعمالات الممكنة لتلك المعلومات واجب في كلّ حالة على حدة.

قبل اعتماد أسلوب مراقبة جديد للاتّصالات أو التوسّع في أسلوب قائم ينبغي على الحكومة أن تتيقّن من إذا كانت المعلومات التي سيجري جمعها تقع في نطاق المعلومات المحمية، و ذلك قبل السعي للنفاذ إليها، و على الحكومة أن تقبل التمحيص القضائي و آليات الرقابة الديمقراطية الأخرى. و لتحديد ما إذا كانت المعلومات المجموعة بأحد أساليب المراقبة تقع في نطاق المعلومات المحمية فإن وسيلة المراقبة و نطاقها كلّها عوامل ذات دلالة، لأن المراقبة الشاملة أو المستمرة من شأنها أن تكشف عن معلومات خاصة تزيد كثيرا عن الأجزاء المكوّنة لها، و يمكنها أن توصل مراقبة المعلومات غير المحمية إلى درجة من الانتهاك تستوجب حماية قوية [10].

إن تحديد ما إذا كان للحكومة أن تمارس مراقبة الاتّصالات التي تطال بيانات محمية يجب أن يتوافق مع المبادئ التالية:

المَبادئ

القانونيةأيٌّ تقييد للحتّ في الخصوصية يجب أن يكون منصوصًا عليه في القانون. فليس للحكومة أن تَعتمد أو تُطبّق إجراءات من شأنها تقييد هذا الحتّ في غياب تشريع علني معلوم للكافة، يَتّصف بالوضوح و الدّقة الكافيين لضمان عِلم الأفراد المُسبَق به و قدرتهم على استشراف تطبيقاته. بأخذ سرعة التطوّر التقني في الحسبان فإن القوانين التي تُقيّد الحتّ في الخصوصية يجب أن تُراجع دوريا بصيرورة تشاركية أو تنظيمية.

مَشروعية الغَرَض ينبغي ألا تسمح التشريعات بمراقبة الاتّصالات إلا بواسطة هيئات حكومية بعينها و لتحقيق أهداف مشروعة ذات صلة بغرض قانوني ثابت الغَلَبة و ضروري في مجتمع ديمقراطي. يجب ألا يُطبّق أي إجراء مراقبة على نحو يكون فيه تمييز على أساس العِرق أو اللون أو الجنس أو اللغة أو الدين أو الرأي السياسي أو غيره، أو الأصل القومي أو الاجتماعي، أو المِلكِية أو المولد أو أي صفة أخرى.

الضَّرورة القوانين التي تسمح بمراقبة الاتّصالات من قِبَل الحكومة يجب أن تَقصُر المراقبة على القدر الأدنى الممكن بيان ضرورته لتحقيق غرضٍ مشروع. فمراقبة الاتّصالات يجب ألا تُجرى إلا عندما تكون هي الوسيلة الوحيدة لتحقيق غرض مشروع أو، في حال وجود أكثر من وسيلة، عند كونها الوسيلة الأقل انتهاكا لحقوق الإنسان. و يقع على الحكومة عبء إثبات ذلك المُبرِّر أمام القضاء و عند التشريع.

المُلاَءَمة أيٌّ حالة من حالات مراقبة الاتّصالات المسموح بها قانونا يجب أن تتناسب مع الغرض المشروع الذي تمارس لأجله.

التّناسُب مراقبة الاتّصالات ينبغي عدّها فعلاً بالغ الانتهاك يتعارض مع حقوق الخصوصية و حرية التعبير و الاعتقاد، و كمهّد لأسس المجتمع الديمقراطي. القرارات بشأن مراقبة الاتّصالات يجب اتّخاذها بموازنة المكاسب المنشود تحقيقها بالضرر الذي ستُحدثه في حقوق الفرد، و كذلك بالأهداف الأخرى المتعارضة مع أهداف المراقبة، و ينبغي أن تؤخذ في الحسبان حساسية البيانات و درجة فداحة الانتهاك الواقع على الخصوصية.

و على وجه التحديد فإن الحكومة، إذا ما سعت إلى النفاذ أو إلى استخدام بيانات محمية حِيزَت بطريق مراقبة الاتّصالات في إطار تحرٍّ جنائي، عليها أن تُبرهِن لسلطة قضائية كفءٍ مستقلة نزيهة كفءٍ أنّ:

1. يوجد احتمال راجح أن جريمة فادحة قد ارتُكِبَت أو بصدد أن تُرتكب
2. الأدلة على تلك الجريمة يُمكن استنباطها من المعلومات المحمية المطلوبة
3. أساليب التحرّي الأخرى الأقل انتهاكا قد استُنفدت بلا جدوى
4. االمعلومات المُتحصّل عليها ستقتصر على ما يتعلّق بالجريمة المزعومة و كل ما يزيد منها عن ذلك سيُتلف أو يُعاد إلى مصدره؛ و
5. المعلومات المُتحصّل عليها لن تَنْفُذَ إليها غير الهيئة المُعيّنة و لن تُستخدم في غير الغرض الذي لأجله أُعطي الإذن

إذا سعت الحكومة إلى النفاذ إلى معلوماتٍ محميةٍ بطريق مراقبة الاتّصالات لغرض لن يُعرّض فرْدًا لخطر الملاحقة الجنائية و لا التحرّي و لا التمييز و لا انتهاك حقوق الإنسان فإن الحكومة يجب عليها أن تُبرهن لسلطة مستقلة نزيهة كفءٍ أنّ:

1. أساليب التحرّي الأخرى الأقل انتهاكا قد أُخِذ استخدامها في الحُسبان
2. المعلومات المُتحصّل عليها ستقتصر على ما يتعلّق بالغرض المطلوب و كل ما يزيد منها عن ذلك سيُتلف أو يُعاد إلى الشخص الذي هي عنه؛ و
3. المعلومات المتحصّل عليها لن تَنْفُذَ إليها غير الهيئة المُعيّنة و لن تُستخدم في غير الغرض الذي لأجله أُعطي الإذن

السُّلطة القَضائية الكُفْءإن القرارات المُتعلّقة بمراقبة الاتّصالات يجب أن تضطلع بها سلطة قضائية كفءٍ نزيهة مستقلة. تلك السلطة يجب أن تكون:

1. منفصلة عن الجهة التي تقوم بمراقبة الاتّصالات
2. ضليعة في المسائل المتعلّقة بهذا الأمر، كُفْئًا لاتخاذ قرارات قضائية متعلقة بقانونية مراقبة الاتّصالات، و بالتقنيات المستخدمة و بحقوق الإنسان
3. لديها موارد تتناسب مع الوظائف المسندة إليها.

المُحاكمة العادِلة المحاكمة العادلة تستوجب أن تحترم الحكومات الحقوق الإنسانية للفرد و أن تَضَمَّنها بالنصِّ في القانون على كل إجراء من شأنه التعرض لحقوق الإنسان، و بتطبيق تلك الإجراءات باتّساق و بإتاحة العلم بها للعموم. و على وجه الخصوص فالثابت في حقوق الإنسان أن لكل شخص الحت في محاكمة عادلة علنية في غضون مدة معقولة أمام قاضٍ مستقل كفءٍ نزيه يُعيّنه القانون [11]، و لا يكون من ذلك استثناء إلا في حالة الضرورة بوجود خطر حالٍّ وشيك على حياة إنسان. في مثل هذه الحالات يجب الحصول على إذن بأثر رجعي في غضون مدة مناسبة عمليا. و لا يُعدّ خطر احتمال ضياع أو تلف الأدلّة وحده كافيا لتبرير الإذن بأثر رجعي.

إخطار المستخدِم ينبغي إخطار الأفراد بصدور إذن بمراقبة اتّصالاتهم بما يتيح وقتًا كافيًا و معلومات كافية لتمكينهم من الطعن على قرار الإذن، و ينبغي أن تتاح لهم القرائن المدفوع بها في طلب الإذن بالمراقبة.

التأخير في الإخطار ليس مُبرّرًا إلا في الظروف التالية :

1. الإخطار سيكون من شأنه إفشال الغرض الذي من أجله صُرّح بالمراقبة أو يؤدي إلى خطرٍ حالٍ وشيك على حياة إنسان؛ أو

2. أصدرت جهة قضائية كفء مستقلة وقتَ الإذن بالمراقبة إذنا بتأجيل الإخطار؛ و

3. يتم إخطار الشخص المراقب فور زوال الخطر أو في غضون مدة معقولة عمليا، أيّهما أقرب، و يُخطر وجوبا فور انتهاء مراقبة الاتّصالات. الالتزام بالإخطار يقع على عاتق الحكومة. إلا أنه في حال فشل الحكومة في الإخطار فإن مُقدّمي خدمة الاتّصالات يكون لهم أن يخطروا الأشخاص بمراقبة اتّصالاتهم طوعا أو عند الطلب.

الشّفافية ينبغي على الحكومات أن تكون شفّافة فيما يتعلّق باستخدام أساليب مراقبة الاتّصالات و قدراتها. فعلى الحكومات أن تنشر، على الأقل، معلومات إجمالية عن أعداد طلبات المراقبة المقبولة و المرفوضة، مُفصّلة بمُقدِّم الخدمة و بنوع التحرّي و غرضه. و على الحكومة إمداد الجمهور بمعلومات تكفيهم ليفهموا على نحو كامل نطاق و طبيعة و تطبيقات القوانين السامحة بمراقبة الاتّصالات. و على الحكومات تمكين مقدّمي خدمات الاتّصالات من نشر الإجراءات التي يتّبعونها عند تنفيذ مراقبة الاتّصالات التي تطلبها الحكومة، و على مقدّمي الخدمة الالتزام بتلك الإجراءات، و نشر سجلّات مراقبة الاتّصالات التي تطلبها الحكومة.

الرّقابة الشّعبية ينبغي على الحكومات إحداث آليات رقابة مستقلّة لضمان الشفافية و المحاسبة فيما يتعلّق بمراقبة الاتّصالات [12]. آليات الرقابة الشعبية هذه ينبغي أن تكون لها سُلطَةُ النّفاذ إلى كلّ المعلومات التي قد تكون ذات علاقة بأفعال الحكومة، بما فيها تلك المُصنّفة على أنّها سرّية، و ذلك لتقدير ما إذا كانت الحكومة تستخدم قدراتها القانونية على نحو مشروع، و لتقييم ما إذا كانت الحكومة شفّافة و نشرت معلومات صحيحة عن استخدامات و نطاق أساليب مراقبة الاتّصالات، و كذلك لتنشر تقارير دورية و معلومات أخرى متعلّقة بمراقبة الاتّصالات. آليات الرقابة المستقلّة ينبغي أن تُستحدَث إلى جانب آليات الرقابة القائمة التي تضطلع بها الفروع الأخرى للحكومة.

سَلامة الاتّصالات و نُظُمِها لضمان سلامة و أمان و خصوصية نظم الاتّصالات، و حيث أن انتهاك الأمن لأغراض الحكومة ينتج عنه في الأغلب انتهاك الأمان عموما، ينبغي على الحكومات ألّا تُجبِر مُقدِّمي خدمة الاتّصالات أو مُورّدي العتاد أو البرمجيات على أن يُضمِّنوا وسائلَ مراقبةٍ في نُظُمِهم التي يُشغّلونها أو يُنتجونها أو يعرضونها ليستخدمها الجمهور أو الجهات الخاصة أو الحكومية، و لا على أن يجمعوا أو يحفظوا معلومات بعينها لأغراض مراقبة حكومية. و ينبغي ألا تطلب الحكومة من مقدّمي الخدمة أن يجمعوا أو يحفظوا مسبقا أيّة بيانات. للأشخاص الحت في التعبير عن رأيهم بمجهولية، و على الحكومة أن تمتنع عن الإلزام بطلب هويّات المستخدمين كشرط لتقديم الخدمة [13].

ضماناتٌ للتعاون الدولي استجابةً للتغيّر في تدفقات المعلومات و في تقنيات الاتّصالات و خدماتها فقد تحتاج الحكومات لطلب العون من مُقدِّم خدمة أجنبي. لذا ينبغي أن تَضمَن اتفاقات التعاون الأمني و القانوني و غيرها التي تُبرمها الحكومة أنّه في حال إمكان انطباق قوانين أكثر من دولة على حالات مراقبة الاتّصالات فإن ما يَضمَن من تلك القوانين حماية أكثر للأفراد هو ما يُطبّق. ليس للحكومات أن تلجأ إلى صيرورات التعاون الأمني و القانوني بين الحكومات و لا إلى الطلبات الأجنبية لمعلومات محمية بغرض تجاوز القيود القانونية المحليّة على مراقبة الاتّصالات، و يجب توثيق صيرورات التعاون القانوني الدولية

. و اتفاقاته و إتاحتها للعموم و إخضاعها لضمانات الصحة الإجرائية

ضمانات ضد النفاذ غير القانوني ينبغي على الحكومات إصدار تشريعات تُجرّم المراقبة غير القانونية للاتّصالات من قِبَل الجهات الخاصة و العامة، و ينبغي على القانون أن يتضمّن عقوبات جنائية كافية رادعة، و حماية للمُبلّغين و سُبُلاً للانتصاف للأفراد المتضررين. يجب أن تقضي القوانين بأن كلّ المعلومات المُتَحصّل عليها بوسيلة تخالف هذه المبادئ لا يُعتَّد بها كأدّلة في أي تقاضٍ، و كذلك كُلّ دليل مُستَنبط من تلك المعلومات. ينبغي على الحكومات كذلك إصدار تشريعات قاضية بوجوب إتلاف المعلومات المُتَحصّل عليها بطريق مراقبة الاتّصالات بعد استخدامها في الغرض الذي لأجله تمّ التحصّل عليها، أو إعادتها إلى الشخص الذي هي عنه .

[1] المادة 12 من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان، و المادة 14 من اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة المعنية بالعمال المهاجرين، و المادة 16 من اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لحماية الطفل، و المادة 17 من العهد الدولي الخاص بالحقوق المدنية و السياسية، و من الاتفاقيات الإقليمية المادة 10 من الميثاق الأفريقي لحقوق ورفاه الطفل، و المادة 11 من الاتفاقية الأمريكية لحقوق الإنسان، و المادة 4 من مبادئ الاتحاد الأفريقي حول حرية التعبير، و المادة 5 من الإعلان الأمريكي لحقوق و واجبات الإنسان، و المادة 21 من الميثاق العربي لحقوق الإنسان، و المادة 8 من الاتفاقية الأوروبية لحماية حقوق الإنسان والحريات الأساسية، و مبادئ جوهانسبرغ بشأن الأمن القومي و حرية التعبير و الوصول إلى المعلومات، و مبادئ كامدن حول حرية التعبير و المساواة

[2] المادة 29 من الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان؛ التعليق العام رقم 27 الذي اعتمدته اللجنة المعنية بحقوق الإنسان بموجب المادة 40، الفقرة 4 من العهد الدولي الخاص يوم 2 نوفمبر 1999، و انظر كذلك مارتن شينين، "تقرير المقرر الخاص المعني بتعزيز و حماية حقوق CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.9 بالحقوق المدنية و السياسية الإنسان و الحريات الأساسية في سياق مكافحة الإرهاب"، A/HRC/17/34. 2009.

[3] communication metadata

[4] البيانات الفوقية للاتّصالات قد تحوي معلومات عن هوية المتصلين (مثل بيانات المشترك و بيانات أداة الاتصال)، و تفاعلاته (مصدر و وجهة الاتصال، خاصة ما يظهر مواقع الوب الطاطلع و الكوكيز و المُحتَوى الآخر المُطالع، و الأشخاص المتواصَل معهم، و الأصدقاء و الأسرة و المعارف، و البحوث المُجراة، و المصادر المستخدَمة)، و الموضع (الأماكن و التواريخ و القرب من الآخرين)؛ ففي المجمل تفتح البيانات الفوقية نافذة على كل فعل في الحياة المعاصرة، بما في ذلك الحالات العقلية للأفراد و اهتماماتهم و نواياهم و أفكارهم الكامنة.

[5] على سبيل المثال، في بريطانيا وحدها يوجد حاليا نحو 500,000 طلب لبيانات فوقية لاتّصالات سنويا، ينظر فيها نظام من المؤسسات الأمنية التي لها منح أذون لبعضها البعض للنفاذ إلى المعلومات بحوزة مقدّمي خدمات الاتّصالات. و توضّح البيانات المنشورة في تقارير غوغل للشفافية أن طلبات الحصول على بيانات من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وحدها زادت من 8888 سنة 2010 إلى 12,271 سنة 2011. و في كوريا يوجد 6 ملايين طلب معلومات عن مشتركين و ناشرين على الإنترنت و نحو 30 مليون طلب لبيانات فوقية لأنواع أخرى من الاتصالات ما بين سنتي 2011 و 2012، كلّها تقريبا أُذن بها و نُفّذت. بيانات سنة 212 متاحة في http://www.kcc.go.kr/user.do?
mode=view&page=A02060400&dc=K02060400&boardId=1030&cp=1&boardSeq=35586

[6] سنة MIT Technology Review 2008 المنشور في "Reality Mining" طالع على سبيل المثال استعراض عمل الباحثة ساندي ينتلاند المعنون و كذلك مقالة ألبرتو إسكوديرو-باسكوال و گس حسين بعنوان /http://www2.technologyreview.com/article/409598/tr10-reality-mining المجلّد 47 العدد 3، مارس 2004، صفحات Communications of the ACM 82-77 في "Questioning lawful access to traffic data".

[7] تقرير المقرر الخاص المعني بتعزيز و حماية الحث في حرية الرأي و التعبير، فرانك لارو المنشور في 16 مايو 2011 المنشور في http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/17session/a.hrc.17.27_en.pdf

[8] يُفصح النلس لشركة الهاتف عن أرقام الهواتف التي يطلبونها أو يرسلون إليها رسائل نصيّة، كما يفصحون لمقدم خدمة الاتصال بالإنترنت عن مسارات [المواقع] التي يزورونها و عناوين البريد الإلكتروني التي يرسلون إليها، و عن الكتب و مواد البقالة و الأدوية التي يشترونها للبائعين على الإنترنت. لا أفترض أنّ كلّ المعلومات المُفصَح عنها طوعا للبعض [الأشخاص و الجهات] و لغرض محدد، هي بسبب هذا وحده، لا تنطبق عليها حماية التعديل الرابع [للدستور الأمريكي] الولايات المتّحدة ضد جونز، U.S. 565 ___، 132 S. Ct. 945, 957 (2012) حيثيات القاضي (Sotomayor)

[9] في التحريّات في GPS المراقبة قصيرة المدى لتحركات شخص في الشوارع العامة تتفق مع توقّعات [الأفراد] من الخصوصية لكن تطبيق مراقبة طويلة المدى باستخدام (Alito حيثيات القاضي) U.S., 132 S. Ct. 945, 957 (2012) معظم المخالفات [يُشكّل] اعتداء على توقّعات الخصوصية. الولايات المتّحدة ضد جونز، 565

[10] المراقبة طويلة المدى تكشف أنواعا من المعلومات لا تكشفها المراقبة قصيرة المدى، مثل ما يفعله الشخص اعتيادا، ما يفعله و لا يفعله، و ما يفعله إجمالا. هذه الأنواع من المعلومات يمكن لكلٍّ منها الكشف عن الشخص بأكثر مما يمكن لرحلة مفردة الكشف عنه إذا ما مُحّصت وحدها. الزيارات المتكررة إلى الكنيسة أو الجمنازيوم أو البار أو وكيل المراهنات تحكي قصة ما تحكيها زيارة مفردة، كما أن عدم زيارة الشخص أيًّا من تلك الأماكن على مدار الشهر تحكي قصة. فتتابُع تحرّكات الفرد يكشف عمّا هو أكثر؛ فزيارة واحدة إلى عيادة طبيب أمراض النساء لا تخبرنا إلا بالقليل عن امرأة ما. إلا أن زيارة كتلك تتلوها بعدة أسابيع زيارة إلى دكّان بيع مستلزمات الأطفال تخبرنا قصة مختلفة. من يعلم كلّ تحرّكات غيره بوسمه استنتاج إن كان من الزوّار الأسبوعيين للكنيسة، أو معاقرًا للخمر أو مترددا على الجمنازيوم، أو زوجًا غير وفيّ، أو مريضًا يتلقى علاجًا، أو ذا علاقة

615 ماينارد ضد المتّحدة الولايات الحقائق تلك كلّ بل الشخص، ذلك عن واحدة حقيقة ليس [هنا يُكشَف ما] و سياسية، بجماعات أو بعينهم بأشخاص F.3d 544 (U.S.,
D.C. Circ>, C.A.) p. 562 565 جونز ضد المتّحدة الولايات و U.S. ____ , (2012) القاضي) حيثيات Alito) قد العمومية المعلومات فإن ذلك على علاوة
فإن المعلومات تلك سجلّات. في نظاميًا السلطات تحفظها و تجمعها التي هي و الخاصة، الحياة نطاق في تقع
رومانيا، ضد روتارو الاتفاقية من (1)8 بالمادة يتعلّق فيما الخاصة" "الحياة نطاق في تقع سجلّات، في نظاميا الحكومة هيئات تحفظها و تجمعها عندما المعلومات، تلك
2000 ،ECHR 28341/95 44 و 43 الفقرات

قد يُستخدم ليدلّ على كل من "الصحة الإجرائية" و "القضاء الطبيعي"، و هو مُبيّن على نحو جيّد في (due process مصطلح "المحاكمة العادلة" (في الإنجليزية [11]
.المادة 6(1) من الاتفاقية الأوربية لحقوق الإنسان و المادة 8 من الاتفاقية الأمريكية لحقوق الإنسان

في بريطانيا نجد في مفوّض مراقبة الاتّصالات مثالا على آلية رقابة مستقلّة. و المفوّض ينشر تقارير تحوي بيانات ملخّصة إلا أنها لا تكفي لتشخيص أنواع و مدى كل طلب [12]
http://www.iocco-uk.info/sections.asp?sectionID=2&type=top. مراقبة و الغرض منه و درجة التشخيص الذي أولي له. طالع

الفقرة A/HRC/17/27 84 ،تقرير المقرر الخاص المعني بتعزيز و حماية الحت في حرية الرأي و التعبير. فرانك لارو في 16 مايو 2011 [13]

Principes internationaux sur l'application des droits de l'Homme à la surveillance des communications

Translation revised by Reporters Sans Frontières

Version finale du 10 juillet 2013

Alors que les technologies de surveillance des communications ne cessent de progresser, les États manquent à leurs obligations de garantir que les lois et les régulations relatives à la surveillance des communications respectent les droits de l'homme et protègent de manière adéquate les droits à la vie privée et à la liberté d'expression. Ce document tente d'expliquer comment le droit international relatif aux droits de l'homme s'applique à l'environnement numérique actuel, en particulier dans le contexte de la généralisation et de l'évolution des technologies et des méthodes de surveillance des communications. Ces principes peuvent servir de guide aux organisations de la société civile, aux entreprises et aux États qui cherchent à déterminer si les lois et pratiques de surveillance en vigueur ou envisagées sont en conformité avec les droits de l'homme.

Ces fondements sont le fruit d'une consultation globale menée auprès des organisations de la société civile, des entreprises et des experts internationaux sur les aspects juridiques, politiques et technologiques de la surveillance des communications.

Préambule

Le respect de la vie privée est un droit de l'homme fondamental, indispensable au bon fonctionnement des sociétés démocratiques. Il est essentiel à la dignité humaine et renforce d'autres droits, tels que la liberté d'expression et d'information, ou la liberté d'association. Il est reconnu par le droit international des droits de l'homme.[1] Les activités qui restreignent le droit au respect de la vie privée, et notamment la surveillance des communications, ne sont légitimes que si elles sont à la fois prévues par la loi, nécessaires pour atteindre un but légitime et proportionnelles au but recherché.[2]

Avant la démocratisation d'Internet, la surveillance des communications par l'État était limitée par l'existence de principes juridiques bien établis et par des obstacles logistiques inhérents au contrôle des communications. Au cours des dernières décennies, les barrières techniques à la surveillance se sont estompées. Dans le même temps, l'application des principes juridiques aux nouvelles technologies a perdu en clarté. L'explosion des communications numériques et des informations relatives à ces communications, également appelées "métadonnées des communications" (termes qui désignent les informations portant sur les communications d'une personne ou sur son utilisation d'appareils électroniques), la baisse des coûts de stockage et d'exploration de grands ensembles de données, ou encore la mise à disposition de données personnelles par le biais de prestataires de service tiers, ont conféré à l'État des pouvoirs de surveillance sans précédent[3]. Parallèlement, notre conception des droits de l'homme n'a pas encore intégré les récentes évolutions et la modernisation des moyens de surveillance des communications utilisés par l'État, de la capacité de ce dernier à combiner et organiser les informations obtenues par différentes techniques de surveillance, ou de la sensibilité croissante des informations accessibles.

La fréquence à laquelle les États cherchent à accéder au contenu des communications ou aux métadonnées associées augmente considérablement, sans contrôle approprié.[4] Après consultation et analyse, les métadonnées relatives aux communications permettent de dresser un profil descriptif de la vie d'un individu, incluant entre autres des informations sur son état de santé, ses opinions politiques et religieuses, ses relations sociales et ses centres d'intérêts. Ces données sont tout aussi complètes, si ce n'est plus, que le seul contenu des communications.[5] Malgré ce risque élevé d'intrusion dans la vie privée des personnes et l'effet d'intimidation qu'il peut avoir sur les associations politiques ou autres, les instruments législatifs et réglementaires accordent souvent aux métadonnées une protection moindre. Ils ne limitent pas suffisamment la façon dont les agences gouvernementales peuvent manipuler ces informations, notamment pour les explorer, les partager et les conserver.

Pour que les États respectent réellement leurs obligations en matière de droits de l'homme au plan international dans le domaine de la surveillance des communications, ils doivent se conformer aux principes présentés ci-dessous. Ces principes s'appliquent à la surveillance exercée au sein d'un État ou la surveillance extraterritoriale. Ils sont mis en œuvre quel que soit l'objectif de la surveillance : application de la loi, sécurité nationale ou toute autre fin réglementaire. Ils concernent également l'obligation qui incombe à l'État de respecter les droits de chaque individu et de protéger ces droits contre d'éventuels abus commis par des acteurs non étatiques, et en particulier des entreprises privées.[6] Le secteur privé assume une responsabilité équivalente en termes de respect des droits de l'homme, car il joue un rôle déterminant dans la conception, le développement et la diffusion des technologies, dans la mise à disposition des services

de communication et, le cas échéant, dans la coopération avec les activités de surveillance des États. Néanmoins, le champ d'application des présents principes est limité aux obligations des États.

Des technologies et Des Définitions en Pleine Évolution

Dans un contexte moderne, le concept de "surveillance des communications" désigne le contrôle, l'interception, la collecte, l'analyse, l'utilisation, la préservation, la conservation, la modification ou la consultation d'informations qui contiennent les communications passées, présentes ou futures d'une personne, ainsi que de toutes les informations qui sont relatives à ces communications. Les "communications" désignent toute activité, interaction ou transaction transmise de façon électronique, telle que le contenu des communications, l'identité des parties impliquées, les données de localisation (adresses IP, par exemple), les horaires et la durée des communications, ainsi que les identifiants des appareils utilisés.

Le caractère intrusif de la surveillance des communications est traditionnellement évalué sur la base de catégories artificielles et formelles. Les cadres légaux existants font la distinction entre le "contenu" et les "données hors contenu", les "informations sur l'abonné" et les "métadonnées", les données stockées et celles en transit, les données conservées dans leur emplacement d'origine et celles transmises à un prestataire de services tiers.[7] Pourtant, ces distinctions ne sont plus appropriées pour mesurer le niveau d'intrusion entraîné par la surveillance des communications dans la vie privée et les relations sociales des individus. Il est admis de longue date que le contenu des communications nécessite une protection légale importante dans la mesure où il peut révéler des informations sensibles. Toutefois, il est maintenant clair que d'autres informations issues des communications d'un individu, telles que les métadonnées et d'autres formes de données hors contenu, peuvent fournir plus de renseignements sur cette personne que le contenu lui-même. Elles doivent donc bénéficier d'une protection équivalente. Aujourd'hui, qu'elles soient analysées séparément ou conjointement, ces informations peuvent permettre de déterminer l'identité d'un individu et d'en savoir plus sur son comportement, ses relations, son état de santé, son origine ethnique, sa couleur de peau, son orientation sexuelle, sa nationalité ou ses opinions. Elles peuvent également être utilisées pour établir une carte complète des déplacements et des interactions de cette personne dans le temps,[8] ou de toutes les personnes présentes à un endroit donné, par exemple dans le cadre d'une manifestation ou d'un rassemblement politique. Par conséquent, toutes les informations qui contiennent les communications d'une personne ou sont relatives à ces communications, et qui ne sont pas publiquement et facilement accessibles, doivent être considérées comme des "informations protégées". Elles doivent donc, à ce titre, bénéficier du plus haut niveau de protection au regard de la loi.

Pour évaluer le caractère intrusif de la surveillance des communications par l'État, il convient de prendre en considération non seulement le risque de divulgation des informations protégées, mais également les raisons pour lesquelles l'État recherche ces informations. Si la surveillance des communications a pour conséquence de révéler des informations protégées susceptibles d'exposer une personne à des enquêtes, des discriminations ou des violations des droits de l'homme, elle constitue à la fois une violation sérieuse du droit au respect de la vie privée et une atteinte à la jouissance d'autres droits fondamentaux tels que la liberté d'expression, d'association et d'engagement politique. En effet, ces droits ne sont effectifs que si les personnes ont la possibilité de communiquer librement, sans subir l'effet d'intimidation qu'engendre la surveillance gouvernementale. Il est donc nécessaire de rechercher, pour chaque cas particulier, tant la nature des informations collectées que l'usage auquel elles sont destinées.

Lors de l'adoption d'une nouvelle technique de surveillance des communications ou de l'extension du champ d'action d'une technique existante, l'État doit vérifier préalablement si les informations susceptibles d'être obtenues entrent dans le cadre des "informations protégées". Il est ensuite tenu de se soumettre à un examen par le pouvoir judiciaire ou à un mécanisme de supervision démocratique. Pour déterminer si les informations obtenues par le biais de la surveillance des communications doivent être considérées comme des "informations protégées", il est judicieux de prendre en compte non seulement la nature de la surveillance, mais aussi sa portée et sa durée. Une surveillance généralisée ou systématique peut entraîner la divulgation d'informations privées au-delà des données collectées individuellement. Elle est donc susceptible de conférer à la surveillance des informations non protégées un caractère intrusif nécessitant une protection renforcée.[9]

Pour déterminer si l'État peut ou non entreprendre une surveillance des communications faisant intervenir des informations protégées, il convient de se conformer aux principes ci-dessous.

Principes

Légalité: Toute restriction apportée au droit au respect de la vie privée doit être prévue par la loi. L'État ne doit pas adopter ni mettre en œuvre de mesure qui porte atteinte au respect de la vie privée sans qu'elle ne soit prévue par une disposition législative publique, suffisamment claire et précise pour garantir que les personnes ont été préalablement informées de sa mise en œuvre et peuvent en anticiper les conséquences. Étant donné le rythme des changements technologiques, les lois qui restreignent le droit au respect de la vie privée doivent faire l'objet d'un examen régulier sous la forme d'un processus législatif ou réglementaire participatif.

Portée Légitime: La surveillance des communications par des autorités gouvernementales ne doit être autorisée par la loi que pour poursuivre un objectif légitime lié à la défense d'un intérêt juridique fondamental pour une société démocratique. Aucune mesure de surveillance ne doit donner lieu à une discrimination basée sur l'origine, la couleur de peau, le sexe, la langue, la religion, les opinions politiques ou autres, la nationalité, l'appartenance à un groupe social, la richesse, la naissance ou toute autre situation sociale.

Nécessité: Les lois permettant la surveillance des communications par l'État doivent limiter cette dernière aux éléments strictement et manifestement nécessaires pour atteindre un objectif légitime. Cette surveillance ne doit être utilisée que si elle constitue l'unique moyen d'atteindre un but légitime donné, ou, dans le cas où d'autres moyens existent, si elle représente celui qui est le moins susceptible de porter atteinte aux droits de l'homme. La charge de la preuve à cet égard incombe à l'État, pour les procédures judiciaires et législatives.

Adéquation: Toute surveillance des communications prévue par la loi doit être en adéquation avec l'objectif légitime poursuivi.

Proportionnalité: La surveillance des communications doit être considérée comme un acte hautement intrusif qui interfère avec le droit au respect de la vie privée, ainsi qu'avec la liberté d'opinion et d'expression. Elle constitue de ce fait une menace pour les fondements d'une société démocratique. Il convient de prendre les décisions relatives à la surveillance des communications en comparant les bénéfices attendus aux atteintes portées aux droits des personnes et aux autres intérêts contradictoires. Elles doivent en outre prendre en compte le degré de sensibilité des informations et la gravité de l'atteinte à la vie privée.

Cela signifie en particulier que si un État, dans le cadre d'une enquête criminelle, souhaite avoir accès à des informations protégées par le biais d'une procédure de surveillance des communications, il doit démontrer les points suivants à une autorité judiciaire compétente, indépendante et impartiale:

1. Il existe une forte probabilité pour qu'une infraction pénale grave ait été ou soit commise;
2. Il est possible d'obtenir la preuve d'une telle infraction en accédant à l'information protégée recherchée;
3. Les techniques d'investigation moins intrusives ont toutes été utilisées;
4. Les informations recueillies se limiteront à ce qui est raisonnablement pertinent au regard de l'infraction concernée, et toute information superflue sera rapidement détruite ou restituée;
5. Les informations sont consultées uniquement par l'autorité spécifiée et utilisées

exclusivement aux fins pour lesquelles l'autorisation a été accordée.

Si l'État cherche à accéder à des informations protégées par le biais de la surveillance des communications à des fins non susceptibles d'exposer une personne à des poursuites pénales, des enquêtes, des discriminations ou des violations des droits de l'homme, il doit démontrer les points suivants à une autorité indépendante, impartiale et compétente:

1. D'autres techniques d'investigation moins intrusives ont été envisagées.;
2. Les informations recueillies se limiteront à ce qui est raisonnablement pertinent, et toute information superflue sera promptement détruite ou restituée à la personne concernée;
3. Les informations sont consultées uniquement par l'autorité spécifiée et utilisées exclusivement aux fins pour lesquelles l'autorisation a été accordée.

Autorité judiciaire compétente: Les décisions relatives à la surveillance des communications doivent être prises par une autorité judiciaire compétente, impartiale et indépendante. Cette autorité doit être:

1. distincte des autorités chargées de la surveillance des communications;
2. au fait des enjeux relatifs aux technologies de la communication et aux droits de l'homme, et compétente pour rendre des décisions judiciaires dans ces domaines;
3. disposer de ressources suffisantes pour exercer les fonctions qui lui sont assignées.

Procédure Équitable: Une procédure équitable suppose que les États respectent et garantissent les droits des personnes en s'assurant que les procédures qui régissent les atteintes aux droits de l'homme sont prévues par la loi, systématiquement appliquées et accessibles à tous. En particulier, pour statuer sur l'étendue de ses droits, chacun peut prétendre, dans un délai raisonnable, à un procès équitable et public devant un tribunal établi par la loi, indépendant, compétent et impartial,[10] sauf dans les cas d'urgence où il existe un risque imminent de danger pour la vie des personnes. Dans de tels cas, une autorisation rétroactive doit être recherchée dans un délai raisonnable. Le simple risque de fuite ou de destruction de preuves ne doit jamais être considéré comme suffisant pour justifier une autorisation rétroactive.

Notification des Utilisateurs: Les personnes concernées doivent être informées de toute décision autorisant la surveillance de leurs communications, dans un délai et des conditions leur permettant de faire appel de la décision. Elles doivent par ailleurs avoir

accès aux documents présentés à l'appui de la demande d'autorisation. Les retards dans la notification ne se justifient que dans les cas suivants:

1. La notification porterait gravement atteinte à l'objet pour lequel la surveillance est autorisée, ou il existe un risque imminent de danger pour la vie des personnes;
2. L'autorisation permettant de retarder la notification est accordée par l'autorité judiciaire compétente en même temps que l'autorisation de surveillance;
3. La personne concernée est informée dès que le risque est levé ou dans un délai raisonnable (la plus courte de ces deux périodes étant retenue), et au plus tard lorsque la surveillance des communications prend fin. C'est à l'État qu'il incombe d'informer les personnes concernées, mais dans le cas où cette obligation ne serait pas remplie, les fournisseurs de services de communication sont libres d'informer les personnes de la surveillance de leurs communications, que ce soit de leur propre initiative ou en réponse à une demande.

Transparence: Les États doivent faire preuve de transparence quant à l'utilisation et à la portée de leurs pouvoirs et techniques de surveillance des communications. Ils doivent publier au minimum les informations globales relatives au nombre de demandes approuvées et rejetées, une ventilation des demandes par fournisseur de services, par type d'enquête et par objectif. Les États doivent fournir aux individus des informations suffisantes pour leur permettre de comprendre pleinement la portée, la nature et l'application des lois autorisant la surveillance des communications. Ils doivent permettre aux fournisseurs de service de communiquer les procédures qu'ils appliquent en ce qui concerne la surveillance des communications par l'État, de respecter ces procédures et de publier des informations détaillées sur cette surveillance.

Contrôle Public: Les États doivent établir des mécanismes de contrôle indépendants pour garantir la transparence et la responsabilisation en matière de surveillance des communications.[11]Les instances de contrôle doivent avoir les pouvoirs suivants : accéder à toutes les informations potentiellement utiles concernant les actions de l'État, y compris, le cas échéant, à des informations secrètes ou confidentielles ; évaluer si l'État fait un usage légitime de ses prérogatives ; déterminer si l'État a publié de façon transparente et précise les informations relatives à l'utilisation et à la portée de ses pouvoirs et techniques de surveillance ; publier des rapports réguliers et toute autre information pertinente concernant la surveillance des communications. Ces mécanismes de contrôle indépendants doivent être mis en place en complément de tout contrôle interne déjà assuré par un autre organe du gouvernement.

Intégrité des Communications et Systèmes: Afin d'assurer l'intégrité, la sécurité et la confidentialité des systèmes de communication, et compte tenu du fait que toute atteinte à la sécurité pour des raisons d'État compromet presque toujours la sécurité en général, les États ne doivent pas contraindre les fournisseurs de services, ou les

vendeurs de matériels et de logiciels, à inclure des fonctions de surveillance dans leurs systèmes, ou à recueillir et conserver certaines informations exclusivement dans le but de permettre une surveillance par l'État. La collecte et le stockage des données a priori ne doivent jamais être demandés aux fournisseurs de services. Les individus ayant le droit de s'exprimer de façon anonyme, les États doivent s'abstenir d'imposer l'identification des utilisateurs comme condition préalable pour l'accès à un service.[12]

Garanties Dans le Cadre de la Coopération Internationale: En réponse à l'évolution des flux d'informations ainsi que des technologies et services de communication, les États peuvent avoir besoin de demander l'assistance d'un fournisseur de services étranger. Les traités d'entraide juridique et les autres accords conclus entre les États doivent garantir que, lorsque plusieurs droits nationaux peuvent s'appliquer à la surveillance des communications, ce sont les dispositions établissant le plus haut niveau de protection pour les individus qui prévalent. Lorsque les États demandent de l'aide pour l'application du droit, le principe de double incrimination doit être appliqué. Les États ne doivent pas utiliser les processus d'entraide juridique ou les requêtes internationales portant sur des informations protégées dans le but de contourner les restrictions nationales relatives à la surveillance des communications. Les règles d'entraide juridique et autres accords doivent être clairement documentés, rendus publics et conformes au droit à une procédure équitable.

Garanties Contre Tout Accès Illégitime: Les États doivent adopter une législation réprimant la surveillance illicite des communications par le biais d'acteurs publics ou privés. La loi doit prévoir des sanctions civiles et pénales dissuasives, des mesures de protection au profit des lanceurs d'alertes, ainsi que des voies de recours pour les personnes affectées. Cette législation doit prévoir que toute information obtenue en infraction avec ces principes est irrecevable en tant que preuve dans tout type de procédure, de même que toute preuve dérivée de telles informations. Les États doivent également adopter des lois prévoyant qu'une fois utilisées pour l'objectif prévu, les informations obtenues dans le cadre de la surveillance des communications doivent être détruites ou restituées à la personne concernée.

[1]Article 12 de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, article 14 de la Convention des Nations Unies sur les travailleurs migrants, article 16 de la Convention des Nations Unies sur la protection des droits de l'enfant, Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, article 17 du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, conventions régionales dont l'article 10 de la Charte africaine des droits et du bien-être de l'enfant, article 11 de la Convention américaine des droits de l'homme, article 4 de la Déclaration de principe sur la liberté d'expression en Afrique, article 5 de la Déclaration américaine des droits et devoirs de l'homme, article 21 de la Charte arabe des droits de l'homme et article 8 de la Convention européenne de sauvegarde des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales, Principes de Johannesburg relatifs à la sécurité nationale, à la liberté d'expression et à l'accès à l'information, Principes de Camden sur la liberté d'expression et l'égalité.

[2]Article 29 de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme ; observation générale n° 27 adoptée par le Comité des droits de l'homme à l'article 40, paragraphe 4, du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques, CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.9, du 2 novembre 1999. Voir également le document "Report of the special rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism" de Martin Scheinin,

2009, A/HRC/17/34.

[3]Les métadonnées relatives aux communications peuvent contenir des informations sur notre identité (données sur l'abonné et sur l'appareil utilisé), nos interactions (origines et destinations des communications, en particulier celles indiquant les sites consultés, les livres ou autres documents lus, les personnes contactées, les amis, la famille, les connaissances, les recherches effectuées et les ressources utilisées) et notre localisation (lieux et dates, proximité avec d'autres personnes). En résumé, elles conservent des traces de presque tous les actes accomplis dans le cadre de la vie moderne, et sont le reflet de nos humeurs, nos centres d'intérêts, nos projets et nos pensées les plus intimes.

[4]Par exemple, rien qu'au Royaume-Uni, près de 500 000 requêtes concernant les métadonnées relatives aux communications sont soumises chaque année, sous un régime d'auto-autorisation qui permet aux organismes chargés d'appliquer la loi d'autoriser leurs propres demandes d'accès aux informations détenues par les fournisseurs de services. Parallèlement, les données fournies par les rapports Transparence des informations de Google montrent qu'aux États-Unis, le nombre de requêtes concernant les données relatives aux utilisateurs est passé de 8 888 en 2010 à 12 271 en 2011. En Corée, près de 6 millions de requêtes concernant les informations relatives aux abonnés et aux internautes qui publient des messages, et quelque 30 millions de requêtes portant sur d'autres formes de métadonnées de communications ont été soumises chaque année en 2011 et 2012. Presque toutes ont été acceptées et exécutées. Les données de 2012 sont accessibles à l'adresse suivante:http://www.kcc.go.kr/user.do?mode=view&page=A02060400&dc=K02060400&boardId=1030&cp=1&boardSeq=35586

[5]Se reporter, par exemple, à une étude du travail de Sandy Pentland, "Reality Mining", dans la revue technologique du MIT (2008) disponible à l'adresse suivante:http://www2.technologyreview.com/article/409598/tr10-reality-mining/ Consulter également l'étude "Questioning lawful access to traffic data" réalisée par Alberto Escudero-Pascual et Gus Hosein, Communications of the ACM, volume 47, numéro 3, mars 2004, pages 77 à 82.

[6]Compte rendu du Rapporteur spécial des Nations Unies sur la promotion et la protection de la liberté d'opinion et d'expression, Frank La Rue, 3 juin 2013, disponible à l'adresse suivante: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/17session/a.hrc.17.27_en.pdf

[7]"Les gens divulguent les numéros qu'ils appellent ou auxquels ils envoient des SMS à leurs opérateurs mobiles, les URL qu'ils consultent et les adresses e-mail avec lesquelles ils correspondent à leurs fournisseurs de services Internet, ainsi que les livres, les articles et les médicaments qu'ils achètent à leurs boutiques en ligne… On ne peut pas considérer que toutes ces informations, volontairement divulguées à certaines personnes dans un but spécifique, sont, de ce seul fait, exclues de la protection du 4e amendement de la Constitution." United States v. Jones, 565 U.S. ___, 132 S. Ct. 945, 957 (2012) (Sotomayor, J., opinion concordante).

[8]"La surveillance à court terme des déplacements d'une personne sur la voie publique est compatible avec la protection de la vie privée", mais "l'utilisation de systèmes de surveillance GPS à plus long terme dans les enquêtes sur la plupart des infractions empiète sur le respect de la vie privée." United States v. Jones, 56 U.S., 132 S. Ct. 945, 964 (2012) (Alito, J., opinion concordante).

[9]"La surveillance prolongée permet d'obtenir des informations qu'une surveillance à court terme ne révèle pas (telles que les actions réalisées à plusieurs reprises par un individu, celles qu'il n'effectue pas ou celles qu'il exécute en même temps). Ce type de donnée permet d'en savoir plus sur une personne comparativement à un déplacement considéré isolément. Des visites répétées à l'église ou chez un bookmaker, la fréquentation d'une salle de gym ou d'un bar, tout comme le fait de ne pas se rendre dans ces endroits pendant un mois, en disent plus long qu'une visite isolée. La séquence des déplacements d'une personne peut s'avérer encore plus révélatrice ; une seule consultation à un cabinet de gynécologie n'a pas grande signification, mais si ce rendez-vous est suivi quelques semaines plus tard d'une visite dans un magasin pour bébés, une toute autre version peut être donnée à l'histoire.* Toute personne parfaitement informée des déplacements d'un individu pourrait en déduire si ce dernier est un fervent pratiquant, un buveur invétéré, un habitué des clubs de sport, un mari infidèle, un patient en ambulatoire qui suit un traitement médical, ou bien encore un proche de tel ou tel individu ou un sympathisant d'un groupe politique. Il pourrait obtenir toutes ces informations, et pas seulement l'une d'entre elles." U.S. v. Maynard, 615 F.3d 544 (U.S., D.C. Circ., C.A.)p. 562; U.S. v. Jones, 565 U.S. __, (2012), Alito, J., opinion concordante." De plus, lorsqu'elle est systématiquement collectée et stockée dans des fichiers détenus par les autorités, une information publique peut relever de la vie privée. Cela est encore plus vrai quand ces informations concernent le passé lointain d'une personne. De l'avis de la Cour, une telle information, lorsqu'elle est systématiquement collectée et stockée dans un fichier détenu par des agents de l'État, relève de la "vie privée" au sens de l'article 8 (1) de la Convention." (Rotaru v. Romania, [2000] ECHR 28341/95, paragraphes 43-44.

[10]Le terme "procédure équitable" peut être utilisé de manière interchangeable avec "équité procédurale" et "justice naturelle". Il est clairement défini dans l'article 6(1) de la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme et l'article 8 de la Convention américaine relative aux droits de l'homme.

[11]Le commissaire britannique à l'interception des communications est un exemple qui illustre ce type de mécanisme de contrôle indépendant. L'ICO publie un rapport comprenant des données agrégées, mais ne fournit pas de données suffisantes permettant d'examiner les types de demandes, l'étendue de chaque demande d'accès, leur objectif et l'examen dont elles font l'objet. Se reporter à la page http://www.iocco-uk.info/sections.asp?sectionID=2&type=top.

[12]Compte rendu du Rapporteur spécial des Nations Unies sur la promotion et la protection de la liberté d'opinion et d'expression, Frank La Rue, 16 mai 2011, A/HRC/17/27, paragraphe 84.

Международные принципы применения прав человека в отношении мониторинга средств связи

Translation by Access

Финальная версия от 10.07.2013

С развитием технологий, упрощающих государственный мониторинг средств связи, государства не всегда могут гарантировать, что законы и постановления, относящиеся к контролю над коммуникационными сетями, придерживаются международных прав человека и в достаточной степени защищают права на неприкосновенность частной жизни и свободу самовыражения. В данном документе предпринимается попытка объяснить, как международное законодательство в отношении прав человека применяется в современной цифровой среде, особенно в свете усиления мониторинга коммуникационной инфраструктуры и изменения технологий и способов его осуществления. Эти принципы предоставляют группам гражданского общества, предприятиям, государству и другим заинтересованным сторонам рамки для оценки существующих или выносимых на рассмотрение законов и процессуальных норм о контроле за средствами связи на предмет их соответствия принципам прав человека.

Данные принципы являются результатом всемирных консультаций с группами гражданского общества, предприятиями и международными экспертами в области законодательных основ контроля над средствами связи, а также в области политики и технологии.

Введение

Неприкосновенность частной жизни является фундаментальным правом человека и играет первостепенную роль в поддержании демократического общества. Она является неотъемлемой частью человеческого достоинства и укрепляет остальные

права, такие как право на свободу самовыражения, право на свободу информации и свободу объединений, и признается международным законодательством по правам человека.[1] Действия, ограничивающие право на неприкосновенность частной жизни, включая прослушивание телекоммуникационных сетей, могут быть правомерны только если они предписаны законом, необходимы для достижения законных целей и соразмерны преследуемой цели.[2]

Перед широким распространением Интернета твёрдо установившиеся правовые принципы и логистические сложности, характерные для мониторинга сетей связи, создавали ограничения для государственного прослушивания коммуникаций. На протяжении последних десятилетий логистические барьеры перехвата коммуникаций снизились, а применение правовых принципов в новом технологическом контексте вызывало вопросы. Бурное развитие контента, передаваемого в цифровом виде, и информации о передаче данных или «метаданных коммуникаций» (*информация о коммуникации человека или использовании им электронных устройств*), стремительно снижающаяся стоимость хранения и получения огромного количества данных, а также предоставление пользователями личных данных через сторонних поставщиков услуг, позволяют государству осуществлять мониторинг в беспрецедентном масштабе.[3] В настоящее время формирование понятий в существующем законодательстве в области прав человека не поспевает за существующими и постоянно изменяющимися возможностями государства к осуществлению мониторинга коммуникаций, способностью государства комбинировать и организовывать информацию, получаемую при помощи различных технологий мониторинга, или увеличивающейся чувствительностью доступной для государства информации.

Частота, с которой государства обращаются за доступом к содержанию информационного обмена и его метаданным, быстро растёт без компетентной проверки.[4] Получение и анализ метаданных коммуникаций позволяет создавать профиль жизни человека, включающий информацию о состоянии его здоровья, политических и религиозных взглядах, связях, взаимодействиях и интересах, раскрывая столько же или даже больше информации, чем можно получить, имея доступ к содержанию информационного обмена.[5] Несмотря на огромный потенциал для вторжения в частную жизнь и обеспечения сдерживающего влияния на политические и другие объединения, законодательные и политические инструменты зачастую предоставляют метаданным коммуникаций более низкий уровень защиты и не устанавливают достаточных ограничений на то, как они могут впоследствии использоваться агентствами, включая то, как они получаются, передаются и хранятся.

