

EuroDIG

European Dialogue on Internet Governance

Messages from Tallinn
6-7 June 2017

*DIGital futures:
promises and pitfalls*



Thanks to all former hosts for supporting EuroDIG!

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EuroDIG 2017 – Programme

YOUthDIG – 4—5 June 2017

Please find detailed informations at the YOUthDIG 2017-wiki-page at

https://eurodigwiki.org/wiki/YOuthDIG_2017.

Pre events – Day 0 | 5 June 2017

Time	Pre-Events		
11:00 - 14:00 (exact times vary)	How to defend freedom of media in a complex environment – the case of Ukraine	Open session of the IGF Dynamic Coalition on the Internet of Things	European workshop on policy watch activities – MAPPING project
			GIPO – what is the sustainable governance model for Internet policy observatory?
14:00 - 15:00	Coffee break		
15:00 - 17:30	Multi-stakeholder consultation on UNESCO project Defining Internet Universality Indicators	William Drake – Forced data localization and barriers to cross-border data flows: Toward a multistakeholder approach,	Steering Committee meeting for joint EU / CoE Cybercrime@EAP II and Cybercrime@EAP III projects
18:00 - 20:00	Welcoming cocktail		

EuroDIG 2017 – Day 1 | 6 June 2017

Time	Sessions					
08:00	Registration					
09:00 - 09:30	Welcoming address ■ President of Estonia Kersti Kaljulaid ■ President of Lithuania, Dalia Grybauskaitė ■ Sandra Hoferichter, Secretary General EuroDIG					
09:30 - 10:00	Building a digital society: e-Estonia ■ Siim Sikkut, Chief Information Officer of Estonia					
10:00 - 11:00	Moderated open mic session: How I am affected by Internet governance?					
11:00 - 11:30	Coffee break					
11:30 - 13:00	PL 1: Alice in wonderland – mapping the cybersecurity landscape in Europe and beyond				EDUCATIONAL TRACK 1 (basics): Technical basics everyone should know before calling for regulation	Flash 1: Right to be forgotten or to rewrite history, one year later?
						Flash 2: Accountability and regulation of algorithms
13:00 - 14:30	Lunch break				Stakeholders meeting of the CoE/EU joint project “Enhancing respect for the protection of human rights online” under partnership for good governance programme	
14:30 - 16:00	WS 1: Realizing rights online – From human rights discourses to enforceable stakeholder responsibilities	WS 2: New business models and the Internet	WS 3: Community connectivity – Empowering the unconnected	NRI Assembly – European contribution to global IG process	EDUCATIONAL TRACK 2 (advanced): Cybersecurity – Technical realities behind the headlines	Flash 3: Internet & Jurisdiction Policy Network
						Flash 4: Online networking competencies for millennials
16:00 - 16:30	Coffee break					

16:30 - 17:00	Norwegian Prime Minister Erna Solberg		Flash 5: SEEDIG Messages
17:00 - 18:30	PL 2: Internet in the “post-truth” era?	EDUCATIONAL TRACK 3: Blockchain Technology and Internet governance	Flash 6: How can you benefit from the GIPO Observatory Tool?
			Flash 7: A European charter on digital rights – Do we need a new legal instrument for the cyberspace?
20:00	“10 th Anniversary Party” at Kulturikatel		

EuroDIG 2017 – Day 2 | 7 June 2017

Time	Sessions					
09:00 - 09:30	Next Generation Internet ■ Pearse O'Donohue, Acting Director for Future Networks, DG CONNECT, European Commission The future of the Internet ■ Sally Shipman Wentworth, ISOC					
09:30 - 10:30	PL 3: How the digital revolution changes our work life					
10:30 - 11:00	Coffee break					
11:00 - 12:30	WS 4: Criminal justice on the Internet – identifying common solutions	WS 5: Human rights and IoT – looking for a win-win solution	WS 6: From Internet users to digital citizens	WS 7: The EU copyright reform's proposal – which impacts on users' fundamental rights?	WS 8: Domain names innovation and competition	Flash 8: Deepening EU—China cooperation in Internet governance
						Flash 9: Internet content blocking – from collateral damages to better solutions (ISOC)
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch break					EuroDIG General Assembly
14:00 - 15:30	WS 9: Stress testing the multi-stakeholder model in cybersecurity	Follow up of WS 5: Mine or mined? What can we do about data sovereignty?	WS 10: Critical Internet literacy	WS 11: Drowning in data – Digital pollution, green IT, and sustainable access	WS 12: Digital citizenship, integration and participation	Flash 10: The new EU Data Protection Regulation concerns you
						Flash 11: Why the Internet needs you to keep running! Join us to learn more about ICANN's change of the master key for the domain name system.
15:30 - 16:00	Coffee break					
16:00 - 16:30	Göran Marby, CEO and President of ICANN					Flash 12: Children's rights and protection on the Internet
16:30 - 17:30	PL 4: International trade agreements and Internet governance					Flash 13: NCUC. Advancing your non-commercial rights in domain name policy space
17:30 - 18:00	Wrap up of EuroDIG 2017 Outlook to the IGF by Chengetai Masango					