Для того, чтобы государства могли на самом деле выполнять свои обязательства

по международным правам человека в отношении перехвата передаваемой информации, они должны соответствовать представленным ниже принципам. Эти принципы применяются к мониторингу проводились государства или экстерриториально. Принципы применимы независимо от цели перехвата данных: поддержка деятельности правоохранительных органов, обеспечение национальной безопасности или любые другие государственные цели. Они также распространяются как на долг государства соблюдать и удовлетворять права человека, так и на обязательство защищать права человека от нарушений со стороны негосударственных структур, включая юридические лица.[6] Частный сектор несёт равную ответственность за соблюдение прав человека, особенно принимая во внимание его важнейшую роль в создании, развитии и распространении технологий, установлении сетей связи и обеспечении сервиса, а также, при необходимости, сотрудничестве с государственными спецслужбами. Однако рамки данных Принципов ограничиваются обязательствами государства.

Смена технологий и определений

«Прослушивание коммуникаций» в современной среде включает мониторинг, перехват, сбор, анализ, использование, сохранение и хранение, вмешательство или доступ к информации, которая содержит, отражает, происходит из или является частью коммуникаций человека в прошлом, настоящем или будущем.

«Коммуникации» включают деятельность, взаимодействие и операции, осуществляемые при помощи электронных средств, в частности содержание информационного обмена, идентификационная информация участников информационного обмена, информация, определяющая местоположение, включая IP-адреса, время и продолжительность информационного обмена, а также идентификаторы коммуникационного оборудования, используемого для осуществления информационного обмена.

Традиционно инвазивная способность прослушивания коммуникаций оценивалась на основе искусственных и формалистических категорий. Существующие правовые рамки различают понятия «контент» (содержательная часть) и «несодержательная часть», «информация абонента» и «метаданные», сохранённые данные и передаваемые данные, данные, содержащиеся на домашнем компьютере или являющиеся собственностью стороннего провайдера услуг.[7] Однако эти разграничения больше не являются подходящими для измерения степени вмешательства в личную жизнь индивидуума или сообщества, которое осуществляется при помощи прослушивания коммуникаций. В то время, как осознание важности содержимого, передаваемого по коммуникационным сетям, и необходимость его эффективной правовой защиты в связи с угрозой раскрытия секретной информации пришло довольно давно, только сейчас

становится понятно, что другая информация, являющаяся частью коммуникаций – метаданные и другие формы несодержательных данных – может раскрыть ещё больше о человеке, чем сам передаваемый контент, и, таким образом, эти данные заслуживают равноценной защиты.

Сегодня каждый из описанных типов информации, по отдельности или проанализированный вкупе, позволяет идентифицировать человека, раскрыть информацию о его поведении, связях, физической форме или состоянии здоровья, расе, цвете кожи, сексуальной ориентации, национальности и убеждениях; позволяет определить местоположение человека, его передвижения или взаимодействия за определённый промежуток времени[8], а также определить всех людей, находящихся в определённом месте, например, на демонстрации или политическом событии. В результате, вся информация, которая содержит, отражает, происходит из или описывает коммуникации человека и которая не является легко доступным достоянием общественности, должна восприниматься как «защищённая информация», и она, соответственно, должна получать наивысшую степень правовой защиты.

В оценке инвазивной способности государственного прослушивания коммуникаций необходимо учитывать как потенциал перехвата данных в раскрытии защищённой информации, так и цель, с которой государство ищет данную информацию. Прослушивание, которое, вероятно, приведёт к раскрытию защищённой информации, которая может подвергнуть человека риску возбуждения против него уголовного дела, дискриминации или нарушению прав человека, создаст серьёзное нарушение в отношении права на неприкосновенность частной жизни и подвергнет опасности реализацию других фундаментальных прав человека, включая право на свободу самовыражения, объединения и политической вовлеченности. Причиной тому является тот факт, что эти права требуют наличия у людей возможности беспрепятственно обмениваться информацией без сдерживающего влияния правительственного мониторинга. Таким образом, определение как характера, так и потенциального использования искомой информации необходимо в каждом отдельном случае.

При внедрении новой или расширении масштаба использования существующей технологии мониторинга государство должно установить, попадут ли полученные данные в разряд «защищённой информации» перед началом поиска, и должно подчиняться решению судебной проверки или другому демократическому механизму контроля. При определении того, попадает ли получаемая при перехвате данных информация в разряд «защищённой информации», как форма, так масштаб и продолжительность прослушивания являются релевантными факторами. Так как глубокий или систематический мониторинг даёт возможность раскрыть конфиденциальную информацию гораздо более детальную, чем при

получении её отдельных компонентов, он может повысить уровень прослушивания незащищённой информации до уровня вмешательства, требующего сильную защиту.[9]

Определение того, может ли государство осуществлять мониторинг средств связи, который затрагивает защищённую информацию, должно базироваться на следующих принципах.

Принципы

Законность Любые ограничения права на неприкосновенность частной жизни должны быть прописаны в законе. Государство не должно принимать или реализовывать меры, которые нарушают право на неприкосновенность частной жизни при отсутствии существующего общедоступного правового акта, отвечающего стандартам ясности и точности, достаточной для обеспечения понимания населением того, в каких случаях ограничения будут применяться. Принимая во внимание скорость технологического прогресса, законы, лимитирующие право на неприкосновенность частной жизни должны быть предметом периодического пересмотра в рамках партисипативных законодательных или регуляторных процессов.

Законность цели Законы должны допускать перехват коммуникационных сообщений со стороны определённых государственных агентств только для достижения законных целей, которые соответствуют законным интересам первостепенной важности, необходимым в демократическом обществе. Применяемые меры не должны быть дискриминирующими на основе расы, цвета кожи, пола, языка, религиозных, политических или других взглядов, национальности или принадлежности к какой-либо социальной группе, имеющейся собственности, рождении или любом другом гражданском статусе.

Необходимость Законы, допускающие мониторинг коммуникационных сетей государственными агентствами, должны ограничивать его действие только теми случаями, когда его необходимость абсолютна и очевидна для достижения законной цели. Перехват данных из коммуникационных сетей должен осуществляться только в тех случаях, когда он является единственным средством достижения законной цели, или, при наличии множества средств, это средство наименее вероятно приведёт к нарушению прав человека. Ответственность за установление этого оправдывающего обстоятельства в судебных, а также в законодательных процессах лежит на государстве.

Соответствие Любой случай прослушивания коммуникаций, санкционированный с точки зрения закона, должен соответствовать достижению конкретной

установленной законной цели.

Пропорциональность Мониторинг коммуникационных сетей должен рассматриваться как акт серьёзного вмешательства, нарушающий права на неприкосновенность частной жизни, свободы мнений и свободы самовыражения, угрожающий самим основам демократического общества. Решения о его проведении должны быть приняты путём взвешивания ожидаемой от него пользы и потенциального ущерба, который может быть нанесён правам человека и другим сопутствующим интересам; эти решения должны также принимать во внимание секретность информации и степень нарушения права на неприкосновенность частной жизни.

Более конкретно это подразумевает, что если государство хочет иметь доступ или пользоваться защищённой информацией, полученной путём перехвата данных сетей связи в контексте уголовного расследования, оно должно доказать компетентному, независимому и беспристрастному судебному ведомству, что:

1. существует высокая вероятность того, что серьёзное преступление совершено или будет совершено;

2. доказательства такого преступления будут получены путём доступа к искомой защищённой информации;

3. возможности использования других доступных, менее инвазивных методов расследования исчерпаны;

4. полученная информация будет ограничена лишь частью, действительно имеющей отношение к предполагаемому преступлению, и любая собранная избыточная информация будет сразу же удалена или возвращена;

5. доступ к информации будет предоставлен только определённым органам власти и будет использоваться с целью, с которой разрешение было выдано.

Если государство хочет иметь доступ к защищённой информации посредством прослушивания коммуникаций с целью, которая не подвергнет человека риску уголовного преследования, возбуждения уголовного дела, дискриминации или нарушению прав человека, оно должно доказать компетентному, независимому и беспристрастному судебному ведомству, что:

1. возможности использования других доступных, менее инвазивных методов расследования были рассмотрены;

2. полученная информация будет ограничена лишь частью, действительно имеющей отношение к предполагаемому преступлению, и любая собранная избыточная информация будет сразу же удалена или возвращена;

3. доступ к информации будет предоставлен только определённым органам власти и будет использоваться с целью, с которой разрешение было выдано.

Компетентное судебное ведомство Решения касательно прослушивания сетей связи должны приниматься компетентным судебным ведомством, которое является беспристрастным и независимым. Ведомство должно быть:

1. независимым от агентств, занимающихся прослушиванием коммуникаций;
2. квалифицированным в вопросах, относящихся к легальности перехвата передаваемых по коммуникационным сетям данных, технологий и прав человека, а также компетентным для принятия судебных решений по данным вопросам; и
3. иметь необходимые ресурсы для выполнения предписываемых ему обязанностей.

Надлежащая правовая процедура Надлежащая правовая процедура требует, чтобы государство соблюдало и гарантировало права человека путём обеспечения того, что предусмотренная законом процедура, ограничивающая нарушения прав человека, в достаточной степени прописана в законе, сообразно практикуется и доступна широкой общественности. В особенности при определении её или его прав человека, каждый имеет право на честное и публичное слушание дела в течение приемлемого промежутка времени независимым, компетентным и беспристрастным судом, предусмотренным законом,[10] за исключением непредвиденных случаев, когда человеческая жизнь подвергается риску неминуемой опасности. В таких случаях разрешение, имеющее обратную силу, должно быть запрошено в разумно обоснованный период времени. Риск бегства или уничтожения улик никогда не должен рассматриваться как достаточное основание для выдачи разрешения, имеющего обратную силу.

Уведомление пользователя Лица, в отношении которых было выдано решение на

прослушивание коммуникаций, должны заблаговременно получать уведомление, позволяющее им подать апелляцию, и должны иметь доступ к материалам, представленным в поддержку выдачи разрешения. Задержка уведомления допускается только при следующих обстоятельствах

1. уведомление подвергает серьёзному риску цель, с которой было выдано разрешение на прослушивание, или существует неминуемой риск опасности для человеческой жизни; или

2. во время выдачи разрешения на прослушивание компетентным судебным ведомством выдано и разрешение на задержку уведомления; и

3. подверженное прослушиванию лицо получает уведомление, как только исчезает риск или в течение разумно обоснованного периода времени, по возможности быстро и во всех случаях после завершения прослушивания. Обязательство выдачи уведомления остаётся за государством, но в случаях неисполнения государством этого обязательство провайдеры услуг связи должны иметь возможность уведомления лиц, подвергаемых прослушиванию, по собственному желанию или по запросу.

Прозрачность Государства должны обеспечить прозрачность в отношении использования, масштаба и потенциальных возможностей технологий прослушивания коммуникаций. Они должны публиковать, как минимум, обобщённую информацию о числе принятых и отклонённых запросов на прослушивание, распределении запросов по провайдерам услуг связи, по типу расследований и их целей. Государства должны предоставлять общественности достаточное количество информации, чтобы люди могли полностью понять масштаб, природу и применение законов, разрешающих прослушивание коммуникационных сетей. Государства должны позволять поставщикам услуг связи публиковать информацию о применяемых ими процедурах при работе с государственным прослушиванием коммуникационных сетей, выполнении этих процедур, а также обнародовать записи государственного прослушивания.

Общественный контроль Для обеспечения прозрачности и подотчётности государственной системы прослушивания коммуникаций должны быть установлены механизмы независимого контроля. Механизмы контроля должны иметь возможность доступа ко всей потенциально значимой информации о действиях государства, включая, где это необходимо, доступ к секретной и не подлежащей разглашению информации; оценки легитимности использования государством своих законных полномочий; проверки того, насколько прозрачно и точно государство публикует информацию об использовании и возможностях способов прослушивания коммуникаций; и публикации периодических отчётов и

другой информации, относящейся к вопросам прослушивания коммуникаций. Механизмы независимого контроля должны быть внедрены в дополнение к любому контролю, уже обеспеченному посредством другой ветви государства.

Интегрированность коммуникаций и систем Для обеспечения интегрированности, безопасности и неприкосновенности коммуникационных систем, а также в силу признания того факта, что, подвергание риску безопасности в государственных целях почти всегда оборачивается компромиссами в области безопасности как таковой, государства не должны вынуждать поставщиков услуг или продавцов оборудования или программного обеспечения встраивать в их системы элементы прослушивания или мониторинга, а также собирать и хранить определённую информацию лишь в целях государственного прослушивания коммуникаций. Априори сбор и хранение данных никогда не должны требоваться от сервис провайдеров. Люди имеют право высказываться анонимно, поэтому государства должны воздерживаться от введения обязательной идентификации пользователей в качестве условия для предоставления услуг.[11]

Гарантии для международного сотрудничества В ответ на изменения в потоках информации, а также в коммуникационных технологиях и сервисах, государства могут нуждаться в помощи иностранных поставщиков услуг. Соответственно, двусторонние соглашения о правовом содействии и другие договоры, в которых государства принимают участие, должны гарантировать, что в ситуации, при которой в области прослушивания коммуникаций могут применяться законы более одного государства, будет применено право того государства, которое предоставляет более высокий уровень защиты индивидуума. Если государства обращаются за помощью в области правоприменения, должен применяться принцип двойной виновности. Государства не могут использовать процессы взаимной правовой помощи и иностранные запросы на получение защищённой информации, чтобы обойти внутренние правовые ограничения в сфере прослушивания коммуникаций. Процессы взаимной правовой помощи и другие соглашения должны быть чётко задокументированы, находиться в публичном доступе и выступать предметом гарантий процедурной справедливости.

Гарантии против нелегитимного доступа Государства должны принять законодательство, криминализирующее нелегальное прослушивание коммуникаций общественными или частными субъектами. Закон должен предусматривать достаточные и существенные формы гражданского и уголовного наказания, меры защиты для информаторов и средства компенсации пострадавшим лицам. Закон должен устанавливать, что любая информация, полученная способом, несовместимым с этими принципами, является недопустимой в качестве доказательств в любой практике, так же как и любое доказательство, полученное из этой информации. Государства должны также

принять законы, обеспечивающие уничтожение или возврат лицу материалов, полученных с помощью прослушивания коммуникаций, после использования этих материалов в целях, для которых была предоставлена информация.

[1] Всеобщая декларация прав человека, Статья 12; Международная конвенция о защите прав всех трудящихся-мигрантов и членов их семей, Статья 14; Конвенция ООН о правах ребёнка, Статья 16; Международный пакт о гражданских и политических правах, Статья 17; региональные конвенции, включая Статью 10 Африканской хартии прав и благополучия ребёнка, Статью 11 Американской конвенции по правам человека, Статью 4 Принципов по свободе самовыражения Африканского Союза, Статью 5 Американской декларации по правам и обязанностям человека, Статью 21 Арабской хартии по правам человека и Статью 8 Европейской конвенции о защите прав человека и основных свобод; Йоханнесбургские принципы: национальная безопасность, свобода выражения мнения и доступ к информации; Камденские принципы по свободе выражения мнений и равенству.

[2] Всеобщая декларация прав человека, Статья 29; Замечание общего порядка №27, принятые Комитетом ООН по правам человека в соответствии с пунктом 4 статьи 40 Международного пакта о гражданских и политических правах CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.9, 2 ноября 1999; см. также Доклад Специального докладчика по вопросу о поощрении и защите прав человека и основных свобод в условиях борьбы с терроризмом Мартина Шейнина, 2009, A/HRC/17/34.

[3] Метаданные коммуникаций могут содержать идентификационную информацию (информация абонента, информация об используемом устройстве), информацию о взаимодействиях (источниках и направлениях запросов, в особенности, показывающих посещаемые веб-сайты, читаемые книги и другие материалы; контактируемые люди, друзья, семья, знакомые, поисковые запросы, используемые ресурсы), а также информацию о местоположении (места с указанием времени посещения, удалённость от других участников информационного обмена); в целом метаданные предоставляют окно практически в каждое действие в современном мире, предоставляя информацию о нашем психическом состоянии, интересах, намерениях и сокровенных мыслях.

[4] Например, в одной только Великобритании ежегодно появляется приблизительно 500000 запросов на перехват метаданных, в настоящее время в стране действует режим самоуправления для полицейских органов, которые могут самостоятельно принимать решения касательно своих же запросов на получение доступа к информации, содержащейся у провайдеров услуг связи. Тем временем данные, представленные в отчётах о прозрачности от Google, показывают, что запросы на получение информации в США выросли с 8888 в 2010 до 12271 в 2011 году. В Корее ежегодно появляется 6 миллионов запросов на получение информации о абонентах/авторах постов и около 30 миллионов запросов на получение других форм метаданных ежегодно в период с 2011 по 2012 год, практически все запросы были удовлетворены и перехваты выполнены. Данные за 2012 доступны здесь.

[5] В качестве примера, см. обзор работы Сэнди Петлэнд «Добыча Реальности» (*Reality Mining*) в Технологическом Обзоре Массачусетского технологического института, 2008, доступен здесь. Также см. работу Альберто Эскудеро-Паскаля и Гуса Хосеина «Подвергая сомнению законный доступ к передаваемым данным» (*Questioning lawful access to traffic data*), журнал CACM, том 47, издание 3, март 2004, ст. 77 - 82.

[6] Доклад Специального докладчика ООН по вопросу о поощрении и защите права на свободу мнений и их свободное выражение, Франк Ла Руе, 16 мая 2011, доступно здесь.

[7] «Люди раскрывают своим операторам сотовой связи номера телефонов, по которым они звонят или отправляют смс, своим Интернет сервис провайдерам URL-ссылки, которые они открывают, и электронные адреса, на которые отправляют письма, своим онлайн магазинам книги, продукты и медикаменты, которые они покупают в сети ... Я бы не стал предполагать, что вся информация, по собственному желанию передаваемая определённой части общества для узкого применения, только лишь по этой причине не находится под защитой Четвёртой Поправки». Соединённые Штаты против Джонса, 565 США, 132 С. Цт. 945, 957 (2012) (Сотомэйор, Д., согласованно)

[8] «Кратковременный мониторинг передвижения человека по улице не нарушает права на неприкосновенность частной жизни», но «использование долгосрочного мониторинга при помощи GPS в расследованиях большинства правонарушений нарушает это право». *Соединённые Штаты против Джонса, 565* США, 132 С. Цт. 945, 964 (2012)

(Алито, Д., согласованно).

[9] «Долгосрочное прослушивание выявляет информацию, которая не обнаруживается при краткосрочном прослушивании, например, что человек делает регулярно, что он не делает и что из себя представляет. Этот тип информации может больше рассказать о человеке, чем любой единичный поход куда-либо, рассмотренный изолированно. Регулярные походы церковь, фитнес-центр, бар или визиты к букмекеру рассказывают историю, которая не складывается из единичного визита так же, как и посещение любого из этих мест на протяжении месяца. Порядок действий человека может рассказать ещё больше. Единственный поход к гинекологу немного говорит о женщине, но если через несколько недель после этого она направилась в магазин детских товаров, то история становится уже совершенно иной. * Человек, знающий все о визитах и действиях другого человека, может прийти к заключению, является ли второй человек редким ходоком в церковь, любителем выпить, заядлым посетителем спортзала, неверным мужем, амбулаторным больным, получающим медицинское лечение, участником определённой группы по интересам или политического движения – и не только один из этих фактов, но все эти факты». *Соединенные Штаты против Мэйнарда*, 615 F.3d 544 (U.S., D.C. Circ., C.A.) стр. 562; Соединённые Штаты против Джонса, 565 США, 132 С. (2012) (Алито, Д., согласованно). «Более того, публичная информация может попасть в разряд информации о частной жизни, если она систематически собирается и хранится в файлах властей. Это всегда правда, когда такая информация касается далёкого прошлого человека… По мнению суда, такая информация, когда она систематически собирается и сохраняется в файлах государственных агентств, подпадает под определение «частная жизнь», описанное в Статье 8(1) Конвенции». (Ротару против Румынии, (2000) ЕСПЧ 28341/95, параграфы 43-44.)

[10] Термин «надлежащая правовая процедура» может использоваться взаимозаменяемо с терминами «процедурная справедливость» и «естественное правосудие» и хорошо сформулирован в Европейской конвенции по правам человека, Статья 6(1) и Статье 8 Американской конвенции по правам человека.

[11] Доклад Специального докладчика ООН по вопросу о поощрении и защите права на свободу мнений и их свободное выражение, Франк Ла Руе, 16 мая 2011, A/HRC/17/27, параграф 84.

International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance

Final version 10 July 2013

As technologies that facilitate State surveillance of communications advance, States are failing to ensure that laws and regulations related to communications surveillance adhere to international human rights and adequately protect the rights to privacy and freedom of expression. This document attempts to explain how international human rights law applies in the current digital environment, particularly in light of the increase in and changes to communications surveillance technologies and techniques. These principles can provide civil society groups, industry, States and others with a framework to evaluate whether current or proposed surveillance laws and practices are consistent with human rights.

These principles are the outcome of a global consultation with civil society groups, industry and international experts in communications surveillance law, policy and technology.

Preamble

Privacy is a fundamental human right, and is central to the maintenance of democratic societies. It is essential to human dignity and it reinforces other rights, such as freedom of expression and information, and freedom of association, and is recognised under international human rights law.[1] Activities that restrict the right to privacy, including communications surveillance, can only be justified when they are prescribed by law, they are necessary to achieve a legitimate aim, and are proportionate to the aim pursued.[2]

Before public adoption of the Internet, well-established legal principles and logistical burdens inherent in monitoring communications created limits to State communications surveillance. In recent decades, those logistical barriers to surveillance have decreased and the application of legal principles in new technological contexts has become unclear. The explosion of digital communications content and information about communications, or "communications metadata" -- information about an individual's communications or use of electronic devices -- the falling cost of storing and mining large sets of data, and the provision of personal content through third party service providers make State surveillance possible at an unprecedented scale.[3] Meanwhile, conceptualisations of existing human rights law have not kept up with the modern and changing communications surveillance capabilities of the State, the ability of the State to combine and organize information gained from different surveillance techniques, or the increased sensitivity of the information available to be accessed.

The frequency with which States are seeking access to both communications content and communications metadata is rising dramatically, without adequate scrutiny.[4] When accessed and analysed, communications metadata may create a profile of an individual's life, including medical conditions, political and religious viewpoints, associations, interactions and interests, disclosing as much detail as, or even greater detail than would be discernible from the content of communications.[5] Despite the vast potential for intrusion into an individual's life and the chilling effect on political and other associations, legislative and policy instruments often afford communications metadata a lower level of protection and do not place sufficient restrictions on how they can be subsequently used by agencies, including how they are data-mined, shared, and retained.

In order for States to actually meet their international human rights obligations in relation to communications surveillance, they must comply with the principles set out below. These principles apply to surveillance conducted within a State or extraterritorially. The principles also apply regardless of the purpose for the surveillance -- law enforcement, national security or any other regulatory purpose. They also apply both to the State's obligation to respect and fulfil individuals' rights, and also to the obligation to protect individuals' rights from abuse by non-State actors, including corporate entities.[6] The private sector bears equal responsibility for respecting human rights, particularly given the key role it plays in designing, developing and disseminating technologies; enabling and providing communications; and - where required - cooperating with State surveillance activities. Nevertheless, the scope of the present Principles is limited to the obligations of the State.

Changing technology and definitions

"Communications surveillance" in the modern environment encompasses the monitoring, interception, collection, analysis, use, preservation and retention of, interference with, or access to information that includes, reflects, arises from or is about a person's communications in the past, present or future. "Communications" include activities, interactions and transactions transmitted through electronic mediums, such as content of communications, the identity of the parties to the communications, location-tracking information including IP addresses, the time and duration of communications, and identifiers of communication equipment used in communications.

Traditionally, the invasiveness of communications surveillance has been evaluated on the basis of artificial and formalistic categories. Existing legal frameworks distinguish between "content" or "non-content," "subscriber information" or "metadata," stored data or in transit data, data held in the home or in the possession of a third party service provider.[7] However, these distinctions are no longer appropriate for measuring the degree of the intrusion that communications surveillance makes into individuals' private lives and associations. While it has long been agreed that communications content deserves significant protection in law because of its capability to reveal sensitive information, it is now clear that other information arising from communications – metadata and other forms of non-content data – may reveal even more about an individual than the content itself, and thus deserves equivalent protection.

Today, each of these types of information might, taken alone or analysed collectively, reveal a person's identity, behaviour, associations, physical or medical conditions, race, color, sexual orientation, national origins, or viewpoints; or enable the mapping of the person's location, movements or interactions over time,[8] or of all people in a given location, including around a public demonstration or other political event. As a result, all information that includes, reflects, arises from or is about a person's communications and that is not readily available and easily accessible to the general public, should be considered to be "protected information", and should accordingly be given the highest protection in law.

In evaluating the invasiveness of State communications surveillance, it is necessary to consider both the potential of the surveillance to reveal protected information, as well as the purpose for which the information is sought by the State. Communications surveillance that will likely lead to the revelation of protected information that may place a person at risk of investigation, discrimination or violation of human rights will constitute a serious infringement on an individual's right to privacy, and will also undermine the enjoyment of other fundamental rights, including the right to free expression, association, and political participation. This is because these rights require people to be able to communicate free from the chilling effect of government surveillance. A determination of both the character and potential uses of the information sought will thus be necessary in each specific case.

When adopting a new communications surveillance technique or expanding the scope of an existing technique, the State should ascertain whether the information likely to be procured falls within the ambit of "protected information" before seeking it, and should submit to the scrutiny of the judiciary or other democratic oversight mechanism. In considering whether information obtained through communications surveillance rises to the level of "protected information", the form as well as the scope and duration of the surveillance are relevant factors. Because pervasive or systematic monitoring has the capacity to reveal private information far in excess of its constituent parts, it can elevate surveillance of non-protected information to a level of invasiveness that demands strong protection.[9]

The determination of whether the State may conduct communications surveillance that interferes with protected information must be consistent with the following principles.

The Principles

Legality: Any limitation to the right to privacy must be prescribed by law. The State must not adopt or implement a measure that interferes with the right to privacy in the absence of an existing publicly available legislative act, which meets a standard of clarity and precision that is sufficient to ensure that individuals have advance notice of and can foresee its application. Given the rate of technological changes, laws that limit the right to privacy should be subject to periodic review by means of a participatory legislative or regulatory process.

Legitimate Aim: Laws should only permit communications surveillance by specified State authorities to achieve a legitimate aim that corresponds to a predominantly important legal interest that is necessary in a democratic society. Any measure must not be applied in a manner which discriminates on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or

other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Necessity: Laws permitting communications surveillance by the State must limit surveillance to that which is strictly and demonstrably necessary to achieve a legitimate aim. Communications surveillance must only be conducted when it is the only means of achieving a legitimate aim, or, when there are multiple means, it is the means least likely to infringe upon human rights. The onus of establishing this justification, in judicial as well as in legislative processes, is on the State.

Adequacy: Any instance of communications surveillance authorised by law must be appropriate to fulfil the specific legitimate aim identified.

Proportionality: Communications surveillance should be regarded as a highly intrusive act that interferes with the rights to privacy and freedom of opinion and expression, threatening the foundations of a democratic society. Decisions about communications surveillance must be made by weighing the benefit sought to be achieved against the harm that would be caused to the individual's rights and to other competing interests, and should involve a consideration of the sensitivity of the information and the severity of the infringement on the right to privacy.

Specifically, this requires that, if a State seeks access to or use of protected information obtained through communications surveillance in the context of a criminal investigation, it must establish to the competent, independent, and impartial judicial authority that:

1. there is a high degree of probability that a serious crime has been or will be committed;
2. evidence of such a crime would be obtained by accessing the protected information sought;
3. other available less invasive investigative techniques have been exhausted;
4. information accessed will be confined to that reasonably relevant to the crime alleged and any excess information collected will be promptly destroyed or returned; and
5. information is accessed only by the specified authority and used for the purpose for which authorisation was given.

If the State seeks access to protected information through communication surveillance for a purpose that will not place a person at risk of criminal prosecution, investigation, discrimination or infringement of human rights, the State must establish to an independent, impartial, and competent authority:

1. other available less invasive investigative techniques have been considered;
2. information accessed will be confined to what is reasonably relevant and any excess information collected will be promptly destroyed or returned to the impacted individual; and
3. information is accessed only by the specified authority and used for the purpose for which was authorisation was given.

Competent Judicial Authority: Determinations related to communications surveillance must be made by a competent judicial authority that is impartial and independent. The authority

must be:

1. separate from the authorities conducting communications surveillance;
2. conversant in issues related to and competent to make judicial decisions about the legality of communications surveillance, the technologies used and human rights; and
3. have adequate resources in exercising the functions assigned to them.

Due process: Due process requires that States respect and guarantee individuals' human rights by ensuring that lawful procedures that govern any interference with human rights are properly enumerated in law, consistently practiced, and available to the general public. Specifically, in the determination on his or her human rights, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent, competent and impartial tribunal established by law,[10] except in cases of emergency when there is imminent risk of danger to human life. In such instances, retroactive authorisation must be sought within a reasonably practicable time period. Mere risk of flight or destruction of evidence shall never be considered as sufficient to justify retroactive authorisation.

User notification: Individuals should be notified of a decision authorising communications surveillance with enough time and information to enable them to appeal the decision, and should have access to the materials presented in support of the application for authorisation. Delay in notification is only justified in the following circumstances:

1. Notification would seriously jeopardize the purpose for which the surveillance is authorised, or there is an imminent risk of danger to human life; or
2. Authorisation to delay notification is granted by the competent judicial authority at the time that authorisation for surveillance is granted; and
3. The individual affected is notified as soon as the risk is lifted or within a reasonably practicable time period, whichever is sooner, and in any event by the time the communications surveillance has been completed. The obligation to give notice rests with the State, but in the event the State fails to give notice, communications service providers shall be free to notify individuals of the communications surveillance, voluntarily or upon request.

Transparency: States should be transparent about the use and scope of communications surveillance techniques and powers. They should publish, at a minimum, aggregate information on the number of requests approved and rejected, a disaggregation of the requests by service provider and by investigation type and purpose. States should provide individuals with sufficient information to enable them to fully comprehend the scope, nature and application of the laws permitting communications surveillance. States should enable service providers to publish the procedures they apply when dealing with State communications surveillance, adhere to those procedures, and publish records of State communications surveillance.

Public oversight: States should establish independent oversight mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability of communications surveillance.[11] Oversight mechanisms should have the authority to access all potentially relevant information about State actions,

including, where appropriate, access to secret or classified information; to assess whether the State is making legitimate use of its lawful capabilities; to evaluate whether the State has been transparently and accurately publishing information about the use and scope of communications surveillance techniques and powers; and to publish periodic reports and other information relevant to communications surveillance. Independent oversight mechanisms should be established in addition to any oversight already provided through another branch of government.

Integrity of communications and systems: In order to ensure the integrity, security and privacy of communications systems, and in recognition of the fact that compromising security for State purposes almost always compromises security more generally, States should not compel service providers or hardware or software vendors to build surveillance or monitoring capability into their systems, or to collect or retain particular information purely for State surveillance purposes. *A priori* data retention or collection should never be required of service providers. Individuals have the right to express themselves anonymously; States should therefore refrain from compelling the identification of users as a precondition for service provision.[12]

Safeguards for international cooperation: In response to changes in the flows of information, and in communications technologies and services, States may need to seek assistance from a foreign service provider. Accordingly, the mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs) and other agreements entered into by States should ensure that, where the laws of more than one state could apply to communications surveillance, the available standard with the higher level of protection for individuals is applied. Where States seek assistance for law enforcement purposes, the principle of dual criminality should be applied. States may not use mutual legal assistance processes and foreign requests for protected information to circumvent domestic legal restrictions on communications surveillance. Mutual legal assistance processes and other agreements should be clearly documented, publicly available, and subject to guarantees of procedural fairness.

Safeguards against illegitimate access: States should enact legislation criminalising illegal communications surveillance by public or private actors. The law should provide sufficient and significant civil and criminal penalties, protections for whistle blowers, and avenues for redress by affected individuals. Laws should stipulate that any information obtained in a manner that is inconsistent with these principles is inadmissible as evidence in any proceeding, as is any evidence derivative of such information. States should also enact laws providing that, after material obtained through communications surveillance has been used for the purpose for which information was given, the material must be destroyed or returned to the individual.

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[1]Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 12, United Nations Convention on Migrant Workers Article 14, UN Convention of the Protection of the Child Article 16, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 17; regional conventions including Article 10 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, Article 11 of the American Convention on Human Rights, Article 4 of the African Union Principles on Freedom of Expression, Article 5 of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, Article 21 of the Arab Charter on Human Rights, and

Article 8 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms; Johannesburg Principles on National Security, Free Expression and Access to Information, Camden Principles on Freedom of Expression and Equality.

[2]Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 29; General Comment No. 27, Adopted by The Human Rights Committee Under Article 40, Paragraph 4, Of The International Covenant On Civil And Political Rights, CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.9, November 2, 1999; see also Martin Scheinin, "Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism," 2009, A/HRC/17/34.

[3]Communications metadata may include information about our identities (subscriber information, device information), interactions (origins and destinations of communications, especially those showing websites visited, books and other materials read, people interacted with, friends, family, acquaintances, searches conducted, resources used), and location (places and times, proximities to others); in sum, metadata provides a window into nearly every action in modern life, our mental states, interests, intentions, and our innermost thoughts.

[4]For example, in the United Kingdom alone, there are now approximately 500,000 requests for communications metadata every year, currently under a self-authorising regime for law enforcement agencies who are able to authorise their own requests for access to information held by service providers. Meanwhile, data provided by Google's Transparency reports shows that requests for user data from the U.S. alone rose from 8888 in 2010 to 12,271 in 2011. In Korea, there were about 6 million subscriber/poster information requests every year and about 30 million requests for other forms of communications metadata every year in 2011-2012, almost of all of which were granted and executed. 2012 data available at http://www.kcc.go.kr/user.do?mode=view&page=A02060400&dc=K02060400&boardId=1030&cp=1&boardSeq=35586

[5]See as examples, a review of Sandy Petland's work, 'Reality Mining', in MIT's Technology Review, 2008, available at http://www2.technologyreview.com/article/409598/tr10-reality-mining/ and also see Alberto Escudero-Pascual and Gus Hosein, 'Questioning lawful access to traffic data', Communications of the ACM, Volume 47 Issue 3, March 2004, pages 77 - 82.

[6]Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Frank La Rue, May 16 2011, available at http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/17session/a.hrc.17.27_en.pdf

[7]"People disclose the phone numbers that they dial or text to their cellular providers, the URLS that they visit and the e-mail addresses with which they correspond to their Internet service providers, and the books, groceries and medications they purchase to online retailers . . . I would not assume that all information voluntarily disclosed to some member of the public for a limited purpose is, for that reason alone, disentitled to Fourth Amendment protection." United States v. Jones, 565 U.S. ___, 132 S. Ct. 945, 957 (2012) (Sotomayor, J., concurring).

[8]"Short-term monitoring of a person's movements on public streets accords with expectations of privacy" but "the use of longer term GPS monitoring in investigations of most offenses impinges on expectations of privacy." United States v. Jones, 565 U.S., 132 S. Ct. 945, 964 (2012) (Alito, J. concurring).

[9]"Prolonged surveillance reveals types of information not revealed by short-term surveillance, such as what a person does repeatedly, what he does not do, and what he does ensemble. These types of information can each reveal more about a person than does any individual trip viewed in isolation. Repeated visits to a church, a gym, a bar, or a bookie tell a story not told by any single visit, as does one's not visiting any of these places over the course of a month. The sequence of a person's movements can reveal still more; a single trip to a gynecologist's office tells little about a woman, but that trip followed a few weeks later by a visit to a baby supply store tells a different story.* A person who knows all of another's travels can deduce whether he is a weekly church goer, a heavy drinker, a regular at the gym, an unfaithful husband, an outpatient receiving medical treatment, an associate of particular individuals or political groups – and not just one such fact about a person, but all such facts." U.S. v. Maynard, 615 F.3d 544 (U.S., D.C. Circ., C.A.)p. 562; U.S. v. Jones, 565 U.S. __, (2012), Alito, J., concurring. "Moreover, public information can fall within the scope of private life where it is systematically collected and stored in files held by the authorities. That is all the truer where such information concerns a person's distant past…In the Court's opinion, such information, when systematically collected and stored in a file held by agents of the State, falls within the scope of 'private life' for the purposes of Article 8(1) of the Convention." (Rotaru v. Romania, [2000] ECHR 28341/95, paras. 43-44.

[10]The term "due process" can be used interchangeably with "procedural fairness" and "natural justice", and is well articulated in the European Convention for Human Rights Article 6(1) and Article 8 of the American Convention on Human Rights.

[11]The UK Interception of Communications Commissioner is an example of such an independent oversight mechanism. The ICO publishes a report that includes some aggregate data but it does not provide sufficient data to scrutinise the types of requests, the extent of each access request, the purpose of the requests, and the scrutiny applied to them. See http://www.iocco-uk.info/sections.asp?sectionID=2&type=top.

[12]Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Frank La Rue, 16 May 2011, A/HRC/17/27, para 84.

Principios Internacionales sobre la Aplicación de los Derechos Humanos a la Vigilancia de las Comunicaciones

Versión Final 10 de Julio de 2013

A medida que avanzan las tecnologías que facilitan la vigilancia estatal de las comunicaciones, los Estados están fallando en garantizar que las leyes y regulaciones relacionadas con la vigilancia de las comunicaciones estén en consonacia con el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos y protejan adecuadamente los derechos a la intimidad y a la libertad de expresión. Este documento intenta explicar cómo se aplica el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos en el actual entorno digital, en particular a la luz del aumento y de los cambios que están teniendo las tecnologías y técnicas de vigilancia de las comunicaciones. Estos principios pueden proporcionar a los grupos de la sociedad civil, a la industria y a los Estados un marco para evaluar si las leyes y prácticas de vigilancia, actuales o propuestas, están en línea con los derechos humanos.

Estos principios son el resultado de una consulta global con grupos de la sociedad civil, con la industria y expertos internacionales en legislación sobre vigilancia de las comunicaciones, políticas públicas y tecnología.

Preámbulo

La intimidad es un derecho humano fundamental y es cardinal para el mantenimiento de sociedades democráticas. Es esencial a la dignidad humana y refuerza otros derechos, tales como la libertad de expresión y de información, y la libertad de asociación. Además, es reconocida por el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos.[1] Las actividades que restringen el derecho a la intimidad, incluida la vigilancia de las comunicaciones, únicamente pueden justificarse cuando están prescritas por ley, son necesarias para alcanzar un objetivo legítimo y son proporcionales al fin perseguido.[2]

Antes de la adopción pública de Internet, principios jurídicos bien definidos y cargas logísticas inherentes al monitoreo de las comunicaciones crearon límites a la vigilancia estatal de las comunicaciones. En décadas recientes, esas barreras logísticas a la

vigilancia han disminuido y ha perdido claridad la aplicación de principios jurídicos en los nuevos contextos tecnológicos. La explosión del contenido digital en las comunicaciones y de la información acerca de ellas, o "metadatos de comunicaciones" – información sobre las comunicaciones o el uso de dispositivos electrónicos de una persona –, el costo cada vez menor de almacenamiento y la minería de grandes cantidades de datos, y el suministro de contenido personal a través de proveedores de servicios externos, hacen posible la vigilancia estatal a una escala sin precedentes.[3] Mientras tanto, las conceptualizaciones de la legislación vigente en materia de derechos humanos no ha seguido el ritmo de las modernas y cambiantes capacidades estatales de vigilancia de comunicaciones, la habilidad del Estado para combinar y organizar la información obtenida mediante distintas técnicas de vigilancia, o la creciente susceptibilidad de la información a la que se puede acceder.

La frecuencia con la que los Estados procuran acceder tanto al contenido de las comunicaciones como a los metadatos de las comnunicaciones aumenta drásticamente, sin controles adecuados.[4] Acceder a los metadatos de las comunicaciones y analizarlos permite crear perfiles de la vida de las personas, condiciones médicas, orientaciones políticas y religiosas, asociaciones, interacciones e intereses, revelando tanto o más detalles que el que podría apreciarse a partir del contenido de las comunicaciones.[5] A pesar del enorme potencial de intrusión en la vida de una persona y del efecto amedrentador sobre las asociaciones políticas y de otro tipo, los instrumentos legislativos y de políticas públicas a menudo otorgan a los metadatos de comunicaciones un menor nivel de protección, y no imponen restricciones suficientes sobre cómo pueden ser posteriormente utilizados por los organismos del Estado, incluyendo la forma en que son minados, compartidos y conservados.

Con el fin de que los Estados cumplan efectivamente sus obligaciones dimanantes de la legislación internacional sobre derechos humanos en lo relativo con la vigilancia de las comunicaciones, deben cumplir con los principios que se presentan a continuación. Éstos se aplican a la vigilancia llevada a cabo dentro de las fronteras de un Estado o extraterritorialmente. Los principios también se ponen en práctica con independencia de la finalidad de la vigilancia, sea ésta el cumplimiento de la ley, la seguridad nacional o cualquier otro propósito normativo. También se emplean en relación con la obligación del Estado de respetar y garantizar los derechos individuales, así como al deber de proteger los derechos de las personas ante abusos por parte de actores no estatales, incluidas las personas jurídicas.[6] El sector privado asume la misma responsabilidad de respetar los derechos humanos, en especial teniendo en cuenta el papel fundamental que desempeña en el diseño, desarrollo y difusión de las tecnologías, activación y suministro de las comunicaciones, y – cuando se le requiere – en la cooperación con las actividades de vigilancia estatal. Sin embargo, el alcance de los presentes Principios se limita a las obligaciones del Estado.

Cambio de tecnología y definiciones

En el mundo moderno, la "vigilancia de las comunicaciones" comprende el monitoreo, interceptación, recopilación, análisis, uso, conservación y retención, interferencia o acceso de información que incluya, refleja, surja o se deriva de las comunicaciones pasadas, presentes o futuras de una persona. Las "comunicaciones" abarcan las actividades, interacciones y transacciones transmitidas por medios electrónicos, tales como el contenido, la identidad de las partes, la información de rastreo de ubicación incluyendo las direcciones IP, la hora y duración, y los identificadores de los equipos utilizados en las comuncaciones.

Tradicionalmente, el carácter invasivo de la vigilancia de las comunicaciones ha sido evaluado sobre la base de categorías artificiales y formalistas. Los marcos legales existentes distinguen entre "contenido" o "no contenido", "información de los suscriptores" o "metadatos", datos almacenados o en tránsito, datos que se guardan en el hogar o en posesión de un tercero proveedor de servicios.[7] Sin embargo, estas distinciones ya no son apropiadas para medir el grado de intromisión que la vigilancia de las comunicaciones tienen en la vida privada y las relaciones de las personas. Aunque desde hace tiempo se ha acordado que el contenido de la comunicación merece una protección significativa en la ley dado a su capacidad para revelar información sensible, ahora está claro que existe otra información que surge de las comunicaciones – metadatos y otras formas de datos que no son contenido –, que puede revelar incluso más acerca de una persona que el contenido en sí, y por lo tanto merece una protección equivalente. Hoy en día, cada uno de estos tipos de información, por sí sola o analizada colectivamente, puede revelar la identidad de una persona, su comportamiento, sus asociaciones, sus condiciones físicas o estado de salud, su raza, su color, su orientación sexual, su origen nacional o cualquier otra orientación, o puede permitir el mapeo de la ubicación de la persona, sus movimientos y sus interacciones en el tiempo,[8] o puede hacer esto respecto de todas las personas en una ubicación determinada, incluyendo en una manifestación pública u otro acontecimiento político. Como resultado, toda información que incluya, refleja, surja o se deriva de las comunicaciones de una persona y que no sea de fácil e inmediato acceso para el público en general, debe ser considerada como "información protegida", y por consiguiente, debe recibir la máxima protección legal.

Al evaluar el carácter invasivo de la vigilancia estatal de las comunicaciones, es necesario tener en cuenta tanto el potencial que tiene de revelar información protegida, como también la finalidad para la que el Estado procura la información. La vigilancia de las comunicaciones, que con toda probabilidad dará lugar al descubrimiento de información protegida que puede poner a una persona en riesgo de investigación, discriminación o violación de sus derechos humanos, constituirá una infracción grave a su derecho a la intimidad, y también afectará negativamente el disfrute de otros

derechos fundamentales, incluyendo los derechos a la libre expresión, de asociación y de participación política. Ello es así porque estos derechos requieren que las personas sean capaces de comunicarse libres del efecto amedrentador de la vigilancia gubernamental. Por lo tanto, en cada caso será necesario determinar el carácter y posibles usos de la información procurada.

Al adoptar una nueva técnica de vigilancia de las comunicaciones o al ampliar el alcance de una existente, el Estado debe determinar, en primera instancia, si la información que puede ser obtenida cae en el ámbito de la "información protegida", y debe someterse al escrutinio judicial u otro mecanismo de control democrático. La forma, el alcance y la duración de la vigilancia de las comunicaciones son factores relevantes al momento de considerar si la información obtenida a través de la vigilancia de las comunicaciones alcanza el nivel de "información protegida". Puesto que el monitoreo generalizado o sistemático tiene la capacidad de revelar información privada muy por encima de sus componentes, puede elevar la vigilancia de la información no protegida a un nivel invasivo que exige una mayor protección.[9]

La determinación de si el Estado puede llevar a cabo vigilancia de las comunicaciones que interfiera con información protegida debe ser compatible con los siguientes principios:

Los principios

Legalidad: Cualquier limitación al derecho a la intimidad debe estar prescrita por ley. El Estado no debe adoptar o implementar una medida que interfiera con el derecho a la intimidad en ausencia de una ley públicamente disponible, que reuna normas claras y precisas suficientes para asegurar que las personas la conozcan por adelantado y puedan prever su aplicación. Dado el ritmo de los cambios tecnológicos, las leyes que limiten el derecho a la intimidad deben ser objeto de revisión periódica por medio de un proceso legislativo o reglamentario de carácter participativo.

Objetivo legítimo: Las leyes solo deben permitir la vigilancia de las comunicaciones por parte de autoridades estatales específicas para alcanzar un objetivo legítimo que corresponda a un interés jurídico preponderante, importante y necesario en una sociedad democrática. Ninguna medida debe aplicarse de forma que discrimine por razón de raza, color, sexo, idioma, religión, opinión política o de cualquier otra índole, origen nacional o social, patrimonio, nacimiento o cualquier otra condición.

Necesidad: Las leyes que permiten la vigilancia de las comunicaciones por parte del Estado deben limitar tal vigilancia a lo estricto y evidentemente necesario para alcanzar un objetivo legítimo. La vigilancia de las comunicaciones solo debe llevarse a cabo cuando es el único medio para alcanzar un objetivo legítimo, o bien cuando habiendo

varios medios sea el menos propenso de atentar contra los derechos humanos. La carga de establecer esta justificación, tanto en los procesos judiciales como en los legislativos, recae en el Estado.

Idoneidad: Cualquier instancia de vigilancia de las comunicaciones autorizado mediante ley debe ser apropiada para cumplir el objetivo legítimo específico identificado.

Proporcionalidad: La vigilancia de las comunicaciones debe ser considerada como un acto altamente intrusivo que interfiere con los derechos a la intimidad y a la libertad de opinión y de expresión, amenazando los cimientos de una sociedad democrática. Las decisiones sobre la vigilancia de las comunicaciones deben tomarse sopesando el beneficio que se persigue contra el daño que se causaría a los derechos de las personas y otros intereses en conflicto, y deben incluir un examen de la sensibilidad de la información y de la gravedad de la infracción al derecho a la intimidad.

En concreto, esto requiere que, si un Estado busca acceder o usar información protegida obtenida a través de la vigilancia de las comunicaciones en el marco de una investigación penal, debe establecer ante una autoridad judicial competente, independiente e imparcial que:

1. existe un alto grado de probabilidad de que un delito grave ha sido cometido o será cometido;
2. la prueba sobre tal delito sería obtenida al acceder a la información protegida que se busca;
3. otras técnicas de investigación menos invasivas y disponibles han sido agotadas;
4. la información que se pueda obtener se limitará a la razonablemente relevante para el presunto delito y cualquier exceso en la información recopilada será destruido o devuelto sin demora; y
5. la información solo puede ser obtenida por la autoridad especificada y ser usada para los fines por el que se concedió la autorización.

Si el Estado procura el acceso a información protegida a través de la vigilancia de las comunicaciones para un propósito que no pone a una persona en riesgo de persecución penal, investigación, discriminación o infracción a los derechos humanos, el Estado debe establecer ante una autoridad independiente, imparcial y competente que:

1. otras técnicas de investigación menos invasivas y disponibles han sido consideradas;
2. la información que se pueda obtener se limitará a la que sea razonablemente relevante y cualquier exceso de información recopilada será destruido o devuelto a la persona afectada sin demora, y
3. la información solo puede ser obtenida por la autoridad especificada y ser usada para los fines por el que se concedió la autorización.

Autoridad judicial competente: Las decisiones relacionadas con la vigilancia de las comunicaciones deben ser tomadas por una autoridad judicial competente que sea imparcial e independiente. La autoridad debe

1. estar separada de las autoridades encargadas de la vigilancia de las comunicaciones;
2. ser experta en materias relacionadas con y competente para tomar decisiones judiciales sobre la legalidad de la vigilancia de las comunicaciones, las tecnologías utilizadas y los derechos humanos; y
3. disponer de los recursos adecuados en el ejercicio de las funciones que se le asignen.

Debido proceso: El debido proceso requiere que los Estados respeten y garanticen los derechos humanos de las personas, asegurando que los procedimientos legales que rigen cualquier interferencia con los derechos humanos estén enumerados apropiadamente en la ley, sean consistentemente ejercidos y estén disponibles para el público en general. En concreto, para la determinación de sus derechos humanos, toda persona tiene derecho a una audiencia pública y justa dentro de un plazo razonable por un tribunal independiente, competente e imparcial establecido por ley,[10] salvo en casos de emergencia donde exista un riesgo inminente de peligro para la vida humana. En tales casos, debe obtenerse una autorización con efecto retroactivo dentro de un plazo razonable y factible. El mero riesgo de fuga o de destrucción de pruebas no debe considerarse suficiente para justificar la autorización con efecto retroactivo.

Notificación del usuario:

Las personas deben ser notificadas de una decisión que autoriza la vigilancia de las comunicaciones con el tiempo e información suficientes para permitirles recurrir la decisión, y deben tener acceso a los materiales presentados en apoyo de la solicitud de autorización. El retraso en la notificación solo se justifica en las siguientes circunstancias:

1. La notificación pondría en serio peligro la finalidad por el que se concedió la autorización, o existe un riesgo inminente de peligro para la vida humana; o
2. La autorización para retrasar la notificación es otorgada por la autoridad judicial competente en el momento en que se concede la autorización para la vigilancia; y
3. La persona afectada es notificada tan pronto como el riesgo desaparece o dentro de un período de tiempo razonable y factible, lo que ocurra antes, y en todo caso en el momento en que la vigilancia de las comunicaciones se haya completado. La obligación de notificar recae en el Estado, pero en el caso de que el Estado no haya dado aviso, los proveedores de servicios de comunicaciones están en libertad de notificar a las personas de la vigilancia de las comunicaciones, sea de manera voluntaria o previa solicitud.

Transparencia: Los Estados deben ser transparentes sobre el uso y alcance de las técnicas y poderes de la vigilancia de las comunicaciones. Deben publicar, como mínimo, información global sobre el número de solicitudes aprobadas y rechazadas, un desglose de las solicitudes por proveedor de servicios, y según el tipo de investigación y sus propósitos. Los Estados deben proporcionar a las personas la información suficiente

para que puedan comprender plenamente el alcance, naturaleza y aplicación de las leyes que permiten la vigilancia de las comunicaciones. Los Estados deben permitir que los proveedores de servicios publiquen los procedimientos que ellos aplican cuando se trata de la vigilancia estatal de las comunicaciones, se adhieran a esos procedimientos y publiquen los registros de vigilancia de las comunicaciones del Estado.

Supervisión pública: Los estados deben establecer mecanismos independientes de supervisión para garantizar la transparencia y la rendición de cuentas de la vigilancia de las comunicaciones.[11] Los mecanismos de supervisión deben tener la autoridad para acceder a toda la información potencialmente relevante acerca de las actuaciones del Estado, incluyendo, según proceda, al acceso a información secreta o clasificada para valorar si el Estado está haciendo un uso legítimo de sus funciones legales, para evaluar si el Estado ha publicado de forma transparente y precisa información sobre el uso y alcance de las técnicas y poderes de la vigilancia de las comunicaciones; y para publicar informes periódicos y otra información relevante sobre la vigilancia de las comunicaciones. Además de cualquier supervisión ya proporcionada a través de otra rama del gobierno, deben establecerse mecanismos de supervisión independientes.

Integridad de las comunicaciones y sistemas: A fin de garantizar la integridad, seguridad y privacidad de los sistemas de comunicaciones, y en reconocimiento del hecho de que poner en peligro la seguridad con fines estatales casi siempre afecta la seguridad en terminus generales, los Estados no deben obligar a los proveedores de servicios o proveedores de "hardware" o "software" a desarrollar la capacidad de vigilancia o de control en sus sistemas, ni a recoger o retener determinada información exclusivamente para fines de vigilancia estatal. La retención o la recopilación de datos a priori nunca debe ser exigida a los proveedores de servicios. Las personas tienen el derecho a expresarse anónimamente, por lo que los Estados deben abstenerse de obligar a la identificación de los usuarios como condición previa para la prestación de servicios.[12]

Salvaguardas para la cooperación interencional: En respuesta a los cambios en los flujos de información y en las tecnologías y servicios de comunicaciones, los Estados pueden necesitar procurar la asistencia de un proveedor de servicios extranjero. En consecuencia, los tratados de asistencia judicial recíproca (MLAT, por sus siglas en inglés) y otros acuerdos celebrados por los Estados deben garantizar que, cuando la legislación de más de un Estado pueda aplicarse a la vigilancia de las comunicaciones, se adopte la norma disponible con el mayor nivel de protección para las personas. El principio de la doble incriminación debe ser aplicado en el momento en que los Estados procuren asistencia para efectos de hacer cumplir su legislación interna. Los Estados no pueden utilizar los procesos de asistencia judicial recíproca y las solicitudes extranjeras de información protegida para burlar las restricciones del derecho interno relativas a la vigilancia de las comunicaciones. Los procesos de asistencia judicial recíprova y otros

acuerdos deben estar claramente documentados, a disposición del público y sujetos a las garantías de equidad procesal.

Salvaguardas contra el acceso ilegítimo: Los Estados deben promulgar leyes que penalicen la vigilancia ilegal de las comunicaciones por parte de actores públicos o privados. La ley debe proveer sanciones penales y civiles suficientes y adecuadas, protección a los denunciantes ("whistle blowers") y medios de reparación a las personas afectadas. Las leyes deben estipular que cualquier información obtenida de una manera que sea inconsistente con estos principios es inadmisible como prueba en cualquier procedimiento, al igual que cualquier prueba derivada de dicha información. Los Estados también deben promulgar leyes que establezcan que, después de que el material obtenido a través de la vigilancia de las comunicaciones ha sido utilizado con la finalidad por el que fue obtenida la información, el material debe ser destruido o devuelto a la persona.

[1] La Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos, Artículo 12; la Convención de Naciones Unidas sobre Trabajadores Migratorios, Artículo 14; la Convención de Naciones Unidas sobre los Derechos del Niño, Artículo 16; el Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos, Artículo 17; las convenciones regionales incluidos el Artículo 10 de la Carta Africana sobre los Derechos y el Bienestar del Niño, el Artículo 11 de la Convención Americana sobre Derechos Humanos, el Artículo 4 de los principios de la Unión Africana sobre la Libertad de Expresión, el Artículo 5 de la Declaración Americana de los Derechos y Deberes del Hombre, el Artículo 21 de la Carta Árabe de Derechos Humanos, y el Artículo 8 del Convenio Europeo para la Protección de los Derechos Humanos y de las Libertades Fundamentales; los Principios de Johannesburgo sobre la Seguridad Nacional, Expresión y Acceso a la Información, los Principios de Camden para la Libertad de Expresión y la Igualdad.

[2] La Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos, Artículo 29; los Comentarios Generales No. 27, adoptado por el Comité de Derechos Humanos bajo el Artículo 40, Parágrafo 4 del Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos, CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.9, Noviembre 2, 1999; Véase también Martin Scheinin, "Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism," 2009, A/HRC/17/34.

[3] Los metadatos de las comunicaciones pueden incluir información acerca de nuestras identidades (información del suscriptor, información del dispositivo), las interacciones (origen y destino de las comunicaciones, en especial las que muestran los sitios Web visitados, los libros y otros materiales de lectura, personas con las que se interactuó, los amigos, la familia, los conocidos, búsquedas realizadas, los recursos utilizados) y ubicación (lugares y tiempos, cercanía con otros). En suma, los metadatos proporciona una ventana a casi todas las acciones de la vida moderna, nuestros estados mentales, intereses, intenciones y pensamientos más íntimos.

[4] Por ejemplo, solamente en el Reino Unido existe aproximadamente 500.000 solicitudes de acceso a los metadatos de las comunicaciones todos los años, que en la actualidad están bajo un régimen de "autorización propia" de las agencias del orden público, que tiene la facultad de autorizar la solicitud de acceso a información en poder de los proveedores de servicios. Mientras tanto, los datos proporcionados por los informes de transparencia de Google muestran que las solicitudes de datos de los usuarios en los EEUU aumentaron de 8.888 en 2010 a 12.271 en 2011. En Corea, hay cada año alrededor de 6 millones de solicitudes de información de suscriptores/posteadores y cerca de 30 millones de solicitudes de otras formas de metadatos de las comunicaciones entre el período 2011-2012, de las que casi todas fueron concedidas y

ejecutadas. Datos de 2012 disponibles en. http://www.kcc.go.kr/user.do?mode=view&page=A02060400&dc=K02060400&boardId=1030&cp=1&boardSeq=35586

[5] Véase la revisión del trabajo de Sandy Petland, 'Reality Mining', en MIT's Technology Review, 2008, disponible en http://www2.technologyreview.com/article/409598/tr10-reality-mining/, y también véase a Alberto Escudero-Pascual y Gus Hosein, 'Questioning lawful access to traffic data', Communications of the ACM, Vólumen 47, Issue 3, Marzo 2004, pp. 77-82.

[6] Frank La Rue, "Informe del Relator Especial de la Naviones Unidas sobre la promoción y protección del derecho a la libertad de opinión y de expresión", 16 de mayo de 2011. Disponible en http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/17session/a.hrc.17.27_en.pdf.

[7] "Las personas revelan a sus proveedores de telefonía móvil números telefónicos que digitan o envían en un texto, las direcciones URL que visitan y las direcciones de correo electrónico con que responden a sus proveedores de servicios de Internet, y libros, alimentos y medicamentos que compran a los distribuidores en línea… No asumiría que toda la información voluntariamente revelada a algún miembro del público para un propósito limitado esté, por esa sola razón, excluida de la protección consagrada en la Cuarta Enmienda." United States v Jones, 565 EE.UU. ___, 132 S. Ct. 945, 957 (2012) (Sotomayor, J., voto concurrente). Traducción oficiosa.

[8] "El monitoreo a corto plazo de los movimientos de una persona en la vía pública concuerdan con las expectativas legítimas de intimidad", pero "la utilización a más largo plazo de monitoreos de sistema de posición global en investigaciones penales de seguimiento incide en las expectativas legitimas de intimidad." United States v Jones, 565 EE.UU., 132 S. Ct. 945, 964 (2012) (Alito, J., voto concurrente). Traducción oficiosa.

[9] "La vigilancia prolongada revela tipos de información no reveladas por la vigilancia a corto plazo, como lo qué una persona hace repetidamente, lo qué no hace, y lo qué hace en grupo. Este tipo de información puede revelar más sobre una persona que cualquier viaje individual visto de forma aislada. Repetidas visitas a una iglesia, un gimnasio, un bar o a un corredor de apuestas cuentan una historia no contada a través de una sola visita, como lo hace también no visitar ninguno de estos lugares en un mes. La secuencia de movimientos de una persona puede revelar todavía más; una simple visita a la oficina de un ginecólogo dice poco acerca de una mujer, pero un viaje semanas después a una tienda de artículos de bebé cuenta una historia diferente.* Una persona que sabe todo sobre los movimientos de otra puede deducir si es un asistente semanal a la iglesia, un bebedor empedernido, un habitual en el gimnasio, un marido infiel, un paciente ambulatorio que recibe tratamiento médico, si está asociado con individuos en particular o grupos políticos - y no solo uno de estos hecho sobre una persona, mas todos estos hechos". EE.UU. v Maynard, 615 F. 3d 544 (EE.UU., DC Circ., CA) p. 562, EE.UU. v Jones, 565 __ EE.UU., (2012), Alito, J., voto concurrente. "Por otra parte, la información pública puede estar en el ámbito de la vida privada donde es sistemáticamente recogida y almacenada en archivos en poder de las autoridades. Eso es aún más cierto cuando dicha información está relacionada con el pasado lejano de una persona ... En opinión del Tribunal, dicha información, cuando sistemáticamente se recoge y se almacena en un archivo en poder de agentes del Estado, entra en el ámbito de la 'vida privada' a los efectos del Artículo 8(1) de la Convención." (Rotaru v. Rumania, [2000] CEDH 28341/95, párrs. 43-44. Traducción oficiosa.

[10] El término "debido proceso" puede utilizarse indistintamente con la "equidad procesal" y la "justicia natural", y está bien articulado en el Artículo 8(1) del Convenio Europeo de Derechos Humanos y el Artículo 8 de la Convención Americana sobre Derechos Humanos.

[11] El Comisionado de Interceptación de las Comunicaciones (CIC) del Reino Unido es un ejemplo de un mecanismo independiente de supervisión de ese tipo. El CIC publica un informe que incluye algunos datos

agregados, que, sin embargo, no proveen datos suficientes para examinar los tipos de solicitudes, la extensión de cada petición de acceso, el propósito de las solicitudes, y el escrutinio empleado en las mismas. Véase http://www.iocco-uk.info/sections.asp?sectionID=2&type=top.

[12] Fran La Rue, "Informe del Relator Especial sobre la promoción y protección del derecho a la libertad de opinión y de expresión", 16 de mayo de 2011, A/HRC/17/27, párr. 84.

正在准备的中文翻译，也将很快面市 https://www.necessaryandproportionate.net/

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Openmedia.ca
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Berlin Forum on Global Politics - BFoGP
Digital Courage
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Internet Society German Chapter e.V. ISOC.DE e.V.
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Guatemala
Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios para la Democracia Social - DEMOS

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Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa - ACI-Participa

Hong Kong SAR
Hong Kong Journalists Association

Hong Kong
The Mother and Child Health and Education Trust

Iceland
International Modern Media Institute

India
All India Peoples Science Network
Alternative Law Forum
Center for Internet & Society India
Centre for Law and Policy Research India
Delhi Science Forum
Free Software Movement of India
IT for Change
Society for Knowledge Commons
Software Freedom Law Centre
The Open Source Shoppe

Indonesia
Association of Community Internet Center – APWKomitel
ICTWatch - Indonesian ICT Partnership

Iran
ASL19

Iraq
Iraqi Network for Social Media

Italy
Electronic Frontiers Italy - ALCEI
Hermes Center for Transparency and Digital Human Rights

Jordan
7iber
Jordan Open Source Association

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Kenya
ICT Consumers Association of Kenya - ICAK
International Commission of Jurist - Kenya Section
Kenya ICT Action Network - KICTANet
Kenyan Ethical and Legal Issues Network

Kyrgyzstan
Civil Initiative on Internet Policy
Public Association "Journalists"

Lebanon
Social Media Exchange

Liberia
Center for Media Studies and Peacebuilding

Mali
West African Journalists Association

Malta
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Mexico
ALCONSUMIDOR A.C.
Comité Cerezo México
ContingenteMx
Hackerspace Rancho Electrónico
Labdoo México
SonTusDatos.org

Morrocco
Lakome.com

Nepal
Center for Media Research - Nepal

Netherlands
Bits of Freedom
Free Press Unlimited
Internet Protection Lab
Privacy First Foundation
Privacy & Identity Lab PI.lab

New Zealand
InternetNZ
TechLiberty

Nigeria
Fantsuam Foundation

Pakistan
Bolo Bhi
Bytes for All
Digital Rights Foundation
Pakistan Press Foundation - PPF

Palestine
Internet Society Palestine
Palestinian Center for Development & Media Freedoms - MADA

Paraguay
Asociación Paraguaya De Derecho Informático Y Tecnológico - APADIT
TEDIC

Peru
Hiperderecho
Iriarte & Asociados

Philippines
Foundation for Media Alternatives - FMA
Center for Media Freedom & Responsibility - CMF
Computer Professionals' Union in the Philippines - CPU

Poland
Centrum Cyfrowe Projekt: Polska
Citizens Network Watchdog Poland
Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Warsaw - HFHR
Panoptykon Foundation

Portugal
Associação Coolpolitics

Puerto Rico
Clínica de Nuevas Tecnologías, Propiedad Intelectual y Sociedad de la Escuela

Republic of Moldova
Independent Journalism Center from Moldova

Romania

ActiveWatch - Media Monitoring Agency

Association for Technology and Internet - APTI

Russia

Agentura.ru

Pirate Party of Russia

Russian Pirate Youth Project

Serbia

Partners for Democratic Change Serbia

Slovakia

European Information Society Institute - EISi

Somalia

National Union of Somali Journalists NUSOJ

South Korea

Consumer Korea

Open Net Korea

Spain

Asociación aLabs

Asociación de Internautas Spain

Associació Pangea Coordinadora Comunicació per a la Cooperació

Guerrilla Translation

Pirata España

Sweden

The New Renaissance Network

Switzerland

Association for Proper Internet Governance

HURIDOCS

Taiwan

Chinese Association for Human Rights

Taiwan Association for Human Rights

Thailand

Foundation for Community Educational Media - FCEM

Freedom Against Censorship Thailand FACT

Thai Netizen Network

Togo

Institute des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication Pour le Developpement - INTIC4DEV

Trinidad and Tobago

Association of Caribbean Media Workers - ACM

Internet Society Trinidad and Tobago Chapter

Tunisia

Nawaat

Turkey

Alternatif Bilişim Derneği Alternatif Bilişim - Turkey

Initiative for Freedom of Expression

Uganda

Uganda Harm Reduction NetworkUHRN

Ukraine

East European Development Institute

United Kingdom

Big Brother Watch

Foundation for Information Policy Research – FIPR

Global Partners & Associates

Index on Censorship

Institute for War and Peace Reporting - IWPR

Liberty

Open Knowledge Foundation

Open Rights Group

Statewatch

United States

Aspiration

Center for Democracy & Technology - CDT

Center for Digital Democracy

Center of Media Justice

Electronic Privacy Information Center - EPIC

Fight for the Future

Freedom of the Press Foundation

Free Network Foundation

Free Press

Internet Governance Project, Syracuse University School of Information Studies

Internews

IP Justice

Media Action Grassroots Network - MAG-Net

National Coalition Against Censorship - NCAC

New York Chapter of the Internet Society

Open Internet Tools Project - Open ITP

Open Media and Information Companies Initiative – Open MIC

Privacy Activism

Seattle Privacy Coalition

The Communisphere Project

Uruguay

Liga Uruguaya de Defensa del Consumidor

Venezuela

Acción EsLaRed

Venezuela

Espacio Público

Regions

Africa
Africa Platform for Social Protection - APSP

Arab Gulf region
Gulf Center for Human Rights

The Balkans
SHARE Conference | SHARE Defense

Europe
European Digital Rights - EDRI
Free Software Foundation Europe

East and Southern Africa
Collaboration on International ICT Policy in total East and South Africa - CIPESA

Latin America and Caribbean
Alfa-Redi
Latin American Network of Surveillance, Technology and Society Studies – LAVITS
Observatorio Latinoamericano Para la Libertad de Expresión - OLA

Lagos and Nigeria
Media Rights Agenda - MRA

Mauritania, Senegal, Tanzania
Jonction

Middle East
Cyber Arabs

Pacific Region
The Pacific Islands News Association - PINA
Pacific Freedom Forum

South East Asia
Southeast Asian Press Alliance

South East Europe
South East European Network for Professionalization of Media - SEENPM

Western Balkans
Oneworld: Platform for Southeast Europe – OWPSEE

International

Access
Article 19
Association for Progressive Communications - APC
Benetech
Civil Society Information Society Advisory Council - CSISAC
Consumers International
DAWN Network
Digitterra
Electronic Frontier Foundation - EFF
Global Voices Advocacy
Human Rights Data Analysis Group
Human Rights Watch - HRW
International Media Support - IMS
Interzone Inc
ISOC Board of Trustees
May First / People Link
PEN International
People Who
Privacy International
Reporters Without Borders - RSF
Surveillance Studies Network
ThoughtWorks
Ushahidi
WITNESS

IGF Workshop proposal - Background paper **Draft **

Organizers: Hivos and APC

Title: Communications surveillance and its impact on human rights

Brief workshop proposal

"Communications surveillance in the modern environment encompasses the monitoring, interception, collection, analysis, use, preservation and retention of, interference with, or access to information that includes, reflects, arises from or is about a person's communications in the past, present or future" source: International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance. Mass surveillance, Security and Privacy are issues that have become the centre of attention of international arenas since the former NSA contractor Snowden released confidential documents that proved that many software programs exist that make use of current legal voids or simple user ignorance to incur in massive privacy infringements. Many of these tools are designed to collect user data (metadata) to increase the capability of government agencies to protect societies from internal and external threats. But are those programs not undermining essential citizen freedoms and fundamental human rights? This workshop intends to address the current threats posed by surveillance to human Rights on the Internet in the framework of internet governance. The workshop will (a) present a detailed taxonomy of communications surveillance (different type of surveillance and where and how surveillance can take place) (b) discuss the principle and legal, institutional mechanism to minimize the threat of surveillance and redress user's right nationally and/or globally (c) use examples of surveillance documented by GISWatch authors in their country reports to illustrate its impact on human rights and its connections with internet governance issues(d) and include a discussion on tools and techniques to minimize the threats, invasion and dangers of surveillance

Background

"The right to privacy is often understood as an essential requirement for the realization of the right to freedom of expression. Undue interference with individuals' privacy can both directly and indirectly limit the free development and exchange of ideas. … An infringement upon one right can be both the cause and consequence of an infringement upon the other… The Internet has facilitated the development of large amounts of transactional data by and about individuals. This information, known as communications data or metadata, includes personal information on individuals, their location and online activities, and logs and related information about the e-mails and messages they send or receive. …Communications data are storable, accessible and searchable, and their disclosure to and use by State authorities are largely unregulated. Analysis of this data can be both highly revelatory and invasive, particularly when data is

combined and aggregated. As such, States are increasingly drawing on communications data to support law enforcement or national security investigations. States are also compelling the preservation and retention of communication data to enable them to conduct historical surveillance." Frank La Rue, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Opinion, June 2013

"*Communications surveillance in the modern environment encompasses the monitoring, interception, collection, analysis, use, preservation and retention of, interference with, or access to information that includes, reflects, arises from or is about a person's communications in the past, present or future*" International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance

Mass surveillance, Security and Privacy are issues that have become the centre of attention of international arenas since the former NSA contractor Snowden released confidential documents that proved that many software programs exist that make use of current legal voids or simple user ignorance to incur in massive privacy infringements. Many of these tools are designed to collect user data (metadata) to increase the capability of government agencies to protect societies from internal and external threats. But are those programs not undermining essential citizen freedoms and fundamental human rights?
"For the internet to remain global and open, it is imperative that countries, including those currently lacking capacity to adequately deal with security concerns, to adopt a growth- and freedom-oriented, participative, bottom-up perspective on security that has human rights at its core." (Joint Governmental Statement at UN Human Rights Council in June 2013)
Arguably, the internet poses severe challenges to state sovereignty and governmental legitimacy, being at the same time one of the main prerequisites for social justice, economic growth and democracy, since it enables citizen participation, engagements and inter-action on all levels, leading to social transformation and political change. Governments around the world find it increasingly difficult to control, regulate or monitor the massive flow of data within the cyber-world and uphold human rights and fundamental freedoms at the same time. Due to internal pressure Governments "are failing to ensure that laws and regulations related to communications surveillance adhere to inyternational human rights and adequately protect the rights to provacy and freedom of expression" (from the 13 principles).

The final background paper will be based on the country reports collected for the 2014 GISWatch report.

The background paper will include reports from the following countries:
Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia Herzogovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Phillipines, Poland, Republic of congo, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, South Africa, South Korea, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, The gambia, Tunisia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UK, United States of America, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

References:

- "International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance" https://en.necessaryandproportionate.org/about
- UN Security council report, 8/2013, "Securing States and societies: strengthening the United Nations comprehensive support to security sector reform", http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_2013_480.pdf
- Alex Comninos report http://www.apc.org/en/pubs/cyber-security-agenda-civil-society-what-stake
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Meeting Report

Regional Meeting towards an African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms

Regional Meeting towards an African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms

The Wedgewood, Johannesburg. February 12 and 13, 2014

Table of Contents

"The initiative began with a conversation between myself and Kwame Karikari (former executive director of the Media Foundation for West Africa) at an event at Wilton Park event on Freedom of Expression Online. It was clear that the internet could have huge potential in Africa – the internet could deliver a huge boost to development whether social, political and economic – but that there are barriers that must be overcome, not just in terms of access but also growing fear on the part of our governments about this new medium and attempts to enclose and control it. We had both been involved in successful regional efforts to define and raise regional standards in the past – with the Windhoek Declaration, the African Broadcasting Charter, the Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa and most recently the African Platform of Access to Information. These initiatives had enormous impacts in terms of building movements, raising issues across the agenda and getting political buy-in at the highest levels. We decided that the time had come to explore whether the Internet in Africa needs a similar initiative. In September we brought together some of the key regional groups including the Association of Progressive Communications, Article 19 and Global Partners Digital at the 2013 Africa Internet Governance Forum. At that meeting we decided that we need a much broader discussion about the purposes of and strategies for developing an African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms. The event in Johannesburg was an opportunity to do exactly this, and kick off a shared civil society campaign to make this goal a reality."

Edetaen Ojo, Executive Director of Media Rights Agenda

Drawing on Existing Declaration and Principles: Lessons from Previous African Experiences

Windhoek Declaration (1991)

The Windhoek Declaration is a statement of press freedom principles devised by African newspaper journalists. It was adopted on May 3 1991 at a UNESCO meeting in Windhoek (in newly liberated Namibia). The date of the Declaration's adoption was subsequently declared to be World Press Freedom Day. Zoe Titus from the Media Institute of Southern Africa outlined the main lessons learned from the Windhoek Declaration process:

- The principles and standards in the declaration were targeted to the African context.
- Established media groups were engaged to contribute their expertise and assist with outreach.
- The process required a great deal of financial support.
- Adopting the Declaration should not be seen as the end of the process – ongoing research is needed as the environment changes.
- After the Declaration was adopted there was a protracted process of face-to-face advocacy with key decision-makers.

African Charter on Broadcasting (2001)

Because the Windhoek Declaration was overwhelmingly directed at the printed media, the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the declaration – also held in Windhoek - were used by activists to propose and adopt a new document addressing issues specific to broadcasting. Zoe Titus from the Media Institute of Southern Africa, outlined the main lessons learned from the African Charter on Broadcasting:

- Relied on committed funders who were prepared to support the full length of the process.
- Collaboration is extremely important – identifying and involving key actors from different stakeholder groups. The involvement of UNESCO was critical.
- Requires leadership – it needs to be clear who is leading and that person/group must be dedicated.
- Needs a clear advocacy strategy, as well as a degree of flexibility.

Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa (2002)

The Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa was adopted by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) at its 32nd Ordinary Session held in October 2002. The Declaration was an important milestone for freedom of expression and access to information across the continent. Stephanie Muchai from Article 19, presented the main lessons from the process:

- At the beginning of the process, a key stage was taking stock of the freedom of expression trends at the national and regional levels, in order to determine exactly what problems needed to be addressed in the Declaration.
- A key decision was which mechanism to work with. They decided to work with the African Commission rather than the African Union because it was more sympathetic to the cause. They were able to leverage the role of the Commission in advising other regional groupings such as ECOWAS.
- They conducted a regional comparative analysis to learn from similar initiatives in other regions.
- A key factor was having a clear strategy, with buy-in from other civil society groups, at an early stage. Inclusivity was very important – they involved as many groups as possible, they had a clear understanding of the capacity of the groups they worked with, and were actively aware of the rationale for engaging them.
- The process involved regional consultations, both in person and online.
- The work was always conducted with the understanding that they were developing a standard-setting document, not a binding one.
- A vigorous outreach program was critical, and this requires resources.
- The necessity of perseverance and always keeping an eye on the prize! The Declarations process begun in 1999, but even though they were adopted in 2002, the process of applying them is continuous.

Some of the most important outcomes of the Declaration process were: the mandate of the office of the African Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information developed out of the Declaration. The Declaration is referenced in many other standard setting documents and is used in state reporting on human rights

implementation. Through the process too, many more civil society organisations in Africa became more involved in the work of the Commission.

African Platform on Access to Information Declaration (2003)

The African Platform on Access to Information was adopted at the Pan African Conference on Access to Information in Cape Town, South Africa, from 17 to 19 September 2011. The Conference was convened by the Windhoek + 20 Working Group, in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Windhoek Declaration. Edetaen Ojo from the Media Rights Agenda presented the main points of APAI as follows:

- APAI was motivated by the realisation that Africa was lagging behind other regions in access to information, even 20 years after the Windhoek Declaration.
- The process was implemented by a working group of 9 partners that conducted 3-4 working meetings per year to review the strategy and plan.
- There was a dedicated funder throughout the whole process.
- Drafting took place over four months during which time the text was continually and rapidly revised (there were six drafts over the four months!). There was a wide range of inputs from civil society and from the African Union, UNESCO, African Commission, ACHPR, and the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression.
- The Declaration has a lengthy preamble providing context and referencing related documents. The final section is a Call to Action to numerous stakeholders including: UNESCO, African Union, other African regional organizations and institutions, national governments, civil society, media, private sector and donors.
- It called for 28 September to be recognized as an African and International Right to Information Day.
- The Declaration was endorsed by the UN and Africa Special Rapporteurs on freedom of expression and the African Commission adopted it by Resolution.

Drawing on Existing Declaration and Principles: International Charters

There are many, and varied examples of existing declaration and principles for the internet at the international level. Some inter-governmental, some multi-stakeholder, some civil society. Some national, some international. Examples include: the OECD Internet Policy Making Principles, the Council of Europe Internet Governance Principles, the Association for Progressive Communications Charter, the Internet Rights and Principles' Charter, and the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee's Principles for the Governance and Use of the Internet. There are two main inter-related drivers behind different sets of principles:

- To enable harmonization of policy and governance processes within the inevitably dispersed governance of the global internet.
- To articulate a strong positive agenda for the internet and so push back against growing threats to internet rights.

According to Anriette Esterhuysen from the Association for Progressive Communications, there are three main "types" of Charter at the international level. The type of Charter being aimed for has a big impact on the shape of the resulting document and the strategies for achieving it. The three main "types" of Charter are:

1) Interpretive: These Charter attempt to interpret existing standards to apply to the Internet.
2) Consensus: This is where a community agrees to a new set of standards which may go further than what already exists.
3) Communities of Practice: Where a community sharing a common craft agree to be bound by certain standards.

CGI.Br

CGI.br is the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee which is responsible for coordinating and integrating all Internet service initiatives in Brazil, and promoting technical quality and innovation. It is multi-stakeholder with members from government, the private sector, civil society and the academic community. The CGI.br developed a set of 10 Principles for the Governance and Use of the Internet based on extensive input from citizens and other stakeholders.

The document is an example of a "consensus" charter because it mixed existing standards like human rights, with new standards such as neutrality and unaccountability of the network. The topics covered are:

- Freedom, privacy and human rights
- Democratic and collaborative governance
- Universality
- Diversity
- Innovation
- Neutrality of the network
- Unaccountability of the network
- Functionality, security and stability
- Standardization and interoperability
- Legal and regulatory environments

<u>Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet</u>

The Charter was developed by the Internet Rights and Principles Coalition: a global Coalition housed at the Internet Governance Forum. The Coalition is officially multi-stakeholder although the majority of members are from civil society or academia. The Coalitions Charter was developed by going through the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and for each article interpreting it in light of the Internet. The Charter went through a number of stages – a first version was developed through an online wiki that was open for all input; then a group of six human rights experts from across the world processed that wiki into Version 1.0 which was launched at the 2010 Internet Governance Forum in Lithuania. There was a great deal of feedback and over the next 2 months this was integrated into the Charter and a series of conference calls were held on the most contentious issues (including access to in internet as a stand alone right and network neutrality). The second version was launched at the 2011 Internet Governance Forum in Kenya as a "living document". Many elements of the process worked extremely well:

- The process was very open, anyone could participate and many people did. It is today arguably the most globally representative set of internet principles.
- Grounding the document in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights gave it some legitimacy and gravitas.
- All was achieved through volunteers – the process has no financial resources.
- The Charter achieved a number of things: it contributed to raising human rights high on the Internet Governance Forum agenda; it has become a valuable learning document for students, civil society and civil servants wishing to learn about the internet and human rights; the Council of Europe is using the Charter as a basis for a Guide for Internet Users on their Rights.

There are also a number of elements that worked less well and can be learned from:

- The aim was never well defined. There were two camps in the Coalition – one camp saw it as a legal exercise that should stay carefully within the confines of existing standards and their existing interpretations; the second camp saw it as an aspirational document that should go beyond current standards. This was never adequately resolved and this has led to some inconsistencies both in the text of the Charter and in the narrative which surrounds it.
- The Charter has not yet been finalized. Some people see this as a positive feature because the internet is evolving and if the Charter was finalized it would risk going out-of-date. However, the lack of finalization meant it could never be opened up for endorsements. This, together with the fact that the Charter is still referred to as a beta version, undermines its value as an advocacy document.

Priorities for an African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms

Participants divided in to sub-regional groupings to determine their top priorities for a Declaration. The results were as follows:

West Africa (Anglophone)	West Africa (Francophone)
• Violations of freedom of expression and privacy online. • High cost of internet access. • Absence of local language content. • Absence of judicial oversight of internet monitoring and censorship. • Outsourcing of interception and censorship. • Absence of a multi-stakeholder approach. • Law enforcement agency approach to internet law and policy.	• Access to the internet and specifically broadband. • Local language and local content. • Internet as a tool for social, economic and cultural development (needing a positive agenda). • Governance - ensuring institutions involved in internet governance and implementing laws and policies online are transparent and multi-stakeholder. • Emphasise the rights to freedom of expression and privacy.
East Africa	**Southern Africa**
• To emphasise the importance and impact of internet (and the corresponding need to prioritise internet rights). • Define internet rights. • Challenge current surveillance practices. • Define legitimate restrictions of freedom of expression. • Define the rights & responsibilities of different stakeholders.	• Access, affordability and availability of internet • Violations of freedom of expression, different forms of censorship. • The importance of content which is locally relevant and in local languages. • Surveillance. • Violations of freedom of assembly exercised through the internet. • Violence against women online. • The need to use the internet for development, for economic & social rights, and for deepening democracy.

Issue-based Standards and Demands

Based on the priorities identified above, participants broke into issue-based groups. Each group picked a priority issue from the lists developed and explored the challenges associated with that right which could be addressed in a Declaration; existing standards in relation to that issue; and what demands should be included in any Declaration with regards to that issue. The results of these discussions were as follows:

Access to the Internet

Challenge:
• Affordability of quality internet access
• Lack of infrastructure
• Lack of standards
• Sabotage (e.g. cable theft)
• Accessibility of content (including language, literacy, relevance)

Standards: some relevant standards from the UN Broadband Commission, from the UN Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression's report on access to the internet, from the Alliance for Affordable Internet.

Demands
• Independent regulator

- Reduced cost
- Competitive environment for internet service providers and telecoms in service provision
- Transparency in the use of the universal access fund
- Universal accessibility – need understanding that access and human rights are interlinked (including by corporates).
- Free public access must be made available in public spaces
- Digital literacy in schools (including how to be safe online)
- Take advantage of existing infrastructure (e.g. use and management of TV White Space, laying fiber optic cables when laying telephone cables)
- Community wireless internet services - community ownership?
- Enabling free and open source software (FOSS)
- Fostering innovation and creating an environment that promotes local content.
- Access to information – providing information of public services
- Reduction of gender gap in access
- Improve basic literacy levels
- Establish local/national and regional internet exchange points

Civil society should conduct research into issues related to access (to enable evidence-based advocacy). Civil society should curate the issues (make a case for what internet access means for each sector e.g. agriculture, public health, banking. Civil society need to identify the advocacy targets.

Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Assembly and Association

Challenges
- Increasing arrests and severe penalties against those exercising their freedom of expression online
- Abuse of judicial processes and legal frameworks

Standards: Relevant standards can be found in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and in many African countries' Constitutions

Demands
- States must observe the established three-part test for any restrictions on freedom of expression.
- States should undertake legislative steps to protect rights.
- States should ensure existing laws are in line with international standards.
- States should prosecute violations of freedom of expression and publish findings.
- States should ensure independence of institutions within the criminal justice system.
- States must ensure that censorship is not privatized – including by ensuring intermediaries have immunity from liability related to user-generated content.
- States must build the capacity of institutions, such as national human rights commissions and courts, to understand and protect human rights online.

Surveillance and Privacy

Challenges: Mass surveillance with a lack of any oversight; and expanding role of companies in collecting, using and sharing user data.

Standards: Privacy standards exist in various documents including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and in many African countries' Constitutions. Privacy is not covered in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

Demands
- There must be no mass surveillance. Surveillance must only happen in targeted cases which are: based on

reasonable suspicion, sanctioned by a judge, subject to oversight.
- Demand clear and unambiguous laws on data protection and surveillance, which reference human rights laws.
- Strong parliamentary and legislative oversight of data protection and surveillance laws
- Service providers must not be involved in the surveillance regime.
- All internet companies should issue transparency reports detailing government requests for user information.
- Anonymous speech should be protected.
- At a minimum we want personal use of encryption to be legal.

Governance Approaches

Challenge: At the moment governments in Africa either seem to be attempting to exercise greater and greater control over the internet, or are neglecting it and allowing the private sector to define the internet environment. The challenge is for African governments to create an enabling environment – not just for economic development, but also for increasing rights, increasing public participation, delivering social services etc.

Standards: There are relevant standards in the African Declaration on Internet Governance from the September 2013 Africa Internet Governance Forum.

Demands:
- A permanent, well resource and multistakeholder at the national level with mandate for internet governance issues. Governments should look at the Brazilian example of the Internet Steering Committee and adapt it to their local context.
- In particular, more transparency in needed in the management of universal access funds.

Suggested text: "Considering that Internet governance is an important lever and contributes to sustainable human development, the signatories to this declaration invite African states to better control the quality of service, to reinforce the capacity of service providers and users and establish a national dynamic and permanent platform that will take in all the paradigms and expertise on internet. This body shall be well resources, and will be given mandate to coordinate ICT governance at national level, to advise government action, and serve as focal point for processes and initiatives at national and international levels."

Local Language Content

Challenge:
- There is a need to develop a much stronger African presence and identity on the internet.
- Local scripts need to be supported in software and hardware.
- Locally relevant content creation needs to be stimulated. One option could be to build a relationship between the market and local content. For example, digitizing local historical information could increase tourism.
- The challenge of local content is closely linked to the problem of access – increasing access will contribute to stimulating locally-relevant content.
- Need more in-country IXPs.

Demands:
- Open standards in hardware, software and data. All three is necessary to build a vibrant internet community.
- States should adopt an open educational resources policy.
- States should incentivize local language and local-relevant content creation though supporting capacity development, committing research funds, technology transfer etc.

Multistakeholder Allies

Participants developed lists of the key allies to engage throughout the Declaration process and strategy. At a more general we discussed involving media (particularly those that are strong on IT issues), bloggers communities and associations, social media personalities; and techies/developers communities including open source, open data and open content communities, co-creation spaces, IT companies and IT associations; parliamentarians; women's groups and sexual rights groups (especially through Association for Progressive Communications networks); trade unions; youth engagement groups (such as the Arab Digital Expression Foundation in Egypt); and religious groups. The latter was said to be problematic, but that certain religious groups (such as the Christian Council of Churches) had been strong on other rights issues and could be a very valuable ally. At a more specific level, participants identified the following potential allies:

Key allies:
African Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression and Opinion (Pansy Tlakula)
UNESCO Chair in Media and Democracy (Dr Fackson Banda)
UN Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression and Opinion (Frank La Rue)
African Union Commission – Information and Communication (Habiba Mejri Cheikh)

African networks:
The Federation of African Journalists (and national chapters)
African Editor's Forum (and national chapters)
Highway Africa Network
Association of African Universities
African Research Network
Africa Network Operators' Group
African Internet Associations, the AF*s, such as AFRINIC and AfTLD)
AMARC Africa
African media Initiative
AfroBarometer

Intergovernmental organisations:
International Organization of Francophonie (OIF)
UNESCO – Africa Group
African Union - Information Society Division
Economic Community of West African States
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
East African Community (EAC)
Southern African Development Community
Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)
Open Government Partnership
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

Funders/donors:
Mo Ibrahim Foundation
Open Society Foundation
Google
Omidyar Network
Hivos

FORD Foundation
International Development Research Centre
Internet Society
Open Knowledge Foundation
Internews
infoDev (World Bank)

International supporters:
Electronic Frontier Foundation
Citizen Lab
Creative Commons

"Next Steps" and Milestones towards Adopting an African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms

The title of "African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms" was decided upon, together with a program at the session and a schedule of work for the next 7-12 months.

A final draft of the Declaration will be available for public comment in English and French by mid-Spring this year, with a public launch and call for public endorsements hopefully at the African Internet Governance Forum in Nigeria in July, Global Internet Governance Forum 2-5 September 2014 and Highway Africa in September.

There will also be kits for mini launches by bloggers, individuals and others as part of the outreach and launch.

Regional Meeting towards an African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms

AGENDA

Goals

- To explore the possibility of developing an **African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms** – including the rationale for the Declaration, the issues that would need to be covered by the Declaration and a strategic plan for achieving this goal.
- To examine in detail some of **the internet policy challenges** on the continent and the issues that would be included in any Declaration on Internet Rights, such as access to the internet, and cybersecurity.
- To develop strategies for **engaging traditional human rights groups in internet policy advocacy** – particularly in the context of a potential Declaration.

Wednesday, February 12th	DAY 1: ISSUE FOCUS

9.00-9.30	Registration and coffee
9.30-10.30	**Welcome and Introductions: Backdrop and the Need for an African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms** Edetaen Ojo, Anriette Esterhuysenand Dixie Hawtin
10.30-11.30	**Regional Breakouts: Mapping the Internet Rights Challenges in Africa** Moderator: Anriette Esterhuysen Breakout session with regional groups: Southern Africa, East Africa, English-speaking West Africa and North Africa, and French-speaking West Africa. Each group to brainstorm a list of key internet rights challenges in their regions and to agree a list of the top 5 issues that need urgent addressing, and which could be addressed through a Declaration.
11.30-11:55	Break
11.55-12.00	**Reporting Back: Summary of Participant Expectations**
12.00-13.00	**Drawing on Existing Declarations and Principles** a) **Lessons from Previous African Experiences** Speakers: Stephanie Muchai, Zoe Titus, Edetaen Ojo Moderator: Sulemana Braimah A reflection on experiences in developing the African Platform on Access to Information Declaration (2011), Declaration of Principles on Freedom of Expression in Africa (2002) African Charter on Broadcasting (2001) and the Windhoek Declaration (1991).

13.00-14.00	Lunch
14.00-15.00	**Drawing on Existing Declarations and Principles Continued** **b) Existing Internet Principles and Charters** Speakers: Anriette Esterhuysen and Dixie Hawtin Moderator: Beryl Aidi Over the past 5-10 years there have been a number of international initiatives to define internet rights and principles. This session will discuss those initiatives and any lessons/material that we can draw on.
15.00-15.30	Short break

15.30-17.00	**Breakouts: Issue focus**
	Moderator: Sulemana Braimah
	Following up on the key internet rights challenges identified during the morning session; participants will break out in to groups and each group will focus on 1-2 of the issues identified during the morning. The groups will develop a positive policy agenda/objectives for each issue by working through the following questions –
	   o What are the key concerns relating to this issue?
	   o What are positive aspirations relating to the issue?
	   o How does internet policy and regulation impact on this issue?
	   o How could this issue be addressed in a Declaration?

16.55-17.00	**Temperature check**
17.00-17.15	**Wrap up of the day** Anriette Esterhuysen and Edetaen Ojo

Welcome Reception
Location TBC

Thursday, February 13th	**DAY 2: STRATEGY & DRAFTING**

9.00-9.30	Coffee
9.30-11.00	**Group 1: Declaration Drafting Group** (separate agenda for entire morning)
	Group 2: African Union Cybersecurity Convention (led by Gbenga Sesan and Grace Githaiga)
	Group 3: Broadening the Internet Rights Constituency (Led by David Kode)
	Group 4: Access and Affordability (Led by Lillian Nalwoga and Emilar Vushe)
11.00-11.30	Break
11.30-12.15	**Web We Want – Brown Bag Session** Moderator: Nnenna Nwakanma
12.15-13.15	Lunch
13.15-13.30	**Developing a Strategy: Brainstorming Allies and Adversaries** Moderator: Dixie Hawtin

13.30-14.30	**Report Back from the Drafting Group** The Drafting Group will report back on their progress developing a Draft Declaration, and on developing an action plan towards achieving a Declaration.
14.30-15.00	Break
15.00-16.30	**Developing a Strategy: Reviewing and Building on the Draft Strategy** Moderator: Edetaen Ojo Participants will break out into groups, each with a copy of the draft strategy for achieving an African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms. Each group to critique, review and add to the strategy.
16.30-17.00	Break
17.00-17.45	**Future Coordination & Next Steps** Moderators: Anriette Esterhuysen This session will set out next steps (both immediate and long-term) for the Declaration drafting group and wider action plan. Participants will be invited to volunteer to lead or contribute to specific tasks and a draft timeline will be set.
17.45-18.00	**Thank You and Goodbyes**

Annex 2: Participating Organisations

Africa Centre for Open Governance

Article 19

Association for Progressive Communications

CIVICUS

Collaboration on Internet ICT Policy in East and Southern Africa

Commission on Human Rights and Good Governance

DotAfrica

Eduardo Mondlane University

Global Partners Digital

The Institute of Social Accountability

Internet Society Ghana

Kenya Human Rights Commission

Kictanet

Media Foundation for West Africa

Media Institute of Southern Africa

Media Rights Agenda

Momoh, Momoh, Adamu & Co.

Paradigm Initiative

Protégé QV

South African Human Rights Commission

Support for Information Technology

Web We Want Foundation

IRP COALITION

BACKGROUND DOCUMENT for WORKSHOP SUBMISSION

IGF Istanbul, 2014

The following links lead to the key documents for this submission

IRPC Charter http://internetrightsandprinciples.org/site/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/IRP_booklet_2nd-Edition14Nov2013.pdf

IRP Coaliton Submission to the Net Mundial Meeting, Brazil 2014
http://content.netmundial.br/contribution/the-irpc-charter-of-human-rights-and-principles-for-the-internet/161

IRP Coaliton Annual Report, Bali IGF 2013
http://internetrightsandprinciples.org/site/internet-rights-principles-dynamic-coalition-un-internet-governance-forum-2013-annual-report/

Chilean National Institute of Human Rights (INDH) Report on the Internet and Human Rights; Summary; http://internetrightsandprinciples.org/site/new-publication-internet-human-rights/
Full Report: http://bibliotecadigital.indh.cl/handle/123456789/627

Brazilian Marco Civil; In Portuguese;
http://www.camara.gov.br/proposicoesWeb/prop_mostrarintegra?codteor=1238705&filename=Tramitacao-PL+2126/2011 ; English; http://infojustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Marco-Civil-English-Translation-November-2013.pdf
Freedom House, "Democracy in Crisis: Corruption, Media, and Power in Turkey,"
http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/special-reports/democracy-crisis-corruption-media-and-power-turkey#.U0v0eFeCUTA

Freedom House, "Turkey," http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2013/turkey#.U0v1pleCUTA

Background papers

(1)

BIBLIOTHECA ALEXANDRINA
مكتبة الإسكندرية

WIKIMANIA 2008
Change the Shape of Wisdom

Alexandria, Egypt, July 20,2008- With over 600 participants, Wikimania Alexandria 2008 has finally come to a close with an audience that has exceeded that of the past three Wikimania conferences. While the majority of registered participants have come from Egypt (453, including media), the remaining participants have joined the conference from over 40 different countries. By the end of the 19th of July, the final day of the conference, over 70 lectures have taken place within the BA premises, covering a variety of topics of interest to avid internet and IT users.

During the first day of the conference, Jimmy Wales, the founder of Wikipedia, gave a talk on "Freedom of speech, Human Rights, and Free Culture," a topic that is very relevant to the future and power of web 2.0 sites such as Wikipedia. Directly afterwards, Rhonda Shearer gave a talk entitled "Keeping the Media Accountable", in which she discussed how the new age of the internet has made it possible for users around the world to uncover media corruption and how it has also allowed them to ensure that the information concerning a media hoax can reach parties worldwide.

The second day of the conference also featured a great number of notable speakers. Usama Fayyad, Chief Data Officer and Executive Vice President, Research & Strategic Data Solutions, gave a lecture entitled "Recent Developments in Search Technology: Web, Mobile, and Implications for Social Networks", in which he covered how many disciplines other than computer science play a large part in how search engines are developed to provide the users with what they need.

Tim Spalding, Founder of LibraryThing, gave a talk entitled "LibraryThing and Social Cataloging", to show the manner in which the site has allowed for user interaction and has paved the way for connecting users by interest rather than prior social relationships. One of the most important events of the second day was a panel on "Wikimedia and Libraries", which was one of the most strongly attended sessions, and which featured a panel of well-reputed speakers from the Wikimedia Foundation, the BA staff, and other key parties.

The third day had a promising start with the session by Elaine Metni, Director of the International Education Association, who gave a talk on "The Global Educators' Open Course", in which she talked about how "future teachers" from Argentina, Canada, Holland, Lebanon, Slovenia, and the United States learned together with enthusiasm and contributed to the peer production of the pilot Global Educators course which will be offered in six universities internationally this September.

The conference was brought to a close with a session at the end of the final day's activities, with Dr. Ismail Serageldin, BA director; Noha Adly, head of the ICT department; Sue Gardner, Executive Director of the Wikimedia Foundation; Jimmy Wales; Florence Devourad, ex- Chair of the Board of Trustees; Michael Snow, the new Chair of the Board, and Mohamed Ibrahim, the local team's head volunteer taking the floor. Each took turns at thanking the Library, its staff, and the local volunteers in putting together the successful event.

For accessing archived sessions of the conference, please visit
http://webcast.bibalex.org/Home/Home.aspx.

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(2)

BORN DIGITAL
THE NEW BIBLIOTHECA ALEXANDRINA
Ismail Serageldin
Alexandria, EGYPT
2006

INTRODUCTION

I believe that the future of Egypt, indeed of all the developing countries, will depend on a better appreciation of what can be done with the new Information and Communication Technology (ICT), the mastery of these technologies and their proper deployment in a strategic fashion. This requires that the national infrastructure with its international links be in place. I am happy to note that Egypt has, in the past few years, been blessed with a government that understands such issues and acts upon them. Providing free Internet access, and committed to increasing bandwidth, the Government has not spared any efforts in providing the broad national framework for institutions to respond to the challenge. Many have.

The private sector responded. Mobile telephone and Internet subscribers exploded. However, the Arabic e-content lagged, and the systematic access to the knowledge and techniques necessary to respond to the new challenges of research and science needed organization and development.

Given the knowledge explosion, digital libraries seemed to be the strategic instruments of choice, to create knowledge hubs for access—in an organized fashion—to the enormous wealth of information provided on the Internet, as well as becoming the nodes for virtual networks of centers of excellence.

The Bibliotheca Alexandrina(BA), the new Library of Alexandria, was mandated from its birth to be an institution devoted to this role. This monograph spells out what the BA was able to achieve since its inauguration
on 16 October 2002. In this short time, with so little money and so few people, much has been done, and a great deal of recognition has been achieved. Many have contributed to the enormous achievements of the BA, especially Dr. Fathi Saleh and his team at CULTNAT who were international pioneers in the area of documenting heritage.