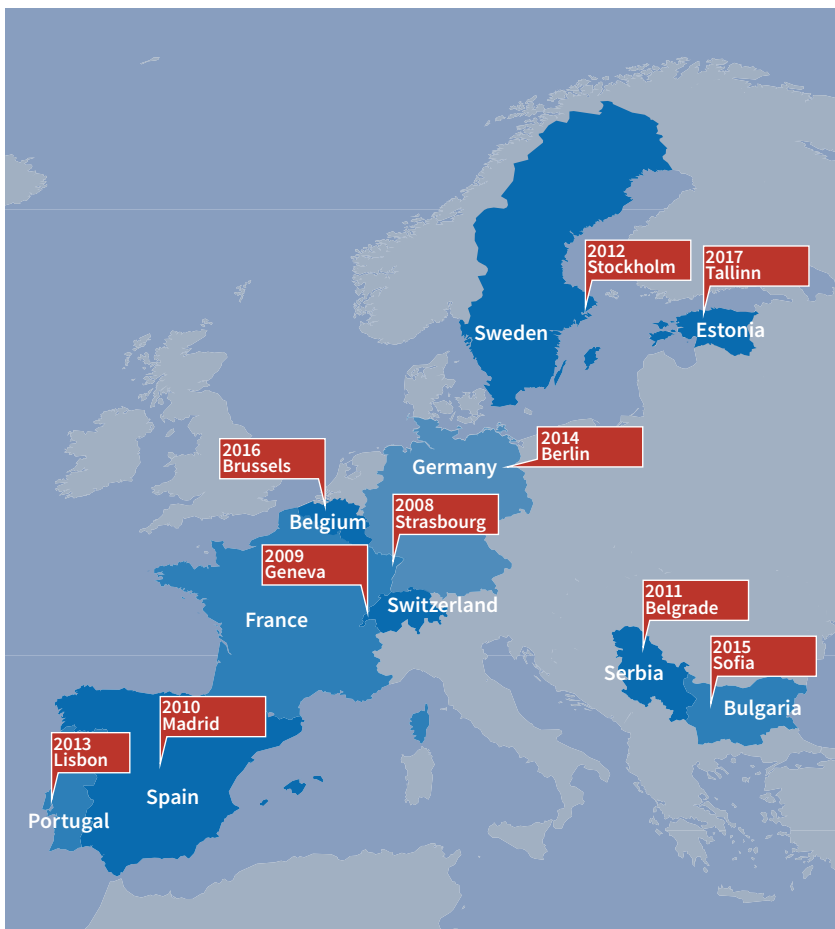
Post events – Day +1 | 8 June 2017

Time	Post-Events
10:00 - 17:00	High Level Group on Internet Governance (HLIG) meeting (open to the public from 10:00 - 13:00) Off site in e-Estonia Showroom

10 Years of EuroDIG

It was the 10th time in a row that we invited to a European Dialogue on Internet Governance. Our biggest thanks goes to the President of Estonia Kersti Kaljulaid, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Sven Mikser and the former Minister of Foreign Marina Kaljurand for inviting us to Estonia.

It could not have been a better place to discuss DIGital futures and celebrate the 10th anniversary than e-Estonia, the leading country in Europe in using new technologies and establishing new concepts.



EuroDIG was among the first initiatives which followed the global IGF and established a regional forum to discuss Internet Governance. What has begun in the year 2008 as an idea of about 10 enthusiastic individuals, in a café in Paris led to its first meeting 4 month later. The Council of Europe with the Support of OFCOM and EBU was the first organisation which discovered the potential of this format.

Meanwhile we can see over 20 national and regional Internet Governance initiatives across Europe and there are more to follow.

The people behind all of these initiatives and the attendees of such meetings are committed to the multistakeholder model. It is a growing community, but we should be realistic. It is still a minority.

Although many Governments in Europe and around the world are committed, multistakeholderism is not necessarily considered to be the model of the future and forums like this are sometimes questioned about the impact they can create.

You can see that: Legislation many times is made without consulting other stakeholders. The digitalization of our life's sometimes just happens without an option to opt out. And most users do not really see a need to engage into Internet governance.

The aim of EuroDIG is to raise awareness for the challenges ahead. It is, like many other forums, the place to start and facilitate a discussion, but not to finalize it.