However, this monograph addresses the vision of a complex institution that is "Born Digital" and lives by the intricate and seamless work of our ICT team. Here it is thanks to the guidance and leadership of Dr. Magdy Nagy and Dr. Noha Adly, who were able to assemble an excellent team of young specialists in a very short time, and it is primarily their work and their imagination that is being celebrated in the pages that follow.

Born Digital, By Ismail Serageldin
http://www.bibalex.org/attachments_en/Publications/Files/borndigital_links.pdf

(3)

"Wikipedia Arabic Day" a Workshop at the BA

Alexandria, 27 August 2008 — The BA is organizing a workshop entitled "Wikipedia Arabic Day" on Saturday 30 August 2008. The workshop aims at introducing to Internet users how to contribute to open electronic encyclopedia, to urge the large number of Internet users to participate in writing and editing according to the policies followed in Arabic Wikipedia.

The Arabic Wikipedia is way behind in comparison to its counterparts in other languages, given the large number of Arabic speakers worldwide. The problem lies not only in the limited number of articles written in the Arabic Wikipedia, but also in the limited number of participants in editing, which in turn affects the quality of articles available and the overall effectiveness of the website. Arabic Wikipedia comprises of about 65,000 articles, in comparison to the English Wikipedia which contains about 2.5 million articles, and the Polish Wikipedia of 500,000 articles.

It is worth mentioning that the Fourth Annual Wikimania Conference that was held by Wikipedia at the BA last month, included many discussions among Arabs and Foreigners on how to activate and expand editing in Arabic Wikipedia.

Related links:
http://www.bibalex.eg/news/NewsDetails_EN.aspx?id=2278&keywords=wikipediaday

http://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/

(4)
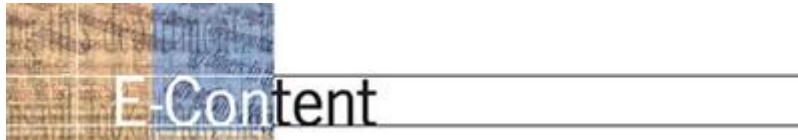
Bibliotheca Alexandrina: A Digital Revival

http://www.educause.edu/ero/article/bibliotheca-alexandrina-digital-revival

(5)

OUTLOOK OF THE INFORMATION SOCIETY IN THE ARAB REGION - 2013
E/ESCWA/ICTD/2013/BROCHURE.4
12 DECEMBER 2013

http://www.escwa.un.org/information/publications/edit/upload/E_ESCWA_ICTD_2013_B-4_E.pdf

The Roles and Responsibilities of Different stakeholders in International Cybersecurity Cooperation

There is a global consensus that the general internet governance discussion and processes should be open to all interested stakeholders in a transparent and inclusive manner. However, while the scope of internet governance has expanded into various aspects of internet policy, including privacy, human rights, cybersecurity, it is still difficult to find the in-depth discussion tailored to each specific topic on the appropriate governance process and the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in its own context.

The relevant discussion on cybersecurity is particularly important considering its growing impact on different aspects of the world. According to the recent study done by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and McAfee, the estimated annual economic loss of cybercrime and cyber espionage was around $100 billion[1] to the U.S. economy only. The cost is expected to grow exponentially as the society is getting more networked through the growing presence of the Internet of Things (IoT)[2]. It is also becoming a critical political agenda as brought up in the recent talk between Washington and Beijing[3].

The topic of cybersecurity is more significant as it directly affects the internet users, businesses and states. Even though it is well understood that the stakes of cybersecurity are high, those stakes vary according to the engaging actors. The difference of understandings prevails particularly between the technical experts and politicians as their definitions and views on cybersecurity differ from one another[4]. This issue was brought up and reaffirmed in the past workshops that focused on cybersecurity in the 8th Internet Governance Forum (IGF) as well[5].

In this sense, this workshop aims to promote discussion on the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders, including government, private sector, technical community and civil society, in efforts to preserve cybersecurity at various levels. Moreover, as emphasized in the Pre-workshop on Capacity Building and Capacity Building Panel of Seoul Conference on Cyberspace 2013, we intend to promote further dialogues and share best and "appropriate practices" in order to effectively collaborate with the developing countries whose demand for cybersecurity human resources and technical expertise continues to increase.

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[1] CSIS Releases Study Linking Cybercrime to Job Loss,
http://www.mcafee.com/us/about/news/2013/q3/20130722-01.aspx

[2] Cyber Security in the Internet of Things, http://blogs.hbr.org/2013/06/cyber-security-in-the-internet/

[3] In Cyberspace, New Cold War, http://www.nytimes.com/2013/02/25/world/asia/us-confronts-cyber-cold-war-with-china.html?pagewanted=all&_r=1&

[4] The political science of cybersecurity I – why people fight so hard over cybersecurity,
http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/monkey-cage/wp/2014/01/23/the-political-science-of-cybersecurity-i-why-people-fight-so-hard-over-cybersecurity/

[5] Workshop 143: Emerging cybersecurity threats & Workshop 106: Cybersecurity: throwing out preconceptions

Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Media and Information Society
FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION
AND **DEMOCRACY** IN THE **DIGITAL AGE**
OPPORTUNITIES, RIGHTS, RESPONSIBILITIES
Belgrade, 7-8 November 2013

Republic of Serbia
Ministry of Culture and Information

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

8 November 2013

POLITICAL DECLARATION
and
RESOLUTIONS

Political Declaration

Freedom of Expression and Democracy in the Digital Age
Opportunities, rights, responsibilities

The Ministers of States participating in the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for media and information society, held in Belgrade, Serbia, on 7 and 8 November 2013, adopt the following political declaration:

1. We affirm that the right to freedom of expression, to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas as enshrined in Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights and its corollary media freedom are fundamental prerequisites for pluralist democracy. Freedom of expression is not absolute; its exercise must respect the rights of others in particular the right to private life, in accordance with the European Convention on Human Rights and in light of the case law of the European Court of Human Rights.

2. Freedom of expression and media freedom are threatened in various parts of Europe, online as well as offline. This calls for political commitment and additional efforts by member States. In this respect, we acknowledge the longstanding work carried out by the Council of Europe and its potential to further promote freedom of expression and media freedom in Europe.

3. In 2011, the Council of Europe embraced a new notion of media, acknowledging that media-related policy must take full account of traditional and new forms of media. The new notion provides criteria for identifying various forms of media and offers guidance for differentiated responses, in particular in respect of media freedom and its protection, media independence, pluralism and diversity, as well as a reference for the duties and responsibilities of the various actors, in line with Council of Europe standards. This however does not apply automatically and may require implementation through appropriate national law.

4. We agree that the independence of the media and media freedom – whether print, broadcast or online – require effective self-regulation. Undue State regulation, control and supervision of the media have negative effects in this respect, including individuals' perception of media freedom.

5. Access to the Internet is inextricably linked to human rights, in particular to the exercise of the right to freedom of expression. We acknowledge the fundamental importance for people to be able to express themselves and access information on the Internet without undue restrictions, thus enabling them to effectively exercise their rights under Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

6. The right to private life is protected under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights and the protection of personal data, one of its corollaries, has been expounded among others in Convention 108, European Union legislation and other relevant international and national laws or principles. The protection of personal data is both itself a right and an enabler for the exercise of other rights.

7. Data can be collected and processed for a legitimate aim including the objectives set out in the Council of Europe's Statute. Any data collection or surveillance for the purpose of protection of national security must be done in compliance with existing human rights and rule of law requirements, including Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights. Given the growing technological capabilities for electronic mass surveillance and the resulting concerns, we emphasise that there must be adequate and effective guarantees against abuse which may undermine or even destroy democracy.

8. The widespread and growing phenomenon of hate speech and intolerant discourse online calls for concerted action at national and transnational levels. The promotion of respect for human rights, dignity and ethics online are important and we welcome the Council of Europe campaign against hate speech. We believe that media professionals have an important role to foster ethical journalism offline and online.

9. We are appalled that journalists and other media actors who carry out journalistic activity or perform public watchdog functions are increasingly subject to physical attacks and other forms of harassment and are even being killed because of their media related activities.

10. **In view of the above, we:**

   a) invite the Council of Europe to pursue as a matter of priority its efforts to uphold and promote the respect of Articles 8 and 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights and as regards the latter article we invite the Council of Europe to promote media freedom – whether print, broadcast or online – and the implementation of existing European standards at national level as well as additional standard setting as appropriate;

   b) encourage member States to reinforce their work on freedom of expression and media freedom on the basis of the new notion of media with a view to preserving the core values of the Council of Europe and to guarantee the same human rights protection in all forms of media, whether offline or online;

   c) declare our firm commitment to Internet freedom which must be fully compatible with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights, and to this end, fully support the implementation of the Council of Europe's Internet Governance Strategy 2012-2015;

d) declare our support for the complementary efforts made by the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the European Union, the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe and other organisations to address the urgent need to establish a safe and enabling environment for journalists and the media;

e) consequently, we adopt the resolutions "Internet freedom", "Preserving the essential role of the media in the digital age" and "Safety of journalists" which are appended to this political declaration and invite the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to take appropriate steps to implement the actions proposed in those documents.

Resolution No 1

Internet Freedom

The Ministers of States participating in the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for media and information society, held in Belgrade, Serbia, on 7 and 8 November 2013, adopt the following resolution[1]:

1. The Internet, which was designed to exchange information and knowledge, plays a unique role in assisting individuals to work, to be politically and culturally engaged, to assemble, associate and, above all, to communicate and express diverse views and varied opinions, including those of discontent and protest.

2. We recognise the social and economic benefits that Internet access creates in addition to enhancing democratic processes.

3. Internet freedom is a shared responsibility; the full and meaningful involvement of governments, the private sector, civil society and other communities in their respective roles is critical to encourage respect for and uphold freedom of expression and other fundamental rights, such as the right to assemble and associate, and to enjoy private and family life, which includes the protection of personal data.

4. We reaffirm our commitment to multi-stakeholder dialogue on Internet governance to build confidence and trust. This should include attention to the shared commitment of State and non-State actors to fundamental rights on the Internet.

5. Freedom of the Internet includes preserving the Internet's open architecture, supported and enhanced by open standards, development processes, and promoting innovation in the bottom up, decentralised multi-stakeholder manner which has proved so successful for the rapid evolution and spread of access to the Internet and its associated technologies and applications.

6. Access to the Internet is a key tool enabling people to effectively seek, receive and impart ideas and opinions. Interfering with access can undermine participation in democratic processes and affect the dissemination of information and expression in the public interest. Any interference must meet the requirements of Article 10, paragraph 2, of the European Convention on Human Rights.

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[1] The delegation of the United Kingdom made a statement prior to the adoption of this Resolution. To read this statement, please click here.

7.　We renew our commitment to do no harm to the Internet and to preserve its universality, integrity and openness. Any measure, including blocking and filtering, that might interfere with people's freedom to access and communication via the Internet must be taken in compliance with international human rights law.

8.　We resolve to protect people from the risks encountered on the Internet, in particular by fighting cybercrime, sexual abuse and exploitation of children, cyber bullying, gender based discrimination, incitement to violence, hatred and any form of hate speech. This may require concerted efforts with other non-state stakeholders. At the same time, we reaffirm that any restrictive measure taken must be in compliance with international human rights law, in particular as regards the protection of personal data.

9.　Measures taken in the interest of national security which interfere with the right to freedom of expression or to the protection of private life, should meet the requirements set out in the European Convention of Human Rights. These requirements constitute effective guarantees against abuse.

10.　Unjustified interference threatens the universality and integrity of the Internet and will adversely affect people's trust in the Internet and undermine its public service value. Council of Europe member states should respect their commitment to do no harm to the Internet.

11.　We acknowledge the paramount importance of improving media and digital literacy and skills of individuals, in particular those belonging to vulnerable groups, to use the Internet safely and in an informed way, in particular by knowing how to distinguish between public and private spaces on the Internet. Users should be properly informed of existing human rights and should be empowered to exercise their rights and fundamental freedoms online.

12.　We encourage the Council of Europe to continue developing, within the framework of its Internet Governance Strategy, adequate safeguards to protect fundamental rights on the Internet, especially when action is taken that might interfere with access and free flow of information and expression online.

13.　**In view of the above, we invite the Council of Europe to:**

(i)　further develop, in a multistakeholder approach, the notion of "Internet freedom" on the basis of standards adopted by the Committee of Ministers on Internet governance principles, network neutrality and the universality, integrity and openness of the Internet;

(ii)　promote media diversity and pluralism online, in particular by ensuring that users can access content of their choice;

(iii)　complete as soon as possible the elaboration of a Compendium of existing human rights for Internet users;

(iv)   step up efforts to protect the right to privacy and personal data, in particular in respect of young people;

(v)   examine closely, in the light of the requirements of the European Convention on Human Rights, the question of gathering vast amounts of electronic communications data on individuals by security agencies, the deliberate building of flaws and 'backdoors' in the security system of the Internet or otherwise deliberately weakening encryption systems;

(vi)   examine the role and human rights implications of the Internet and new technologies as tools for political debate, protest and other expressions of discontent;

(vii)   continue to combat hate speech and incitement to violence and terrorism, whether involving individuals, public or political persons or groups, including offering guidance on ways to mitigate its escalation, due to the speed and scope of its online dissemination;

(viii)   promote media and digital literacy programmes having due regard to the gender perspective and diversity implications;

(ix)   explore ways of enhancing online participation of vulnerable and disadvantaged people or groups taking into account their specific needs;

(x)   engage with the private sector and the business sector in order to encourage them to respect their obligations and responsibilities in protecting and respecting human rights on the Internet;

(xi)   offer guidance on enabling access to culture and encouraging innovation and creation on the Internet while ensuring that creators, innovators and producers of cultural products are appropriately rewarded and their rights protected.

Resolution No 2

Preserving the essential role of media in the digital age

The Ministers of States participating in the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for media and information society, held in Belgrade, Serbia, on 7 and 8 November 2013, adopt the following resolution:

1. Media are constantly evolving; society witnesses new forms of media and self-expression, bringing new possibilities for creation, innovation and dissemination. Whilst media in the digital age provide opportunities never known before, the development of new forms of media is inevitably disruptive to traditional media.

2. We are committed to creating the necessary conditions to maintain the essential role that media play in a democratic society also in the digital environment; the provision of information, the nurturing of public debate, the enhancement of the transparency and accountability in respect of public affairs and other matters of public interest or concern – the "public watchdog" function – justify media's special status and protection in societies based on pluralism and democracy.

3. The Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on a new notion of media provides criteria for identifying media and offers guidance for a graduated and differentiated regulatory response, in line with Council of Europe standards. This instrument offers assistance in understanding the functioning of the media, both online and offline, with a view to preserving and developing their traditional role in the digital age.

4. We are concerned that media pluralism and diversity can be threatened by excessive media concentration at national and international level and by State interference. The risks associated with media concentration have grown more acute in the digital age both in Europe and beyond. Access to diverse information and content is also threatened by the emergence of new online players and "gatekeepers" benefiting from dominant positions at national and global level.

5. We consider it important to further consolidate effective media self-regulation as a prerequisite for media freedom and independence of the media. Regulation, including its milder form of co-regulation, or "regulated" self-regulation, should comply with the requirements set out in Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights and the standards that stem from the relevant case law of the European Court of Human Rights.

6.   We have entered into a new phase in digital convergence. Connected television and other connected devices lead to new forms of distribution and control over content. This may bear on the diversity of content and users' choice or lead to fragmentation as a result of different platforms that are not interoperable. It also raises concerns about the protection of children. The constant development and convergence of technologies also poses new challenges as regards the collection and processing of personal data and the profiling of users irrespective of their gender.

7.   We consider that, alongside editorial independence, professional journalism is crucial for accomplishing media objectives. The situation of journalists increasingly working in precarious situations and in freelance positions, together with the emergence of new forms of online journalism and what is sometimes referred to as "citizen journalism", require innovative ways of promoting ethical standards while protecting freedom of expression and information, and reconciling it with the right to privacy.

8.   We recognise that the protection of journalistic sources as a condition for investigative journalism remains of critical importance in the digital age, considering the necessity for media to ascertain the authenticity of content received from multiple sources without exposing them to tracking and reprisal.

9.   The preservation of the essential role of media in the digital age justifies, alongside commercial media, further support for, on the one hand, a well-funded, sustainable, independent, high quality and ethical *public service media* providing distinctive content on all services and platforms and, on the other hand, non-profit *community media* capable of addressing the specific needs of various communities and committed to inclusive and intercultural practices.

10.   **In view of the above, we invite the Council of Europe to:**

(i)   closely examine the state of media concentration, transparency of media ownership and regulation and their impact on media pluralism and diversity, and consider the need for updating European standards in this respect in the digital age;

(ii)   promote truly independent media in Europe based on effective self-regulation;

(iii) propose measures to preserve and strengthen media's watchdog function by creating a favourable legal environment for vigorous investigative journalism and critical scrutiny of all matters of public interest;

(iv)   explore means of promoting professional and ethical journalism effectively, taking due account of the expanded range and number of actors in the digital age;

(v)   carefully consider, in the light of Council of Europe standards on media pluralism and diversity of content, questions relating to digital convergence, connected television and other new arrangements for the delivery of essential media content or information and, in this context, examine the role of public service media and community media services.

Resolution No 3

Safety of journalists

The Ministers of States participating in the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for media and information society, held in Belgrade, Serbia, on 7 and 8 November 2013, adopt the following resolution:

1.   We are appalled that journalists in parts of Europe are increasingly being intimidated, physically or through other forms of harassment, deprived of their liberty and even killed because of their investigative work, opinion or reporting, often with insufficient efforts by relevant State authorities to bring the perpetrators to justice.

2.   Similarly, on 20 September 2013, the Human Rights Council declared itself "Deeply concerned at the frequent violations and abuses of the human rights of journalists, including through killing, torture, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, expulsion, intimidation, harassment, threats and acts of other forms of violence, as well as through measures, such as surveillance, search and seizure, when aimed at hampering the work of journalists".

3.   This situation is unacceptable and clearly violates Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which guarantees the right to freedom of expression and information

4.   States are obliged to protect every person's fundamental human rights; the right to life and the absolute prohibition of torture, which cannot be justified in any situation, as well as the right of liberty and security, the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and the freedom of assembly and association, as provided for by the European Convention on Human Rights.

5.   The European Court of Human Rights has repeatedly ruled that States are required to create a favourable environment for participation in public debate by all persons, enabling them to express their opinions and ideas without fear. Furthermore, the Court has established that States must not only refrain from interference with the individual's freedom of expression, but are also under a *positive obligation* to protect their right to freedom of expression against the threat of attack, including from private individuals through an effective system of protection.

6. Failures by law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities to investigate effectively and prosecute those responsible in cases of attacks on journalists, whether committed by public officials or by non-State actors, fuel a climate of impunity, which is liable to lead to further attacks and undermines the rule of law.

7. Freedom of expression cannot be upheld without free, pluralistic and independent media and the free exercise of journalistic freedoms as an instrument for the formation of opinions, ideas and decision making. Journalists serve society as a whole and democracy at large; they have a role to impart information and ideas of public interest and therefore require special protection. Freedom of expression is also essential for the protection of other human rights.

8. A definition of journalist can change from country to country depending on national legislation or case law on the subject. While Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights applies to everyone, the Court has afforded even stronger protection under it to journalists and others who communicate in the public interest. Related good practice in some member states includes special legal protection for journalists, for example in respect of the confidentiality of sources and their material or investigations. In some cases, violence against journalists is treated as an aggravated offence and carries higher penalties.

9. Moreover, in 2011 the Committee of Ministers recommended a new, broad notion of media to encompass all actors involved in the production and dissemination to potentially large numbers of people of content, including information, analysis, comment and opinion. The Committee of Ministers also acknowledged that, for certain purposes, some privileges which are normally recognised for journalists may extend to other actors who may not fully qualify as media (for example individual bloggers) taking account of the extent to which such actors can be considered part of the media ecosystem and contribute to the functions and role of media in a democratic society. The Committee of Ministers recommended a graduated response that should be taken into account as regards the safety and protection of various media actors.

10. In spite of member States' commitments to the European Convention on Human Rights and undertakings to intensify efforts in this regard, authoritative reports by UN agencies, the Council of Europe, the OSCE, civil society and professional groups provide compelling evidence that journalists in some parts of Europe are still the targets of persistent physical attacks, intimidation, and other forms of harassment because of their media related activities.

11. **In view of this alarming situation:**

(a)   we affirm that threats to freedom of expression and the safety of journalists must be dealt with as a matter of priority by all Council of Europe member States;

(b)   we strongly condemn physical attacks and violence, intimidation, misuses of the power of the State, including unlawful monitoring of communications, and other forms of harassment of journalists as well as others who contribute to shaping public debate and public opinion by exercising their right to freedom of expression and information;

(c)   we resolve to take all appropriate steps for ensuring the protection of journalists, in terms of both preventive measures and effective investigations;

(d)   we commit to contribute to the concerted international efforts to enhance the protection of journalists, in particular within the framework of the *UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity*, having regard to Resolution 21/12 of the Human Rights Council on the safety of journalists, and the endeavours of regional organisations, such as the OSCE and the Council of Europe, and of professional and non-governmental organisations to increase the safety of journalists;

(e)   we invite the Committee of Ministers to pursue its work, in co-operation with other institutions of the Council of Europe, including the Commissioner for Human Rights and the Parliamentary Assembly, with a view to:

(i)   elaborating guidelines for the protection of journalism and the safety of journalists and others who carry out journalistic activity or perform public watchdog functions with a view to harmonising legislative frameworks, practice and law-enforcement processes at national level (including positive obligations as established by the European Court of Human Rights);

(ii)   intensifying actions to implement such standards and best practices through appropriate efforts by States and through the Council of Europe's co-operation, technical assistance programmes and activities;

(iii)   following the developments in members States, sharing and disseminating information about urgent cases and issues concerning journalists' safety and other serious threats to freedom of expression, and proposing remedial action when necessary;

(iv)   addressing the specific challenges and threats that women journalists are confronted with in the course of their work.

Local gaps in domestic IG policy frameworks

ICT policy planning in the age of Internet Governance (IG) has become increasingly difficult for countries throughout LatinAmerica and the Caribbean. Governments, particularly in smaller countries, need better guidance for their own local ICT policies to be consistent with the objectives of a globalized Internet. I* entities could help facilitate Governments with a new integrated ICT approach to all the regional, national and local challenges policy makers face today. An integral view of the Internet Ecosystem's principles and objectives, set up against domestic issues and critical bottlenecks, should help countries develop ICT policies consistent with an increasingly globalized Internet to the benefit of all.

Background (on the traditional ICT policy process)

- Based on the regulatory tradition to "forebear regulate information services" (i.e. the Internet), many efforts in ICT policy have been basically limited to local telecommunications infrastructure (broadband supply, demand, access, pricing, platforms and spectrum). Under those regulatory limitations, the expected causality that investment in broadband will bring about additional economic growth and reduce the digital divide, as proposed in their first generation of Broadband Plans throughout Latin America, has failed to convince many.
- Moreover, other important elements of the transnational "Internet Governance" like the assignment of the Internet's net number resource system (names, addresses and the number resource system etc.) find themselves practically outside their domestic policy sphere. There is often less public information available on the IG entities that manage those resources locally, than on the traditionally regulated ISP's, leaving national/ regional policy makers wonder how the effective final broadband access pricing for the user is formed, and how it varies from user to user and country to country.
- Looking for guidance in this jungle of relevant issues, regional policy spaces like REGULATEL, CITEL, CEPAL and others are factually disconnected from many of the global ICTs levers. IG increasingly happens in more technically oriented fora (ISOC, LACNIC, ICANN, IGF, IETF etc.) that promotes new transnational mechanisms for policy formulation (Multi-stakeholder, bottom-up, iterative and mostly highly technical) which few countries are prepared and can afford to do at the domestic level, like Brazil's cgi.br. Particularly smaller less connected countries, with weak public sectors have difficulties to coordinate domestically, which ICTs policy path to go first, to decide which agency represents them in which international fora, and on the best way to organize their public services delivery for the digital age.

New efforts to globalize Internet Governance

Internet Ecosystem entities (I*) have gone great lengths to foster transnational participation of all stakeholders for the region in all technical and policy levels of Internet Governance. While enhancing regional understanding and support for the global IG system, it does not necessarily result in **better regional, nationals and local ICT policy making**. This local ICT policy gaps does not only affect each country's ICT performance. Recent reports by IG experts have recognized the risk that the potential of uncoordinated

policy to control the internet at the country level, is becoming a major source of friction in, and possibly foster fragmentation of the Internet as a whole (BCG to ICANN 2014)[1].

In the process of the globalization of Internet Governance, some experts have suggested that the principle of subsidiarity should become a recognized principle in the Multi-stakeholder model of internet policy making[2] and seek to resolve issues at a level closest to their origin. Furthermore the proposals for operationalizing a new broader set of global internet principles some have argued for a revision of regional, national and local Governance Structures, as well as new mechanisms to facilitate the mapping of the issue-to-solution that help appropriate institutions or governance networks that are addressing issues at the global, regional, national or local level to help all stakeholders[3].

To respond to all these conditions, regional, national and local stakeholders need a better framework for policy analysis and formulation, to be able to develop effective policies. So far many national Broadband Plans have spent little effort analyzing the rest of the ICT value chain well and above the traditional infrastructure: linkages and other bottlenecks of the Internet, like, domain names, data traffic patterns, users activities online, sources of contents, training of young people and particularly, and the so much expected delivery of public services and goods online. Even more difficult then the following step, is the expectation to have a framework allowing to recognize the fine line between the strict IG policy development that should be guided by the public interest, but is limited to the very technical conditions of the protocols and rules of the Internet traffic (that finally may sacrifice personal rights like privacy for the sake of efficiency) from other social issues closely related but not dependent on the technical governance of the Internet, like freedom of expression and universal access rights.

Integrated (ICT-Internet) policy frameworks

Firstly, integrated internet policy making it should recognize at least three separate levels in the value system of the internet and the chances local policy can affect them: a) local and international access infrastructure -mainly controlled by ISP and operators-; b) impact on the local conditions or the protocols and assignments practices of the transnational Names/Number Resource System: and finally c) the real national and local public policy issues of the best use and advantages of widespread broadband access in terms of innovations as well as rights.
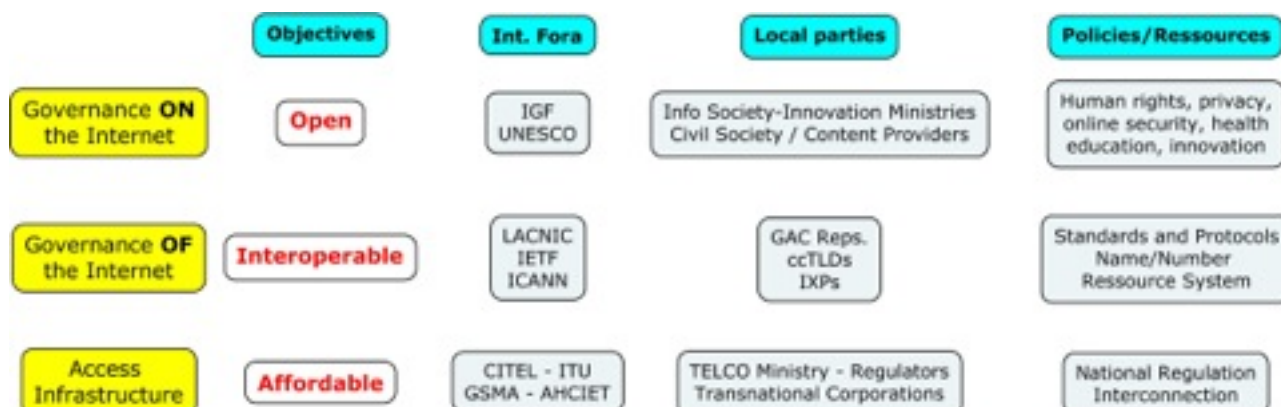
[1] Boston Consulting Group to ICANN, Davos 2014

[2] ICANN's President Advisory Panel on …..(Beth Novak), 2014

[3] Panel on global Internet cooperation and Governance Mechanisms, 2014

Secondly and in contrast to the value chain of policy and investment decisions described above, a step by step review of locally relevant conditions: 1) Economic effects of specific **bottlenecks** other than the traditional infrastructure and delivery platform ones, like costs for local data centers, international access, traffic patterns, industry structure of networks and content providers should be considered, to analyze if and how the global internet Names and number resource system affects the local conditions of access pricing. 2) Domestic stakeholders that demand access and help produce **private digital goods and contents**, like technical schools, software development, call center, innovation clusters, etc. 3) Public sector **organization capacity** to guarantee affordable access and coordinate information society issues (child online and trademark protection, privacy, networks security, educational contents) and capacities to delivery of **public digital goods and content.** And 4) Finally including local capacity and spaces for **multiple stakeholders** to participate on an equal foot in public policy formulation of the different issues could help to produce a more organized set of recommendations, to be followed in a coordinated way with multiple local, national, regional and transnational agents.

Members of the Ecosystem (I*) know well who is responsible for what, and what are their shared responsibilities within the IG. Governments and civil society on the other hand, while having high expectations of the social goods the Internet can bring, do not fully follow and understand all internal relations of the technical community other than the ITU. Both sides would greatly benefit form a common framework of all those relationships. Moreover, such an integral view of the Internet Ecosystem's value chain, principles and objectives, set up against domestic issues and critical bottlenecks, could help countries develop more effective ICT policies consistent with an increasingly globalized Internet.

Global Project on Cybercrime

Capacity building on cybercrime

Discussion paper

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Abstract

The international community has reached broad agreement, at political levels, on capacity building as an effective way to address the threat of cybercrime and the challenges related to electronic evidence. The purpose of this discussion paper is to illustrate how such a political agreement can be translated into actual capacity building programmes. It offers pointers, arguments and resources for organisations prepared to provide support, for those requiring assistance and for those designing cooperation projects. Capacity building on cybercrime and electronic evidence is not only aimed at strengthening the rule of law and human rights in cyberspace and at enhancing cybersecurity but also at contributing to human development, poverty reduction and democratic governance. This discussion paper may encourage, therefore, a stronger role of development cooperation organisations in capacity building on cybercrime.

This version represents work in progress.

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Contents

1   Cybercrime – a case for capacity building

People all over the world depend on technology to communicate, access, share and produce information, organise themselves, participate in public life, hold authorities accountable, enjoy their rights and benefit from economic opportunities. It is clear that Information and communication technologies (ICT) over the past two decades not only contributed to a transformation of societies in the North but also in the South "where technological adaptation … led to new kinds of innovation with immediate human development benefits"[1]. ICT "enlarge people's choices" and can be considered a "powerful tool for human development and poverty reduction".[2]

At the same time, the reliance of ICT makes societies vulnerable to threats such as cybercrime, that is, offences against computer systems and offences committed by means of computer systems. Cybercrime affects the security and rights of individuals, it strengthens transnational criminal organisations, it puts at risk the critical infrastructure on which societies depend and it undermines the security, trust and confidence that are necessary to reap the benefits of ICT.

Meeting the challenge of cybercrime requires a set of measures that involve a wide range of stakeholders, from individual computer users, to private sector entities, non-governmental organisations, governments and international organisations and initiatives. Cybercrime is crime. Given the positive obligation of governments to protect society and individuals against crime, an effective criminal justice response is particularly necessary.

The international community has been reflecting for more than 25 years on how best to address the threat of cybercrime at the international level as a matter of crime prevention and criminal justice. This resulted, among other things, in the adoption of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime in 2001 which serves many countries around the world as a guideline and, for those that are parties, as a framework for international cooperation.[3]

Recent years have shown that cyberspace and related security questions have become that important – a matters of "national interest" for many governments – that positions are highly "diverse" and binding agreements that go further than existing treaties are difficult to achieve.

However, there is one approach that receives broad international support, namely to address cybercrime through capacity building.[4]

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[1] UNDP (2013): Human Development Report 2013 – The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World. New York. http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2013_EN_complete.pdf
[2] UNDP (2001): Human Development Report 2001 – Making new technologies work for human development. New York. http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/completenew1.pdf
[3] www.coe.int/cybercrime
[4] http://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/UNODC_CCPCJ_EG.4_2013/UNODC_CCPCJ_EG4_2013_3_E.pdf
See also Resolution 22/8 adopted at by United Nations Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in April 2013 http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/V13/835/69/PDF/V1383569.pdf?OpenElement

Capacity building as an approach on cybercrime has a number of advantages:

- Responding to needs and producing impact. Two-thirds or more of United Nations Member States have either adopted legislation related to cybercrime already, or are engaged in a process of legislative reform, but still require the criminal justice capacities necessary to enforce laws and engage in international cooperation. Capacity building responds to needs such as advice on legislation and enabling criminal justice practitioners to apply laws in practice. Capacity building programmes are thus likely to be of immediate benefit and to produce tangible results ranging from stronger legislation to specialized cybercrime units, skills for law enforcement, prosecutors and judges, increased investigation, prosecution and adjudication of cybercrime and other offences involving electronic evidence, or improved public/private, interagency and international cooperation.

- Multi-stakeholder cooperation. Capacity building on cybercrime is not about governments only but requires the cooperation of multiple stakeholders, including private sector entities, civil society or academia but also different international organisations and initiatives. In short, it implies the type of multi-stakeholder cooperation that characterizes the current approach to Internet governance.

- Cybercrime and the development agenda. Capacity building programmes on cybercrime can be linked to other technical cooperation progammes aimed at human development and democratic governance and to the development agenda of governments, donors and international organisations.

- Reducing the digital divide. Cybercrime and electronic evidence are challenges for criminal justice authorities in all regions of the world. However, many countries in the South seem particularly vulnerable. Capacity building – including resource mobilization, networking, sharing of good practices and confidence building – enables stronger participation of the South in international efforts on cybercrime.

- Broad international support. As indicated, the international community has been consistently expressing its support to capacity building on cybercrime. Technical cooperation programmes, therefore, can commence without delay. In fact, capacity building may help overcome political divisions.

The purpose of this paper is to illustrate how agreements on capacity building reached internationally at political levels can be translated into actual cooperation programmes.

"Capacity building" is understood here as enabling criminal justice authorities to meet the challenge of cybercrime and electronic evidence. This entails strengthening the knowledge and skills and enhancing the performance of criminal justice organisations including their cooperation with other stakeholders. It should be aimed at protecting individuals and society against crime and at protecting the rights of individuals, at promoting security, confidence and trust in ICT, at strengthening human rights, democracy and the rule of law in cyberspace and at contributing to human development.

The present paper will largely rely on the experience gained by the Council of Europe in recent years.

2   The concept of cybercrime

2.1   About cybercrime

Cybercrime is a complex and ever evolving threat of staggering proportions targeting every day millions of individuals, businesses, civil society and public sector organisations and costing hundreds of billions of Euros in damage. [5]

The concept of cybercrime[6] comprises:

▪   offences against the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer data and systems, that is, offences against computers, including also smart phones, tablets and other devices. These cover illegal access (such as "hacking" or computer espionage), the illegal interception of the transmission of computer data, data interference (the damaging, deletion, deterioration, alteration or suppression of computer data), system interference (the hindering of the functioning of computer systems, including denial of service attacks, "hacktivism" and attacks against critical information infrastructure through botnets) or the misuse of devices (the production, sale, procurement or otherwise making available of devices or data for the purpose of committing the above offences, such as "hacking" tools);

▪   offences committed by means of computer systems. This includes "old" forms of crime that obtain a new quality through the use of computers, such as computer-related forgery, computer-related fraud, child pornography and other forms of online sexual violence against children, or offences related to infringements of copyright and related rights on a commercial scale.

Most cases of cybercrime are likely to involve a combination of these types of conduct.

2.2   The question of electronic evidence

Beyond cybercrime (offences against or by means of computers), any crime may entail electronic evidence on a laptop, smart phone, tablet, server or any other type of computer or storage device. Examples may include location data proving that a suspected offender was indeed on the crime scene, an email requesting ransom for a kidnapped person, traffic data in a corruption case proving that two persons communicated with each other, communications proving membership in a criminal organisation, etc. While this is not "cybercrime" electronic evidence nevertheless brings major challenges for criminal justice authorities.

Cybercrime is thus not only a specific form of crime, but also – in particular when considering the question of electronic evidence – a horizontal issue and can be an element in almost any type of crime.

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[5]For examples of threat reports, see: http://www.symantec.com/content/en/us/enterprise/other_resources/b-istr_main_report_v18_2012_21291018.en-us.pdf
http://www.securelist.com/en/analysis/204792255/
http://www.microsoft.com/security/sir/default.aspx
http://www.mcafee.com/us/resources/reports/rp-economic-impact-cybercrime.pdf
[6] This concept is based on the logic of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (www.coe.int/cybercrime). See also the Guidance Notes of the Cybercrime Convention Committee on how this concept applies to new forms of cybercrime. http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/cybercrime/T-CY/Default_TCY_en.asp

2.3   Cybercrime and cybersecurity

The prevention and control of cybercrime and measures to enhance cybersecurity are mutually reinforcing. Cybersecurity is about the protection of the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer data and systems in order to enhance security, resilience, reliability and trust in ICT. This includes technical, procedural and institutional measures for the protection against, mitigation of and recovery from intentional attacks and non-intentional incidents affecting in particular critical information infrastructure. An effective criminal justice response to offences against ICT thus reinforces cybersecurity.[7]
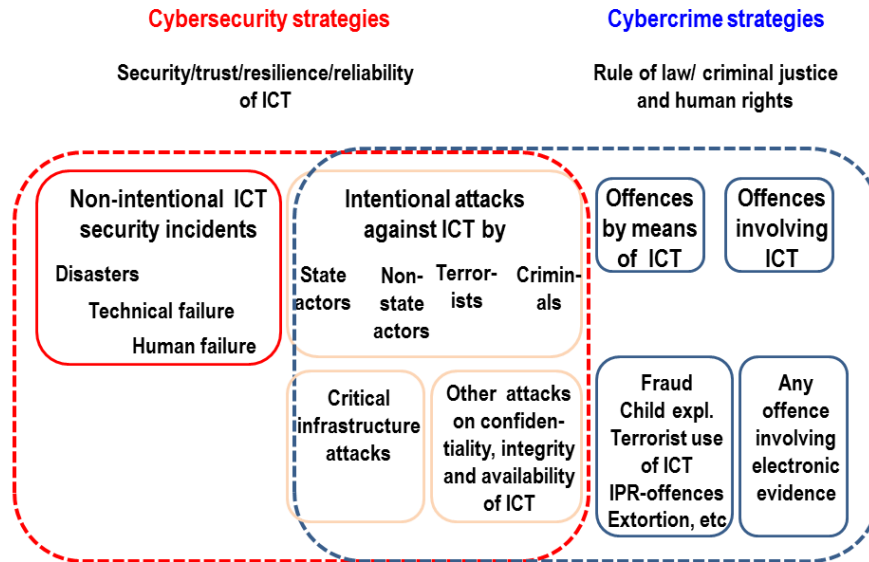
2.4   Cybercrime in the South

Cybercrime and the information society form an ecosystem. Crime is not only shaped by its political, economic, socio-cultural, technological, ecological and legal or regulatory environment, but adapts, interacts with and influences its environment. As individuals, businesses, the financial sector, and public services and infrastructures become highly dependent on ICT, criminals search and exploit vulnerabilities or morph and adapt to countermeasures in an opportunistic manner. Thus, increasing broadband penetration and ICT use with a weak regulatory and governance framework to protect computers, allows cybercrime to proliferate and undermine the human development potential of ICT in the South. Reports suggest, for example, that:

▪   malware infection rates are considerably higher in most countries of the South.[8] Many exploits appear to be targeting vulnerabilities in computer systems located in the South;

▪   in Africa, as in other regions, criminals increasingly turn infected computers into externally controlled zombies for botnet activity;

▪   the ratio of websites distributing malware seems to be highest in some countries of Latin America, East and South-east Asia as well as Eastern Europe;

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[7] On the distinction between cybersecurity and cybercrime prevention and control see
http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/cybercrime/Documents/Reports-
Presentations/2079_cy_strats_rep_V23_30march12.pdf
[8] http://www.microsoft.com/security/sir/default.aspx
http://www.securelist.com/en/analysis/204792255/

- the same is reported for the ratio of phishing sites – that is, fake or compromised websites aimed at stealing personal information for fraudulent purposes;

- different types of Internet fraud are widespread in the South. Advance-fee fraud schemes – such as "419 fraud"[9] are operated by criminal enterprises associated with West Africa – cause major losses around the world;

- mobile payment services – via mobile or smart phones, tablets and similar – are becoming popular in Africa and other regions. However, a sizeable share of users of mobile payment services in Africa are reported to fall victim to cybercrime;

- criminal enterprises exploit the opportunities offered by the Internet, namely to trade in counterfeit medicines online. This is a very large criminal market. Countries in the South are the primary targets of substandard, non-approved or counterfeit medicines;

- many countries in the South are not able to protect their critical information infrastructure against intentional attacks or non-intentional security incidents.

Governments have the positive obligation to protect individuals against crime, including through criminal justice measures.

However, coercive law enforcement measures, such as the search and seizure of computer data or systems, or the interception of communications, represent interferencea in the rights of individuals. Therefore, they must:

- be prescribed by law and the law must be precise, clear, accessible and foreseeable;

- pursue a legitimate aim;

- be necessary, that is, it must respond to a pressing social need in a democratic society and thus be proportionate;

- allow for effective remedies;

- be subject to guarantees against abuse.[10]

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[9] Named after Article 419 of the Criminal Code of Nigeria which criminalises such conduct,
[10] In the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, conditions and safeguards limiting law enforcement powers are defined in Article 15. See:

Article 15 Conditions and safeguards under the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime

Internet: case law of the European Court of Human Rights

ICT, human rights and human development: References

In 2003, the World Summit on the Information Society agreed on a people-centred and development-oriented perspective on ICT:

" 1. We, the representatives of the peoples of the world, assembled in Geneva from 10-12 December 2003 for the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, declare our common desire and commitment to build a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society, where everyone can create, access, utilize and share information and knowledge, enabling individuals, communities and peoples to achieve their full potential in promoting their sustainable development and improving their quality of life, premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights." [11]

A decade later, it seems clear that ICT not only contributed to a transformation of societies in the North but also in the South "where technological adaptation … led to new kinds of innovation with immediate human development benefits". According to the United Nations Development Programme:

"Cellular banking is cheaper and easier than opening a traditional bank account, farmers can obtain weather reports and check grain prices and entrepreneurs can provide business services through mobile phone kiosks. These and other transformations multiply the possibilities of what people can do with technology: participating in decisions that affect their lives; gaining quick and low-cost access to information; producing cheaper, often generic medicines, better seeds and new crop varieties; and generating new employment and export opportunities. These new technologies are connecting people in formerly isolated and marginalized rural communities and in poor urban neighbourhoods. They also give them access to valuable tools, resources and information and enable them to more actively participate in the wider national and even global society." [12]

However, the WSIS also underlined:

"Building confidence and security in the use of ICT" is a prerequisite for societies to fully benefit from such technologies: "It is necessary to prevent the use of information resources and technologies for criminal and terrorist purposes, while respecting human rights."[13]

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[11] http://www.itu.int/wsis/docs/geneva/official/dop.html

[12] UNDP (2013): Human Development Report 2013 – The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World. New

York. http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2013_EN_complete.pdf

[13] Principle 36. http://www.itu.int/wsis/docs/geneva/official/dop.html

3   Justifying capacity building programmes

Capacity building programmes require resources. A substantiated justification is necessary to explain why precious resources should be allocated to programmes on cybercrime and not to other sectors where needs may appear to be more pressing. Obviously, each project or programme will have its own specific justification. At a high level, reasons to allocate resources to programmes on cybercrime include the following:

▪   The reliance of societies on ICT. The fact that societies increasingly rely on ICT is true for all regions of the world which have experienced major growth in Internet usage[14], increased availability of broad band and increasing use of mobile phones and related applications.[15] Apart from individual usage, public services and the public and private sector infrastructure as a whole are dependent on ICT. Ensuring security of and confidence and trust in ICT should, therefore, be a priority of any government, and this should also be reflected in development cooperation activities aimed at the strengthening of capacities on cybercrime and electronic evidence.

▪   The threat of cybercrime and the challenge of electronic evidence. Offences against and by means of computers are not peripheral phenomena anymore. The more societies make use of ICT and related services, the more are criminals exploiting vulnerabilities. Evidence related to cybercrime, and in fact related to any crime, may be stored on all types of computers or storage device. Any law enforcement officer, prosecutor or judge will thus be confronted with electronic evidence sooner or later.[16] Capacity building programmes can help criminal justice authorities to meet these challenges, for example, through training and institution building and by mainstreaming the issues of cybercrime and electronic evidence into law enforcement and judicial training curricula.

▪   Contribution to cybersecurity. Many governments are adopting cybersecurity strategies with the primary purpose of protecting critical information infrastructure. Capacity building programmes on cybercrime can support a crucial element of cybersecurity strategies, namely the criminal justice response to attacks against the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computers. Cybersecurity is increasingly considered a matter of national security. A stronger focus on the criminal justice response to cyber attacks may help take cybersecurity out of the "national defense corner" and help establish rule of law and human rights safeguards also with respect to cybersecurity.

▪   Protecting people against crime and protecting their rights. Capacity building programmes can help governments meet their positive obligation to protect people against crime. This includes protecting people against murder, trafficking in human beings, sexual violence (including against children) and other types of violent crime, against corruption, drug trafficking, extortion, stalking, theft or fraud that may all take place in the real world but involve electronic evidence. At the same time, when governments take action against cybercrime they must respect rule of law and human rights requirements. Investigative powers must be limited by conditions and

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[14] http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm
[15] For example, Uganda had some 14 million subscriptions to mobile phones in 2011 (http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/2012/uganda) and allegedly "there are mobile phones in Uganda than lightbulbs". People use mobile phones to make payments also in remote rural areas. In Kenya alone, more than 17 million people are reported to use "M-Pesa" for payments.
[16] This is not only true for criminal cases but commercial law, labor law, civil proceedings etc.

safeguards.[17] The preservation, analysis and presentation of electronic evidence must follow clear rules to serve as evidence in court (chain of custody). Capacity building programmes should furthermore strengthen regulations and mechanisms for the protection of personal data. This is particularly important given that the most private data of individuals are nowadays stored in electronic form. In short, such programmes can not only help protect people against crime but also their rights.

▪ Contribution to human development and democratic governance. Capacity building programmes on cybercrime in turn may help societies exploit ICT as "powerful tools for human development and poverty reduction"[18]. Strengthening confidence, trust, security and reliability of ICT will facilitate economic development and access to education and sharing of information. Effective criminal justice systems will enhance the physical security and health of individuals, for example, by protecting children against sexual exploitation and abuse, by preventing the distribution of counterfeit and substandard medicines or by protecting people against crime in general. Criminal justice measures based on law and meeting rule of law requirements will contribute to democratic governance and reduce undue interference in the rights of individuals as well as the risk of abuse of power.

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[17] http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/cybercrime/Documents/Reports-Presentations/2467_SafeguardsRep_v18_29mar12.pdf
[18] UNDP (2001): Human Development Report 2001 – Making new technologies work for human development. New York. http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/completenew1.pdf

4 Objectives of capacity building programmes

4.1 Rationale and objectives

Programmes on cybercrime should contribute to the overall objective of strengthening the rule of law in cyberspace. This in turn is to contribute to human rights, the rule of law, democratic governance and human development as well as the security, confidence and trust in ICT.

This implies that programmes should not only reinforce safeguards to prevent unintended consequences such as the abuse of law enforcement powers but should aim at human rights, the rule of law and human development as an intended outcome.

The direct objective of such programmes should be to strengthen a criminal justice response with regard to:

- offences against the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer data and systems;

- offences by means of computers;

- electronic evidence stored on computers in relation to any crime.
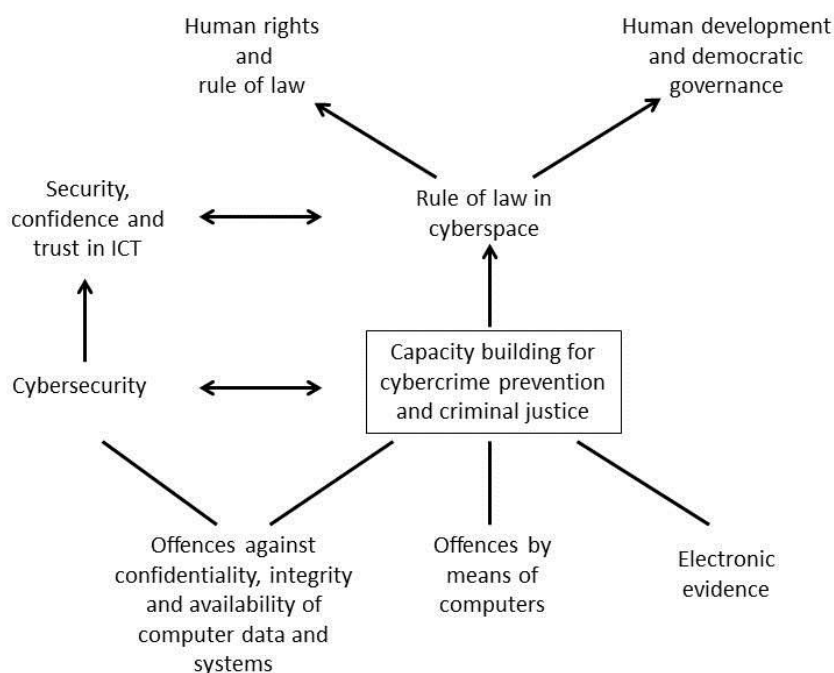
Cybercrime and electronic evidence are transversal and transnational challenges requiring cooperation at all levels: interagency, public/private (in particular law enforcement/Internet service provider) and international cooperation. The strengthening of cooperation should thus be reflected in the objectives of any capacity building programme in this sector.

4.2 Supporting a process of change

Programmes on cybercrime – like all technical cooperation or capacity building programmes – are to support processes of change.

Such processes, their objectives and expected outcomes are to be defined and owned by the organisation or government receiving support. Without such a commitment and a clearly defined process of change, capacity building risks resulting in parallel processes or structures that are not sustainable.

For example, a donor may organise an ad-hoc training course for judges and prosecutors. Such a training course may be of some benefit for participants, but in all likelihood be of limited impact and results will soon evaporate. It is not excluded that another donor will then organise a similar course. If on the other hand, a government or a judicial training institution is committed to enhancing the skills of judges and prosecutors with respect to cybercrime and electronic evidence, a capacity building programme may support a training institution in the development of training materials, the training of trainers and the delivery of pilot courses so that such training is integrated into the curricula of training institutions. If a government or training institution has a defined strategy, different donors may be able to provide support in a complementary manner.
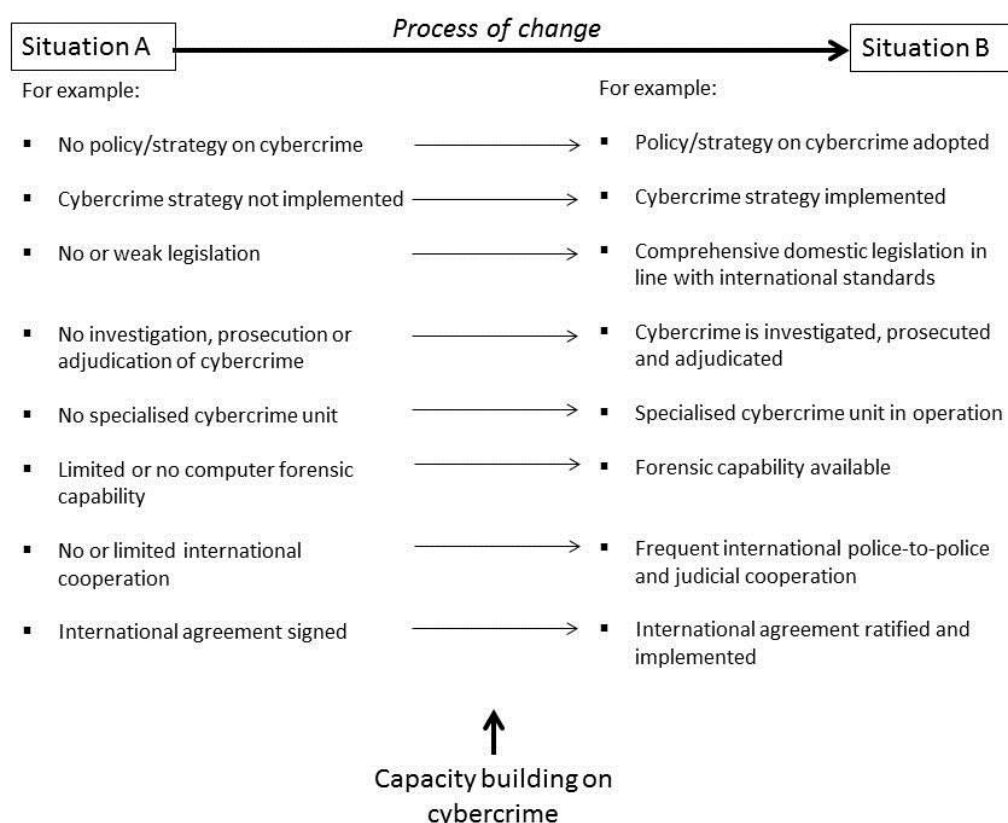
From the perspective of the Council of Europe, the intention of a government to implement the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime represents a commitment to a process of change. An official request for accession to the Budapest Convention justifies resource mobilisation for capacity building activities aimed at supporting full implementation of this treaty.

5 Elements of capacity building programmes

Experience suggests that capacity building programmes for cybercrime prevention and criminal justice could address the following:

5.1 Cybercrime policies and strategies

Support to governments and organisations in views of the adoption and implementation of comprehensive and coherent policies and strategies on cybercrime, including:

- Engagement of decision-makers. It is essential that decision-makers in government and organisations understand risks and options, agree on strategic priorities, provide political backing and allocate resources to measures on cybercrime.

- Synergies and links with cybersecurity strategies. Strategies on cybercrime and cybersecurity strategies are interrelated and mutually reinforcing. Cybersecurity strategies often comprise measures on cybercrime. Synergies and links between both need to be established.

- Multi-stakeholder participation. Approaches on cybercrime require the cooperation of multiple stakeholders within the public sector but also the private sector.

- Human rights and rule of law requirements. A criminal justice response to cybercrime implies a rule of law rationale which means that human rights and rule of law requirements are not only to be met but to be promoted.

- Management of cybercrime strategies. Such strategies need to be operationalised, implementation needs to be well managed, coordinated and monitored, and the progress, results and impact need to be assessed to permit corrective measures and justify the allocation of resources.

- Contributions by donors and cooperation with partners. A clear policy or strategy on cybercrime allows donors and other partners to provide support as it defines the process of change to be undertaken (from a "Situation A" to a Situation "B) and the outcomes expected.

Many donors require a policy to be in place before approving technical assistance and capacity building programmes. On the other hand, a programme may also have as objective the development of a strategy on cybercrime.

As indicated above, from the perspective of the Council of Europe, an official request for accession to the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime represents a commitment of a government that justifies capacity building activities which are then to support full implementation of this treaty.

Resources/examples:
▪   Cybercrime strategies
▪   Strategic priorities on cybercrime in South-eastern Europe

5.2   Legislation

Criminal justice measures on cybercrime and electronic evidence must be based on law. Public authorities should, therefore, be supported in the strengthening of their domestic legislation:

▪   Substantive law measures to criminalise offences against computer data and systems (including as a minimum illegal access, illegal interception, data and system interference, misuse of devices) and by means of computers (including as a minimum computer-related forgery and fraud, child pornography and other forms of sexual violence against children, violations of intellectual property rights and related rights by means of computers if committed on a commercial scale).

▪   Procedural law tools permitting efficient investigations and use of electronic evidence in criminal proceedings. This should include as a minimum the admissibility of electronic evidence in criminal proceedings, the expedited preservation of data, production orders, search and seizure of stored computer data, real-time collection of traffic data and the interception of content data for specified investigations.

▪   Safeguards and conditions for the use of investigative powers. Procedural law powers need to be provided for specified investigations – as opposed to general surveillance – and must be limited by safeguards and conditions to prevent their abuse, such as the principle of necessity and proportionality, judicial or other independent supervision, grounds justifying application of the power and others. Moreover, governments should adopt a framework for the protection of personal data to provide for further safeguards.

▪   A sufficient level of harmonization of domestic legislation with international standards to facilitate international cooperation.

Resources/examples: ▪   [Budget Convention on Cybercrime, including Explanatory Report](#) ▪   [Country profiles on cybercrime legislation](#) ▪   [Article 15 Conditions and safeguards under the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime](#) ▪   [Internet: case law of the European Court of Human Rights](#) ▪   [Data protection – Compilation of Council of Europe texts](#)

5.3   Cybercrime reporting

Limited data and knowledge on cybercrime is a key obstacle to the prevention and control of cybercrime, and makes it difficult to obtain political commitment and resources. Public authorities should thus be supported in:

▪   Establishing reporting channels for individuals and public and private sector organisations. Reports may trigger law enforcement investigations, provide intelligence for a better understanding of scope, threats and trends of cybercrime, and allow for collating data to detect patters of organised criminality.

Resources/examples:
- [Internet Crime Complaint Center](#)
- [National Fraud Reporting Centre](#)
- [Signal Spam](#)

5.4   Prevention

In addition to technical, administrative and procedural measures to protect computer systems, public education and awareness are essential elements to prevent cybercrime. Support may be provided to:

- Public websites with information on cybercrime prevention, educational materials and courses, recommendations for employees of public or private sector organisations, resources to prevent risks in a specific sector or organisation or assistance to victims of cybercrime;

- Combining cybercrime reporting channels with information on preventive measures and threat alerts. Internet service providers may run platforms with targeted information for users whose systems are infected as well as assistance in the cleaning up of user systems.

Resources/examples:
- www.botfrei.de
- www.ic3.gov/preventiontips.aspx
- http://www.actionfraud.org.uk/home

5.5   Specialised units

The investigation of cybercrime and forensic analysis of electronic evidence and the prosecution of cybercrime require specific skills. Criminal justice authorities should thus be supported in the setting up or strengthening of:

- Police-type cybercrime or high-tech units with strategic and operational responsibilities;

- Prosecution-type cybercrime units;

- Computer forensic capabilities within cybercrime units or as separate structures;

- Skills within the judiciary. The creation of specialized courts may be considered where this is compatible with the legal system of the country;

- Interagency cooperation. This is essential as cybercrime units are to cooperate with other police services (such as economic crime units, child protection units) and institutions (such as financial intelligence units, Computer Emergency Response Teams and others).

Resources/examples:
- [Specialised cybercrime units – Good practice study](#)

5.6   Law enforcement training

Crimes increasingly involve computer systems or electronic evidence on computers or storage devices. Any law enforcement officer, prosecutor or judge will sooner or later need to deal with electronic evidence. Support should therefore be provided to comprehensive law enforcement training, including:

▪   Sustainable, standardised, replicable, scalable training;

▪   Skills to investigate cybercrime, secure electronic evidence, carry out computer forensic analyses, assist other agencies and contribute to network security;

▪   Skills/competencies required for respective functions and at appropriate level (from first responder to forensic investigators);

▪   Cooperation for training purposes between law enforcement, academia and industry;

▪   Use of existing law enforcement training materials and initiatives.

Resources/examples:
▪   [Law enforcement training strategies](#)
▪   [Electronic evidence guide](#)
▪   [www.2centre.eu/](#)
▪   [European Cybercrime Training and Education Group (ECTEG)](#)

5.7   Judicial training

Not only law enforcement officers but also most if not all prosecutors and judges need to be able to deal with cybercrime and electronic evidence. While at the level of the police, specialised cybercrime units are often established that offer technical support to other police services, the creation of specialised prosecution services is less widespread and very rare within the judiciary (principle of the "natural judge"). The lack of knowledge and skills among prosecutors and in particular judges seems to be a major concern in most countries and in all regions of the world. Regular judicial training on cybercrime and electronic evidence is very rare. Programmes should support training to allow prosecutors and judges to acquire the necessary skills regarding cybercrime and electronic evidence:

▪   Initial and in-service training for judges and prosecutors by training institutions on cybercrime and electronic evidence. This includes the preparation of training materials or the adaptation of existing materials to the needs of a jurisdiction, the training of trainers in the delivery of training, the mainstreaming or insertion of such training modules into the regular curricula of judicial training institutions to ensure sustainability;

▪   Advanced training for a critical number of judges and prosecutors;

▪   Further specialisation and technical training of judges and prosecutors;

▪   Enhanced knowledge through networking among judges and prosecutors and making available of case law and other resources.

It may furthermore be important to train lawyers, solicitors and advocates, in particular in common law countries where they are officers of the court. This will contribute to the rule of law and strengthen safeguards.

Resources/examples:
▪   Cybercrime training for judges and prosecutors: a concept ▪   Introductory course for judges and prosecutors ▪   Advanced course for judges and prosecutors ▪   Electronic evidence guide

5.8   Public/private cooperation

Public/private cooperation and information exchange has a strong impact on the prevention and control of cybercrime and the securing of electronic evidence for criminal proceedings. This includes in particular cooperation between law enforcement authorities and Internet service providers (ISP) but also with financial sector institutions and other industry sectors as well as with Computer Emergency Response Teams/Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CERT/CSIRT), academia, non-governmental initiatives (such as for child protection) and others. Programmes should support:

▪   Strengthening of law enforcement/ISP cooperation;

▪   Creating information and intelligence sharing centres (ISAC) for the financial and other sectors;

▪   Setting up of cybercrime reporting systems (such as for spam, botnets, child abuse materials);

▪   Law enforcement /CERT or CSIRT cooperation;

▪   Private/public information sharing in line with data protection requirements.

Resources/examples:
▪   Law enforcement/ISP cooperation guidelines ▪   National Cyber-Forensic and Training Alliance (NCFTA) ▪   Financial Sector ISAC

5.9   International cooperation

Cybercrime is transnational in nature; volatile electronic evidence needs to be secured in multiple jurisdictions. Programmes should, therefore, enable competent authorities (Ministries of Justice, prosecution services, law enforcement) to engage in efficient international cooperation:

▪   Strengthening domestic legislation as a basis for international judicial and police-to-police cooperation;

▪   Setting up 24/7 points of contact for urgent international cooperation, in particular data preservation;

- Training and networking of authorities for mutual legal assistance;

- Ratification of or accession to international treaties and conclusion of bi-lateral agreements.

> Resources/examples:
> - [Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (Chapter III)](#)
> - [24/7 points of contact](#)

5.10   Protection of children

Sexual violence and other threats against children online are major concerns worldwide. Increasingly such violence involves information technologies. Programmes should support measures against the sexual exploitation and abuse of children online:

- Comprehensive approaches ranging from prevention to protection and prosecution;

- Public/private cooperation;

- Strengthening of legislation in line with international standards;

- Creating conditions for effective enforcement to prosecute offenders and rescue victims.

> Resources/examples:
> - [Lanzarote Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse](#)
> - [Promoting children's rights and protecting children from violence](#)
> - [Criminal law benchmarks of the Lanzarote and Budapest Conventions](#)

5.11   Financial investigations and prevention of fraud and money laundering

Most cybercrime is aimed at obtaining illicit financial benefits. Targeting crime proceeds and searching, seizing and confiscating criminal money on the Internet and the prevention of money laundering can be a powerful strategy. Programmes should, therefore, support:

- Cooperation between cybercrime, financial investigation and financial intelligence units as well as the financial sector;

- Financial investigations in parallel to cybercrime investigations;

- Implementation of international standards on money laundering and the search, seizure and confiscation of proceeds from crime;

- Risk management and due diligence in the financial sector.

Resources/examples:
- [Criminal money flows on the Internet](#)
- [MONEYVAL](#)
- [Financial Action Task Force](#)

5.12 Prevention and control of terrorist use of ICT

Terrorists may use information technologies for attacks on critical infrastructure, the dissemination of illegal contents, including threats, incitement to terrorism or recruitment and training, for logistical purposes or for the financing of terrorist activities. Programmes should support:

- The strengthening of legislation on cybercrime, including procedural law and on electronic evidence, and terrorism in line with international standards;

- Training and other institution building measures;

- Interagency cooperation;

- Implementation of measures on terrorist financing;

- Implementation of guidelines on human rights and the fight against terrorism.

Resources/examples:
- [Budapest Convention on Cybercrime](#)
- [Cyberterrorism website](#)
- [Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism](#)
- [Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and the Financing of Terrorism](#)
- [Guidelines on human rights and the fight against terrorism](#)

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6   Sequencing

Capacity building programmes should be implemented in a pragmatic manner and there may thus be many ways to sequence activities.

A programme should support a government or an organisation in a country in a process of change. Obviously, this government or the organisation should therefore make a request for assistance and should determine the way the assistance is to be provided. Assistance should not be donor driven.

The strengthening of legislation on cybercrime and electronic evidence is a suitable starting point to enter into dialogue with a government. The intention of a government to prepare a law or to reinforce existing legislation reflects a commitment to reform that can be supported through a capacity building programme with the adoption of a law as objective or expected result. Supporting law reform first is sensible since criminal justice is to be based on law. On the other hand, starting cooperation, for example, with computer forensic training courses or with the training of judges without a legal framework on cybercrime and electronic evidence in place may be of limited use.

Experience shows that engagement of decision-makers is essential for the success of capacity building programmes and for criminal justice measures on cybercrime in general. A thorough analysis of the cybercrime situation and of the strengths and weakness of criminal justice capabilities will facilitate the engagement of decision makers and will establish benchmarks against which progress can be determined later on.

Towards the end of a programme (or of a phase of a programme) progress made should be assessed. The outcome of such an assessment should then be fed back into policies and strategies and reconfirm the engagement of decision-makers beyond the completion of the programme. For example, decision-makers could commit to future strategic priorities on cybercrime.[19] This should contribute to the sustainability of the process of change supported by the programme.

Example: Sequencing of the CyberCrime@IPA project[20]

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[19] See for example:
http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/cybercrime/cy%20project%20balkan/Strategic_prioritie s_conference/2467_Strategic_Priorities_V16_final_adopted.pdf
[20] Joint project of the European Union and the Council of Europe on Cybercrime in South-eastern Europe (see below for details). The CyberCrime@IPA and GLACY follow a similar logic.

7   Capacity building: the experience of the Council of Europe

7.1   Overview[21]

The approach of the Council of Europe on cybercrime consists of the three interrelated elements of the setting of common standards, follow up and assessment of implementation, and technical cooperation for capacity building.[22]

Standards include in particular the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime but also its Additional Protocol on Xenophobia and Racism committed by means computer systems, as well as treaties on data protection (Convention 108), on the sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children (Lanzarote Convention), on money laundering and the financing of terrorism and others.

The Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) represents the Parties to the Budapest Convention ("Consultations of the Parties"), interprets the text of the Convention, prepares Guidance Notes and, importantly, assesses its implementation.

In this dynamic triangle, capacity building is aimed at assisting governments and organisations in the implementation of the Budapest Convention and related standards, including human rights and rule of law principles, and in following up on the assessments carried out by the T-CY. Results of capacity building in turn inform standard setting and the work of the T-CY.

A range of country-specific, regional and global capacity building projects has been carried out by the Council of Europe since 2006. Additional projects are in preparation. Many projects are co-funded by the European Union. The EU supports the Budapest Convention and capacity building on cybercrime worldwide.

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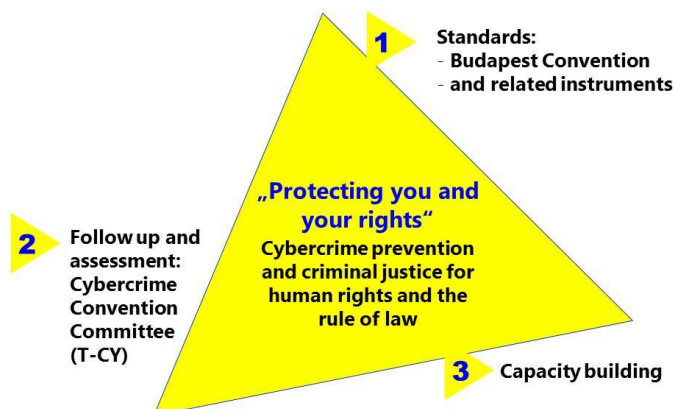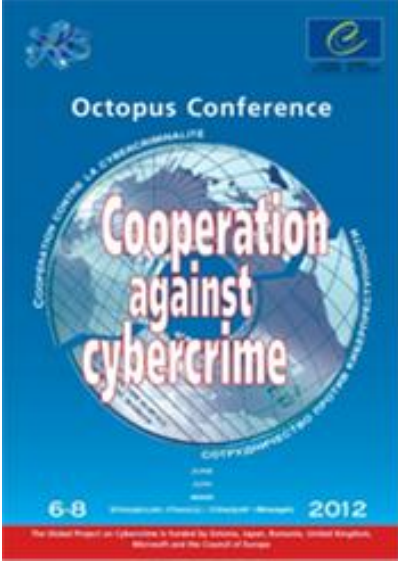
[21] For an overview of activities in 2012 see:
http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/cybercrime/Documents/Reports-Presentations/cyber_coe_actrep2012_v1provisional.pdf
[22] The approach on cybercrime in turn is part of an Internet Governance Strategy of the Council of Europe
https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=CM%282011%29175&Language=lanEnglish&Ver=final&BackColorInternet=C3C3C3&BackColorIntranet=EDB021&BackColorLogged=F5D383

7.2   Projects

Title:	**Global Project on Cybercrime (Phase 1)**
Project area:	Worldwide (more than 100 countries involved)
Duration:	2006 – 2009
Budget:	EUR 1.1 million
Funding:	Estonia, Microsoft and the Council of Europe
Implementation:	Council of Europe
Objective:	To promote broad implementation of the Convention on Cybercrime (CETS 185) and its Protocol on Xenophobia and Racism (CETS 189), and to deliver specific results in terms of legislation, criminal justice capacities and international cooperation.
Summary of results:	Some 110 activities were organised or supported in all regions of the world. The project in particular assisted in legislative reforms and helped establish the Budapest Convention as the primary standard of reference for cybercrime legislation globally. Results also included the preparation of Guidelines for law enforcement / Internet service provider cooperation and the strengthening of 24/7 points of contact for urgent international cooperation. Multi-stakeholder cooperation was supported through the annual Octopus Conferences organised under this project. The final project report is available at: http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/cybercrime/cy%20Project/567-d-final%20report1i%20final%20_15%20june%2009_.pdf

Octopus Conferences on cooperation against cybercrime have been organised since 2004 and bring together public and private sector stakeholders from all over the world.

Since 2007, Octopus Conferences have been part of the Global Project on Cybercrime.

In 2012, an online "Octopus Community" was set up as an additional platform for experience exchange.

Title:	**Global Project on Cybercrime (Phase 2)**
Project area:	Worldwide (more than 100 countries)
Duration:	2009 – 2011
Budget:	EUR 1 million
Funding:	Estonia, Japan, Monaco, Romania, Microsoft, McAfee, Visa Europe and the Council of Europe
Implementation:	Council of Europe
Objective:	To promote global implementation of the Convention on Cybercrime (CETS 185) and its Protocol on Xenophobia and Racism (CETS 189) and related international standards on data protection (CETS 108, CETS 181) and the online sexual abuse of children (CETS 201)
Summary of results:	Some 130 activities were organised in support of seven expected results (1. Legislation and policies, 2. International cooperation and 24/7 contact points, 3. Law enforcement/ISP cooperation, 4. Financial investigations, 5. Judicial training, 6. Data protection and privacy, 7. Protection of children against online sexual violence). The project served as the primary tool to support implementation of the Budapest Convention worldwide. It facilitated accession requests and an increase in the number of Parties to this treaty. The project promoted multi-stakeholder cooperation, among other things, through annual Octopus conferences. Some 120 countries and more than 100 private sector, civil society organisations academia participated in project activities. The project fed into the work of the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) and contributed to global discussions on capacity building on cybercrime. The final project report is available at: http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/cybercrime/Documents/Reports-Presentations/2079_adm_finalreport_V12_9apr12.pdf

Title:	**Joint Project on Cybercrime in Georgia**
Project area:	Georgia
Duration:	2009 – 2010
Budget:	EUR 220,000
Funding:	Joint project of the European Union and the Council of Europe
Implementation:	Council of Europe
Objective:	To contribute to the security of and confidence in information and communication technologies in Georgia and to help Georgia develop a consistent policy on cybercrime in view of implementing the Convention on Cybercrime (CETS 185)
Summary of results:	Legislative amendments on cybercrime and data protection prepared with the support of this project were subsequently adopted by Parliament, and Georgia became a Party to the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime. A judicial training concept was adopted and a train-the-trainers course was carried out. A concept for a high-tech crime unit was prepared and a decision in this respect was taken by the Government. The unit was then established following the completion of the project. A memorandum of understanding was concluded on the cooperation between law enforcement and Internet service providers. The final project report is available at: http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/cybercrime/cy_project_in_georgia/2215_d_Final_Narrative_Report_Georgia.pdf

Title:	**CyberCrime@IPA Joint Project on Cybercrime in South-eastern Europe**
Project area:	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey and Kosovo*[23]
Duration:	2010 – 2013
Budget:	EUR 2.77 million
Funding:	European Union (Instrument of Pre-Accession, IPA) and Council of Europe
Implementation:	Council of Europe
Objective:	To strengthen the capacities of criminal justice authorities of Western Balkans and Turkey to cooperate effectively against cybercrime
Summary of results:	CyberCrime@IPA produced results in eight fields: 1. Cybercrime policies and strategies, 2. Harmonisation of legislation, 3. International cooperation, 4. Law enforcement training, 5. Judicial training, 6. Financial investigations, 7. Law enforcement/ISP cooperation, 8. Assessments (see case study). This project comprised most of the elements listed above. The concepts and materials developed (Electronic Evidence Guide, 1st Responder training, basic and advanced judicial training courses) are adaptable and replicable in any region. In terms of methodology, a situation report was prepared at the outset and decision-makers participated in the launching conference. Towards the end of the project a peer-to-peer assessment was carried out to determine progress made. The results fed into a set of strategic priorities adopted by ministers and senior officials of countries and areas participating in the project. The assessment report on progress made in this region is available at: http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/cybercrime/cy%20project%20balkan/2467_Assess_Rep%20v51_public.pdf

Title:	**CyberCrime@EAP Joint Project on Cybercrime in Eastern Partnership countries**
Project area:	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine
Duration:	2010 – 2013
Budget:	EUR 724,000
Funding:	European Union
Objective:	To strengthen the capacities of criminal justice authorities of Eastern Partnership countries to cooperate effectively against cybercrime in line with European and international instruments and practices
Summary of results:	Eastern Partnership countries have defined strategic priorities regarding cybercrime and assessed measures taken. Eastern Partnership countries have been provided with the tools for action against cybercrime (legislation including rule of law safeguards, specialise cybercrime units, law enforcement and judicial training, law enforcement/ISP cooperation, financial investigations, international judicial and police-to-police cooperation including 24/7 points of contact). Eastern Partnership countries participate more actively in international cybercrime efforts. A progress report is available at: http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/cybercrime/cy_Project_EaP/2523_ProgressRep_25_April%2012fin.pdf

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[23] *This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo* Declaration of Independence

Title:	**Global Project on Cybercrime (Phase 3)**
Project area:	Worldwide (more than 100 countries)
Duration:	2012 – 2013
Budget:	EUR 1 million
Funding:	Estonia, Japan, Monaco, Romania, United Kingdom, Microsoft and the Council of Europe
Objective:	To promote broad implementation of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (CETS 185) and related standards and tools
Summary of results:	Legislative reforms were supported in countries of Africa, Americas and Asia-Pacific. A global review on the state of cybercrime legislation was carried out, and results fed into international discussions on cybercrime and capacity building. Awareness of safeguards and conditions regarding investigative powers was promoted. Studies on cybercrime strategies, on criminal money flows and on criminal law benchmarks for the protection of children against online violence were prepared and disseminated. Multi-stakeholder cooperation was promoted, among other things through Octopus conferences and participation in the Internet Governance Fora and European Dialogue on Internet Governance. The project supported the work of the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY). Additional States became Parties to the Budapest Convention or requested accession. The project summary is available at: http://www.coe.int/t/DGHL/cooperation/economiccrime/cybercrime/cy_project_Phase3_2571/2571_Phase3_summary_V8_nov2012.pdf

Title:	**GLACY – joint project on Global Action on Cybercrime**
Project area:	Worldwide (States prepared to implement the Budapest Convention)
Duration:	2013 – 2016
Budget:	EUR 3.35 million
Funding:	European Union (Instrument for Stability) and Council of Europe
Objective:	To enable criminal justice authorities to engage in international cooperation on cybercrime and electronic evidence on the basis of the Budapest Convention
Summary of expected results:	1. Engagement of decision-makers: Decision-makers of project countries are aware of cybercrime threats and rule of law/human rights implications and have identified strategic priorities regarding cybercrime 2. Harmonisation of legislation: Amendments are drafted to bring domestic legislation fully in line with the Convention on Cybercrime (CETS 185) and to improve legislation and regulations on data protection and child online protection 3. Judicial training: Enhanced skills for judges and prosecutors regarding cases on cybercrime and electronic evidence 4. Law enforcement capacities: Enhanced specialised skills and institutions for investigations on cybercrime and electronic evidence 5. International cooperation: Enhanced international law enforcement and judicial cooperation against cybercrime based on Chapter III of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime 6. Information sharing: Increased public/private and interagency information sharing in line with data protection standards 7. Assessment of progress: Governments are able to assess progress made in the investigation, prosecution, adjudication of cybercrime and cases involving electronic evidence, including international cooperation

Title:	**CYBERCRIME@OCTOPUS**
Project area:	Worldwide
Duration:	2014 – 2016
Budget:	EUR 1.8 million
Funding:	Voluntary contributions
Objective:	To support implementation of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (CETS 185)
Summary of expected results:	1. Octopus conferences on cooperation against cybercrime Under this project future Octopus Conferences are to be organised. 2. Support to the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) This project will support the T-CY, including in particular the participation of observer States in the work of the T-CY. 3. Countries assisted in the implementation of the Budapest Convention The project will assist any country prepared to implement the Budapest Convention, in particular with regard to legislation and international cooperation.

7.3   C-PROC: Cybercrime Programme Office of the Council of Europe

With increasing demand for capacity building on cybercrime and electronic evidence, organisations providing support need to enhance their own capacities to engage in technical cooperation.

Further to an offer by the Prime Minister of Romania the Council of Europe, therefore, decided in October 2013 to establish a [Cybercrime Programme Office in Bucharest, Romania](). The C-PROC will be responsible for the implementation of the capacity building projects of the Council of Europe on cybercrime and electronic evidence worldwide.

The added value includes specialisation, cost-effective project management, competitiveness and thus increased resource mobilisation.

The activities managed by C-PROC will remain closely linked to the work of the Cybercrime Convention Committee (T-CY) and other intergovernmental activities of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France.

8 Conclusions

Policy discussions at international levels show that capacity building on cybercrime can build upon broad political support.

Experience, good practices and success stories are available and are adaptable and replicable. They represent evidence that:

- Capacity building as an approach on cybercrime has a number of advantages. It responds to needs and produces immediate impact, favours multi-stakeholder cooperation, contributes to human development, poverty reduction and the rule of law, and helps reduce the digital divide.

- Elements of capacity building programmes may include support to cybercrime policies and strategies, legislation including rule of law safeguards, reporting systems and prevention, specialized units, law enforcement and judicial training, interagency cooperation, public/private cooperation, international cooperation, protection of children, and financial investigations.

- An effective criminal justice response is an essential component of a governance framework that is to ensure the security, confidence and trust in ICT so that societies are able to exploit the benefits of information and communication technologies for development.

- Capacity building programmes should, therefore, be designed to make a positive contribution to the rule of law and human rights in cyberspace and to contribute to cybersecurity ("protecting you and your rights"). In this logic, strengthening safeguards for law enforcement powers and frameworks for the protection of personal data are essential.

- Tangible impact comprises increased use of electronic evidence in criminal proceedings, increased numbers of investigations, prosecutions and adjudications, shorter response times to requests for mutual assistance, more efficient police-to-police cooperation and other verifiable indicators.

- The success of such programmes is also to be measured in terms of their contribution to human development and democratic governance.

However, while there is no doubt that ICT offer opportunities for human development ("enlarging people`s choices"), the link between capacity building on cybercrime and human development is not widely understood. The risk of cybercrime for countries in the South is still underestimated.

As a consequence, the issue of cybercrime is not yet on the development cooperation agenda, and development cooperation organisations are largely absent from this field. This may explain why the broad international support to capacity building on cybercrime at political levels has not yet been translated – with exceptions – into the mobilisation of adequate financial resources for such programmes. Bringing development cooperation organisations on board is thus a critical challenge ahead.

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Published on March 31st, 2014 | by cgcsblog   0

Reflections for the 2014 Milton Wolf Seminar

//This post by Alison Gillwald is part of a series related to the 2014 Milton Wolf Seminar on Media and Diplomacy: The Third Man Theme Revisited: Foreign Policies of the Internet in a Time Of Surveillance and Disclosure, which takes place in Vienna, Austria from March 30 – April 1, 2014. The 2014 seminar is jointly organized by the Center for Global Communication Studies (CGCS) at the University of Pennsylvania's Annenberg School for Communication, the American Austrian Foundation (AAF), and the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna (DA). For more information visit the seminar webpage and Facebook Page. Alison Gillwald is the Executive Director of Research ICT Africa.

The work of Research ICT Africa (RIA) in relation to internet governance has sought to understand why few African countries participate actively in internet governance debates, despite the significant resources of multilateral and donor agencies thrown at such endeavours and opportunities created for participation through multistakeholder initiatives – with a few notable exceptions such as Kenya. Fewer still are involved in agenda setting and decision-making, or seek to engineer internet governance outcomes to serve their interests, whatever those might be perceived to be. This is despite the rhetoric of dissatisfaction with current internet governance systems.

From an African perspective, internet governance requires not only an understanding of the unevenness in access to and use of the internet, but also of the disparities between developed and developing countries' abilities to effectively participate in global internet governance debates. My own intermittent work in this area has sought to identify the political and economic assumptions underpinning the governance of the internet, specifically behind efforts to make it more democratic, both representative and participatory, through multistakeholderism from an institutional perspective.

African countries appear to be far more comfortable in national sovereign state membership based organizations, where – despite limited institutional reforms over the last decade which have seen parts of civil society and industry able to advise and observe – active participation is restricted to member states. While most African members remain equally inactive in agenda setting in such institutions they are able to determine outcomes through voting en bloc as the African caucus – often in support of regressive motions with severely negative outcomes for their citizens, particularly the poor. This model perpetuates the classical intergovernmental approach to global telecommunications governance, in which governments have the exclusive right to make public policy decisions. Due to lack of financial resources and limited skills, the majority of African countries have no or very little impact in policy making processes in other Internet governance structures such as the ICANN and therefore the intergovernmental model is perceived as the most efficient way to influence global decision-making with regard to the internet.

Despite commitments by many African governments at various global forums to the principle of 'an open and free internet', in practice in global member state bodies such as the International Telecommunications Unions such principles generally are trumped by the interest of their state-owned incumbents or new dominant private players, with whom there is often formal ownership by political parties, national leadership or straight kickbacks. Such was the case with the African caucus position at the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) 2012 in Dubai, which supported the European operators (ETNA) motion to require over the top (OTT) service to pay network providers, with the likely outcome of ending the 'free internet' as we know it and denying millions of Africans the potential it offers for free information.

Yet despite these negative outcomes, an African agenda on Internet governance is far from being defined. In a paper, written together with Enrico Calandro and Nicolo Zingales, we map the multistakeholderism in the system of internet governance and draw out the largely negative outcomes for Africa. Some of the reasons for this include the absence or nascent nature of the internet industry and civil society organizations in many African countries. Even where they exist, with the exception of Kenya in sub-Saharan Africa, their exclusion from the delegations of national governments to international meetings is the norm. In addition, where international meetings are open to non-governmental entities, and participation is permitted independently of formal state delegations, they tend to take place in venues requiring resources for travel and accommodation, to which civil society organizations seldom have access. This is of course different for industry and large multinational operators, which do tend to have a presence in such forums and are often included in government delegations. As a result, civil society organizations are generally unable to advocate at national, regional and inter-governmental levels.

A political economy approach to internet governance provides insights into why this is so and counters some of the treatment of internet governance in the literature and practice as primarily a technical management issues as opposed to an issues of public policy. Internet governance organizations, particularly through multistakeholder approaches adopted as part of reform initiatives to inform them, assume democratic underpinnings in the national political systems of African member states that are often absent or fragile. By large African governments appear reluctant to tolerate non-state participation in what is regarded as a strategic resource that requires safeguarding, in the national interest, rather than in the public interest. The kind of deliberative democratic engagement that civil society organisations are demanding in terms of reform is highly threatening to fragile states who see civil society as more aligned to international forces and social movements than to their own interests in their respective countries.

Economically, the assumptions simply of connectivity, not to mention technical expertise, unwittingly undermine efforts of inclusion. The latest ICANN President's Strategy Panel on Multistakeholder Innovation to redesign ICANN and its multistakeholder decision-making process is a case in point. Almost exclusively, the solutions proposed to making the ICANN a more transparent, accountable and accessible organisation were underpinned by such assumptions – from opening up procurement to crowdsourcing decisions – of affordable access to internet and technical expertise to contribute to ICANN were assumed. There was one 'human' solution which sought ways of getting those currently marginalized from participation to places were they could engage directly to influence outcomes. Despite efforts to broaden the discussion with the inclusion of the panel of Africans (Bitange Ndemo from Kenya and myself), this was primarily the connected world and those with a voice already within the ICANN community and web-based epistemic communities already talking among ourselves.

In the work going forward with the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Pennsylvania, RIA intends to undertake a more systematic and comprehensive historical reconstruction and institutional analysis of internet governance in Africa in order to explain and understand some of these apparent contradictions. It will also attempt a demand side survey of individuals active in internet governance at any level, to understand the constraints for participation and influence within the system of internet governance and what opportunities exist to make the system more transparent, accountable and inclusive.

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Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

18-Jun-2013

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English - Or. English

DIRECTORATE FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INDUSTRY
COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION, COMPUTER AND COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

Cancels & replaces the same document of 18 April 2013

EXPLORING DATA-DRIVEN INNOVATION AS A NEW SOURCE OF GROWTH

Mapping the Policy Issues Raised by "Big Data"

JT03342004

FOREWORD

This report explores the potential role of data and data analytics for the creation of significant competitive advantage and for the formation of knowledge-based capital (KBC), which can drive innovation and sustainable growth across the economy and society.

The report contributes to phase one of the OECD horizontal project "New Sources of Growth: Intangible Assets", which was coordinated under the auspices of the OECD Committee on Industry, Innovation and Entrepreneurship (CIIE). The policy issues mentioned in the report will be developed further during phase two of the project to be conducted in 2013-14 under the auspice of the OECD Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy (ICCP).

This report was first presented to the ICCP in October 2012 and declassified by the ICCP in February 2013. It takes into account the outcome of the 2012 ICCP Technology Foresight Forum on "Harnessing data as a new source of growth: Big data analytics and policies" held on 22 October 2012 at the OECD Headquarter in Paris, France (http://oe.cd/tff2012).

The report was prespared by Mr. Christian Reimsbach-Kounatze with contributions from Mr. Brendan Van Alsenoy, both of the OECD Directorate for Science, Technology and Industry (STI). It is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD.

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SUMMARY

The confluence of several technological and socioeconomic trends, including the increasing migration of social and economic activities to the Internet and the decline in the cost of data collection, transport, storage and analytics, are leading to the generation of a huge volume of data – commonly referred to as *big data* – that can be exploited to foster new industries, processes and products. Economic and social activities have long relied on data. Today, however, the increased volume, velocity and variety of data used across the economy, and more importantly their greater social and economic value, signal a shift towards a data-driven socioeconomic model. In this model, data are a core asset that can create a significant competitive advantage and drive innovation, sustainable growth and development.

In business, the exploitation of data promises to create added value in a variety of operations, ranging from optimising the value chain and manufacturing production to more efficient use of labour and better customer relationships. Even traditional sectors such as retail are changing: firms like Tesco, the UK supermarket chain, exploit huge data flows generated through their fidelity card programmes. The Tesco programme now counts more than 100 market baskets a second and 6 million transactions a day, and it very effectively transformed Tesco from a local, downmarket "pile 'em high, sell 'em cheap" retailer to a multinational, customer-oriented one with broad appeal across social groups.

Among the sectors using data, five are discussed here as areas in which the use of data can stimulate innovation and productivity growth. They include online advertisement, health care, utilities, logistics and transport, and public administration. Together these sectors accounted for roughly one-quarter, on average, of total value added in OECD countries in 2010. Overall, the benefits that the exploitation of data point to in these sectors include:

- Enhancing research and development (data-driven R&D);

- Developing new products (goods and services) by using data either as a product (data products) or as a major component of a product (data-intensive products);

- Optimising production or delivery processes (data-driven processes);

- Improving marketing by providing targeted advertisements and personalised recommendations (data-driven marketing);

- Developing new organisational and management approaches or significantly improving existing practices (data-driven organisation).

In **the online advertising sector,** click-stream data are increasingly collected to track the browsing habits of consumers. For individual firms, the exploitation of click-stream data provides new means of improving customer relationship management (CRM). It allows businesses to allocate their marketing budgets better and to target the marketing channels that reach the most valuable customers. Over the last five years the revenue generated by online advertising has grown much faster than revenue from traditional advertising channels in their first 15 years. In the first quarter of 2012, online advertising revenue of the

top 500 advertisers in the United States reached USD 8.4 billion. This is USD 1.1 billion (15%) more than in the first quarter of 2011.

The health-care sector has long wished to create unified electronic health records (EHRs). EHRs offer many advantages over paper records: reduced record management costs; reduced medical errors and improved care, diagnosis and treatments; the potential for greater use of evidence-based care; easier choice of doctor and care facilities by patients; and possible linkages to medical research and insurance. It is estimated that big data could be used throughout the health care system – from clinical operations to payment and pricing of services and R&D – with total savings of more than USD 300 billion for US health care by 2020. These estimates do not include benefits from developing timely public-health policies using real-time data, *e.g.* from web searches, to assess epidemiological trends.

In **the utilities sector,** the adoption of "smart-grid" technologies to reduce or better manage electricity consumption is leading to large volumes of data on energy and resource consumption patterns. "Smart meters", for instance, enable not only real-time collection of consumption data but also the exchange of real-time price data. Furthermore, they can send signals controlling the turning on or shutting off of various household appliances connected to the grid. While the information feedback allows consumers to adjust their energy and resource consumption to current production capacities, utilities can run data analytics to identify overall consumption patterns in order to forecast future demand and to adjust production capacities and pricing mechanisms to this demand. Overall, the use of data-driven smart grid applications could reduce CO_2 emissions, equivalent to EUR 79 billion, by more than 2 gigatonnes (billion tonnes) by 2020.

The transport sector's increasing ability to track the location of mobile devices has enabled both the monitoring of traffic to save time and reduce congestion as well as the provision of new location-based services. For example, in 2012 TomTom, a leading provider of navigation hardware and software, had more than 5 000 trillion data points in its databases, gleaned from its navigation devices and other sources, describing time, location, direction and speed of travel of individual anonymised users. TomTom adds five billion measurement points every day. Overall, estimates suggest that the global pool of personal geo-location data represented at least one petabyte in 2009, with growth of about 20% a year. By 2020, this data pool could provide USD 500 billion in value worldwide in the form of time and fuel savings, or 380 megatonnes (million tonnes) of CO_2 emissions saved. These figures do not include value provided by other location-based services.

The use of data is not limited to the private sector. **The public sector** is also an important data user and a source of data that can generate benefits across the economy. Some evidence shows that by fully exploiting public sector data, governments could reduce their administrative costs. For Europe's 23 largest governments, some estimate potential savings of 15% to 20%. This is the equivalent of EUR 150 billion to EUR 300 billion in new value. These estimates do not include the additional benefits that would arise from greater access to and more effective use of public-sector information (PSI), as called for by the OECD's 2008 Council Recommendation, currently under review.[1] Such benefits can be obtained from weather forecasts, traffic management, crime statistics, improved transparency of government functions (e.g. procurement) and educational and cultural knowledge for the wider population. Estimates suggest that the European market value related to PSI was around EUR 32 billion in 2010.

Policy implications

To unlock the potential of big data, OECD countries need to develop coherent policies and practices for the collection, transport, storage, provision and use of data. These policies cover issues such as privacy protection, open data access, skills and employment, infrastructure, and measurement, among others.

Privacy protection – ensuring trust and innovation in the Internet economy.[2] New data sources, new actors and the increasing ease of linking and processing data raise questions for privacy protection frameworks. It becomes necessary to consider today's broader uses of personal data with a view to more effective protection of privacy and the realisation of the economic and social benefits of trustworthy and innovative uses of personal data.[3] As cross-border flows of data are now critical to national and global economic and social development, privacy protection regimes should support open, secure, reliable and efficient data flows, while lessening privacy risks and enhancing responsible behaviour in the use of personal data.

Open access to data – leading by example. The linking and use of data across sectors drive innovation, socioeconomic development and growth. An example is the use of anonymised mobile telephone traffic data for automotive navigation systems or for public road maintenance. However, many data sources do not share their data as they lack the appropriate economic incentives. Frameworks for the sharing of data should be reviewed, developed and adapted to the new landscape. Governments can lead by example by taking due account of and implementing the principles articulated in the OECD Council Recommendation, *Enhanced Access and More Effective Use of Public Sector Information* (OECD, 2008).

Employment – increasing the availability of needed skills. There are considerable mismatches between the supply of and demand for skills in data management and analytics (data science). This may slow the adoption of big data analytics and lead to missed opportunities for job creation across the economy. Meeting the demand for data analytics skills and expertise at all levels and in all industries calls for a multidisciplinary approach to education, training and skills development in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) as highlighted by the *OECD Skills Strategy* (OECD, 2011c).

Infrastructure – connecting billions of devices. When the next billion smart devices connect to the Internet and exchange exabytes of data every month, the operation of current communication infrastructures, in particular mobile networks, will be challenged. Issues that governments therefore need to address include: migration to the IPv6 Internet addressing system; opening access to mobile wholesale markets for firms not providing public telecommunication services; and numbering and spectrum policies (regulating the allocation of numbers and radio frequency spectrum as a limited resource for the maximum possible benefit of the public).

Measurement – improving the evidence base. Improved measurement could facilitate the development of policies better tailored to the scale and to the benefits and risks arising from the expanding uses of data. Today, the value of data is poorly captured in economic statistics and often poorly appreciated by organisations and individuals. It is important for governments to work with researchers and firms to understand the potential benefits and risks of applying big data analytics to various sectors in order to develop appropriate policies.

**EXPLORING DATA-DRIVEN INNOVATION AS A NEW SOURCE OF GROWTH:
MAPPING THE POLICY ISSUES RAISED BY "BIG DATA"**

Introduction

This chapter explores the potential of the increasing generation and use of data streams as a resource for enabling the development of new industries, processes and products. While economic and social activities have long made use of data, the scale and influence of information and communication technologies (ICTs) that enable the economic exploitation of data are growing at an extraordinary pace. Declining costs along the data value chain (Figure 1) have been a significant driver of the increasing generation and use of data, as well as the accelerated migration of socioeconomic activities to the Internet thanks to the wide adoption of e-services in an increasingly participative web. The resulting phenomenon – commonly referred to as "big data" – signals the shift towards a data-driven economy, in which data enhance economic competitiveness and drive innovation and equitable and sustainable development.

Figure 1. The data value chain[1] and life cycle[2]

(1) This figure does not include the last phase, "Deletion", which is important for personal data but is considered less important in the context of "big data", where the default is to keep data for long periods if not indefinitely. However, from a policy perspective "Deletion" may deserve a more prominent role.

(2) The output of the "analytics" phase can generate additional data and feed back into the data value chain, leading to a new data life cycle.

To achieve their socioeconomic goals, OECD countries need coherent policy frameworks for the generation, collection, transport and use of data, particularly in areas such as consumer and user empowerment and privacy protection. As access to tools such as smart phones and other smart devices increases, the Internet has a tremendous capacity to enable "crowd sourcing" of consumer and user data in ways that can increase civic engagement and help citizens and consumers in their day-to-day activities. At the same time, these new sources of data, the presence of new actors with access to data, and the increasing ease of linking and transferring data on individuals all test the effectiveness of existing privacy frameworks. The potential policy implications spill over into areas such as access to data, skills and employment, competition, health, and government administration.

This report seeks first to provide a better understanding of the generation and use of data. It then explores the uses and value of big data across sectors and application areas, and finally describes the main policy opportunities and challenges.

Understanding data and the drivers of their generation and use

The digitisation of nearly all media and the increasing migration of social and economic activities to the Internet (through e-services such as social networks, e-commerce, e-health and e-government) are generating petabytes (millions of gigabytes) of data every second. The social networking site Facebook, for example, is said to have over 900 million active participants around the world and to generate on average more than 1 500 status updates every second (Hachman, 2012; Bullas, 2011). With the increasing deployment and interconnection of (real-world) sensors through mobile and fixed networks (*i.e.* sensor networks), more and more offline activities are also digitally recorded, resulting in an additional tidal wave of data. Measurement in this area is somewhat speculative, but one source suggests that in 2010 alone, enterprises overall stored more than seven exabytes (billions of gigabytes) of new data on disk drives, while consumers stored more than six exabytes of new data (MGI, 2011). This has led to an estimated cumulative data volume of more than 1 000 exabytes in 2010; some estimates suggest that this will multiply by a factor of 40 by the end of this decade (see Figure 2) (IDC, 2012).

Figure 2. Estimated worldwide data storage

in exabytes (billions of gigabytes)
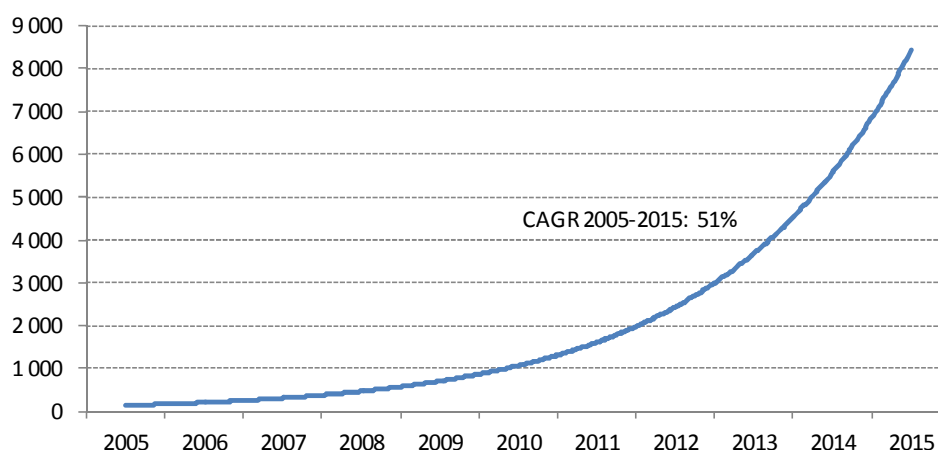
Note: The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) describes the year-over-year growth rate at which worldwide data storage will grow over a specified period of time if it grows at a steady rate.

Source: OECD based on IDC Digital Universe research project.

Data generation, collection and transport

The remarkable expansion of data is largely driven by the confluence of important technological developments, notably the increasing ubiquity of broadband access and the proliferation of smart devices and smart ICT applications such as smart meters, smart grids and smart transport based on sensor networks and machine-to-machine (M2M) communication. The large decrease in Internet access costs over the last 20 years has been a significant driver. In 2011, for example, consumers in France paid around the equivalent of USD 33 a month for a broadband connection of 51 Mbit/s compared to the equivalence of USD 75 for a (1 000 times slower) dial-up connection in 1995.[4] Mobile telephones have become a leading data collection device, combining geo-location data and Internet connectivity to support a broad range of new services and applications related to traffic, the environment or health care. Many of these services and applications rely on (or involve) the collection and use of personal data. In addition to increased and more efficient Internet access, most mobile devices are equipped with an increasing array of protocols over which to exchange data locally (*e.g.* Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, Near Field Communications [NFC] with peer-to-peer data transfer capabilities). They may also capture videos, images and sound (often tagged with geo-location information).