Last year's EuroDIG overarching theme was: "Embracing the digital revolution." The discussion was focused on the development of digital markets in Europe and industry 4.0.

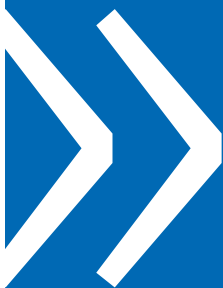
Recent developments have shown that some people fear the digital revolution goes along with a loss of their workplaces, their privacy, and they have less trust in the future. Therefore, we were looking at the "DIGital Futures" from a different angle this year and discussed "Promises and pitfalls".

Over 650 participants registered and around 50 young people prepared two youth programmes: Copyfighters and YOUthDIG. With thanks to sponsors and partners we could again offer travel support to around 40 participants from across Europe.

Sessions organizers worked hard to create a manifold programme. The host in cooperation with the Estonian Internet Foundation organised a birthday party to remember.

A wish for the 10th birthday of EuroDIG is: Let the community flourish and grow!





Welcome messages and keynotes



President of Estonia Kersti Kaljulaid

Welcoming address

About Cybersecurity vs. free Internet

“... we are all connected by optical cables and computers, but most importantly, by the faith, our faith, in the sanctity of individual human spirit and freedom. We believe in those values. They are universal. ...”

“... cybersecurity cannot be used as an excuse to limit Freedom of Expression. ...”

“... We do not have to see freedom and security as mutually exclusive. Indeed, secure online interactions, they are a precondition for enjoying full Internet freedom. ...”

About the role of governments

“... Yet we see too few Governments in action in the Internet. That is a risk for our societies. ... They should be there if they do not want to become less relevant to their citizens. ...”

“... Smart and knowledgeable use of ICT is an effective tool for bringing about fundamental changes in governance. The benefit to Government institutions, businesses and cities and eServices offered by Government and also private businesses by far outweighs the cost of investment made to create and maintain these eServices. ...”

“..., the countries that gain most from the digital revolution, they are those where technology goes hand in hand with relevant changes in the so-called analog sphere, the legal system, the economy and developing the skills of people.

Added value that digital technologies provide is a more transparent business environment and more accountable Government. This is something Governments need to recognize. ...”

“... while adopting digital technology can provide a major growth impact and transform governance, it can only truly happen if there are policies in place that do support digital adoption. ...”

“... connectivity is an essential precondition but it does not automatically result in digital dividends. ...”

About the Estonian digital citizenship

“... The Estonian solution that we have tried out and found to be functioning is based on creating unique online identity in a publicly developed and secure ecosystem. ...”



“... we talk about eGovernance and eState, but what is much more important is that we have truly a digital society. A society where technologies not only roll into the everyday life of people, and where people would absolutely refuse to go back to paper. ...”

“... we can tell what is our experience. ..., encourage other States to also translate their cultural state into digital sphere, doing it their own way, the way they believe is the right way. ...”

About future development in Europe

“... The future of the world will be digital and the sustainability of Europe embraces transformations by boldly seizing the opportunities offered by this strength.

At the same time, rapid change and new technologies always create vulnerabilities, and our task every day will be to balance these risks and those benefits fairly. ...”

“... citizens being the center of the system, this does not only mean high quality public service, it also will mean having more opportunities to effectively have their say in politics. Not only on the social media platforms or street demonstrations, but also by engaging the citizens in a meaningful dialogue with the Government permanently, 24/7, 365.

This is open Government of The 21st century. It's a culture with the citizens and Governments are partners, sharing the responsibility for the future of their country. ...”

President of Lithuania, Dalia Grybauskaite

Welcoming address

“... it’s clear that the digital society can help, can help to be faster, more competitive, and even more Democratic, because it allows all citizens and noncitizens to express their opinions. What matters for us politicians, at least to hear, to read and to understand what our citizens are saying to us. ...”

“... the substance of the reforms, integration, competitiveness of Europe, in general, depends on our decisions, on our political will to integrate. ...”

“... I wish that these events will demonstrate not only our knowledge but also our willingness to introduce in all areas of our life the Internet digitalization, as much as we can provide together with the security. ...”



SEEDIG gefällt das

Lousewies v d Laan  @LousewiesvdLaan

Such a pleasure: not one, but two woman presidents at #eurodig17. Substance, integrity & vision - maybe US @realDonaldTrump can intern here?

Original (Englisch) übersetzen



Siim Sikkut, Chief Information Officer of Estonia

Building a Digital Society: e-Estonia



“... In many senses, we try to make the most of digital opportunities. ...”

“... almost everything, ..., you can handle yourself online, except for a few things like high-risk transactions, like getting married, or by buying real estate, ...”

“... it takes only a few hours to start a company from the point of logging in and when it's up and running. ... You focus on the business and we made red tape easy for you. ...”

“... if you get sick, there are digital ways to help to treat you. Electronic health records, ... have access to quite a big part of your medical history from the past. ... If I have a chronic condition, ... I call up my family practitioner, ... and they issue the prescription online. I just show up at the pharmacy with my ID. I get the medicine. ...”

“... almost all Estonian students are part of what we call eSchool. ..., it's a communication platform for parents, teachers, students. ... make the whole curriculum be covered by digital materials, ... bring IT education into all schooling levels starting from the first grades, ...”

“..., you can vote online. ...2015 we had the last parliamentary elections. We had about a third, ... of the votes come in online from about 140 – 120 countries ...”

“... the police are more efficient on the streets because they have access to real-time databases while they are patrolling, ...”

“... digital solutions, ... made our tax collections very, very easy. Now we have the most efficient tax collection in all of the world. ...”



@CapacityCentre

An Estonian baby already is given a digital code before it gets its name 🇪🇺
#Eurodig17

Original (English) übertragen

06.06.17, 08:55

Document

Norwegian Prime Minister Erna Solberg

“... Internet is arguably the most important infrastructure in the world today. It is the infrastructure that all other infrastructures depend on. ... It has changed our views of what is possible. And it’s part of the solution to all the greatest challenges of our time. ...”

“... it’s difficult to predict exactly which digital services and products we will take for granted in a few years from now. We know quite a lot about what is possible. But we are also getting used to seeing new realities and exceed most people’s wildest dreams. ...”

“... we need to be aware of the fine lines between what is technologically possible to achieve, what can be regulated, and what is politically desirable.

It calls for a delicate balanced act. A robust, secure, open and free Internet is all about finding the right balance between what we can do and what we should do. In fact, cyberspace is largely a domain without global regulation. There is, however, increasing global interest in establishing principles for good governance and administration. This is vital if we are to prevent the development of a fragmented Internet that has lost its global character. ...”

“... The multistakeholder community, Governments, business, Civil Society and academia, should be responsible for Internet governance. ...”

“... we are seeking to maintain an Internet that has few regulations, as few regulations as possible, and it’s not subjected to unnecessary interference from Governments. ...”



Pearse O'Donohue, Acting Director for Future Networks, DG CONNECT, European Commission

Next Generation Internet



“... A key element to this Next Generation Internet initiative ... is that we want too make it human centric. We want to put the human, the individual, at the centre of the Internet. ...”

“... When we associate that with a very strong data protection law that now exists in Europe, ... we put a safe barrier around an individual’s data, give the individual the right to control and say who has or has not their data, who can process or cannot process the data, how much data do I wish to make available, and we make it easier for a unique electronic identity, controlled by the individual, to be that person’s gateway, their way of entering into or interacting with different platforms, different services, different manifestations of the Internet. ...”

“... Whether it is at the engineering level and DNS SEC, something tangible and real, or whether it is in the way in which discussions about Internet governance take place at the International level, all of those things can only be done in the multistakeholder environment that has already been created, and where Governments or regulatory organisations like the Commission have some role, but actually relatively minor role to play.

Sally Shipman Wentworth, ISOC, Vice President of Global Policy Development

The future of the Internet



“... in 2016 we launched ... the Internet futures project at the Internet Society. ... It’s a tool that is often used to get people in a room, to think big, to think differently, to think creatively about what the future might hold. And then make some decisions about how their organisation or company or Government might act in light of that. ...”

“... What we found in our community is that people are focused on about six different areas that they think are driving the future. ... The deployment of IoT ... Internet economy. ... The role of Government ... things related to cyberthreats ... issues related to artificial intelligence ... network standards and interoperability ...”

“... We do hear a lot of worry from our community about the role that regulation will play and whether regulation and the regulatory tools we have today are up to the task. ...”

“... we as a community have to be thinking very carefully to make sure that end-user voices, the voices of Civil Society, are still part of the model ...”

Göran Marby, CEO and President of ICANN



"... A lot of the decisions we are making today we do that with the help of Internet. Anything from our love life, how we do education, how we do our banking, a lot of those things that we did in an envelope before we now do on the Internet. ... your Internet might be different from my Internet, and we need to make sure that everybody comes on board ... This is not only Governments. ..."

"... Right now, a lot of discussions about the Internet seems to be negative. We talk about the threats. We talk about illegal content. We talk about some of the things we see that we don't like morally or ethically or culturally. ... and that is an important discussion to have. But it's very problem oriented. And we shouldn't forget the good things. ... We believe in the power of the Internet. We believe in this thing that when you actually connect people, something magical happens. And this system now connecting 4 billion people around the world is a unique system to connect people. And when you connect, you can share. And when you share, it grows. ..."