In 2011, there were almost six billion mobile subscriptions worldwide of which roughly 13% (780 million) were smart phones capable of collecting and transmitting geo-location data (ITU, 2012; Cisco, 2012). These mobile telephones generated approximately 600 petabytes (millions of gigabytes) of data every month in 2011 (Cisco, 2012).[5] Given that mobile phone penetration (subscriptions per 100 inhabitants) exceeds 100% in most OECD countries and that wireless broadband penetration is at nearly 50%, this source of data will grow significantly as smart phones become the prevalent personal device. Cisco (2012) estimates that the amount of data traffic generated by mobile telephones will reach almost 11 exabytes (billions of gigabytes) by 2016, i.e. almost doubling every year (see Figure 3.).

Figure 3. Monthly global IP traffic, 2005-16

In exabytes (billions of gigabytes)
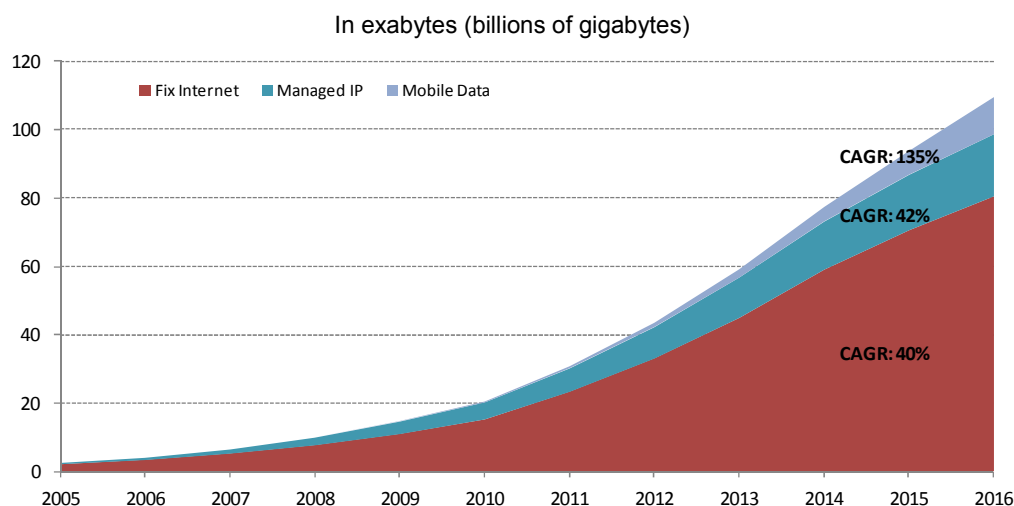
Source: OECD based on Cisco (2012).

The growth in mobile data is not only due to the growing number of mobile telephones, which are expected to account for half of total mobile traffic in 2016 (Cisco, 2012). Other smart devices are proliferating even faster[6]. Smart meters, for example, increasingly collect and transmit real-time data on energy (OECD, 2012a), and smart automobiles are now able to transmit real-time data on the state of the car's components and environment (OECD, 2012b).[7] Many of these smart devices are based on sensor and actuator networks that sense, and may be able to interact with, their environment over mobile networks. The sensors and actuators exchange data through wireless links "enabling interaction between people or computers and the surrounding environment" (Verdone et al., 2008, cited in OECD, 2009a). More than 30 million interconnected sensors are now deployed worldwide, in areas such as security, health care, the environment, transport systems or energy control systems, and their numbers are growing by around 30% a year (MGI, 2011).[8]

Data storage and processing

While the above-mentioned technological developments mainly drive the generation and transport of data, use of the data has been greatly facilitated by the declining cost of data storage, processing and analytics. In the past, the cost of storing data discouraged keeping data that were no longer, or unlikely to be, needed (OECD, 2011b). But storage costs have decreased to the point at which data can generally be kept for long periods of time if not indefinitely. This is illustrated, for example, by the average cost per gigabyte of consumer hard disk drives (HDDs), which dropped from USD 56 in 1998 to USD 0.05 in 2012, an average decline of almost 40% a year (Figure 4). With new generation storage technologies such as solid-state drives (SSDs), the decline in costs per gigabyte is even faster.

Figure 4. Average data storage cost for consumers, 1998-2012
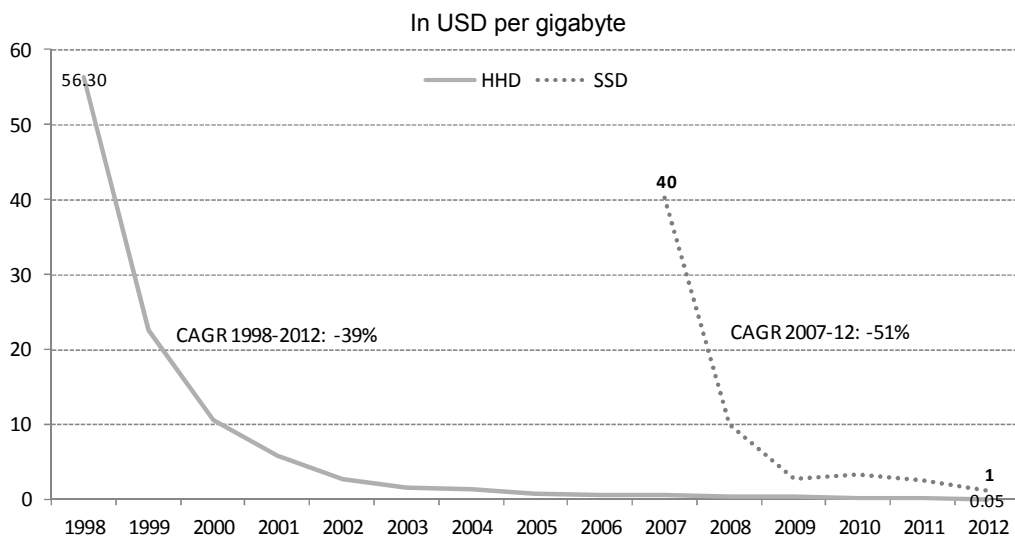
In USD per gigabyte

Note: Data for 1998-2011 are based on average prices of consumer-oriented drives (171 HDDs and 101 SSDs) from M. Komorowski (www.mkomo.com/cost-per-gigabyte), AnandTech (www.anandtech.com/tag/storage) and Tom's Hardware (www.tomshardware.com/). The price estimate for SSD in 2012 is based on DeCarlo (2011) referring to Gartner.

Source: OECD based on Pingdom (2011).

Moore's Law, which holds that processing power doubles about every 18 months, relative to cost or size, has largely been borne out. This is particularly noticeable in data processing tools, which have become increasingly powerful, sophisticated, ubiquitous and inexpensive, making data easily searchable, linkable and traceable, not only by governments and large corporations but also by many others. In genetics, for example, DNA gene sequencing machines can now read about 26 billion characters of the human genetic code in less than a minute, and the sequencing cost per genome has dropped by 60% a year on average from USD 100 million in 2001 to less than USD 10 000 in 2012 (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Sequencing cost per genome, 2001-11

In USD (logarithmic scale)
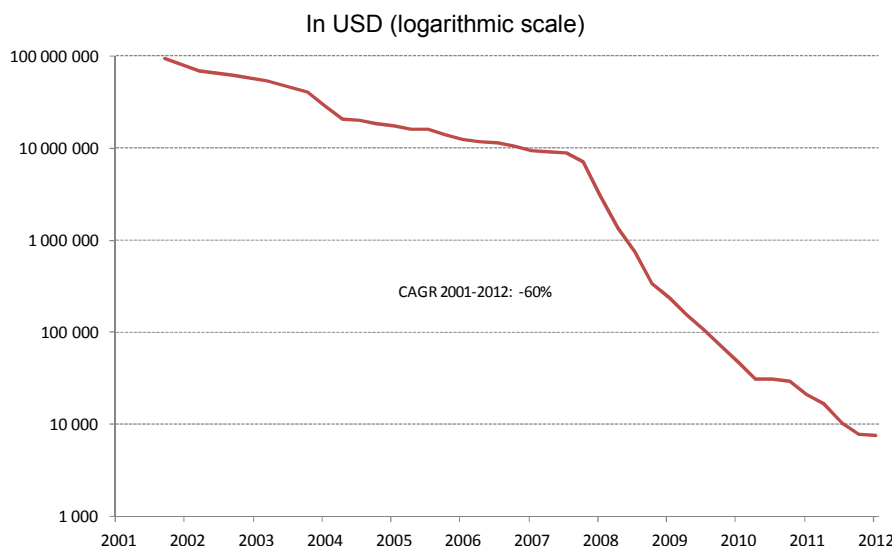
Source: OECD based on United States National Human Genome Research Institute (www.genome.gov/sequencingcosts/).

Cloud computing has played a significant role in the increase in data storage and processing capacity. It has been described as "a service model for computing services based on a set of computing resources that can be accessed in a flexible, elastic, on-demand way with low management effort" (OECD, 2012c).[9] In particular, for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), but also for governments that cannot, or do not want to, make heavy upfront investments in ICTs, cloud computing enables organisations to pay for supercomputing resources via a pay-as-you-go model.[10]

Open source software (OSS) applications that cover the full range of solutions needed for big data, such as for storage, processing and analytics (including visualisation), have also contributed significantly to making big data analytics accessible to a wider population. Many big data tools developed initially by Internet firms are now spreading across the economy as enablers of new data-driven goods and services. For instance, Hadoop, an open source programming framework for distributed data management, was inspired by a paper by Google employees Dean and Ghemawat (2004). It was funded initially by Yahoo!, deployed and further developed by Internet firms such as Amazon,[11] Facebook,[12] and LinkedIn,[13] then offered by traditional providers of databases and enterprise servers such as IBM,[14] Oracle,[15] Microsoft,[16] and SAP[17] as part of their product lines, and is now used across the economy for data-intensive operations in companies as diverse as Wal-Mart (retail), Chevron (energy) and Morgan Stanley (financial services).

New participants are entering the data market to trade and exchange data or purchase data-related services. Increasingly specialised data analysts and data brokers offer data for uses such as targeted advertisement, employment background checks, issuing of credit and law enforcement. The number of firms offering data has grown significantly in recent years. At the time of writing, privacyrights.org listed 180 online data brokers registered in the United States alone. Data brokers range from specialised business-to-business companies to simple localisation services.[18] They include companies such as LexisNexis, which claims to conduct more than 12 million background checks a year, and BlueKai Exchange, which claims to be the world's largest data marketplace for advertisers, with data on more than 300 million consumers and more than 30 000 data attributes. According to its website, BlueKai Exchange processes more than 750 million data events and transacts over 75 million auctions for personal information a day.

Defining "big data": volume, velocity and variety, but also value

All the trends described above are present along the data value chain in Figure 1. It is no surprise that these large-scale trends have led some market players to see big data as a new paradigm (Autonomy, 2012; Zinow, 2012). However, the literature offers no clear definition of "big data". Existing definitions tend to focus on volume. Many authors simply describe "big data" as "large pools of data" (McGuire *et al*., 2012). Loukides (2010) defines it as data for which "the size of the data itself becomes part of the problem". The McKinsey Global Institute (MGI, 2011) similarly defines it as data for which the "size is beyond the ability of typical database software tools to capture, store, manage, and analyse".[19] The problem with such definitions is that they are in continuous flux, as they depend on the evolving performance of available storage technologies.

Furthermore, volume is not the only important characteristic. The speed at which data are generated, accessed, processed and analysed is also sometimes mentioned, and analysts have come to use readily available data to make real-time "nowcasts" ranging from purchases of autos to flu epidemics to employment/unemployment trends in order to improve the quality of policy and business decisions (Choi and Varian, 2009; Carrière-Swallow and Labbé, 2010). The Billion Price Project (BPP), launched at MIT and spun off to a firm called PriceStats, collects more than half a million prices on goods (not services) a day by "scraping the web". Its primary benefit is its capacity to provide real-time price statistics that are timelier than official statistics. In September 2008, for example, when Lehman Brothers collapsed, the BPP showed a decline in prices that was not picked up until November by the official Consumer Price Index

(Surowiecki, 2011) (Box 2). Data analytics are also used for security purposes, such as real-time monitoring of information systems and networks to identify malware and cyberattack patterns. The security company ipTrust, for instance, uses Hadoop to assign reputation scores to IP addresses to identify traffic patterns from bot-infected machines in real time (Harris, 2011).

In some cases, big data is defined by the capacity to analyse a variety of mostly unstructured data sets from sources as diverse as web logs, social media, mobile communications, sensors and financial transactions. This requires the capability to link data sets; this can be essential as information is highly context-dependent and may not be of value out of the right context. It also requires the capability to extract information from unstructured data, i.e. data that lack a predefined (explicit or implicit) model. Estimates suggest that the share of unstructured data in businesses could be as high as 80% to 85% and largely unexploited or underexploited. In the past, extracting value from unstructured data was labour-intensive. With big data analytics silos of unexploited data can be linked and analysed to extract potentially valuable information in an automated, cost-effective way.

The potential for automatically linking sets of unstructured data can be illustrated by the evolution of search engines. Web search providers such as Yahoo! initially started with highly structured web directories edited by people. These services could not be scaled up as online content increased. Search providers had to introduce search engines which automatically crawled through "unstructured" web content.[20] Yahoo! only introduced web crawling as the primary source of its search results in 2002. By then Google had been using its search engine (based on its PageRank algorithm) for five years, and its market share in search had grown to more than 80% in 2012.[21]

These three properties – volume, velocity and variety – are considered the three main characteristics of big data and are commonly referred to as the three Vs (Gartner, 2011).[22] However, these are technical properties that depend on the evolution of data storage and processing technologies. Value is a fourth V which is related to the increasing socioeconomic value to be obtained from the use of big data. It is the potential economic and social value that ultimately motivates the accumulation, processing and use of data. It therefore appears appropriate to go beyond the purely technical aspects of volume, velocity and variety to look at the socioeconomic dimension of big data as a "new factor of production" (Gentile, 2011; Jones 2012).

The increasing use and value of data across the economy

As data storage and processing become increasingly sophisticated, ubiquitous and inexpensive, organisations across the economy are using large data flows for their daily operations. Brynjolfsson et al. (2011) estimate that the output and productivity of firms that adopt data-driven decision making are 5% to 6% higher than would be expected from their other investments in and use of information technology. These firms also perform better in terms of asset utilisation, return on equity and market value. Growing investments in data management and analytics partly reflect the increasing economic role of data. For example, the market value of relational database management systems alone was worth more than USD 21 billion in 2011, having grown on average by 8% a year since 2002. Of perhaps greater interest for big data is the demand for non-relational (noSQL) database systems and business intelligence (BI) and analytics software, which has increased significantly in recent years as data analytics continue to evolve, in particular for data-driven decision making.[23]

The amount of data involved may differ significantly across sectors, as some are more data-intensive than others. According to MGI (2011), data intensity (measured as the average amount of data per organisation) is highest in financial services (including securities and investment services and banking), communication and media, utilities, government, and discrete manufacturing. In these sectors, each organisation stored on average more than 1 000 terabytes (one petabyte) of data in 2009. A similar ranking

can be deduced from the estimated number of data management and analytics professionals (data scientists) per 1 000 employees in each sector. The underlying assumption is that sectors employing more data scientists per 1 000 employees are more data-intensive (see Figure 6).[24]

According to population surveys in the United States, the number of sectors employing one or more database administrators per 10 000 employees has increased over the last nine years. In 2012, the five industries with the largest share of database administrators were: financial activities (22 database administrators per 10 000 employees); professional and business services (12); wholesale and retail trade (6); manufacturing (6); and information (5 together with public administration and other services). The share of database administrators in these sectors has also increased significantly in recent years, with a remarkable peak of more than 160 database administrators per 10 000 employees in the United States in 2011.[25] Most of the data-intensive sectors also tend to have a high ICT intensity (ICT expenditure as a share of output); however, the mining sector had a negligible number of database administrators.[26]

Figure 6. Data intensity of the United States economy, 2003-12

Number of database administrators per 10 000 employees by sectors (left scale),
Number of sectors with more than one database administrator per 10 000 employees (right scale)
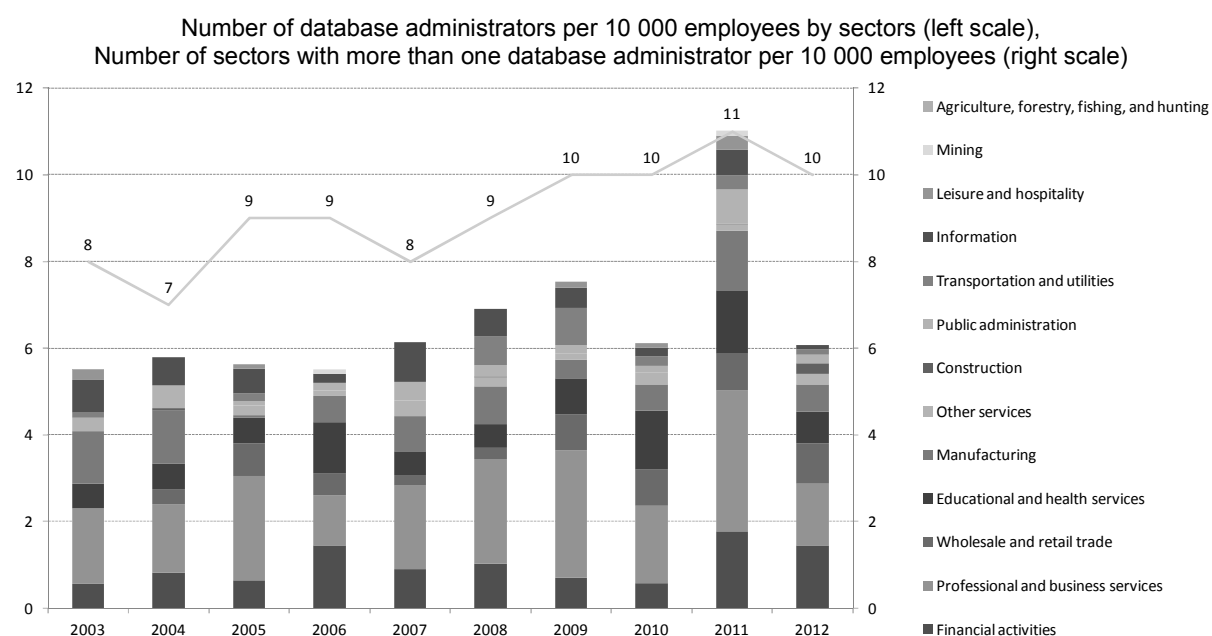
Source: OECD based on the Current Population Survey (March supplement), United States, 2012.

Differences in data intensity suggest that the value of data may differ significantly among sectors (OECD, 2012d).[27] Empirical studies confirm this context dependency not only at the firm level, but also at the employee level (Spiekermann et al., 2001; Acquisti et al., 2011). This makes any assessment of macroeconomic effects much more difficult, and shows the need for case studies to understand the effects in particular sectors or parts of the data value chain.[28]

The following sections briefly present the potential value of data in five sectors. These sectors have been identified in the literature and in previous OECD work as areas of high potential for the use of data as a source of innovation and productivity growth (Cebr, 2012; MGI, 2011; Villars et al., 2012; OECD 2009b; 2012a; 2012b; 2012c). The sectors are: (online) advertisement, public administration, health care, utilities, and logistics and transport. Some of these sectors have been chosen because they have been under-exploiting their data, although they are data-intensive (public administrations, utilities to some extent). Other sectors are less data-intensive today but will face growing amounts of new data, such as click-stream data (online advertisement), geo-location data (transport), smart meter data (utilities), and health records (health care), which, if fully exploited, could generate additional benefits. Together these

sectors account on average for roughly a quarter of total value added in ten OECD countries[29] for which data are available. Overall, the promise of big data lies in one or more of the following innovation-related areas:

- Use of data for the creation of new products (goods and services). This includes using data as a product (data products) or as a major component of a product (data-intensive products);

- Use of data to optimise or automate production or delivery processes (data-driven processes). This includes the use of data to improve the efficiency of distribution of energy resources ("smart" grids), logistics and transport ("smart" logistics and transport). It also includes:

- Use of data to improve marketing, for instance by providing targeted advertisements and personalised recommendations or other types of marketing-related discrimination (data-driven marketing) as well as the use of data for experimental product design (data-driven product design) (Brian, 2012); and

- Use of data for new organisational and management approaches or for significantly improving existing practices (data-driven organisation and data-driven decision making) (Brynjolfsson et al., 2011).

- Use of data to enhance research and development (data-driven R&D). This includes new data-intensive methods for scientific exploration by adding a "new realm driven by mining new insights from vast, diverse data sets" (EC, 2010) (see Box 1).

Box 1. Data-driven science and research

Measurement has always been fundamental to science. The advent of new instruments and methods of data-intensive exploration has prompted some to suggest the arrival of "data-intensive scientific discovery", which builds on the traditional uses of empirical description, theoretical models and simulation of complex phenomena (BIAC, 2011). This could have major implications for how discovery occurs in all scientific fields. Some have challenged the usefulness of models in an age of massive datasets, arguing that with large enough data sets, machines can detect complex patterns and relationships that are invisible to researchers. The data deluge, it is argued, makes the scientific method obsolete, because correlations are enough (Anderson, 2008; Bollier, 2010).

New instruments such as super colliders or telescopes, but also the Internet as a data collection tool, have been instrumental in new developments in science, as they have changed the scale and granularity of the data being collected. The Digital Sky Survey, for example, which started in 2000, collected more data through its telescope in its first week than had been amassed in the history of astronomy (*The Economist*, 2010), and the new SKA (square kilometre array) radio telescope could generate up to 1 petabyte of data every 20 seconds (EC, 2010). Furthermore, the increasing power of data analytics has made it possible to extract insights from these very large data sets reasonably quickly. In genetics, for instance, DNA gene sequencing machines based on big data analytics can now read about 26 billion characters of the human genetic code in seconds. This goes hand in hand with the considerable fall in the cost of DNA sequencing over the last five years (Figure 4).

These new developments, scaled across all scientific instruments and across all scientific fields, indicate the potential for a new era of discovery and raise new issues for science policy. These issues range from the skills that scientists and researchers must master to the need for a framework for data repositories which adheres to international standards for the preservation of data, sets common storage protocols and metadata, protects the integrity of the data, establishes rules for different levels of access and defines common rules that facilitate the combining of data sets and improve interoperability (OSTP, 2010).

Online advertisement[30]

Data generated when consumers use the Internet can create value and give firms opportunities to improve their operations and market their products more effectively. This data-driven marketing is enabled, for example, by the click-stream data collected using some combination of software code such as web-bugs[31] and cookies[32] that allow advertisers to track customers' browsing habits. For individual firms, the exploitation of click-stream data provides new means of improving the management of customer relationships. In the past, when a customer interacted with a firm offline, the information trail was scattered and limited. A firm could only collect scanner data from the checkout for customers using loyalty cards to infer what broader range of products might interest that customer. With click-stream data, firms now possess much more information. For example, firms now have information about the website that directed the user to the firm, whether the user used a search engine, what search terms were used to reach the firm's website. This allows businesses to allocate their marketing budget more effectively and to target websites that reach their most valuable customers. Furthermore, firms can find out exactly what the user looks at on a web page. This enables them to improve users' online experience based on empirical evidence and statistical methods such as A/B testing[33] rather than simply web developers' experience and subjective impressions.[34]

The collection of data is not limited to the firm's website. By using service providers such as social networking sites and advertising networks, firms can also collect data generated elsewhere. Such data are increasingly available through data markets and can be combined with data from sources such as census data, real estate records, vehicle registration and so forth. These enhanced user profiles are then sold to advertisers looking for consumers with particular profiles in order to improve behavioural targeting. For example, comScore, a data broker based in the United States, collects data on the websites visited by over 2 million panellists worldwide, including the search terms they use on search engines and their online purchase and shopping history. comScore then repackages this information to sell reports and data services that illuminate e-commerce sales trends, website traffic and online advertising campaigns. Such reports are sold to Fortune 500 companies and media companies.

Overall, the revenue generated by online advertisement has grown much faster, especially in the last five years, than traditional advertising channels did in their first 15 years. In the first quarter of 2012, online advertising revenues of the top 500 advertisers in the United States, for example, reached USD 8.4 billion, according to the latest IAB Internet Advertising Report (BusinessWire, 2012). This is USD 1.1 billion (15%) more than in the first quarter of 2011. In 2011, AdWords generated more than USD 20 million a month on average from the top 20 websites. This was largely due to the increasing ability to target potential customers and measure results. However, the added value is not limited to advertisement revenue. There are also benefits for consumers. According to McKinsey (2010), consumers in the United States and Europe received EUR 100 billion in value in 2010 from advertising-supported web services. This is three times more than current revenue from advertising and suggests that the consumer value created is greater than advertising revenues would indicate.[35]

Governments and public-sector agencies

The public sector is an important source and user of data. It is in fact one of the economy's most data-intensive sectors. In the United States, for example, public-sector agencies stored on average 1.3 petabytes (millions of gigabytes) of data in 2011,[36] making it the country's fifth most data-intensive sector. However, evidence suggests that the public sector does not exploit the full potential of the data it generates and collects, nor does it exploit the potential of data generated elsewhere (MGI, 2011; Cebr, 2012; Howard, 2012; OECD, 2012e; 2012f). However, improved access to and re-use of public-sector data (PSI) offers many potential benefits, such as improved transparency in the public sector, more efficient, innovative or more personalised delivery of public services, and more timely public policy and decision making.[37]

Estimates suggest that better exploitation of data could significantly increase efficiency, with billions of savings for the public sector. According to MGI (2011), full use of big data in Europe's 23 largest governments might reduce administrative costs by 15% to 20%, creating the equivalent of EUR 150 billion to EUR 300 billion in new value, and accelerating annual productivity growth by 0.5 percentage points over the next ten years.[38] The main benefits would be greater operational efficiency (due to greater transparency), increased tax collection (due to customised services, for example), and fewer frauds and errors (due to automated data analytics). Similar studies of the United Kingdom show that the public sector could save GBP 2 billion in fraud detection and generate GBP 4 billion through better performance management by using big data analytics (Cebr, 2012).

These estimates do not include the full benefits for policy making to be realised from real-time data and statistics. Box 2 describes how such data could be used to better inform the policy-making process.[39] One area of growing interest in this context is internal security and law enforcement. CitiVox, for example, is a start-up that helps governments exploit non-traditional data sources such as SMS (text messages) and social media to complement official crime statistics. Current clients are governments in Central and South America, where a significant share of crimes are not reported.[40] By providing citizens digital means to report crimes, CitiVox's system allows individuals to remain anonymous. At the same time, policy makers and enforcement agencies can mine the incoming data for crime patterns that would not be detected (or not fast enough) through official statistics.

Furthermore, the above estimates do not include benefits achieved through the provision of public-sector information, which is defined by the OECD Council Recommendation on *Enhanced Access and More Effective Use of Public Sector Information* (OECD, 2008) as the wide range of commercially useable "information, including information products and services, generated, created, collected, processed, preserved, maintained, disseminated, or funded by or for the Government or public institution". Beneficial outcomes for economic and social life range from the weather to traffic congestion to local crime statistics to more transparent government functions, such as procurement or educational and cultural knowledge for the wider population in open journals and open data repositories as well as e-libraries.

As the potential of PSI has become more widely recognised, some governments have turned to "open data" initiatives that could accelerate the impact and role of PSI.[41] These initiatives are becoming a valuable means of developing complementary goods and services and have encouraged the emergence of "civic entrepreneurs" that provide social services based on public-sector data.[42] By providing access to and re-use of open government data, governments promote innovative service design and delivery, without the need to build new end-to-end solutions. For instance, citizens increasingly use available PSI to develop mobile phone applications (apps) that facilitate access to existing services and provide new services (m-government).[43] Moreover, through collaboration with online communities, data quality can be improved and the integrity of government data double-checked.

Investments in PSI in the United States have been estimated at tens of billions of USD (Uhlir, 2009). Preliminary modelling suggests that over three decades, the benefits of open access to archives could exceed the costs by a factor of approximately eight (Houghton et al., 2010). Another study, Measuring European Public Sector Information Resources (MEPSIR) (EC, 2006) concludes that the direct PSI re-use market in 2006 for the EU25 plus Norway was worth EUR 27 billion. Based on EC (2006), Vickery (2012) concludes that "the direct PSI-related market would have been around EUR 32 billion in 2010".

Box 2. Data proliferation and implications for official statistics

Torrents of data streaming across public and private networks can improve the quality of statistics in an era of declining responses to national surveys and can create close to real-time evidence for policy making in areas such as prices, employment, economic output and development, and demographics. Some of the new sources of statistics are search engine data derived from keywords entered by users searching for web content. Google Insights for Search, for example, provides statistics on the regional and time-based popularity of specific keywords. Where keywords are related to specific topics such as unemployment, Google Insights can provide real-time indicators for measuring and predicting unemployment trends. Askitas and Zimmermann (2009), for example, analyse the predictive power of keywords such as "Arbeitsamt OR Arbeitsagentur" ("unemployment office or agency") for forecasting unemployment in Germany. The authors find that the forecast based on these keywords indicated changes in trends much earlier than official statistics. Similar conclusions have been drawn by D'Amuri and Marcucci (2010) for the United States and by Suhoy (2010) for Israel.

Other statistics are created by directly "scraping" the web. The Billion Price Project (BPP), for example, collects price information over the Internet to compute a daily online price index and estimate annual and monthly inflation. The online price index is basically an average of all individual price changes across all retailers and categories of goods. More than half a million prices on goods (not services) are collected daily by "scraping" the content of online retailers' websites such as Amazon.com. This is not only five times what the US government collects, it is also cheaper because the information is not collected by researchers who visit thousands of shops as they do for traditional inflation statistics. Furthermore, unlike official inflation numbers, which are published monthly with a lag of weeks, the online price index is updated daily with a lag of just three days. In addition, the BPP has a periodicity of days as opposed to months. This allows researchers and policy makers to identify major inflation trends before they appear in official statistics. For example, in September 2008, when Lehman Brothers collapsed, the online price index showed a decline in prices, a movement that was not picked up until November by the CPI (Figure 7; Surowiecki, 2011).

Figure 7. Daily online price index, United States, 2008-2012

Index, 100 = 01 July 2008
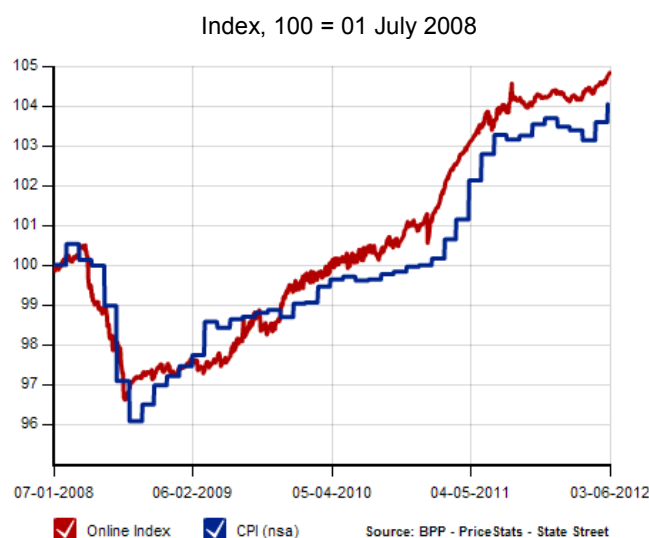
Source: bpp.mit.edu.

Currently, while methods to mine these new sources are still in their infancy and need rigorous scientific scrutiny, their rapid take-up by policy makers is a harbinger of a growing trend. Governments in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France and in major non-OECD countries such as Brazil have established a partnership with PriceStats, which manages the BPP index, to contribute to and use the index. In another example, the Central Bank of Chile has explored the use of Google Insight for Search to predict present (to "nowcast") economic metrics related to retail good consumption (Carrière-Swallow and Labbé, 2010). For developing economies, in particular, where NSOs' capacity to sufficiently inform policy makers is often low, the exploitation of these new data sources through public-private cooperation provide a new opportunity to better inform public policy making for development (UN Globalpulse, 2012).[44]

Source: OECD (2012g).

Health care

The health-care sector sits on a growing mountain of data generated by the administration of the health system and the diffusion of electronic health records. Diagnostic tests, medical images and the banking of biological samples are also generating new data. There are now vast collections of medical images, with 2.5 petabytes (millions of gigabytes) stored each year from mammograms in the United States alone (EC, 2010).

To some extent what has been said about the benefits of data for the public sector is also true for the health sector, as better use of data can have significant impacts, both within the sector and across the economy. Health-sector data may improve the effectiveness, safety and patient-centeredness of health-care systems and also help researchers and doctors measure outcomes, identify previously unobserved correlations, and even forecast changes in essential clinical processes and interventions (Bollier, 2010). When population data from different sources are linked to health-sector data, some causes of illness can be better understood. An example is the analysis of environmental determinants of illnesses linked to nutrition, stress and mental health (OECD-NSF, 2011).[45]

The sharing of health data through electronic health records can facilitate access to medical care and may provide useful insights for product and services innovation, including research on new medicines and therapies. Other sources of personal health data may include remote monitoring applications that collect data on specific clinical conditions or on daily living conditions, for example to learn when a frail person needs help. Personal health data are also increasingly supplied by individuals and stored and exchanged on line through health-focused social networks. The social network PatientsLikeMe not only allows people with a medical condition to interact with, derive comfort and learn from other people with the same condition, it also provides an evidence base of personal data for analysis and a platform for linking patients with clinical trials. The business model depends on aligning patients' interests with industry interests; PatientsLikeMe sells aggregated, de-identified data to partners, including pharmaceutical companies and makers of medical devices, to help them better understand the actual experience of patients and the effective course of a disease. PatientsLikeMe also shares patient data with research collaborators around the world.

Large health providers such as Kaiser Permanente (a managed-care consortium in the United States) use these data sets to discover the unforeseen adverse affects of drugs such as Vioxx which were not detected in clinical trials but were discovered by mining the data generated as the drug was prescribed and used (MGI, 2011). The United Kingdom National Institute of Health and Clinical Experience has also used large clinical datasets to investigate the cost effectiveness of new drugs and treatments, leading to improved outcomes at a lower cost. More generally, linked data could reduce the costs associated with under- or over-treatment; they could also help combat chronic diseases by determining behavioural causes and thus guide intervention before the onset of disease (Bollier, 2010). MGI (2011) estimates that big data could be used throughout the US health-care system – clinical operations, payment and pricing of services, and R&D – at a savings of more than USD 300 billion, two-thirds of which would come from reducing health-care expenditures by 8%. These estimates, however, do not include the benefits of data analytics for enabling timely public health policies through real-time statistics such as those provided by web search data to assess flu trends in real time (Polgreen et al., 2009; Ginsberg et al., 2009; Valdivia and Monge-Corella, 2010 as well as Box 2 on the use of new data sources for official statistics).

Utilities[46]

"Smart" utilities are deployed for more efficient generation, distribution and consumption of energy, but increasingly also for other natural resources such as water. For example, "smart" grids are electricity networks with enhanced information and communication capacities that can address major electricity

sector challenges along the value chain from energy generation to consumption (Figure 8). These challenges include managing consumption peaks, which are typically CO_2 expensive, and the integration of volatile renewable energy sources during energy generation and reducing losses in energy transmission and distribution.[47]

Figure 8. Stylised electricity sector value chain with energy and data flows
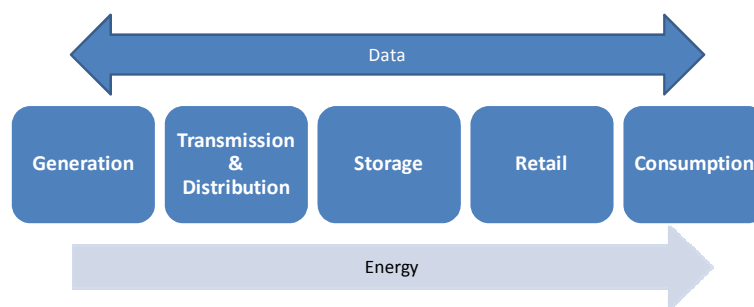
"Smart" utilities rely heavily on data collected through "smart meters" at households and other consumers of energy and resources. These smart devices enable bi-directional communication across the value chain, enabling not only real-time collection of consumption data but also the exchange of real-time price data and signals to control the turning on or shutting off of various appliances in households and industries. Estimates suggest that connecting one million homes to a smart grid may produce as much as 11 gigabytes of data a day; this could create significant challenges for data management and analytics (OECD, 2009b). In order to accommodate hourly readings, a network with a minimum capacity of up to 1 Mbit/s could be needed (GE, 2007; IEEE, 2009; OECD, 2009b). While the information feedback loop allows consumers to adjust their consumption to production capacities, utilities can now run data analytics to identify overall consumption patterns and forecast demand. This can help them adjust their production capacities and pricing mechanisms to future demand.[48] Overall, according to GeSI (2008), the use of data-driven smart-grid applications could reduce CO_2 emissions by more than 2 gigatonnes (the equivalent of EUR 79 billion).

Furthermore, data collected from distribution networks allow utility providers to identify losses and leakages during the distribution of energy and other resources. By deploying smart water sensors in combination with data analytics, Aguas Antofagasta, a water utility in Chile, was able to identify water leaks throughout their distribution networks and reduce total water losses from 30% to 23% over the past five years, thereby saving some 800 million litres of water a year.

As in the case of public-sector data, opening smart meter data to the market has led to a new industry that provides innovative goods and services based on these data which have contributed to green growth and created a significant number of green jobs. Opower, for example, is a US-based start-up that partners with utility providers to promote energy efficiency based on smart-meter data analytics. The company successfully raised USD 14 million in venture capital (VC) funding in 2008 and USD 50 million two years later. Three years after its creation Opower employed more than 230 people.

Logistics and transport

The logistics and transport sector is less data-intensive but is facing growing amounts of data. These may make it possible to increase the efficiency of transporting goods and persons through smart routing and through new services based on smart applications.

Smart routing is based on the real-time traffic data that are used, but increasingly also collected, by navigation systems. Some of these systems are dedicated hardware devices, but the large majority of

personal navigation systems are expected to be operated as software running on smart phones or integrated in automobiles. These applications are very data-intensive. For example, TomTom, a leader in navigation hardware and software, had in its databases in 2012 more than 5 000 trillion data points from its navigation devices and other sources, describing time, location, direction and speed of individual anonymised users,[49] and it adds 5 billion data points every day.[50] Overall, estimations by MGI (2011) suggest that the global pool of personal geo-location data was at least 1 petabyte in 2009, and growing by about 20% a year. By 2020, this data pool is expected to provide USD 500 billion in value worldwide in the form of time and fuel savings or 380 million tonnes of CO_2 emissions saved. This does not include value provided through other location-based services.

As well as navigation system providers such as TomTom, others also provide significant amounts of data. For example, mobile network operators use cell-tower signals to triangulate the location of mobile telephone users and to identify patterns related to accidents and congestions based on data analytics. These data and inferred information are sold to providers of navigation systems, but also to third parties such as governments. For example, the French mobile telecommunication services firm Orange uses its Floating Mobile Data (FMD) technology to collect mobile telephone traffic data to determine speeds and traffic density at a given point of the road network, and deduce travel time or the formation of traffic jams. The anonymised mobile telephone traffic data are sold to third parties, including government agencies, to identify hot spots for public interventions, but also to private companies such as Mediamobile, a leading provider of traffic information services in Europe.[51]

Another area in which the use of data promises significant benefits in the logistics and transport sector is the use of smart applications based on machine-to-machine (M2M) communication. Smart automobiles, for example, are increasingly equipped with sensors to monitor and transmit the state of the car's components as well as of the environment in which the car is moving. This enables services such as OnStar and Sync, which are offered by vehicle manufacturers to car owners and include theft protection and navigation and emergency services. New business models and new forms of fees and taxes, such as dynamic road pricing based on GPS and M2M data, are also providing significant added value. MGI (2011) estimates that by 2020 the use of automatic toll collection based on the location of mobile telephones will generate from USD 4 billion to USD 10 billion in value to final consumers and USD 2 billion in revenue to services providers.

Mapping the policy opportunities and challenges

With the increasing exploitation of data across the economy comes a wide array of policy opportunities and challenges, many of which were identified at the 2012 OECD Technology Foresight Forum, Harnessing data as a new source of growth – Big data analytics and policies (see Box 3).

Box 3. OECD Technology Foresight Forum 2012:
Harnessing data as a new source of growth - Big data analytics and policies

The 2012 Technology Foresight Forum (the Foresight Forum), held on 22 October 2012, highlighted the potential of big data analytics as a new source of growth. It put big data analytics in the context of key technological trends such as cloud computing, smart ICT applications and the Internet of Things. It focused on the socioeconomic implications of harnessing data as a new source of growth and looked at specific areas: science and research (including public health), marketing (including competition) and public administration.

Participants discussed specific potential policy opportunities and challenges. They stressed the tremendous potential of big data in science and research (including for health care), retail, finance and insurance, and public-service delivery. They noted the opportunity costs of not using data and the need to measure the socioeconomic value of data use and re-use. Participants also discussed the changes needed in mindsets of individuals, businesses and policy makers to understand the "big data phenomenon" and to be able to capture the potential benefits while handling the associated risks. Among challenges, they frequently emphasised privacy and consumer protection in association with the issue of consent and the current limitations on anonymisation and de-identification due to big data analytics. They noted that big data analytics were changing the nature of digital identity and thus the relationship between identity and privacy.

Participants also drew attention to issues related to open *vs*. closed data and the related issue of data ownership and control. They discussed the implications of big data analytics for employment, and stressed the need for new skills and improved awareness across all industries and all organisational levels in order to ensure that the economy makes good use of data. In particular, they warned that big data may put white collar jobs at risk (including professional, managerial or administrative workers), just as the industrial revolution did for blue collar jobs (and workers mainly performing manual labour).

Participants considered that the ethical dimension of big data analytics is increasingly important. They cited rules of ethics such as "just because you can, doesn't mean you should". In this spirit, a speaker compared the big data phenomenon with nuclear energy in the early 20th century: "It's coming whether we want it or not. What we can do is promote the responsible use of big data".

Source: OECD, http://oe.cd/tff2012.

The following sections introduce policy issues raised by the application of large-scale data analytics across the economy. Some of these issues – related to privacy, open access to data, including public-sector information, ICT skills and employment, and infrastructure – are not new. In the case of privacy protection, problems related to "data mining" and "profiling" are long-standing. What is novel is that it is increasingly easy to infer information about individuals, even if they have never deliberately shared this information with anyone. As an illustration, Target, a United States retailer, knew that a teenage girl was pregnant before her father did (Hill, 2012). In a context in which the volume, variety, velocity and economic value of data are constantly increasing, policy issues related to intellectual property rights (IPR), competition, corporate reporting and taxation gain in importance. These policy issues are not discussed here. Specific issues related to the health sector are discussed in OECD (2012h). The challenges and opportunities of big data for national statistics agencies are examined in OECD (2012g).

Privacy and consumer protection

OECD member countries have adopted various mechanisms to protect the privacy of individuals as regards the processing of their personal data. These regulatory instruments largely reflect the "basic principles of national application" contained in the OECD (1980) Guidelines Governing the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Flows of Personal Data ("the Privacy Guidelines", see Box 4), which are currently under review.

The Privacy Guidelines define personal data as "any information relating to an identified or identifiable individual (data subject)". Any data that are not related to an identified or identifiable individual are therefore non-personal and are outside the scope of the Guidelines. However, data analytics have made it easier to relate seemingly non-personal data to an identified or identifiable individual (Ohm, 2010). Furthermore, big data applications may affect individuals using data which are generally considered non-personal (Hildebrandt and Koops, 2010). These developments challenge a regulatory approach that determines the applicability of rights, restrictions and obligations on the basis of the "personal" nature of the data involved. As the scope of non-personal data is reduced, the difficulty of applying existing frameworks effectively become more acute.

Many data-driven goods and services also raise issues for the application of the basic principles of data protection, such as purpose specification and use limitation.[52] These goods and services offer opportunities for beneficial re-use of personal data, often in ways not envisaged when they were collected. They also implicitly rely on the lengthy retention of information. As such, they stretch the limits of existing privacy frameworks, many of which take limits on the collection and storage of information, and on its potential uses, as a given (Tene and Polonetsky, 2012).

The increased complexity of data-driven goods and services also makes it more difficult to provide individuals with comprehensive and comprehensible information about the collection and use of personal data (see Box 4). The sheer scale of data processing lessens the ability of individuals to participate in the processing of their personal data (Cavoukian and Jonas, 2012). As the amount of personal data grows, and the number of actors involved in using them expands, it may be necessary to reconsider the appropriate roles of different types of actors. For commercial transactions, in particular, consumers' access to their personal data is being regarded as increasingly important for empowering consumers to drive innovation and enhance competition in the marketplace. This access would help consumers make better informed decisions by being able to compare prices, get an overview of their transactions history, look at the value of their own data, and thus actively participate in the data-driven economy.[53]

When the Privacy Guidelines were adopted, data flows involved a limited number of data sources, which were connected through closed networks. This environment allowed policy makers to make a single actor (the "data controller") responsible for every aspect of processing (collection, use, security, data quality, etc.). The transition from a closed network environment to an open network environment has made it increasingly difficult to maintain this approach. Instead of discrete, well-defined transfers of information, many data-driven goods and services typically involve a multiplicity of information flows, with many different actors, each of which exercises varying degrees of control. This changed environment has introduced an additional level of complexity (Burdon, 2010). For example, services such as cloud computing and social networking often involve many different types of actor, each of which influences the collection and use of information to a different degree. These developments may imply the need for more adaptable and flexible allocation of responsibilities.

Box 4. Basic principles of national application of the OECD (1980) Privacy Guidelines (part 2)

Collection limitation principle

There should be limits to the collection of personal data and any such data should be obtained by lawful and fair means and, where appropriate, with the knowledge or consent of the data subject.

Data quality principle

Personal data should be relevant to the purposes for which they are to be used and, to the extent necessary for those purposes, should be accurate, complete and kept up-to-date.

Purpose specification principle

The purposes for which personal data are collected should be specified not later than at the time of data collection and the subsequent use limited to the fulfilment of those purposes or such others as are not incompatible with those purposes and as are specified on each occasion of change of purpose.

Use limitation principle

Personal data should not be disclosed, made available or otherwise used for purposes other than those specified in accordance with Paragraph 9 except:

- *a)* with the consent of the data subject; or
- *b)* by the authority of law.

Security safeguards principle

Personal data should be protected by reasonable security safeguards against such risks as loss or unauthorised access, destruction, use, modification or disclosure of data.

Openness principle

There should be a general policy of openness about developments, practices and policies with respect to personal data. Means should be readily available of establishing the existence and nature of personal data, and the main purposes of their use, as well as the identity and usual residence of the data controller.

Individual participation principle

An individual should have the right:

- *a)* to obtain from a data controller, or otherwise, confirmation of whether or not the data controller has data relating to him;
- *b)* to have communicated to him, data relating to him
   1. within a reasonable time;
   2. at a charge, if any, that is not excessive;
   3. in a reasonable manner; and
   4. in a form that is readily intelligible to him;
- *c)* to be given reasons if a request made under subparagraphs (a) and (b) is denied, and to be able to challenge such denial; and
- *d)* to challenge data relating to him and, if the challenge is successful to have the data erased, rectified, completed or amended.

Accountability principle

A data controller should be accountable for complying with measures which give effect to the principles stated above.

Although the Privacy Guidelines call for specification of purpose prior to the collection and use of personal data, they do not restrict the nature or types of purposes for which personal data may be used. This approach has left the contours of responsible data usage largely undefined. For example, one might ask: "Where does the boundary reside between, on the one hand, improving customer relationships, and, on the other, unfair consumer manipulation? When does risk optimisation become unfair discrimination?"

Open access to data

The linking and use of data across sectors can drive innovation and generate socioeconomic benefits. Examples includes the use of PSI across the economy by BrightScope or the sale of anonymised telecommunication data collected by Orange to traffic information service providers such as TomTom or MediaMobile. They suggest that open access to data can lead to significant economic benefits.

However, appropriate sharing of data across the economy requires more robust frameworks. Many sources of third-party data do not yet consider sharing their data, and economic incentives may not be aligned to encourage it (MGI, 2011). More needs to be known about pricing and licensing models, but also about ownership and control mechanisms, including intellectual property rights (IPR) regimes.[54] Objective pricing of information is notoriously complex, and identification of the different cost components may be somewhat arbitrary (Shapiro and Varian, 1998). For PSI in particular, the circumstances under which the public sector should produce value-added products from its assets continue to be debated. Many governments wish to recover costs, partly for budgetary reasons and partly on the grounds that those who benefit should pay. However, the calculation of benefits can be problematic. Moreover, as Stiglitz *et al.* (2000) have argued, if government provision of a data-related service is a valid role, generating revenue from that service is not.

The public sector has nevertheless led the way in opening up its data to the wider economy through various "open data" initiatives. The OECD (2008) Council Recommendation for *Enhanced Access and More Effective Use of Public Sector Information*, which is currently under review, describes a set of principles and guidelines for access to and use of PSI; among these, openness is the first principle (Box 5). The Recommendation refers to the OECD (2005) *Principles and Guidelines for Access to Research Data from Public Funding*, which also highlight openness as its principle. This latter Recommendation in particular specifies that "openness means access on equal terms for the international research community at the lowest possible cost, preferably at no more than the marginal cost of dissemination. Open access to research data from public funding should be easy, timely, user-friendly and preferably Internet-based". Open data initiatives are also emerging in the private sector. The Open Knowledge Foundation, for instance, has established an open data framework, which defines open data as "a piece of content or data (which) is open if anyone is free to use, reuse, and redistribute it – subject only, at most, to the requirement to attribute and/or share-alike".[55]

Box 5. Principles of the OECD (2008) Recommendation for Enhanced Access and More Effective Use of Public Sector Information

Openness. Maximising the availability of public sector information for use and re-use based upon presumption of openness as the default rule to facilitate access and re-use. Developing a regime of access principles or assuming openness in public sector information as a default rule wherever possible no matter what the model of funding is for the development and maintenance of the information. Defining grounds of refusal or limitations, such as for protection of national security interests, personal privacy, preservation of private interests for example where protected by copyright, or the application of national access legislation and rules.

Access and transparent conditions for re-use. Encouraging broad non-discriminatory competitive access and conditions for re-use of public sector information, eliminating exclusive arrangements and removing unnecessary restrictions on the ways in which it can be accessed, used, re-used, combined or shared, so that in principle all accessible information would be open to re-use by all. Improving access to information over the Internet and in electronic form. Making available and developing automated on-line licensing systems covering re-use in those cases where licensing is applied, taking into account the copyright principle below.

Asset lists. Strengthening awareness of what public sector information is available for access and re-use. This could take the form of information asset lists and inventories, preferably published on-line, as well as clear presentation of conditions to access and re-use at access points.

Quality. Ensuring methodical data collection and curation practices to enhance quality and reliability including through co-operation of various government bodies involved in the creation, collection, processing, storing and distribution of public sector information.

Integrity. Maximising the integrity and availability of information through the use of best practices in information management. Developing and implementing appropriate safeguards to protect information from unauthorised modification or from intentional or unintentional denial of authorised access to information.

New technologies and long-term preservation. Improving interoperable archiving, search and retrieval technologies and related research including research on improving access and availability of public sector information in multiple languages, and ensuring development of the necessary related skills. Addressing technological obsolescence and challenges of long-term preservation and access. Finding new ways for the digitisation of existing public sector information and content, the development of born-digital public sector information products and data, and the implementation of cultural digitisation projects (public broadcasters, digital libraries, museums, etc.) where market mechanisms do not foster effective digitisation.

Copyright. Intellectual property rights should be respected. There is a wide range of ways to deal with copyrights on public sector information, ranging from governments or private entities holding copyrights, to public sector information being copyright-free. Exercising copyright in ways that facilitate re-use (including waiving copyright and creating mechanisms that facilitate waiving of copyright where copyright owners are willing and able to do so, and developing mechanisms to deal with orphan works), and where copyright holders are in agreement, developing simple mechanisms to encourage wider access and use (including simple and effective licensing arrangements), and encouraging institutions and government agencies that fund works from outside sources to find ways to make these works widely accessible to the public.

Pricing. When public sector information is not provided free of charge, pricing public sector information transparently and consistently within and, as far as possible, across different public sector organisations so that it facilitates access and re-use and ensures competition. Where possible, costs charged to any user should not exceed the marginal costs of maintenance and distribution, and in special cases extra costs associated, for instance, with digitisation. Basing any higher pricing on clearly expressed policy grounds.

Competition. Ensuring that pricing strategies take into account considerations of unfair competition in situations where both public and business users provide value-added services. Pursuing competitive neutrality, equality and timeliness of access where there is potential for cross-subsidisation from other government monopoly activities or reduced charges on government activities. Requiring public bodies to treat their own downstream/value-added activities on the same basis as their competitors for comparable purposes, including pricing. Particular attention should be paid to single sources of information resources. Promoting non-exclusive arrangements for disseminating information so that public sector information is open to all possible users and re-users on non-exclusive terms.

> **Redress mechanisms:** Providing appropriate transparent complaints and appeals processes.
>
> **Public private partnerships.** Facilitating public-private partnerships where appropriate and feasible in making public sector information available, for example by finding creative ways to finance the costs of digitisation, while increasing access and re-use rights of third parties.
>
> **International access and use.** Seeking greater consistency in access regimes and administration to facilitate cross-border use and implementing other measures to improve cross-border interoperability, including in situations where there have been restrictions on non-public users. Supporting international co-operation and co-ordination for commercial re-use and non-commercial use. Avoiding fragmentation and promote greater interoperability and facilitate sharing and comparisons of national and international datasets. Striving for interoperability and compatible and widely used common formats.
>
> **Best practices**. Encouraging the wide sharing of best practices and exchange of information on enhanced implementation, educating users and re-users, building institutional capacity and practical measures for promoting re-use, cost and pricing models, copyright handling, monitoring performance and compliance, and their wider impacts on innovation, entrepreneurship, economic growth and social effects.

Cybersecurity risks

As the volume and value of data stored increases so does the risk of data breaches. According to company surveys, reported thefts of electronic data surpassed losses of physical property as the major crime problem for global companies for the first time in 2010 (Masters and Menn, 2010; Kroll, 2012). This demonstrates the increasing corporate value of intangible assets, such as data, as compared to tangible assets.

Data collected by the Privacy Rights Clearinghouse, for example, show that large-scale data breaches, i.e. those involving more than 10 million records, are becoming more frequent. Examples include the 2008-09 malicious software hack that compromised Heartland Payment Systems Inc. (an online payments and credit card company based in the United States), affecting more than 130 million credit and debit card numbers (Voreacos, 2009; Zetter, 2009), and the security breach of Sony's PlayStation Network and the Sony Online Entertainment systems in 2010-11 which resulted in the exposure of 104 million records of personally identifiable information including names, addresses, birthdates, passwords and logins, among others (Reuters, 2011; Seybold, 2011; Goodin, 2011).

Anecdotal evidence also shows an increasing number of so-called advanced persistent threats (APTs). These are typical cyberespionage incidents often targeting a sector's key organisations or key competitors to steal data or different forms of intellectual property and to reduce these organisations' competitive advantage. Operation Shady Rat was an APT that compromised more than 70 companies, governments and non-profit organisations in 14 countries (McAfee, 2011). Operation Red October targeted government, military, aerospace, research, trade and commerce, nuclear, and oil organisations in two dozen countries (DeCarlo, 2013).[56] Reports and statements by officials in the United Kingdom (Esposito, 2012) and the United States (NCIX, 2012) have noted an increase in industrial cyberespionage activities. Yet, the scale of the phenomenon is uncertain as victims are reluctant to disclose information about successful attacks (Severs, 2013).

As data usage today requires information systems and networks to be more open, organisations are obliged to adapt their security policy to the more open and dynamic environment in which data are widely exchanged and used. The OECD 2002 Security Guidelines, currently under review, were designed to promote an approach to security that enables rather than restricts such openness at the technical level (Box 6). Such an approach is particularly important for seizing the benefits of a data-driven economy.

Box 6. Principle of the OECD Guidelines for the Security of Information Systems and Networks

1) Awareness: Participants should be aware of the need for security of information systems and networks and what they can do to enhance security.

2) Responsibility: All participants are responsible for the security of information systems and networks.

3) Response: Participants should act in a timely and co-operative manner to prevent, detect and respond to security incidents.

4) Ethics: Participants should respect the legitimate interests of others.

5) Democracy: The security of information systems and networks should be compatible with the essential values of a democratic society.

6) Risk assessment: Participants should conduct risk assessments.

7) Security design and implementation: Participants should incorporate security as an essential element of information systems and networks.

8) Security management: Participants should adopt a comprehensive approach to security management.

9) Reassessment: Participants should review and reassess the security of information systems and networks, and make appropriate modifications to security policies, practices, measures and procedures.

Skills and employment

A pool of qualified personnel with skills in data management and analytics (data science) is essential for the success of a "smarter" data-driven economy (OECD, 2012i). However, these skills must also be specific to some extent, as they require an appropriate mix of advanced ICT skills, skills in statistics and specific knowledge of the sector involved (see *OECD Skills Strategy*, OECD 2012j). Demand for highly specialised skills is expected to intensify as data analytics proliferate, and a shortage of data scientists is likely in the near future. MGI (2011), for example, estimates that the demand for deep analytical positions in the United States could exceed supply by 140 000 to 190 000 positions by 2018. This does not include the need for an additional 1.5 million managers and analysts who can use big data knowledgeably.

In the past, there have been considerable mismatches between the supply of and demand for ICT skills in general and for software skills in particular. Shortfalls in domestic supply (owing to a large share of students leaving compulsory education, lack of educational courses and little training in the industry), restrictions on immigration of highly skilled personnel, or difficulties in international sourcing of development and analytical tasks requiring large amounts of interaction among employees are continuing challenges, as is the relatively low number of female employees in the ICT industry (OECD, 2012i).

However, data science skills are not only obtained from formal university or tertiary institution degree courses in specific study programmes such as computer science. Scientific fields that require the analysis of large data sets also provide a good source of data scientists. In fact, a significant number of data scientists have a degree in experimental physics, molecular biology, bioinformatics or computer science with an emphasis on artificial intelligence (Loukides, 2010; Rogers, 2012). Despite the availability of these skills across OECD economies, anecdotal evidence suggest that most employees working as data scientists are located in the United States.[57]

Beyond the high level of expected demand for data scientists, the full implications of big data for employment are not yet well understood. Increased labour productivity resulting from the use of data

analytics may lead to the disappearance of some jobs that previously required human labour (*e.g.* Google's Driverless Car could replace taxi drivers). The ability to mine vast amounts of data to optimise logistics, customer relations and sales could also have a significant impact on jobs of a "transactional" nature (Brynjolfsson and McAfee, 2011). While productivity-enhancing, this structural change comes at a time when the economy is fragile and it may exacerbate the weak employment market and the bias towards higher skills and inequality in earnings.

Infrastructure

As noted earlier in the chapter, the availability of high-speed broadband access, in particular mobile broadband access, has greatly facilitated the collection, transport and use of data in the economy. It is estimated that households across the OECD area now have an estimated 1.8 billion connected smart devices (OECD, 2013). The number could reach 5.8 billion in 2017 and 14 billion in 2022. This will require governments to address the issue of the migration to a new Internet addressing system (IPv6). The current IPv4 addresses are essentially exhausted, and mechanisms for connecting the next billion devices are urgently needed. IPv6 offers one solution. It is a relatively new addressing system that offers the possibility of almost unlimited address space, but adoption has been relatively slow. Furthermore, as many data-intensive smart applications rely on machine-to-machine (M2M) communication, this raises regulatory challenges related to opening access to mobile wholesale markets to firms not providing public telecommunication services and to numbering policy and frequency policy issues (see Box 7).

Box 7. Transmitting data – a regulatory barrier to machine-to-machine communication

In the near future, the Internet will connect things as well as people. Companies will change how they design machines and devices. They will first define the data needed and then build the machine. Tens of billions of devices are likely to be connected by 2025. A new type of user of mobile networks will emerge – the million-device user (such as car, consumer electronics and energy companies, and health providers, whose vehicles and devices connect to the Internet). M2M communication will become standard.

Mobile networks are best geared to geographically mobile and dispersed users who want to be connected everywhere and all the time. However, a major barrier for the million-device user is the lack of competition once a mobile network provider has been chosen. The problem is the SIM card, which links the device to a mobile operator. By design, only the mobile network that owns the SIM card can designate which networks the device can use. In mobile phones the SIM card can be removed by hand and changed for that of another network. But when used in cars or other machines it is often soldered, to prevent fraud and damage from vibrations. Even if it is not soldered, changing the SIM at a garage, a customer's home, or on-site, costs USD 100-USD 1 000 per device.

Consequently, once a device has a SIM card from a mobile network, the company that developed the device cannot leave the mobile network for the lifetime of the device. Therefore, the million-device user can effectively be locked into 10- to 30-year contracts. It also means that when a car or e-health device crosses a border, the large-scale user is charged the operator's costly roaming rates. The million-device user cannot negotiate these contracts. It also cannot distinguish itself from other customers of the network (normal consumers) and is covered by the same roaming contracts.

There are many technological and business model innovations that a large-scale M2M user might want to introduce. However, at present, it cannot do so, because it would need the approval of its mobile network operator. Many innovations would bypass the mobile operator and therefore are resisted. The solution would be for governments to allow large-scale M2M users to control their own devices by owning their own SIM cards, something that is implicitly prohibited in many countries. It would make a car manufacturer the equivalent of a mobile operator from the perspective of the network. Removing regulatory barriers to entry in this mobile market would allow the million-device customer to become independent of the mobile network and create competition. This would yield billions in savings on mobile connectivity and revenue from new services.

Source: OECD (2012b).

Measurement

Improved measurement could facilitate the development of policies better tailored to the scale, benefits and risks of the expanding uses of data. It would mean better understanding the value added of data-driven activities, including data processing and data storage activities, identification of sectors in which data are a key intangible asset, and better recognition of the impact of framework conditions on the collection, distribution and use of data across the economy. At present, the value of data-driven activities is poorly captured in economic statistics and often insufficiently appreciated by organisations and individuals. Estimates by Mandel (2012) suggest, for example, that data-driven activities in the United States are underestimated in official economic statistics, with real GDP in the first half of 2012 rising by 2.3% rather than the official rate of 1.7%.

In the case of personal data, collection directly from individuals is often a non-explicit exchange for "free" services. The ability to combine and recombine varied data sets enables uses that were not anticipated when the data were collected, making valuation difficult for national statistics as well as for organisations and individuals. A further measurement challenge is related to the complexity of current data flows, including across borders, and the assessment of value created through the analytic techniques themselves.

Conclusion

There is already some evidence of the potential benefits of using data as a resource for new industries, processes and products and therefore for innovation and growth. The large-scale and comprehensive developments affecting all stages of the data value chain presented in this chapter underline the need to take a closer look at data as an intangible asset and a new source of growth.

However, this paper also describes issues that deserve more work in order to understand better the potential and challenges of big data. One is evaluation of the socioeconomic impact of data across the economy and another is the contribution of data to GDP growth. OECD (2012a) discusses the challenges of measuring the monetary value and impacts of personal data. In fact, the value of data of all sorts is poorly captured in economic statistics and financial reports and often insufficiently appreciated by organisations and individuals. The fact that the value of data is context-dependent shows the need for the case studies to be undertaken as part of the OECD's follow-up work on big data.

This paper has looked at important policy areas that should be addressed. A number of OECD instruments referred to here are currently under review (Privacy Guidelines, Security Guidelines, and the PSI Recommendation). The OECD will assess other areas of policy relevant to big data in greater depth during 2013 and 2014. These include the employment impact of data-driven automation, issues related to competition, and intellectual property rights.

NOTES

1   The openness principle of the Recommendation highlights that government should: "maximis[e] the availability of public sector information for use and re-use based upon presumption of openness as the default rule to facilitate access and re-use"; "develop… a regime of access principles or assuming openness in public sector information as a default rule, wherever possible no matter what the model of funding is for the development and maintenance of the information", and "defin[e] grounds of refusal or limitations, such as for protection of national security interests, personal privacy, preservation of private interests for example where protected by copyright, or the application of national access legislation and rules".

2   Adopted from OECD (2011b), "Terms of Reference for Ensuring the Continued Relevance of the OECD Framework for Privacy and Transborder Flows of Personal Data".

3   The fundamental rights of freedom of speech, freedom of the press and the need for open and transparent government should be considered.

4   This would be an average yearly decrease of 38% in the cost of shifting one bit per second.

5   See www.ted.com/talks/harald_haas_wireless_data_from_every_light_bulb.html.

6   The number of mobile wireless devices connected to the Internet across the globe is estimated to reach 50 billion by 2020 (OECD, 2011b).

7   The McKinsey Global Institute (MGI, 2011) estimates that the number of connected smart devices based on M2M will increase by more than 30% between 2010 and 2015 with the number of mobile-connected devices exceeding the world's population in 2012 (Cisco, 2012).

8   This trend is confirmed by available sales figures. According to the Semiconductor Industry Association for instance, sensors and actuators are the fastest-growing semiconductor segment with growth in revenue of almost 16% (USD 8 billion) in 2011.

9   Big data solutions are typically provided in three forms: software-only, as a software-hardware appliance or cloud-based (Dumbill, 2012a). Choices among these will depend, among other things, on issues related to data locality, human resources, and privacy and other regulations. Hybrid solutions (*e.g.* using on-demand cloud resources to supplement in-house deployments) are also frequent.

10   Due to economies of scale, cloud computing providers have much lower operating costs than companies running their own IT infrastructure, which they can pass on to their customers.

11   In 2009, Amazon introduced the Amazon Elastic MapReduce as a service to run Hadoop clusters on top of the Amazon S3 file system and Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) (Amazon, 2009).

12   In 2010, Borthakur (2010) claimed that Facebook had stored 21 petabytes (million gigabytes) of data using the largest Hadoop cluster in the world. One year later, Facebook announced that the data had grown by 42% to 30 petabytes (Yang, 2011).

13   LinkedIn (2009) is using Hadoop together with Voldemort, another distributed data storage engine.

14   IBM is offering its Hadoop solution through InfoSphere BigInsights. BigInsights augments Hadoop with a variety of features, including textual analysis tools that help identify entities such as people, addresses and telephone numbers (Dumbill, 2012b).

15   Oracle provides its Big Data Appliance as a combination of open source and proprietary solutions for enterprises' big data requirements (Oracle, 2012). It includes, among others, the Oracle Big Data Connectors to allow customers to use Oracle's data warehouse and analytics technologies together with Hadoop, the Oracle R Connector to allow the use of Hadoop with R, an open-source environment for statistical analysis, and the Oracle NoSQL Database, which is based on Oracle Berkeley DB, a high-performance embedded database.

16   From 2011, Microsoft started integrating Hadoop in Windows Azure, Microsoft's cloud computing platform, and one year later in Microsoft Server. It is providing Hadoop Connectors to integrate Hadoop with Microsoft's SQL Server and Parallel Data Warehouse (Microsoft, 2011).

17   In 2012, SAP announced its roadmap to integrate Hadoop with its real-time data platform SAP HANA and SAP Sybase IQ (SAP, 2012).

18   Specialised business-to-business companies include firms such as LexisNexis, which offers a complete background check of all possible business-related information about potential business partners. Regular data brokers such as Intelius and Locate Plus provide information solutions for consumers and small businesses using public records and publicly available information. Their services help people find each other, verify the identities of individuals they encounter, manage risk and ensure personal safety, to name a few. Finally localisation services such as LocatePeople.org, MelissaData.com, and 123people.com provide personal addresses of individuals for data marketers, or offer simple services to localise people, their telephone numbers, e-mail addresses, etc.

19   See also Dumbill (2012a), for which "big data" is "data that exceeds the processing capacity of conventional database systems. The data is too big, moves too fast, or doesn't fit the strictures of your database architectures. To gain value from this data, you must choose an alternative way to process it".

20   See Watters (2012) for a comparison of Yahoo! and Google in terms of structured *vs.* unstructured data.

21   See http://marketshare.hitslink.com/search-engine-market-share.aspx?qprid=4.

22   This definition originated from the META Group (now part of Gartner) in 2001 (see Laney, 2001).

23   According to Gartner (2012), the worldwide market for BI, analytic applications and performance management (PM) software grew by more than 16% in 2012 (from USD 12 million in 2011 to USD 16 million in 2012). The top five vendors (SAP, Oracle, SAS Institute, IBM, and Microsoft) account for close to three-quarters of the market.

24   National statistics that provide occupational figures on data management and analytics professionals are a promising source for assessing data intensity not only by sector but also over time. This is only true if occupations related to data management and analytics can be identified in the occupation classification schemes.

25   In 2011, financial activities, professional and business services, information, and public administration were the sectors mainly contributing to the increase in share of database administrators in the United States.

26   According to data published by the World Information Technology and Services Alliance (WITSA), telecommunications (11.5%), financial services (6.6%), transport (5.1%), health care (4.1%) and

government (3.8%) are the five most ICT-intensive sectors. Using ICT intensity as a proxy for data intensity assumes that data-intensive industries have higher ICT expenditure than industries with low data intensity. However, this assumption can be easily challenged, since data analytics require less investment in ICTs today (because of cloud computing). In a historical perspective, this approach can still be useful.

27   OECD (2012d) work on "Understanding the Economics of Personal Data", which surveyed methodologies for measuring the monetary value, highlighted the context dependency of the monetary value of personal data.

28   In other cases, they could be tied to specific data sets (*e.g.* social networking or click-stream data with specific uses).

29   Countries include Austria, Germany, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Korea, the Netherlands and Slovenia.

30   Adapted from Tucker (2010).

31   Web-bugs are 1x1-pixel pieces of code that allow advertisers to track customers remotely. These are also sometimes referred to as beacons, action tags, clear GIFs, web tags, or pixel tags (Gilbert, 2008). Web-bugs are different from cookies, because they are designed to be invisible to the user and are not stored on the user's computer. With web-bugs, a customer cannot know whether they are being tracked without inspecting a webpage's underlying html code.

32   A cookie is simply a string of text stored by a user's web browser. Cookies allow firms to track customers' progress across browsing sessions. This can also be done using a user IP address, but cookies are generally more precise, especially when IP addresses are dynamic as in the case of many residential Internet services. Advertisers may also use a flash cookie as an alternative to a regular cookie. A flash cookie differs from a regular cookie in that it is saved as a Local Shared Object on an individual's computer, making it harder for users to delete using regular tools on their browser.

33   A/B Testing is a method used to test the effectiveness of strategies/future actions based on a sample that is split in two groups, an A-group and a B-group. While an existing strategy is applied to the (larger) A-group, another, slightly changed strategy is applied to the other group. The outcome of both strategies is measured to determine whether the change in strategy led to statistically relevant improvements. Google, for example, regularly redirects a small fraction of its users to pages with slightly modified interfaces or search results to (A/B) test their reactions. For more detail see Christian (2012).

34   For example, the online payment platform WePay designed its entire website through a testing process. For two months, users were randomly assigned a testing homepage, and at the end the homepage with the best outcome was selected (Christian, 2012).

35   This value does not include potential costs to consumers that may occur due to privacy violations, for example.

36   The public sector in the United States employed on average 1.6 database administrators per 1 000 employees in 2011.

37   Many of these potential benefits rely on personal data, obtained not only from third parties but also directly from individuals, for administering various programmes. Examples include various social service programmes, tax programmes or issuing licences. Some data are also commonly used to support hundreds of regulatory regimes ranging from voter registration and political campaign contribution disclosures to verification of employee identity and enforcement of the child support obligation. Other uses include maintaining vital records about major lifecycle events, such as birth, marriage, divorce, adoption and death; and operation of facilities such as toll roads and national parks.

38   It is necessary to exercise caution when interpreting these results as the methodologies used for these estimates are not necessarily explicit.

39   At a recent OECD meeting, government technology leaders underscored that such new data sources have great potential to complement existing evidence across all policy domains and to unleash productivity in economic sectors with traditionally restricted productivity gains, but in which governments have historically had a significant impact, *e.g.* health, energy, education and government administration itself (OECD, 2012f).

40   Reasons for not reporting include intimidation of victims and witnesses, but also lack of trust in local authorities.

41   Examples of the "open data" movement include: the United States www.data.gov; the United Kingdom: www.data.gov.uk; and Spain: Aporta Web portal www.proyectoaporta.es.

42   For example, government data about the financial industry was previously available only through the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the US Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). However, BrightScope has made such information more usable, searchable and open to the public, and individuals can therefore make better informed financial decisions (Howard, 2012).

43   See forthcoming OECD work on mobile applications.

44   UN Globalpulse introduced the concept of "data philanthropy", whereby the private sector shares data to support more timely and targeted policy action, and to highlight the public interest in shared data. In this context two ideas are debated: *i)* the "data commons" where some data are shared publicly after adequate anonymisation and aggregation; and *ii)* the "digital smoke signals" where sensitive data are analysed by companies but results are shared with governments.

45   For example, at the OECD-APEC (2012) workshop, Anticipating the Needs of the 21st Century Silver Ageing Economy, held 12-14 September 2012 in Tokyo, Japan, participants concluded that the multi-factorial nature of Alzheimer's disease (AD) will require sophisticated computational capabilities to analyse big streams of behavioural, genetic, environmental, epigenetic and clinical data to find patterns. In neurodegenerative research, many organisations are building big data repositories and contributing to the development of databases and global data-sharing networks. In the United States alone, the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative and the Parkinson's Disease (PD) Progression Markers Initiative gather brain images and biological fluids from people with or at risk for AD and PD, respectively. The US National Alzheimer's Coordinating Center has amassed longitudinal records from more than 25 000 people, and recently started assessments for fronto-temporal dementia as well. Records from those who inherited an AD-linked gene are part of the Dominantly Inherited Alzheimer Network.

46   Adopted from OECD (2012a).

47   In 2008, for example, around of 8% of electricity generated worldwide was lost before it reached the consumer. This is estimated to correspond to over 600 million tonnes of CO_2 emissions (OECD, 2012a). In the case of water distribution networks, estimates suggest that globally more than 32 billion cubic meters of treated water are lost annually through leakage (Kingdom *et al*., 2006).

48   This is not without any risks to security and privacy as smart meters can be subject to cyber attacks and even data collected legally can give insights into an individual's private life, such as whether he or she was at home at a given time and even an indication of what they were doing.

49   See www.youtube.com/watch?v=JnBoCq6vPwA.

50   TomTom reported intangible assets worth EUR 872 million at the end of 2011, or almost 50% of its total assets (or 70% of total if one exclude goodwill).

51 In January 2012, for example, Orange signed an agreement with Mediamobile, a leading provider of traffic information services in Europe, to use FMD data for its traffic information service V-Trafic (see www.traffictechnologytoday.com/news.php?NewsID=36182)

52 The purpose specification principle states that "the purposes for which personal data are collected should be specified not later than at the time of data collection and the subsequent use limited to the fulfilment of those purposes or such others as are not incompatible with those purposes and as are specified on each occasion of change of purpose".

53 In 2011 in the United Kingdom, for example, the government launched a voluntary programme, Midata, with industry with a view to providing consumers with increased access to their personal data in a portable, electronic format (BIS, 2012).

54 Fornefeld (2009) notes that in Germany parallel systems of private and public weather stations have been developed following the failure of negotiations on commercial reuse of PSI.

55 See http://opendefinition.org/.

56 Operation Aurora targeted data and intellectual property repositories of high-technology companies such as Google (2010), Adobe Systems, Juniper Networks, and Rackspace. According to McAfee (2010), the primary goal of Operation Aurora was to gain access to and potentially modify intellectual property repositories in high-technology firms. The attack involved social engineering techniques, the exploitation of a zero-day vulnerability (of a web browser) and the use of distributed C&C botnet servers (Zetter, 2010). Operation Aurora was estimated to have affected more than 34 organisations, including Yahoo!, Northrop Grumman, Dow Chemical and Rand Corp. (Damballa, 2010).

57 See, for example, www.linkedin.com/skills/skill/Data_Science for the most frequent locations of people with "data science" in their skill profile. However, the high frequency of the United States could be due to the fact that the term "data science" is biased towards the United States.

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Women Weave the Web: Common Threads on Digital Inclusion

> *"To me, this is what technology is all about: empowering one woman to help empower another, bridging the gap between the urban and the rural and, the vocal and the voiceless". - Stella Paul - India*

BACKGROUND

World Pulse is the leading network using the power of digital media to connect women worldwide and bring them a global voice. Today nearly 60,000 women and allies from more than 190 countries are connecting through World Pulse and changing their lives - including those using internet cafes and cell phones from rural villages to urban metropolises. We believe that when women are heard, they will change the world. Women who participate in the World Pulse community do so with the hope that their individual experiences will make a difference to communities, nations and the world.

Advocacy partners use World Pulse data to augment their agendas with compelling stories on women's issues that are heard by global leaders. The role of advocacy partners to the World Pulse mission is imperative, since they are able to act in ways which magnify the voices of individual experience and demand the participation of grassroots women leaders in international decision-making processes. Advocacy partners rely on the compelling nature of testimonies submitted to World Pulse to supplement quantified data and to personalize policy making in a way that brings attention to decisions being made on national and international scales.

For every campaign, a recommendations package containing an overview of a particular focus issue is distributed for partner use. In 2014, the issues of **digital access, digital literacy and digital empowerment** are being discussed through our worldwide network of thousands of women. Recommendations for action will be summarized in a way that allows women's and digital inclusion advocacy groups to access real solutions to global problems while maintaining the integrity of individual experiences. Included in the recommendations package, graphic representations of summaries, specific examples, quotes and links to a searchable database will present the information in layers that will increase the utility of this unique data collection. For the current campaign, World Pulse is working with partners such as: **Alliance for Affordable Internet (A4AI), the Association for Progressive Communications (APC), Beyond Access, Access Now, and Business for Social Responsibility** to ensure that grassroots women's voices and solutions are heard on a global level, and incorporated into policy conversations that can help bridge the digital divide.

METHODOLOGY

Feminist Framework

The most important factor in searching for related work that would inform a model for recommendations, is an understanding of the framework on which World Pulse data is built. Ensuring the integrity of the data stream from its inception in individual journaling, through filters and dialogue with the networked community and finally to a larger arena where those original voices are magnified, carries out the mission of World Pulse.

The concept of collecting stories and answering individual women is a feminist research strategy designed for "…responding to women's voices with encouragement and other positive feedback, speaking directly to women by mentioning them by name, asking thoughtful questions about their experiences, and amplifying their voices to stakeholders" (Linabary, 2013). This type of personal approach has been shown to be important in research work with marginalized populations because it validates the authority of those providing the information. Empowering individuals with a network of support and the facility to act ensures a "reciprocal" relationship that is valuable to collecting this kind of compelling qualitative data (Bartolomei, Hugman & Pittaway, 2010).

Process

Submission Level: Women submit journal entries on a particular issue using the World Pulse on-line network. During the original submission process, they are asked to identify their entry with a list of pre-determined themes, and are encouraged to add keywords of their own. This important self-evaluative process highlights priorities in the submission as seen through the lens of the original contributor.

Listener Level: Once the submission is received, it is distributed to several volunteer "listeners" for reading. This ensures that women in the World Pulse network are entering into a reciprocal information sharing network in which others can dialogue about their experiences. In many ways it is at the "listener" level that women's voices are amplified in the global arena of communication as others begin to respond, pass on and begin the networking process.   In a continuation of the feminist model of information gathering, "listeners" further attach codes based on specific stakeholder interests, make comments, draw out specific quotes and refer the submission to the Digital Action Campaign Manager.

Data Level: In the final evaluative process of the rich qualitative data that is collected through World Pulse submissions, codes are used to aggregate stories by topic. Using a simple spreadsheet and visual coding, collections are re-evaluated at the document level in a cross-cultural approach to decontextualize the entries. Typical case sampling is used to draw conclusions regarding barriers and other issues faced by women. Entries are also read to identify critical cases which highlight particular areas of interest like violence against women or library use. Finally, conclusions are drawn from specific recommendations made by women, as well as aggregated data observations made by the evaluator.

Data is re-contextualized by including compelling quotes and links to representative original submissions in tandem with recommendations.

While the use of qualitative data is common in the type of global ICT research which will be facilitated through the Women Weave the Web campaign, the academic community has noted a disparity in the use of data which varies in scope to inform larger conclusions. (Gomez, 2012). A question regarding the "…quick jump from the description or analysis of a field experience, project or organization to conclusions or recommendations that are aimed at the national, country level" (Gomez, 2013) is important to note, since it will validate a conservative approach to making recommendations that grow directly out of the World Pulse network.

Recommendations Format

While it is important to aggregate these stories and report them to global advocates, the mission of World Pulse emphasizes that women can be advocates for themselves through the network. Voices can of course be amplified in the global arena through large organizations and governments, but solutions can be immediately implemented in the global arena of communication at the grassroots level.

A multi-layered approach to presenting recommendations is a key component of World Pulse work.

1 – Recommendations Matrix: Recognized solutions are presented in a simple statement.

2 – Barriers Addressed Table: Issues addressed by the recommendation are identified in an adjacent color coded table to allow advocacy partners to identify issues of particular relevance to them.

3 – Quotes are attached that add context to recommendations.

4 – Links to representative original submissions with names and countries of submission are included to add even deeper context to World Pulse recommendations.

Divided into three separate campaign phases over a nine month period, Women Weave the Web focusses on three key issues that relate to global internet use.

Phase I : Digital Access

Phase II : Digital Literacy

Phase III: Digital Empowerment

Each phase will be evaluated independently for specific themes, but campaign conclusions will be based upon relevant submissions from all three focus areas. The final report will include graphic representations of campaign recommendations, the recommendations matrix, as well as a searchable database for use by global advocacy partners.

> *"More affordable technology penetration alone will not help women gain awareness of the internet's benefits, improve their technological skills, or reduce the effects of confining gender norms. Without help reducing these barriers to access, women and girls risk getting left out of a world that is increasingly connected." - Arunima Dutta - India*

CONCLUSION

World Pulse recommendations for the Women Weave the Web campaign will be unique to those commonly offered by research and advocacy organizations since the desire is to retain the integrity of the feminist research model. "The key is to make sure that any findings and recommendations emerge from the women's voices themselves. In other words, it's OK to categorize to an extent, but those categories need to come from what you see (and others see too) in these women's voices" (T. Coulson, personal communication, Jan 28, 2013). While cross-cultural analysis will be used to summarize key issues, individual examples will be included to highlight the personal nature of the data. Those who reinforced the World Pulse framework confirm the ideal of retaining the integrity of the data through the recommendations process. "I'd also encourage you to keep it in lay terms as much as possible, so that any person who participated could open the final report, read it, and be able to recognize herself in it" (T. Coulson, personal communication, Jan 28, 2013).

The successful outcome of World Pulse data analysis and recommendations will reflect the unique nature of the submissions while allowing global partners to magnify individual experience into a shared voice. Rather than blending the stories into conclusions unrecognizable by the original contributors, the summaries will be presented visually, in relevant layers that can be viewed collectively or individually as needed. This tool will be made publicly available and shared intentionally with organizations and other stakeholders that are working on bridging the digital divide.

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THE NO HATE SPEECH YOUTH MOVEMENT

The Internet has become a global space for creativity, communication and participation. Online, we can create, share and use media content in a variety of ways and with very little effort. This is even more the case on social networks, where we can upload, forward, comment or promote contents.

Internet users, and young people in particular, have a right to perceive their online interactions as benefitting from the freedoms of expression and information. Consequently they should expect what is communicated online to be uncensored. However, reality tells us that the online world is also a space where the values of human rights are often ignored or violated. Among others, **hate speech online has become a major form of human rights abuse, with very serious consequences for people, both online and offline. Young people are directly concerned as victims, targets, active and passive agents**. But hate speech affects all of society.

Hate speech as such is not a new human rights issue. However, its online dimension and the potential negative impact on democratic development give new reasons for concern. One of these reasons is that the online manifestation of hate speech is difficult to monitor, measure and counter.

Hate speech, as defined by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, covers all forms of expression which **spread, incite, promote or justify** *racial hatred, xenophobia, antisemitism* or other forms of hatred based on *intolerance,* including: intolerance expressed by *aggressive nationalism and ethnocentrism, discrimination* and hostility *against minorities, migrants* and people of immigrant origin. Other forms of discrimination and *prejudice,* such as *anti-gypsyism, christianphobia, islamophobia, misogyny, sexism* and *discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity* fall clearly within the scope of hate speech.

 In an online survey carried out by the Youth Department of the Council of Europe in 2012, 78% per cent of respondents declared they had encountered hate speech online. LGBT youth, Muslims, women and immigrants were among the top four targets of hate online. Against this background, action is needed to raise awareness, change attitudes and mobilise people to uphold human rights online together.

The No Hate Speech Movement is a youth campaign for human rights online run by the Council of Europe's youth sector from 2012 to 2015. It aims to combat racism and discrimination in online by equipping young people and youth organisations with the competences necessary to recognise and act against such human rights violations. The movement follows the Council of Europe tradition of youth campaigns, notably the "All Different – All Equal".

FIVE KEY FACTS ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN

1. The campaign is the result of the work of young people and youth organisations in the Council of Europe. It is a campaign **by** and **with young people.**
2. Anyone aged **13 years** or over can join the Campaign online.
3. The campaign is also decentralised to the member states and **national campaigns** are being implemented by national campaign committees.

4. A group of young bloggers and **online activists** supports the implementation of the European campaign.
5. The campaign was launched on 22 March **2013** and will run through to **2015**. National campaigns may continue operating thereafter.

The campaign is **for:**

- human rights online, including freedom of expression
- youth participation and "netcitizenship"
- media and Internet literacy
- open and democratic governance of the Internet, respecting human rights.

The campaign is **against:**

- hate speech online in all its forms, including cyberbullying
- irresponsibility and impunity of harmful behaviour on the Internet
- abuse of human rights

A MULTI-FACETED CAMPAIGN

The goals of the campaign are to:

- Reduce the levels of acceptance of online hate speech
- Raise awareness of hate speech online and the risks it poses for democracy and young people
- Involve young people in learning, living and acting for human rights, online and offline
- Promote media and Internet literacy
- Mobilise a network of online youth activists to defend human rights
o Support and show solidarity to people and groups targeted by hate speech online
- Advocate the development of and consensus on European policy instruments combating hate speech
- Develop online youth participation and citizenship, including in Internet

Social media

The Campaign is present on **Facebook** www.facebook.com/nohatespeech
on **Twitter** https://twitter.com/nohate_speech #nohatespeech
and on **Youtube**: www.youtube.com/nohatespeechmovement

A CAMPAIGN OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND BEYOND

The campaign makes use of the various tools and procedures available within the Directorate of Democratic Citizenship and Participation of the Council of Europe, including the European Youth Centres in Budapest and Strasbourg, the European Youth Foundation and the programme of intergovernmental co-operation. Links with various other projects in the Directorate General of Democracy and of the Directorate General of Human Rights and Rule of Law (notably on Internet governance, media and the information society) are also being developed in an internal task force of the Council of Europe. The campaign is also a

contribution to the implementation of the Council of Europe Strategy on Internet Governance, which advocates for an open, inclusive, safe and enabling online environment.

PARTNERS

Cooperation is being developed with social media networks, such as Facebook, Google/Youtube and Twitter, regarding their responsibilities and role in the campaign and in combating hate speech.

The **European Youth Forum**, the **European Youth Card Association**, the **European Youth Information and Counselling Agency** and the **European Wergeland Centre** are among the first partners of the campaign. The list of partners is growing and can be consulted on the Movement's platform. The procedure for becoming an official partner can also be found on this site.

www.nohatespeechmovement.org
www.facebook.com/nohatespeech
https://twitter.com/nohate_speech #nohatespeech
www.youtube.com/nohatespeechmovement
Email: youth.nohatespeech@coe.int

For general information about the Council of Europe's activities on youth, please visit
www.coe.int/youth

The
Affordability
Report

2013

A4AI ALLIANCE FOR AFFORDABLE INTERNET

Executive Summary

Three in five of the world's people are not connected to the Internet. This digital divide hampers economic and social progress.

This Affordability Report represents the first step in the Alliance for Affordable Internet's ongoing efforts to understand why some countries have succeeded in making Internet access affordable and universal, and what others can do to catch up quickly.

The report presents the results of a new 'Affordability Index', which ranks nations across communications infrastructure and access and affordability indicators fundamental to achieving affordable Internet. It also explores the key barriers to affordability.

The Affordability Index: An Overview

The Affordability Index is a composite index, comprised of both secondary and primary data. It covers 46 emerging and developing countries. Malaysia tops the overall rankings followed by Mauritius, Brazil, Peru and Colombia – all middle-income countries. Morocco is the top performing developing country.

Top Five Emerging Countries	Top Five Developing Countries
Malaysia	Morocco
Mauritius	Indonesia
Brazil	Kenya
Peru	Nigeria
Colombia	Uganda

The Affordability Index also considers the cost of Internet access for the two billion people living on less than US$2/day in the countries we studied. For this population, the UN Broadband Commission target of entry-level broadband services priced at less than five percent of average monthly income is far from attainable. In the 46 countries studied, the cost of entry-level broadband exceeds on average 40 percent of monthly income for people living on US$2/day, and in many countries exceeds 80 percent or even 100 percent of monthly income.

Our research also identifies a number of key barriers to affordability and suggests ways to overcome them. These include:

Competition Is Not A Silver Bullet. It is clear that competition alone, or the introduction of a particular number of players in a market, is not a sufficient condition to ensure affordable access to broadband services in emerging and developing countries. Well-rounded policies and regulations that stimulate both supply of and demand for broadband are a must.

Overcoming the Infrastructure Barrier Remains a Priority to Ensure Affordable Access. Investment is not taking place fast enough to connect rural, remote and peri-urban areas. Further, the generally low infrastructure scores suggest a need for policies and regulations that lower investment risk and cost structure for industry while creating an enabling environment, with clear incentives and increased regulatory certainty. This can be done by facilitating resource sharing across network operators and other infrastructure providers as well as by creating public-private partnerships (PPPs) to subsidize infrastructure projects. PPPs that are based on an open access framework can play an important role in accelerating mobile broadband infrastructure. Regulators across all regions must take steps to establish clear policies and plans that support the expansion of broadband networks and reduce the costs associated with market entry. Spectrum policy and regulation must also be forward-looking and provide the opportunity for investment while also encouraging innovation.

Reducing Prices and Closing the Access Gap for Under-Served Populations is Critical for Development. Through subsidies and market incentives, governments play a key role in securing the benefits of infrastructure investment in non-commercially attractive areas while at the same time addressing the socio-economic barriers that prevent the market from achieving scale. Targeted subsidies are often administered through universal access and service funds (UASFs). The experience of Morocco, Pakistan and Colombia demonstrate how targeted subsidies are harnessed to bolster local content and services. Another direct approach to fostering demand is to reduce taxation on the telecommunications sector.

National leadership is a critical ingredient to maximize the positive impact of broadband on jobs, productivity, economic growth and innovation. Many countries have taken steps in the right direction by implementing broadband policies, but many of these policies are far from being comprehensive enough to address the barriers to improving affordability. Several countries are moving towards broad-based plans that seek to create a virtuous cycle, expanding usage at the base of the pyramid while also strengthening infrastructure investment to meet expanding demand.

Conclusions

Broadband markets that price Internet access out of reach for the majority of people are neither socially nor economically efficient. Although there is a need for much more detailed research into the drivers of affordability, this report already suggests several relatively straightforward steps that countries can consider to break this impasse. Liberalizing the telecommunications industry is not enough; the state also has an important role to play, through facilitating or underwriting strategic investments, subsidizing access for underserved communities and implementing effective and transparent regulations, such as open access to subsidized infrastructure. However, active participation of all stakeholders in hammering out a concrete plan of action is perhaps the single most important step to move from high prices and low uptake to low prices and high demand.

Introduction

Introduction

Three in five of the world's people are not connected to the Internet.[1] In developing countries only 31 percent of people are online; and in the world's 49 least developed countries, less than 10 percent have Internet access.[2] This digital divide hampers economic and social progress, as the Web is becoming increasingly important in the developing world as a tool to set up businesses, drive improvements in health care and education, and increase government accountability to citizens.

Infrastructure barriers to access are dissipating as undersea cables and wireless networks spread around the world, but high costs remain a major bottleneck to bringing the next billions online. In developed countries, the average cost of broadband Internet[3] is one to two percent of monthly per capita income – less than a daily coffee. In the developing and emerging countries covered by the Affordability Index, an entry-level broadband subscription costs over 27 percent of average earnings, as much as most people allocate to basic food needs and much more than they can spend on health and education combined. For those with a poverty line income of US$2/day, the cost of broadband is even more prohibitive, reaching almost 90 percent of monthly income in Zimbabwe, for instance.

The goal of the Alliance for Affordable Internet (A4AI)[4] is to achieve the UN Broadband Commission target of entry-level broadband services priced at less than five percent of average monthly income. This will enable billions of people in developing countries to come online and make universal access a reality.

This Affordability Report represents the first step in A4AI's ongoing efforts to understand why some countries have succeeded in making Internet access affordable and universal, and what others can do to catch up quickly. As this report shows, the key to affordability is the policy and regulatory environment that shapes incentives for the different actors in the market. We argue that reforms to make markets more open, competitive and socially efficient are often the best and quickest way to drive prices down and increase broadband use.

The report is organized into two main sections. Part I presents the Affordability Index methodology and key findings. Part II explores the key barriers to affordability, and proposes a set of policy recommendations that will help to bring affordable access to the next several billion people in developing countries.

The Affordability Index: An Overview

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[1] "The Internet is a worldwide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services including the World Wide Web and carries email, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (not assumed to be only via a computer – it may also be by mobile phone, PDA, games machine, digital TV etc). Access can be via a fixed or mobile network". Revision and Additions to the Core List of ICT Indicators, Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, 2009

[2] ITU 2013 & Broadband Commission 2013: http://www.itu.int/go/mis2013

[3] "Fixed (wired) broadband refers to fixed (wired) highspeed access to the public Internet (a TCP/connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s. This can include for example cable modem, DSL, fibre-to-the home /building and other(wired) broadband subscriptions. It excludes wireless broadband services." "Wireless broadband refers to wireless highspeed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than 256 kbit/s. This can include satellite Internet, terrestrial fixed wireless and fixed wireless access. It also includes broadband terrestrial mobile wireless access." Measuring WSIS Targets, A Statistical Framework, Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development, (ITU), 2011.

[4] A4AI is a global coalition of more than 30 members drawn from the public, private and not-for-profit sectors. Please visit a4ai.org for more details.

Latin American's views on the future of the Internet. A workshop proposal.

The idea

The idea of the workshop is to produce a meaningful dialogue on Internet governance between different actors of the Latin American caucus on a Internet governance, open to the participation and perspectives of other actors, specially those of the global south.

The issues

The issues related to Internet regulation in Latin America are distributed geographically, and discussions take place in different moments in time. For instance, while Chile was pioneering with a Net Neutrality regulation and Brazil began the discussion on the *Marco Civil*, in Colombia copyright reform was moving forward in Congress and intermediary liability litigation was at full steam in Argentina (2010). Two years ahead, Chile was discussing the TPP and in Argentina there were efforts for introducing new cybercrime laws that would produce a chilling effect on speech online. Currently, these discussions are diversified and have been impacted by global events: in Colombia and Brazil, for instance, cases of surveillance have been reported by the press towards the end of 2013 and beginning of 2014.

Key questions

Privacy
How should we assess Latin American reactions to the Snowden revelations? While some countries condemned the massive spying advanced by the US, how is the situation of surveillance within these countries? Are data protection laws adequately

enforced? Are intelligence bodies independent and is there adequate oversight? Answering these questions is essential to distinguish between public posturing and actual normative commitments.

Net Neutrality

Has the Chilean regulation on net neutrality been effective or has been sufficiently enforced? What is the situation of net neutrality in other countries?

Effective ways of protecting users

How does Latin America deals with the need to protect its users from corporate practices that fall –arguably– outside of its jurisdiction? What kind of bodies deal with this issue at the regional level? Does the human rights systems of protection have something to say in order to protect users both from States and corporate practices?

Cybercrime

Many countries in Latin America have some kind of cybercrime legislation. What do we know about these laws? Are they drafted according to the principle of *legality* in the Inter-American system if human rights? Are they enforced, at all?

Workshop Backgrounder
Technologies and Policies to Connect the Next Five Billion

Jennifer Haroon (Google, Co-Organizer)
David Reed (University of Colorado at Boulder, Co-Organizer)

This workshop discusses the technologies and policies needed to enable access for the next five billion. It will cover some of the most promising Internet technologies and the areas where they should be deployed. For instance, the workshop will discuss the need for wireless platforms in rural markets and other areas that will benefit greatly from a high degree of shared infrastructure, particularly with an electrical powering solution. It will also discuss the need, over time, for fiber-based networks to gradually fill across the network, migrating from the core to the edge.

Along with those technologies, a certain set of policies (many of which may not require laws) can facilitate the prompt and efficient deployment of broadband infrastructure. These policies include (1) promoting shared infrastructure, (2) liberalizing spectrum policy, (3) facilitating access and interconnection through Internet exchange points ("IXPs"), (4) creating an ecosystem that stimulates demand for broadband (and associated innovation, entrepreneurship, and technical experimentation), and (5) sharing information and discussing best practices among parties with common interests within geographical regions.

Despite the fact that the Internet has reached almost full deployment in developed countries, the numbers of people in the world who are not connected to the Internet outnumber those who are. Because the Internet has social and economic value and helps to flatten the inequalities posed by this "digital divide," the world's policymakers and regulators increasingly focus on questions regarding how to connect all people to the Internet. From the perspective of cost or complexity, the most difficult problem to solve in this endeavor is how to extend the Internet over the "last mile," or the network segment that extends from a hub on the metropolitan area network to the location of the individual user. Commentators regularly use the term "last mile" and recognize the importance of this segment of the network, which brings the connection directly to the customer. Yet despite of the frequency of the term's usage, our research reveals a significant gap in recent literature addressing this focus in a way that is easily accessible to regulators, policymakers, and entrepreneurs.

In this Workshop, we will discuss the range of technologies and policy frameworks for connecting "the next five billion" people to the Internet over time using a broadband deployment framework. This framework identifies the most promising technologies and the areas where they should be deployed, along with the best policy approaches to facilitate prompt and efficient deployment. No single technology can address all coverage and bandwidth concerns. Rather, different kinds of technologies for the last mile of broadband infrastructure will be required to connect these users.

The last-mile network is perhaps the most challenging segment to be addressed because of the high cost of deployment and significant policy hurdles. While we provide specific and concrete advice that attempts to solve the deployment problems faced when building out this part of the network in emerging countries, we recognize that other technical solutions or policy variations may fit one region better than another depending on specific local circumstances. While it is not possible to create a "one size fits all" solution, we believe the framework we describe in this Workshop can engender the necessary focus and debate on key Internet deployment issues.

The worskhop will explore this and other themes that are discussed in the Article written by David Reed, Jennifer Haroon and Patrick Ryan entitled "Policies and Technologies to Connect the Next 5 Billion," Berkeley Technology Law Journal, Vol. 29, 2014, Forthcoming. Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=2378684.

IGF 2014: Connecting Continents for Enhanced Multistakeholder Internet Governance
Subtheme: Internet as an Engine for Growth and Development
IGF, Istanbul
2-5 September 2014

Topic
Connecting Small Island Developing States (SIDS) through access to data

Workshop proposal
This year, 2014, has been declared the [United Nations (UN) International Year of Small Island Developing States](#) (SIDS) celebrating their 'vibrant and distinct cultures, diversity and heritage' and recognising their people being 'at the forefront of efforts to address pressing global issues through ingenuity, innovation and use of traditional knowledge'. In connecting continents for enhanced multistakeholder internet governance it is important that SIDS which are mostly geographically dispersed near to the continents of the Americas (within the Caribbean region comprising 16 nation states), Australia (within the Pacific region comprising 14 nation states), and Asia (within the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea also called AIMS region comprising 8 nation states) are included in the IGF agenda.

Open data frameworks which are supported by robust internet governance mechanisms can help to support the needs of this distinct and vulnerable group. The data that results from Internet access and mobile connectivity can aid better policy and programmes, to help SIDS improve internet governance, cybersecurity and resiliency in their countries. The development of a rich technological ecosystem for SIDS, which connects them with continents and the world is therefore important; open data and access (to information and technology) plays a crucial role in supporting this objective. SIDS must generate timely context-appropriate statistics directly to policy makers; provide data to software developers; encourage data generation and dissemination by the public and diaspora; and promote data-centric applications to consumers and development agencies. It follows that there is a direct link between the development of data infrastructure and Internet Governance mechanisms.

The United Nations Office of the High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS; www.un.org/special-rep/ohrlls/sid/list.htm) recognises SIDS that are not UN-members States and declares that SIDS are numerically significant being comprised of fifty-two (52) Nation States. Therefore, representation of such significant group of nations demonstrates diversity within the IGF debate, with recognition and enhancement of the United Nations 2014 declaration.