"... now we're entering a space where local languages and local scripts is becoming much more important. It's something that is going to become essential for us developing the next-generation on Internet users. ... And I think everybody needs to engage in this one. We need the diversity to understand the local needs of the Internet going forward. ...we have to fulfill this obligation to us and to the next generation. ..."

"... we are facing challenges, together, that no one in mankind never met before. ... We don't know the answer. And sometimes we have made mistakes. But we have to work together to actually try to figure out how to do this better. ..."

Chengetai Masango, IGF Secretariat

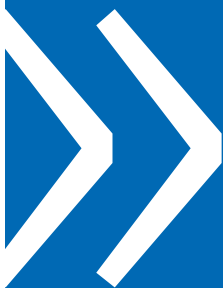
Outlook to the IGF 2017



“... For years, EuroDIG has served as an effective platform where the European community addresses issues of their concern regarding the Internet governance. This year’s Forum provides a very rich and diverse agenda on which this multistakeholder community offered many new perspectives. Some of these will be valuable inputs to many of the Internet expert communities, for further work. ...”

“... one of the most valuable achievements of the EuroDIG is that over the years it managed to establish a firm engagement of the broader community. ... The sense of the community that this multistakeholder Forum created is what is encouraging, and the long-term promise for creating a better and safer Internet for all. Only by enthusiastically working together, by committing to a better understanding of each other’s perspectives, by learning one from each other, can we make a change. That is the core IGF objective, and EuroDIG is a very important partner on this path, along with many of the existing national and regional IGFs.

In these times, when the nations committed to strive toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, our collaboration has never more important, as many of the Goals directly depend on people being connected to the Internet, having good policies and robust ICTs, all in order to achieve social and economic progress for the society. ...”



Plenary sessions



Alice in wonderland – mapping the cybersecurity landscape in Europe and beyond

Report: Vladimer Svanadze



- Cybersecurity is a part of International Security, which is dependent on national security, and in this process the leading role of government with the technical community is very important, also civil society is very powerful;
- International cooperation is very important for the development process of cybersecurity;
- The education and awareness of consumers in the fight against cybercrime is also an important topic for the protection of critical infrastructure;
- Cooperation between all stakeholders (government, industry, technical community, civil society) necessary. In the field of regulation, the focus should be on the complexity of the interaction between industry and different types of consumers;
- For human rights and security in cyberspace the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime is the basic document. Also, trust between consumers (end users) and government and law enforcement agencies will be very important for democracy in cyberspace.



Internet in the “post-truth” era?

Report: Yrjö Lämsipuro

- “Fake news” has become a fashionable term, and it is important to define what it is, and what it is not. Fake news is not just bad journalism, or reporting that one doesn’t agree with. Fake news, in fact, is not news, like plastic rice is not rice. Fake news does not happen; it is intentionally and knowingly put out to spread confusion in the society and to discredit democracy, or to produce economic gain.
- Fake news feeds the polarization of societies, and polarization creates more markets for fake news. It disrupts the status of truth, undermines the value of objectivity and the principles of professional journalism. People who have felt constrained by objectivity, who don’t like and trust it, are emancipating themselves, now that they have the tools. Information landscape is not vertical any more. When old media tries to check and correct user-generated stories, they get accused for spreading fake news.
- New norms are not needed, rather existing ones should be implemented. Government regulation is not the way to solve the fake news problem, and could lead to the suppression of legitimate voices. Self-regulation or co-regulation are already in use, and should be given a larger role, and new approaches should be discussed, like giving public trustee media status to platforms. Platforms, in their best interests, should become more accountable and transparent, eg. about the standards they apply in different countries.
- Enhancing media literacy education is the most effective way of combating fake news and should be taken to a new height. Media literacy education should be seen as a political survival project for the society, and a right for the individual, especially children. Skills and resources of journalists should be enhanced.



How the digital revolution changes our work life

Report: Salam Yamout

- What are the consequences of the digital revolution: The panelists agreed that the jobs landscape and business models are changing. They are worried about the social implication of the Digital revolution on workers: stressful productivity work conditions, lack of separation between personal and work time, and lack of social security protection for people taking on virtual jobs with online platforms like health and retirement benefits
- What kind of jobs will be in demand in the future: The panelists agreed that jobs of the digital economy did not exist ten years ago. Education systems have not caught up. Need for training and re-training, digital awareness, entrepreneurship training, research, and lifelong learning.
- Regarding the social systems needed for the future: Online platforms need to be employers and provide social security benefits.
- It is a bad idea to fund these new social security systems from new taxes especially that businesses will not pay taxes in all jurisdictions where they operate globally. Some solutions being considered are creating more jobs, basic income, accountability and transparency



International trade agreements and Internet governance

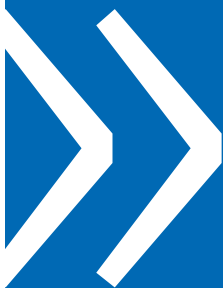
Report: Sorina Teleanu

- Free flow of data is important for economic and social development worldwide. While there is a clear need to ensure data protection and data security, localisation and restrictions on data flows are not necessarily the answer.
- Data is key to innovation, and there is a need to build trust among countries when it comes to data flows in order to avoid unjustifiable restrictions.