SIDS have been scarcely represented in the Internet governance agenda and technology policies, this is due in part to the lack of capacity and in part by their minority voice in the regions to which they belong. Involvement in such processes is vital in ensuring that these islands can innovate to realise sustainable development while overcoming succinct challenges such as remoteness; high dependence on international trade; high transport and communication costs; high population density in low lying and coastal areas; small markets; brain drain; lack of global competitiveness; reliance on agriculture, fishing and tourism; dispersion; isolation; frequent natural and environmental disasters; and infrastructural

deficiencies comparative with their continental neighbours and the rest of the world. This statement is supported by the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA; adopted in 1994) and furthered by the Mauritius Strategy of Implementation (MSI 2005 and MSI+5 Outcome document), which recognised that not only are SIDS afflicted by economic difficulties and development imperatives consistent to developing countries, but SIDS have their own peculiar severe and complex vulnerabilities.

Within these states over 50 million people reside, but many more migrate for education, work and opportunity. The diaspora remains connected and makes a substantial economic contribution (by example, World Bank figures gauge the amount of money received in remittances in 2012 amounted to US$2.1 billion in Jamaica and US$82 million in Barbados). Owing to this there is immense reliance on Information and Communication Technologies to connect the SIDS Diaspora to their homeland, however the statics and empirical data in this regard are virtually non-existent.

New technology and communication development (with supportive internet governance frameworks and technology policies) are now crucial in enabling diversification of economies, leveraging resources (such as diaspora communities) and contributing to global security and stability of the internet. In realising such objectives, while addressing the varied challenges of SIDS, it is important that access to the Internet and the development of open data frameworks exist. Further with their unique small size, dispersed and remote populations; SIDS can be promoted as equal contributors to the global technology developmental space as they provide an apt environment to test new technology uses for socio-economic development which if successful shall be extrapolated to benefit continents and the world.

The direction towards the Internet of things with the explosion of big data coupled with an increase in open datasets by Governments and others around the world is largely facilitated by the use of open source technologies. Some SIDS have started improving Internet Governance frameworks relying on openness and the potential of open and big data to revolutionise development, mitigate privacy threats, alleviate ethical concerns and the vulnerability to information security breaches. In particular, the Caribbean is taking key strides towards realising the potential of open data. For instance the Caribbean Open Data Conference (a regional technology conference and code sprint focused on open data, software innovation, and technology trends with the theme "[Developing The Caribbean](#)") highlights the focus on Open Data as a catalyst for regional development and the role of software development as a locus of innovation.

The ways that SIDS incorporate open data to support Internet Governance mechanisms must be explored to both draw and lend mutual understanding to realise success and enable more "universal, open, equitable, affordable, and flexible and secure access" by SIDS citizens and diaspora. It may also help to improve information infrastructure to facilitate the creation of local content and technologies which connects SIDS to each other and the global marketplace.

Often open data and Internet Governance stakeholders in SIDS are the same, therefore it is imperative that these topics are treated together to realise the maximum benefit. This

workshop brings together a variety of stakeholders to discuss ways that Internet Governance frameworks relating to open data and big data can help to connect these unique states with each other, their diaspora communities and the rest of the world. In so doing some of the urgent and unique problems of SIDS may be addressed while drawing from their unique diversity and culture. It will assess the usage of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS), Open Data and Open Source in SIDS and discuss how to better integrate them into the existing national information strategies, frameworks and development programmes to that these countries can also adopt, learn and develop frameworks of their own.

Key areas for discussion
The Workshop will take the form of an interactive session with representative Workshop Panelists from the SIDS regions as well as stakeholder organisations and will seek to address the following at a minimum:

- Open data today in SIDS and critical open data requirements.
- How open data can assist with the challenges and opportunities brought about by emerging issues in SIDS.
- Evaluation of the need for capacity development in the areas of open data/opensource, security, intellectual property rights and privacy among SIDS.
- How open data activities could lead to better internet governance policies in SIDS.
- Ways that innovation can be encouraged through access to data in a way that benefits internet governance processes.
- How successful internet governance policies have spurred the use of open data and open source technology in other parts of the world (and vice versa).
- Exploration of how access to data can connect islands to each other and with the world.
- Development of an Action Plan and Research Agenda for moving forward.

Panelists
- (Moderator) Keisha C Taylor, Civil Society, Lead Technology Committee (Caribbean Diaspora for Science and Technology) (confirmed)
- Cintra Sooknanan, Civil Society, Trinidad and Tobago- Chair, Internet Society (Trinidad and Tobago Chapter (confirmed)
- Niel Harper, Civil Society, (Barbados) - Senior Manager, Next Generation Leaders, Internet Society (confirmed)
- Bevil Wooding, Private Sector, Internet Strategist (Trinidad and Tobago), Packet Clearing House (confirmed)
- Patrick Hosein, Private Sector, Trinidad and Tobago Trinidad and Tobago Network Information Centre (TTNIC) (confirmed)
- Matthew McNaughton - Jamaican Executive Director Slashroots (Technical Community) (Confirmed)
- Anju Mangal Suva, Fiji - Information and Knowledge Management Specialist/Coordinator, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) (Confirmed)
- Desiree Zachariah, Antigua and Barbuda - Country Based Specialist, Antigua and Barbuda, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) (TBC)

access

October 11, 2013

Dear Mr. Ali Ahmed Yarouf [Canar Telecom], Mr. Muhammad Ziaullah Siddiqui [MTN Sudan], Mr. Ihab Osman [Sudatel], & Mr. Elfatih M. Erwa [Zain Sudan],

As advocates for human rights online, we write with serious concerns over reports of the disruption of Sudan's international Internet connectivity on Sept. 25-26. Publicly available information suggests that the shutdown was a coordinated move by the Sudanese government that your companies, as network operators, may have been involved with. Considering the core human rights principles at stake, we write to inquire as to how the disruption occurred, and what remedies, including guarantees of non-repetition and notification to users, are now being offered.

According to the RIPE Atlas[1] project and network monitoring conducted by Arbor Networks[2] and Renesys[3], on September 25 and 26, a substantial portion of the country's networks became unreachable, effectively removing Sudan from the broader Internet at the height of protests in Khartoum. This shutdown occurred on all major data providers (Canar Telecom, Sudatel, MTN Sudan, and Zain Sudan) and appears to have been the result of actions taken by the service providers.

Upon the first reports of network disruptions, Access notified[4] our broad global community of these events and shared our concerns about the implications of such a shutdown. Since the restoration of access, official explanations for the blackout have varied, from a seeming acknowledgement[5] of a deliberate shutdown by Ahmed Bilal, Sudan's Minister of Culture and Information, to claims[6] by the Sudanese embassy in the United States that a fire at Canar Telecom caused the outage. Both government claims seem questionable given that Canar Telecom's service was restored[7] after approximately five hours, while the other networks were restored within a day. These differences in patterns of disruption and restoration, as well as the continued connectivity of core infrastructure, are more consistent with the incident being the

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[1] https://labs.ripe.net/Members/emileaben/sudan-internet-disruptions
[2] http://www.arbornetworks.com/corporate/blog/5001-sudan-drops-off-the-internet
[3] http://www.renesys.com/2013/09/internet-blackout-sudan
[4] https://www.accessnow.org/blog/2013/09/25/mass-internet-shutdown-in-sudan-follows-days-of-protest
[5] http://sudantribune.com/spip.php?article48192
[6] http://news.yahoo.com/government-sudan-regrets-loss-life-restoring-rule-law-001000529.html
[7] https://twitter.com/renesys/status/382921016642527233/photo/1

result of compliance actions taken by the network providers, rather than with direct action by the government itself.

Access believes that any mass shutdown of communications networks immediately violates the fundamental human rights of access to information, freedom of association, and freedom of expression, and places individuals directly at risk. Communications shutdowns enable the violation of other human rights by denying the public a voice in international forums and outlets for accountability. During the darkness of Sudan's blackout, government forces are reported[8] to have committed widespread atrocities, with tens or possibly hundreds of people killed.

While we continue to correspond with several of your companies, we also believe that a public dialogue is required in view of the serious and potentially vast human rights violations that have been reported during the internet shutdown. In order to shed more light on the shutdown, and to prevent further infringement of human rights, we request clarification of the following questions:

1. Did a government entity either request or order the shutdown on September 25? If so, in what manner and medium was the request made?
2. Did you receive or request any legal justification for the shutdown, such as a court order? Were any reasons given for the shutdown, such as public safety or to forestall protests?
3. Do you control the infrastructure and networks that were shut down? If not, who does control them?
4. Under what conditions were you able to restore your networks?
5. Do you have any formal written policies on how to process compliance requests from government officials? Do you have any policies specifically on when and how to shutdown your networks?
6. What remedies have you or will you offer to customers for the disruption to their communications?
7. Have you notified users or provided an explanation for the outage?
8. What steps are you taking to ensure that a network shutdown will not reoccur?

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[8] http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/09/30/sudan-protests-idUSL6N0HQ41P20130930; http://allafrica.com/stories/201309300654.html

If your companies have not done so already, establishing and implementing a human rights policy will help to prevent human rights infringements and also inspire the confidence of the international community. The Access Telco Action Plan (Attachment B) encourages telcos to have plans in place to identify and respond to orders that may impact human rights, before they may occur again. Similarly, Access' Telco Remedy Plan (Attachment C) offers both substantive and procedural guidance on how telcos can meet their obligation to provide remedy for human rights abuses articulated in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

In the interest of your customers, your companies, and your obligations under international law to respect human rights, we look forward to a prompt and detailed response, and ask that you share this letter with your respective Boards of Directors.

Sincerely,

Brett Solomon, Access

CC
Adam Szubin, Director, Office of Foreign Assets Controls, U.S. Department of State
Linda Specht, Director, Office of Terrorism Finance and Economic Sanctions Policy, U.S. Department of State;
Andrew Burnett, Policy Coordination, Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudans and South Sudan, U.S. Department of State;
Faith Pansy Tlakula, African Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information;
Mashood Adebayo Baderin, UN Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Sudan

Privacy and Corporations: Devising A Regime To Prevent Corporate Intrusions into Privacy

The Snowden 'files' has undoubtedly caught the U.S. National Security Agency and other governments by fire and, amongst many impacts, has highlighted a worrying practice between governments and corporate organizations (particularly ISPs and internet companies) – where governments are increasingly relying on corporate organizations to share and disclose information they hold – for law enforcement and national security purposes. Requests for information can take place through formal and/or informal methods, and by agreements between corporations and the government. Without proper safeguards in place in the form of legal regulations and organizational policies, such requests from governments places corporate organizations in binding situations with no alternative action available, while at the same time undermining the privacy rights of individuals. In this context, the global nature of business today has brought into question the need for the right of privacy to be equally applicable to citizens and foreigners alike, akin to fundamental rights like the right to life and liberty. Thus, corporates have emerged as pivotal and critical stakeholders in governance – with the ability to both protect and advocate for individual privacy and undermine the same.

In the present Internet governance scenario, multi-stakeholderism as a model for governance is gaining support and legitimacy, particularly because of the focus on equal footing of all stakeholders involved. In such a model, corporations will find themselves with an equal say in matters of international policy-making in relation to Internet governance. Given the already significant role that corporations play (though perhaps not publicly) in matters of Internet governance (as the NSA leaks highlighted), a multi-stakeholder model that formally provides equal weight to corporate voices will catapult them into a powerful decision-making position. While governments and corporations shall have powerful voices in multi-stakeholder fora, individuals and civil society may remain handicapped. At this juncture, it is of immense importance to interrogate the role of corporations and their vested interests in gathering, retaining, sharing and disseminating individual data, within and across borders, in the context of what they are both legally required and organizationally committed to do.

At the moment, regulatory regimes that govern corporate handling of private and personal data are not harmonized. Certain jurisdictions such as the United States have in place constitutional protections and statutory regulations that restrict retention and uses of personal data. The Fourth Amendment, the USA PATRIOT Act, and the U.S. Electronic Communications Privacy Act, 1986 all create permissive regimes for retaining and sharing individual data and simultaneously place restrictions on their dissemination and use. India, too, utilizes statutory regulations in the form of rules under the Information Technology Act, 2000 to define 'sensitive personal data' and their use and dissemination, relying upon principles of user access (where individuals may access, inspect and correct their data), notice (prior to certain uses of data), consent (where individual consent is

required before data may be used or disseminated), and reciprocity (in situations where data is disseminated across borders, reciprocal privacy protections are sought).

Many jurisdictions also resort to co-regulation, such as Britain's OFCOM, which generally follows the co-regulation method, or to self-regulation, where corporations voluntarily determine standard form privacy policies and policies for retention, aggregation, use and dissemination of personal and private individual data. The disharmony amongst these regulatory models leads not only to large-scale violations of universally recognized privacy norms, but also problems of interoperability, a problem of reciprocity or harmonization of substantive and procedural principles for storage, use and dissemination of data across jurisdictions, and a lack of effective and appropriate remedies. This squarely impacts individual users worldwide, who must familiarize themselves with multiple substantive and procedural rules for data retention, protection and dissemination, and numerous corporate privacy policies, etc.

This Workshop aims to interrogate the boundaries of a right to privacy, and the widespread legal regulations and organizational policies for data retention, protection and dissemination by corporate organizations. A 90-minute panel discussion, involving two panels of 25-35 minutes each, with 20-30 minutes for public discussion, shall revolve around the following questions:

1. In the increasingly connected Internet age, ought the right of privacy be extended to citizens and foreigners alike, and if so, how?
2. What legal regulations and organizational policies exist across jurisdictions – both municipally and as a matter of international human rights – to protect individual privacy?
3. What formal and informal mechanisms exist whereby governments demand and receive individual or aggregate data from corporations? Do there exist legal protections for corporate organizations, in the event of refusal to cooperate with governments? These include threats of criminal sanctions, 'corporate sanctions' such as disqualification or defect in incorporation, etc.
4. What remedies exist across jurisdictions (exemplary jurisdictions from different regions) permitting individuals to access, inspect and correct their data? What mechanisms for notice and consent exist, and how may they be practically employed? This includes a discussion on executive and judicial remedies as well.
5. What mechanisms, contractual, fiduciary, legal regulation or otherwise, may be employed to effectively ensure corporate protection of privacy?
6. Are there contexts in which corporate use, processing, integration or dissemination of personal data should not be left to the market and users' contractual choices? Are there jurisdictions and contexts in which paternalist privacy safeguards override individual choice? How far is this model useful, tenable or justifiable?

The Workshop shall be restrained by differing standards of privacy and legal mechanisms across jurisdictions, the discussion shall revolve around the legitimacy of corporations as

equal stakeholders in the Internet governance processes, in light of their ability to both greatly protect and violate individual privacy.

ENCRYPT ALL THE THINGS: A DIGITAL RIGHTS CAMPAIGN

Encrypt All The Things is the campaign to promote the Data Security Action Plan of 2014. The seven steps to the Data Security Action Plan (DSAP 7) are the core of Encrypt All The Things. The DSAP 7 detail basic practices to ensure a minimum layer of data protection on private networks, with the goal of helping to prevent unauthorized access to that data and requiring state actors to use proper, legal channels to obtain any personal information.

In the wake of the continued disclosures regarding government surveillance, the majority of the reform conversation has revolved around the need for increased transparency regarding government requests for data. However, many of the disclosures highlight the ease by which unauthorized actors can access large amounts of personal information without any judicial process or oversight. It is now time to expand the public discourse beyond transparency to include a conversation about how to properly secure data on private networks.

The description that follows each action item is meant to be explanatory, but not exhaustive.

Access (accessnow.org) is an international human rights organization that defends and extends the digital rights of users at risk around the world. By combining innovative policy, user engagement, and direct technical support, Access fights for open and secure communications for all.

DATA SECURITY ACTION PLAN OF 2014

1. Implement strict encryption measures on all network traffic

Transport layer security, or TLS, is a means to encrypting web traffic and authenticating websites to prevent so-called "man in the middle" attacks. When a server communicates with a browser using encryption it becomes very difficult for an outside party to access the information that is passing over the internet. Strict transport security layer protocols cannot be downgraded to remove the encrypted layer. Current best practice is to maintain strict transport layer security with perfect forward secrecy on all traffic, including internal traffic and traffic the server introduces to the user.

2. Execute verifiable practices to effectively secure user data stored at rest

User data collected and stored by any entity, including information from or about individuals, should be robustly protected. The current primary method of protection is through an encryption regime for all stored data, although other methods may be possible to reach the same result. Any method employed should be measurable in order to continually test the security of the information. Existing data protection compliance regimes may provide guidance on security measures for data.

ENCRYPT ALL THE THINGS: A DIGITAL RIGHTS CAMPAIGN

3. Maintain the security of credentials, and provide robust authentication safeguards

Breaches of user data in online services have had a broad impact on the privacy and security of users. Because many individuals still use easy-to-guess passwords or share passwords across multiple online accounts, these data breaches can be especially devastating to users. User credentials should never be stored or sent in plain text, but instead stored in a secure manner, for example, through hashing and salting using slow algorithms. The salting process will ensure that should there be a data breach, passwords cannot be easily recovered. Two-factor authentication can help preserve the integrity of user accounts, but must be voluntary and individuals who wish to maintain their anonymity should be able to do so.

4. Initiate a notification and patching system to promptly address known, exploitable vulnerabilities

All vendors should have a patching regime to keep servers up to date with security patches. Patching regimes for client-side applications should be implemented properly as to not introduce new vulnerabilities to the users. Users should always have an option to make updating a manual process, subject to explicit consent. Updates that result in greater collection of user information should never be pushed through without clear and express notification and consent. Companies should be transparent about vulnerabilities to the extent that it will allow users to minimize exposure and risk.

5. Use algorithms that follow security best practices

Weak or insecure algorithms and implementations of algorithms can be exploited by bad actors to access otherwise protected information. In order to ensure that companies follow security best practices in protecting user communications and data, they should disable the use of insecure algorithms and publicize which algorithms they use to ensure thorough vetting by the security community.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
Please visit www.accessnow.org or contact Amie Stepanovich, Access Senior Policy Counsel amie@accessnow.org.

ENCRYPT ALL THE THINGS: A DIGITAL RIGHTS CAMPAIGN

6. Enable or support use of client-to-client encryption

Services that support the use of client-to-client encryption give individuals greater control to protect the security of communications from unintended recipients. Through the use of open protocols, not only can the security of the protocol be verified, but client-to-client secure communications can be built on top of those protocols.

7. Provide user education tools on the importance of digital security hygiene

Protecting individual data and communications is not enough if the users don't understand the risks they face, the rights they enjoy, and the different security options available to them. User education tools should empower individuals toward these goals.

CPJ Committee to Protect Journalists
Defending Journalists Worldwide

While tech companies call for spying reform, telcos silent

By **Geoffrey King/CPJ Internet Advocacy Coordinator (/blog/author/geoffrey-king)**

On Monday, eight of the world's leading technology companies set aside their rivalries to issue a direct challenge to U.S. lawmakers: lead the world by example and fix America's broken surveillance state. Although the tech companies' statement sends a powerful message, notably absent from the letter's signatories is the appearance of a single telecommunications company, or telco.

In the open **letter (http://reformgovernmentsurveillance.com/)** published on the Internet and in full-page ads in *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and elsewhere, tech giants Apple, Google, Facebook, Twitter, Yahoo!, Microsoft, AOL, and LinkedIn charged that governments have gone beyond what is necessary to protect their citizens, characterizing current surveillance paradigms as profoundly flawed. "The balance in many countries has tipped too far in favor of the state and away from the rights of the individual -- rights that are enshrined in our Constitution," the letter reads. "This undermines the freedoms we all cherish. It's time for a change."

Stressing the "urgent need" for worldwide reform, the letter calls upon President Barack Obama and Congress "to take the lead and make reforms that ensure that government surveillance efforts are clearly restricted by law, proportionate to the risks, transparent, and subject to independent oversight."

It is a heartening development in a grim story that seemed to be descending into farce. Recent revelations include all of the following: a surveillance program **targeting (http://www.nytimes.com/2013/12/10/world/spies-dragnet-reaches-a-playing-field-of-elves-and-trolls.html?_r=0)** online fantasy role-playing games -- leading to what is no doubt the first use of the phrase, "an elf might be an agent," **on the front page (http://www.nytimes.com/indexes/2013/12/10/todayspaper/index.html)** of a major newspaper; efforts to **catalog (http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/11/26/nsa-porn-muslims_n_4346128.html)** the pornography-surfing habits of individuals with unpopular views for later exploitation; and repeated attempts to thwart Tor, the anti-censorship tool **beloved (http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-switch/wp/2013/10/05/the-nsa-is-trying-to-crack-tor-the-state-department-is-helping-pay-for-it/)** by the U.S. State Department, through a program codenamed, "**EgotisticalGiraffe (http://www.theguardian.com/world/interactive/2013/oct/04/egotistical-giraffe-nsa-tor-document)**." A previous disclosure indicated that the National Security Agency **specifically targeted (/internet/2013/09/nsa-hack-compromises-al-jazeera-sources-us-credibi.php)** the news organization Al-Jazeera for attack. And in addition to these official programs, NSA analysts also are reported to have engaged in misconduct that includes the unlawful surveillance of personal **love interests (http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-switch/wp/2013/08/24/loveint-when-nsa-officers-use-their-spying-power-on-love-interests/)** .

Because of these and other abuses, the tech companies have put forth a strong set of proposed principles that call for the complete end to bulk collection of Internet data by spy agencies, significant improvements in transparency around surveillance practices, and -- in a message **seemingly intended for Europe and Brazil (http://www.politico.com/story/2013/12/technology-giants-nsa-eavesdropping-100856.html)** -- a warning to countries not to

mandate local control of Internet infrastructure, which could fracture the Internet into an unrecognizable "Splinternet (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Splinternet) " of disparate, disconnected, local networks.

In short, whether driven by economic self-interest, civic virtue or both, these tech companies have taken a courageous step in the right direction. They should be commended for it. For its part, civil society must ensure that they follow through.

But what of the telcos? On the one hand, their reticence should not be surprising: historically, many providers of communications infrastructure were state-owned, a good number still are, and those that are not are still subject to significant government regulation. Additionally, telcos have a long history of assisting (http://www.wired.com/science/discoveries/news/2006/05/70908) security services -- whether by coercion (http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-switch/wp/2013/10/14/the-switchboard-the-fisa-court-just-approved-bulk-collection-of-phone-records-again/) for money (http://articles.washingtonpost.com/2013-08-29/world/41712151_1_nsa-national-security-agency-companies) , or for other reasons.

Given this close relationship between the telcos and nation-states, and the great expense of infrastructures that put practical limits on competition, telcos have often enjoyed some insulation from accountability (http://thehill.com/blogs/hillicon-valley/technology/260951-supreme-court-lets-atat-immunity-stand-in-surveillance-case) . But the future promises to be a different world. Telcos are beginning to find themselves in direct competition with technology companies -- and even individual app-makers -- whose operations are arguably more flexible in the face of market and technological change. Additionally, the newer companies are not burdened by the kind of baggage that comes with decades of cooperation with spy agencies. In this sense, tech companies have an advantage: as communications systems become even more decentralized (http://www.forbes.com/sites/matthewstibbe/2013/06/05/googles-next-cloud-product-google-blimps-to-bring-wireless-internet-to-africa/) , further supplanting the role of large communications providers, user privacy may play a key factor in what services consumers choose to employ.

"People won't use technology they don't trust," says Brad Smith, Microsoft's general counsel, in a statement accompanying the tech companies' letter to U.S. lawmakers. "Governments have put this trust at risk, and governments need to help restore it."

Some of the largest tech companies in the world are now using their reputations and resources to make up for this trust deficit, and to correct the balance between freedom and security. Telcos should, too -- through increased participation in the Global Network Initiative (http://globalnetworkinitiative.org/) (GNI), a voluntary, multi-stakeholder technology and human rights coalition (http://globalnetworkinitiative.org/participants/index.php) that includes such members as Facebook, Google, Microsoft and Yahoo!; observer company LinkedIn, and others. Additionally, the telcos should follow the example set by Monday's letter by taking positive steps of their own accord. A number of telcos have shown a willingness to do so through engagement in a separate Telecommunications Industry Dialogue (http://www.teliasonera.com/Documents/Public%20policy%20documents/Telecoms_Industry_Dialogue_Principles_Version_1_-_ENGLISH.pdf) on Freedom of Expression and Privacy that formed in 2011, and dialogue participants committed (/internet/2013/03/working-with-phone-companies-on-free-expression-ri.php) to a two-year collaboration with the GNI earlier this year. However, many of the biggest telcos have thus far declined to join the Dialogue, which features only one American company, and at present no telco is a member of the GNI.

As GNI Executive Director Susan Morgan said in connection with a transparency report (http://www.globalnetworkinitiative.org/news/new-report-calls-transparency-governments-and-telecommunications-companies) GNI published earlier this summer, "It's time for telecommunications companies to demonstrate their commitments to the rights of their users wherever they operate."

The alternative may well be a dropped connection to their customers.

UPDATE: The eighth paragraph of this post has been updated to emphasize an example of preferential governmental treatment for telcos accused of spying.

ABSTRACT

"New Economics for the New Networked World"

When making decisions, policy makers, business leaders, and others often depend heavily upon economic assessments and models. But traditional economics is often unable to reflect the dynamic innovation enabled by the Internet. For example, old economic models assume that individuals and companies are motivated primarily by profit and can't adequately explain innovation by collaborative, non-profit efforts such as open source software communities or the volunteer effort that created and maintains Wikipedia. New models that account for the "sharing economy" are needed. There are more examples, and they are emerging quicker than traditional economics might be able to manage. The first iPhone was released in 2007. How could economic models have predicted the effects this innovation would have on the economy? It takes governments many years to build or adapt economic models and policies to new realities. The Internet is speeding up innovation and contemporary economics and governance are struggling to keep in pace. New paradigms for economics and governance that can adapt to innovation in real time are called for. They might involve larger elements of control theory. Can economics analysis and new governance mechanisms leverage on, for example collection and analytics? Whatever it may be, the Internet will increasingly become the nervous system of economics and governance. In this panel we will explore upon the future of economics, the governance of societies and how it relates to Internet governance.

MODERATOR

David Nordfors is the CEO of IIIJ. He was previously co-founder and Executive Director of the Center for Innovation and Communication at Stanford University. He was one of the World Economic Forum Innovation 100 in 2009, and has served on WEF Global Agenda Councils. He serves on advisory boards of Serendipity Innovations (Sweden), Discern Investment Analytics (US). He is an adjunct professor at IDC Herzliya in Israel, a visiting professor at Tallinn University and has been a visiting professor at the Tecnologico de Monterrey. He was advisor to the Director General at VINNOVA, the Swedish Agency for Innovation Systems, where he co-initiated the national Swedish Incubator System. As the Director of Research Funding of the Knowledge Foundation, KK-stiftelsen, he administrated an endowment of $300MUSD and built a funding framework underwriting over a hundred innovation initiatives between universities and industry. He headed the first hearing about the Internet to be held by the Swedish Parliament. He has a Ph.D. in physics from the Uppsala University and did his postdoc in Theoretical Chemistry in Heidelberg, Germany.

PANEL

Helani Galpaya is LIRNEasia's Chief Executive Officer, a role she assumed in January 2013. Until December 2012 she was Chief Operating Officer of LIRNEasia. Helani leads LIRNEasia's 2012-2014 IDRC funded research on improving customer life cycle management practices in the delivery of electricity and e-government services using ICTs. She recently completed an

assessment of how the poor in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka use telecenters to access government services.   For UNCTAD and GTZ she authored report on how government procurement practices can be used to promote a country's ICT sector (forthcoming) and for the World Bank/InfoDev Broadband Toolkit, a report on [broadband strategies in Sri Lanka](#) . She has been an invited speaker at various international forums on topics ranging from m-Government to ICT indicators to communicating research to policy makers. Prior to LIRNEasia, Helani worked at the ICT Agency of Sri Lanka, which is implementing the World-Bank funded e-Sri Lanka initiative. Prior to her return to Sri Lanka, she worked in the US at Booz & Co., Marengo Research, Citibank, and Merrill Lynch. Helani holds a Masters in Technology and Policy from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a Bachelor's in Computer Science from Mount Holyoke College, USA.

Michael Nelson is the Principal Technology Policy Strategist for Microsoft and Visiting Professor of Internet Studies in Georgetown University's Communication, Culture, and Technology (CCT) Program, a trans-disciplinary masters program in how information technology and society shape each other. He was Director of Internet Technology and Strategy at IBM, co-managing IBM's Next Generation Internet strategy. Michael was Director for Technology Policy at the FCC, where he helped craft policies to spur the growth of the Internet. Until 1997, he was Special Assistant for Information Technology at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, working with Vice President Al Gore on electronic commerce, and ICT policy. In this role he drafted the legislation that opened up the Internet for commercial use. He has a PhD from MIT, a BS from Caltech, and was recently named a Fellow by the American Association for the Advancement of Science for his contributions to science and technology in the field of information, computing and communication.

Rudolf van der Berg holds a masters degree in Public Administration and Public Policy from Twente University in the Netherlands. He is an economist/policy analyst in the Directorate of Science Technology and Industry, for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). He joined the OECD in 2011. Prior to that he worked three years for Logica as a management consultant on energy and telecommunication. He worked for 5 years for the ministry of economic affairs in The Netherlands as a policy advisor on strategy, net neutrality, data retention and lawful interception. He started his career developing the Dutch German Internet Exchange (NDIX) in the Netherlands.

Sven Otto Littorin is one of the essential architects behind the new Swedish economy. He was Sweden's Minister for Employment 2006-2010, in charge of a major overhaul of the unemployment insurance system and the Public Employment Service. In the fall of 2009, Mr. Littorin was President of the European Council of Ministers, in its Epsco formation (Ministers for Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs). He oversaw European Union response to labor market effects caused by the financial crisis of 2008-09. Mr. Littorin founded and ran Momentor, a Venture Catalyst firm, for five years. In 1993-1997. In 1991-93, Mr. Littorin served as Chief of Staff to the Minister for Fiscal and Financial Affairs at the Ministry for Finance, during the worst financial crisis that Sweden has ever experienced. He took part in setting up the crisis package that saved the Swedish financial system and its institutions from certain bankruptcy, later highlighted in the US debate during the financial crisis in 2008.

Social and economic justice issues in global IG

This background paper consists of two parts. The first part is an excerpt from the Statement of Anita Gurumurthy at the closing ceremony of WSIS plus 10 review held by UNESCO from 25th to 27th February, 2013. The second part is an article by Norbert Bollow titled "Root Causes of Internet Social Justice or Injustice", originally published in *América Latina en Movimiento*, No. 494, ALAI, Quito, April 2014. http://www.alainet.org

1. Excerpt from Anita Gurumurthy's WSIS plus 10 review statement

„I would like to take us back in time to the decade of the 90s and the particular sentiments at the turn of the millennium that framed the World Summit on the Information Society. In the late 90s, the power of the digital revolution was seen as heralding a new hope for addressing long standing challenges in development. At the same time, world leaders were also concerned that the digital divide at international and national levels could lead to shaping a new class of those who have access to ICTs and those who do not. As we stand at this milestone of the WSIS plus 10 review, we have the responsibility to go back to this concern. The Internet – as the future social paradigm – is already yet another axis shaping exclusion and power.

The WSIS Declaration of Principles titled 'Building the Information Society: a global challenge in the new Millennium' avers in its preamble that no one should be excluded from the benefits the information society offers. It notes – with conviction interlaced with caution that - 'under favourable conditions', these technologies (that is, ICTs) can be a powerful instrument, increasing productivity, generating economic growth, job creation and employability and improving the quality of life of all. This is the moment of reckoning – for all of us – to ask if we stand at the threshold of a new positive future for all and if indeed, the global and national governance and policy architectures of the new techno-social paradigm have created the 'favourable conditions' for the good life that seemed plausible in 2003.

• The economic crisis of the recent years, in the developed world, is a serious indictment of the macro economic pathways of neo-liberal growth and its policies. Recent research in Europe suggests that serious attention needs to be paid to the inequality in work - wages, working conditions and social cohesion - and its microeconomic implications.

• Even in Latin America, despite relative economic stability and reduction in poverty in many countries, a recent research by the UN says that the richest 20% of the population on average earn 20 times more than the poorest 20%. There is a considerable job deficit and a large labour informality affecting mainly the young and women. Colombia, Paraguay, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Argentina and Guatemala have all seen an increase in inequality in the past decade.

• The Asian giants China and India, often touted as rising economic powers, face huge challenges in socio-economic equity – the consuming middle class may but be a smokescreen that hides the livelihoods crisis for the majority. All this has happened in the same decade that the Internet ought to have been been equalising social and economic opportunity. We need to sit back and reflect,what went wrong? Why did the Internet, and the Information Society phenomenon not do what it was supposed to do? This is the principal question that the WSIS review process must answer.

If the good life is also about democratic transitions, then the miracles of technology may certainly be counted as harbingers of deep change in the past decade. Authoritarian states have had to come to terms with the power of interconnection in the network age. The Occupy Movement gave new hope to social movements. Yet, new configurations of power in mainstream spaces have more or less seen the political elite make way for a new class of economic elite – information society democracy remains as exclusionary as its predecessors. Perhaps more, with little place for women and others in the margins, and oblivious of new forms of violence and misogyny in the open and

ostensibly emancipatory corridors of the virtual world.

Those of us committed to build a people-centred, inclusive and development oriented information society have to come to terms with and interrogate the roots of these crises – the unfavourable conditions that seem to have jettisoned the equalising propensities of the Internet.

The crisis today for the information society agenda is two fold – it is economic and it is cultural. The neo-liberal juggernaut has – at an unstoppable speed – usurped the power of connectedness. As some cyber enthusiasts continue to sing peons to the power of the supposedly decentralised, non-hierarchical and inclusive Net, the human predicament in real terms is far from this idealised picture. Today, a handful of colossal corporate mega-giants rule private empires - the top 10 Web sites accounted for 31 percent of US page views in 2001, 40 percent in 2006, and about 75 percent in 2010...”

Centralization is the name of the game – the most powerful weapon in neo-liberalism's arsenal. Consider Google: when it comes to user data, today Google runs a much more centralized operation than five years ago where individual searches, youtube video histories, and calendars combine to generate individualised and targeted ads. The Internet market place atomises the consumer-user, coopting her persona as a commodity in a logic that may not be self evident to Internet enthusiasts unwilling to see the realpolitik.

The cultural crisis is deeper. What the architects of the WSIS documents perhaps underestimated is the way the information society would precipitate a normative crisis. As the Internet market place broadens its horizons, we see the individuals, communities and nations, fragmented by increasing self interest. The seamless geographies of the connected world are images of the Internet's economic paradigm – where membership for marginalised individuals, social groups and nations is a simple binary - assimilation or decimation. The talk of diversity and multiligualism notwithstanding, there is much less we can aspire today out of the promise of the networks society for collaboration and horizontalism than seemed plausible ten years ago. We need to pause and ask – are our normative frameworks – infoethics and info-civic imaginaries – adequate to ensure that every person, the last woman, can be a global citizen in the interconnected global world. What we are witness to instead of a reflection around the basics of democracy in the interconnected world, are anxieties of nations states that make ancient tribal chieftans seem like impeccable upholders of freedoms and the rule of law.”

2. N. Bollow's article "Root Causes of Internet Social Justice or Injustice"

The Internet is not only useful; it is also dramatically transforming our societies. In this respect, I expect that some decisions that will be taken in the very near future will have a profound long-term impact on the future of human society. I feel that we are at the threshold of some kind of defining constitutional moment for the future of humanity. By this, I mean that just as the overall political structures of a country are to a large extent determined by its constitution, some important aspects of the future of humanity are going to be determined by how certain technical matters regarding the Internet are decided.

Mass surveillance, as documented by the Snowden disclosures, is a good example of this. As long as at least some of the world's intelligence services have significant funding and no respect for the internationally recognized human right to privacy, it is inevitable that international mass surveillance will continue for as long as it is technically feasible. But why is it feasible? The reason is that those who have been making the relevant technical decisions have not considered it a requirement to prevent mass surveillance. From a technical perspective, adequately protecting the privacy of communications (including some reasonable degree of protection of the so-called metadata, which includes in particular information about who communicates with whom) is not an easy task. But it is not impossibly hard either. It is surely an easier task than to design an airplane which allows us to travel from one continent to another in less than a day.

From a political economy perspective, international mass surveillance is primarily about power. It represents a huge concentration of power. Since among the political leaders of just about any country, there will be some who have an embarrassing secret in their life, the power of mass surveillance implies the power to topple just about any democratic government. Or maybe the intelligence agency which holds this power would prefer to use it for blackmail. It is absolutely scary to consider what a Hitler 2.0 would do with the kind of surveillance capability that the NSA is now known to possess. Hence ICT systems which are not adequately designed to protect communications privacy are a form of social injustice. In fact, undermining democracy in foreign countries is one of the worst kinds of large-scale social injustice that I can imagine.

In the realm of political institutions, concentrations of power are of course also a potentially serious problem. However, the constitution of every democratic country has been carefully designed to prevent dangerous concentrations of power. There is a careful division of powers between the different institutions, and there are checks and balances. Similarly, we need to insist that the power that any government or company can have on the global Internet must be limited. For example, Microsoft, Facebook and Google are each unreasonably and unacceptably powerful.

Unfortunately, the current system of what is often grandly called "Internet governance" lacks any mechanism to effectively diffuse such concentrations of power. This is, however, not generally recognized as a problem. Quite on the contrary, the upcoming "Netmundial"[1] meeting is intended to enshrine "multistakeholder governance" as a fundamental principle of Internet governance. For all intents and purposes, this would be a constitutional principle for the Internet, and by implication also for the worldwide information society. Multistakeholder governance is an ideology which implies the belief that democratically elected governments and parliaments should not exercise any power to make decisions in relation to the Internet, but rather all governance decisions should be made by a multistakeholder consensus process, in which all stakeholders, including representatives of governments, civil society and private companies, can participate fully and equally.

I am not at all opposed to multistakeholder consensus processes being used for decision-making whenever it is possible to reach a consensus. My objection is against effectively adopting it as a kind of constitutional principle that consensus processes are the only kind of decision making processes that can legitimately be used in regard to the Internet. This principle would imply that no decision could ever be taken that would solve the problem that some companies are overly powerful, because the powerful companies could simply oppose and thereby prevent such a decision from being taken. Of course, when no explicit decision can be made in regard to conflicts of interest between particular commercial interests and some aspect of the public interest, such a lack of a decision-making process is a decision in itself. In that kind of situation, powerful profit-oriented companies are automatically able to do whatever they want, to the full extent of what the market will allow them to get away with, with no chance for public interest oriented regulation.

The alternative which I would propose[2] in situations where there are genuinely conflicting interests (i.e. conflicts which persist after a reasonable attempt has been made to resolve the issue by means of a consensus process), is that the best approach will be to develop competing proposals, corresponding to different perspectives on the issue, and to then have national parliaments make the perhaps difficult decision of choosing between these options. Clearly the set of proposals should be designed for making it as unproblematic as possible for different countries to adopt different options.

On the other hand, there are existing multistakeholder processes which can be used to solve real problems (problems where there is no reason why, for example, existing standardization processes would not work to develop a solution), while at the same time preventing new dangerous power concentrations from emerging.

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[1] http://netmundial.br
[2] For the specifics of a concrete proposal along these lines, see http://WisdomTaskForce.org

One very interesting example of this is the work on "web payments" at W3C, the World Wide Web Consortium[3]. Technically this initiative is based on advances in cryptography, which allow for secure implementation of payments without relying on a middleman such as PayPal or Western Union. The technology can be implemented to be usable everywhere where a web browser can be used, from TV sets over PCs to mobile telephones, and this has in fact already been done in the Firefox OS smartphone operating system.[4]

Importantly, the goal here is to create a technical standard that can be freely implemented by anyone. In this regard, the planned "web payments" are going to be like email rather than like WhatsApp or Facebook or PayPal. That however is not sufficient to ensure that the technology will positively contribute to social justice, and avoid contributing to social injustice. If implemented without consideration of fairness, non-discrimination and consumer protection concerns, a "web payments" technology could easily result in new social injustices. Removing the payment processing service as a middleman is good, but there is a need for flanking measures to prevent it from creating problems.

There are several reasons why it is good and important to create a payment processing service that does not rely on a middleman. Two of these reasons are related to the fees which a payment processing service levies: these do not only cost the users of the service money, they also tend to prevent some applications involving very small amounts of money, so called micropayments. Then there is also the risk of monopolization: if no standardized web payments solution is available, chances are that the kind of network-effects-driven winner-take-all economics which are so often seen in the online realm would concentrate most of the market for online payment processing in the hands of a single company. Such a dominant market position would represent a huge concentration of power that could be abused easily.

On the other hand, when web payments are processed without a middleman, that creates a difficulty, because the payment processing service is removed as a point of possible regulation for the benefit of consumers. For example, the payment processing service cannot then be given a role of acting as a gatekeeper to protect consumers from fraudulent merchants.

Due to the international nature of the Internet, there is also no straightforward way to rely on the traditional legal system to ensure that the consumer can get a refund if an online merchant acts fraudulently. One solution to this problem might be to build a refund mechanism into the web payments system, which would allow consumer courts in the consumer's country of residence to initiate a refund, and a requirement for online merchants to have a bank guarantee that ensures that such authorized refunds will actually get paid out.

Hence, seemingly technical topics on web payments are actually very much of a kind where the design decisions need to be made primarily on the basis of consumer protection and other social justice concerns. This cannot simply be left to technical experts! It is important for a variety of civil society organizations, with a range of perspectives from different cultural and economic contexts, to engage in this area. Not engaging at the current stage when this technology can still be shaped could quite possibly end up being a root cause of social injustice within a couple of years.

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[3]   http://w3c.org
[4]   https://web-payments.org/

An evidence based intermediary liability policy framework

The Centre for Internet and Society, India and Centre for Internet and Society, Stanford Law School, USA, strongly appreciate the Multistakeholder Governance dimension of the Internet Governance Forum 2014.

CIS India has co-organized workshops on **'Open Standards: A Rights-Based Framework'** at the 4th IGF at Sharm el-Sheikh and on **'Freedom of Expression or Access to Knowledge: Are We Taking the Necessary Steps Towards an Open and Inclusive Internet?'** at the 7th IGF at Nairobi.

During 2014 IGF, we would like to continue researching human rights related topics in Internet Governance to analyse the role of intermediary platforms in relation to freedom of expression, freedom of information and freedom of association. The aim of the workshop is to highlight the increasing importance of digital rights and broad legal protections of stakeholders in an increasingly knowledge-based economy. The workshop will discuss public policy issues associated with Internet intermediaries, in particular their roles, legal responsibilities and related liability limitations in context of the evolving nature and role of intermediaries in the Internet ecosystem.

Online Intermediaries: Setting the context

The Internet has facilitated unprecedented access to information and amplified avenues for expression and engagement by removing the limits of geographic boundaries and enabling diverse sources of information and online communities to coexist. Against the backdrop of a broadening base of users, the role of intermediaries that enable economic, social and political interactions between users in a global networked communication is ubiquitous. Intermediaries are essential to the functioning of the Internet as many producers and consumers of content on the internet rely on the action of some third party–the so called intermediary. Such intermediation ranges from the mere provision of connectivity, to more advanced services such as providing online storage spaces for data, acting as platforms for storage and sharing of user generated content (UGC), or platforms that provides links to other internet content.

Online intermediaries enhance economic activity by reducing costs, inducing competition by lowering the barriers for participation in the knowledge economy and fuelling innovation through their contribution to the wider ICT sector as well as through their key role in operating and maintaining Internet infrastructure to meet the network capacity demands of new applications and of an expanding base of users.

Intermediary platforms also provide social benefits, by empowering users and improving choice through social and participative networks, or web services that enable creativity and collaboration amongst individuals. By enabling platforms for self-expression and cooperation, intermediaries also play a critical role in establishing digital trust, protection of human rights such as freedom of speech and expression, privacy and upholding fundamental values such as freedom and democracy.

However, the economic and social benefits of online intermediaries are conditional to a framework for protection of intermediaries against legal liability for the communication and distribution of content which they enable.

Intermediary Liability

Over the last decade, right holders, service providers and Internet users have been locked in a debate on the potential liability of online intermediaries. The debate has raised global concerns on issues such as, the extent to which Internet intermediaries should be held responsible for content produced by third parties using their Internet infrastructure and how the resultant liability would affect online innovation and the free flow of knowledge in the information economy?

Given the impact of their services on communications, intermediaries find themselves as either directly liable for their actions, or indirectly (or "secondarily") liable for the actions of their users. Requiring intermediaries to monitor the legality of the online content poses an insurmountable task. Even if monitoring the legality of content by intermediaries against all applicable legislations were possible, the costs of doing so would be prohibitively high. Therefore, placing liability on intermediaries can deter their willingness and ability to provide services, hindering the development of the internet itself.

Economics of intermediaries are dependent on scale and evaluating the legality of an individual post exceeds the profit from hosting the speech, and in the absence of judicial oversight can lead to a private censorship regime. Intermediaries that are liable for content or face legal exposure, have powerful incentives, to police content and limit user activity to protect themselves. The result is curtailing of legitimate expression especially where obligations related to and definition of illegal content is vague. Content policing mandates impose significant compliance costs limiting the innovation and competiveness of such platforms.

More importantly, placing liability on intermediaries has a chilling effect on freedom of expression online. Gate keeping obligations by service providers threaten democratic participation and expression of views online, limiting the potential of individuals and restricting freedoms. Imposing liability can also indirectly lead to the death of anonymity and pseudonymity, pervasive surveillance of users' activities, extensive collection of users' data and ultimately would undermine the digital trust between stakeholders.

Thus effectively, imposing liability for intermediaries creates a chilling effect on Internet activity and speech, create new barriers to innovation and stifles the Internet's potential to promote broader economic and social gains. To avoid these issues, legislators have defined 'safe harbours', limiting the liability of intermediaries under specific circumstances.

Online intermediaries do not have direct control of what information is or information are exchanged via their platform and might not be aware of illegal content per se. A key framework for online intermediaries, such limited liability regimes provide exceptions for third party intermediaries from liability rules to address this asymmetry of information that exists between content producers and intermediaries.

However, it is important to note, that significant differences exist concerning the subjects of these limitations, their scope of provisions and procedures and modes of operation. The 'notice and takedown' procedures are at the heart of the safe harbour model and can be subdivided into two approaches:

a. Vertical approach where liability regime applies to specific types of content exemplified in the US Digital Copyright Millennium Act

b. Horizontal approach based on the E-Commerce Directive (ECD) where different levels of immunity are granted depending on the type of activity at issue

Current framework

Globally, three broad but distinct models of liability for intermediaries have emerged within the Internet ecosystem:

1. Strict liability model under which intermediaries are liable for third party content used in countries such as China and Thailand

2. Safe harbour model granting intermediaries immunity, provided their compliance on certain requirements

3. Broad immunity model that grants intermediaries broad or conditional immunity from liability for third party content and exempts them from any general requirement to monitor content.

While the models described above can provide useful guidance for the drafting or the improvement of the current legislation, they are limited in their scope and application as they fail to account for the different roles and functions of intermediaries. Legislators and courts are facing increasing difficulties, in interpreting these regulations and adapting them to a new economic and technical landscape that involves unprecedented levels user generated content and new kinds of and online intermediaries.

The nature and role of intermediaries change considerably across jurisdictions, and in relation to the social, economic and technical contexts. In addition to the dynamic nature of intermediaries the different categories of Internet intermediaries' are frequently not clear-cut, with actors often playing more than one intermediation role. Several of these intermediaries offer a variety of products and services and may have number of roles, and conversely, several of these intermediaries perform the same function. For example , blogs, video services and social media platforms are considered to be 'hosts'. Search engine providers have been treated as 'hosts' and 'technical providers'.

This limitations of existing models in recognising that different types of intermediaries perform different functions or roles and therefore should have different liability, poses an interesting area for research and global deliberation. Establishing classification of intermediaries, will also help analyse existing patterns of influence in relation to content for example when the removal of content by upstream intermediaries results in undue over-blocking.

Distinguishing intermediaries on the basis of their roles and functions in the Internet ecosystem is critical to ensuring a balanced system of liability and addressing concerns for freedom of expression. Rather than the highly abstracted view of intermediaries as providing a single unified service of connecting third parties, the definition of intermediaries must expand to include the specific role and function they have in relation to users' rights. A successful intermediary liability regime must balance the needs of producers, consumers, affected parties and law enforcement, address the risk

of abuses for political or commercial purposes, safeguard human rights and contribute to the evolution of uniform principles and safeguards.

Towards an evidence based intermediary liability policy framework

This workshop aims to bring together leading representatives from a broad spectrum of stakeholder groups to discuss liability related issues and ways to enhance Internet users' trust.

 Questions to address at the panel include:

1. What are the varying definitions of intermediaries across jurisdictions?

2. What are the specific roles and functions that allow for classification of intermediaries?

3. How can we ensure the legal framework keeps pace with technological advances and the changing roles of intermediaries?

4. What are the gaps in existing models in balancing innovation, economic growth and human rights?

5. What could be the respective role of law and industry self-regulation in enhancing trust?

6. How can we enhance multi-stakeholder cooperation in this space?

Centre for Internet and Society, India
The Centre for Internet and Society is a non-profit research organization that works towards pluralistic, participatory, inclusive, equitable, and democratic rights and governance at the intersection of Internet and Society. CIS's work on Internet Governance aims at ensuring that human rights such as freedom of expression, association, movement, and the rights to security, privacy, and equality are reflected in Indian and international governance mechanisms and principles. CIS also documents changes in socio-techno-legal policy, as precipitated by changes in technology, in societal values, and in laws, optimization of telecom policy and regulation in India in order to ensure greater broadband/internet adoption, with greater emphasis in the rural areas, knowledge networks . MacArthur Foundation is funding CIS for a project on Free Speech and Expression and Internet Governance. The project aims to research the restrictions placed on freedom of expression online by the Indian government and contribute to studies, reports and policy briefs to feed into the ongoing internet governance debates at the national and international level. You may find out more about CIS' work here: http://cis-india.org/

Centre for Internet and Society, Stanford Law School, USA
The Center for Internet and Society (CIS) is a public interest technology law and policy program at Stanford Law School and a part of Law, Science and Technology Program at Stanford Law School. CIS brings together scholars, academics, legislators, students, programmers, security researchers, and scientists to study the interaction of new technologies and the law and to examine how the synergy between the two can either promote or harm public goods like free speech, innovation, privacy, public commons, diversity, and scientific inquiry. The CIS at Stanford Law School has recently

launched a new focus area specifically dedicated to intermediary liability. You may review the core mission of this new focus area of the Center at https://cyberlaw.stanford.edu/focus-areas/intermediary-liability.