- The multilateral treaty system will never disappear, but it is embedded in an environment where all stakeholders have a say. The multistakeholder model is flexible enough to deal with a complex environment such as international trade. Its applicability can and should be tested on specific trade-related issues, such as data flows.
- The Internet community needs to make sure that it becomes part of the discussions on trade agreements. There needs to be transparency and openness for them to provide input into the discussions before governments enter into a decision making phase.
- Although digital policy issues are interconnected and decisions taken in one field affect another field, they are still addressed and negotiated in silos. This is also the case with trade issues. Better communication needs to be created among the various communities.





Workshops



Realizing rights online – from human rights discourses to enforceable stakeholder responsibilities

Report: Maarja Pild

- Interpretation of human rights online

There is no need to reinvent new Internet specific human rights. The same rights that people have offline must also be protected online. The interpretation of human rights should be dynamic and interpretation must consider the technological revolution.

- Obligations of states

The negative and positive obligations of the states in relation to the Internet must be clarified while taking into account and reminding the states the principles of multistakeholderism and legality.

- Rights and responsibilities of Internet intermediaries

The duty to protect human rights should not be delegated to intermediaries. Nevertheless, intermediaries should aim at respecting human rights, refrain from discrimination and aim for transparency.

- Education

Informing people about their human rights online is crucially important. Media and information literacy programs should be promoted. It is also a responsibility of the intermediaries that users would be more aware of their rights.



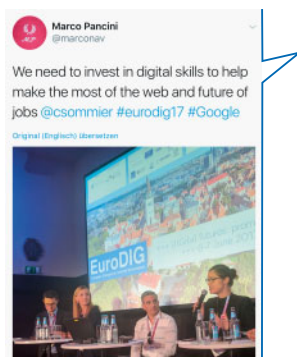
New business models and the Internet

Report: Thomas Grob

- New Business Models: Open Source software and permission less innovation are central pillars of innovation on the Internet.
- Handling of personal data by business: We need a different approach as there is a trust problem. Re-marketing of old customer data is not a viable new business model. To gain and build trust customers have to understand what is happening with their data and give their consent, i.e. opt-in and not opt-out.



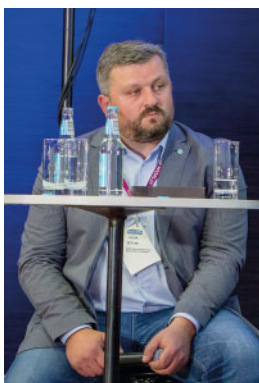
- Why is European innovation not gaining scale?: The European digital market is (still) too fragmented to call it a single market. And European enterprises suffer from over regulation. Less regulation will favour innovation, not more regulation. Network effects need to be understood in order to gain global relevance.



Community connectivity – empowering the unconnected

Report: Tessel Renzenbrink

- There are still many areas in Europe that have unsatisfactory Internet connectivity. The traditional network model is efficient in some areas but the community network model provides a viable and complementary alternative.
- There are beneficial externalities to community network model related to policy, jobs and skills. It is important to share knowledge on how to set up and scale the community network model in Europe.
- Cooperation is important when trying to provide Internet access in remote and rural areas. Everyone has a role to play including government and private sector.



Criminal justice on the Internet – identifying common solutions

Report: Tatiana Tropina



- Practical ad hoc solutions to the digital evidence problem will not solve legal “wild west”. There is a need for structured solutions, including modifying existing legal standards.
- The possible solutions can involve – along with changing the legislation – standardisation of forms, capacity building and training, the establishment of channels for facilitating requests (like online portals).
- The structured solutions, while harmonising procedures in different countries and facilitating requests, should respect safeguards and human rights and be transparent.
- It is important that all stakeholders take part in the discussion on the solutions development.
- There is a need for capacity building not only for law enforcement to process requests in criminal investigations but also for both law enforcement and intermediaries to create a common understanding in processing requests – sending high-quality drafted requests and responding to them – in a cross-border environment.
- In addition to improving mechanisms of international cooperation in criminal matters, there is a need to engage with electronic service providers to gradually reduce the use of technologies that prevent online criminal attribution such as Carrier Grade Network Address Translation (NAT) / LSNAT.

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

Report: Elisabeth Schauermann

- As ‘Internet of Things’ (IoT) becomes more important and implemented in everyday life, there has to be a clear effort to keep it human-centric. Policy development, technical standardisation and technological innovation have to follow that approach.
- Data generated by IoT can be used to further develop health care and other crucial fields in society, but the use of any personal data has to be done responsibly and in accordance with thorough privacy considerations.
- User’s rights, especially concerning privacy and personal data, have to be effectively safeguarded. Privacy by design and security by design is key. The high level of legal protection that we have in Europe should become a global standard.
- In order to balance human rights protection, economic interests and the growing possibilities of technology, security issues of cloud services, IoT devices and their interoperability need to be addressed continuously.



Mine, or mined? What can we do about data sovereignty?

Report: Thomas Grob



- So far the debates have revolved around the question: how can the user be protected? Now it is time to ask: how can the user actually benefit from the processing of personal data?
- In order to empower the user it is essential to not only raise awareness and increase transparency but to also to create incentives for the user to make informed choices about who is allowed to process his/her personal data and to what end.
- Telefonica's answer is the Aura Platform that aims at involving users interactively and allows for case by case opt-in into the provision of "insights" – not actual raw data – to 3rd parties while providing information exactly how the information is being processed and to what end.



From Internet users to digital citizens

Report: Tessel Renzenbrink

- Everybody agrees digital competences are important. These clearly go beyond simple IT-skills such as how to use a computer. Five areas of competences were named:

- Data & information literacy
- Communication and collaboration
- Digital content creation
- Safety: including protecting privacy
- Problem solving

Recommendation: Describe what digital competences are and explain to the relevant groups such as teachers what is meant by that.

- Promoting digital competences throughout society is a huge challenge. No one institution can address this alone.

Recommendation: All stakeholders – governments, corporations, civil society and citizens – should work together to improve digital competences for all people.

- Digital competences are important for all age groups. The focus should not only be on school-going children but on all people. At the same time it should be recognized that digital natives do not necessarily have digital competences in all areas. The fact they can consume technology easily does not necessarily mean they can use technology in a self-empowering way.



The ways of being a citizen is changing with the Internet and Internetizing
#EuroDIG17

Original (English) übertragen



The EU copyright reform's proposal – which impacts on users' fundamental rights?

Report: Christelle Li



- There were concerns about how technology revolutionises the commercial world and current business models with particular regard to their incompatibility with new obligations (e. g. content-filtering technologies). There was consensus that filtering obligations for intermediaries is a bad idea.
- There was discussion about how automatic monitoring could be problematic and whether this could affect other rights such as human rights.
- Reform proposals should address other rights such as freedom of panorama. This includes the harmonisation of both non-commercial and commercial uses.
- The copyfighters prepared a position paper reflecting the youth position on modern copyright reform. They identified 7 key areas in need of reform including: territoriality, geoblocking, fair use, intermediaries, remix culture, education - open access and ancillary right for press publishers.
- There was broad consensus that Art.13 is problematic, in particular there was uncertainty and concerns about culture heritage.
- Geoblocking – there was consensus that there should not be geoblocking. However, geoblocking should be allowed for promotional purposes by artists to allow them short time goals such as timed content release.
- A fair use exception to existing copyright exceptions should be future proof although it was recognised that this would be very difficult.
- The importance of educating users on copyright was underlined. This should be simple education. An interesting objective would be for copyright to become invisible for most Internet users.

Domain names innovation and competition

Report: Zack Coleman

- New gTLDs have significantly changed the TLD space
- There is no 'silver bullet' in terms of the best use of a domain name, although they can be a helpful marker of digital identity
- New gTLD domain names might present some opportunities for innovation, in the area of security, the development of IDNs, and the use of brand TLDs



Stress testing the multistakeholder model in cybersecurity

Report: Ceren Unal



- Cybersecurity is a global concept and solutions to cybersecurity problems are beyond national borders. Considering how the Internet was constituted and works, each party has a responsibility to foster resilience and to take a collaborative security approach to promoting confidence and protecting opportunities.
- Every stakeholder has different incentives, economic interests and reasoning (with regard to security, privacy and data protection). A good multistakeholder process would bridge these differences.
- Although governments usually try to take the lead, the role of civil society is important to monitor accountability and transparency.



Critical Internet Literacy

Report: Lee Hibbard

The definition of Critical Internet Literacy (CIL) encompasses skills, competences, attitudes and values about Information. Information is being redefined by media, data and algorithms. As such, information needs to be reliable and open so that today's citizens can make informed choices and be empowered without fear.

The way forward relates to the construction of a desirable future:

- **as pedagogy** to provide for spaces (online and in real life) where trial and error can take place without consequences and to modify the curricula to inject 'learning by doing' and CIL competences about media and data. Training of teachers and adult is crucial;
- **as a right** to accommodate the right to choose, to be inscrutable, to have transparency, to consumption without traceability, to safety, to privacy, to human rights. The need to embrace the complexities of the global society also attaches two emergencies together: the digital transition and the climate change transition.
- as a political project which is connected to convergence of MIL governance and Internet governance. A multi-stakeholder approach is recommended to create a collective for MIL and digital competences that embark Internet intermediaries and social media in MIL initiatives as a public value. Beyond current partnerships, more coordination is needed to share and extend the tools that exist and create the jobs of tomorrow. So citizenship and employability are closely linked.

Recommendations:

- launch a global citizens debate on the future of the Internet as seen by the grassroots, so that it is treated as part of the common good that is tended by informed literate citizens, consumers and workers;
- establish a platform or observatory which coordinates different stakeholders and helps them share their experiences and competences across national divides and differentiated needs across the world;
- connect Council of Europe policies on the Internet of Citizens, and Big-data for culture, literacy and democracy, with recommendations on CIL and information integrity (e.g. against fake news, ...);
- attach digital transition to climate transition, and develop tools, jobs, and competences that increase frugality of all kinds (e.g. carbon footprint, bio-solutions, etc.,).

Drowning in data – digital pollution, green IT, and sustainable access

Report: Elisabeth Schauermann

- The Internet accounts for a significant share of global energy consumption especially as traffic data rises in tandem with the increasing number of Internet users, Internet of things (IoT) technologies, and machine-to-machine traffic.. It is therefore important to monitor and address this foreseeable rise in a sustainable way.
- Planned obsolescence and decreasing incentives to repair devices has led to high levels of electronic waste (e-waste) which is often discarded in „dumps“ in the Global South. Eco-labeling could bring an incentive for consumers to invest in more sustainable devices and might be used for software in a similar way. On a regulatory level, a switch to a circular economy model should be made a policy goal.
- The Internet will become ever more important as more people are connected to it. Projects and policies that address ecological issues and issues of sustainability should be encouraged.
- Stakeholders dealing with Internet governance should collaborate with other stakeholders to address the issue of sustainability in their work.

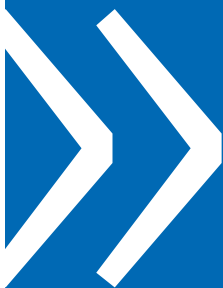


Digital citizenship, integration and participation

Report: *Oliana Sula*



- Internet access is a basic human right which should be guaranteed to all citizens. There is a difference between digital citizenship and e-residency: citizenship, as concept, requires education and the increased awareness and inclusion of marginalized groups.
- E-residency has different benefits from that of traditional citizenship which are business oriented. In the near future, the challenge will be one of competition between different countries to invite e-residents.
- The e-participation of citizens should be increased and their voices should be heard online.
- Digital citizenship is connected to globalisation. It is built around the government's "trust" in their citizens. Digital citizenship is not about the creation of a single system in all countries but rather in the creation of interoperability between different systems.



Youth participation



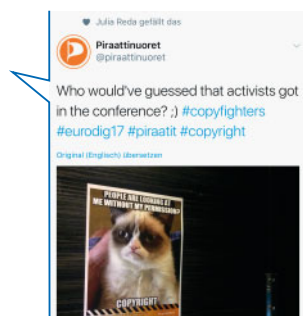
Youth participation matters!

Each year, young people (18–30 years old) residing in all European countries are encouraged to proactively represent the European youth throughout the EuroDIG process.



This year, there were two separate programmes:

- **YOUTHthDIG** – is the Youth Dialogue on Internet Governance focusing on the EuroDIG agenda. During two days approx 25 young people prepared for their participation in EuroDIG.
- **Copyfighters** – was organised by the Young Pirates of Europe and supported by the Council of Europe and the European Youth Foundation. This programme focused on modern copyright reform. The aim was to build a European youth movement which calls for rights-based copyright reform in order to enable young people across Europe to share cultural works, strengthen social cohesion and foster the exchange of knowledge.



YOUthDIG Messages

Media and Content

- Fake News

“Fake news” undermines democracy, trust in the media, and content published on the Internet because “fake news” misleads citizens and lowers trust in content publishers. All stakeholders should make digital literacy a priority, which includes skills in critical thinking to recognise fake news.

- Right to Publish Content

The right to freedom of expression is valued, and citizens should be able to publish content without government restriction. This should be in accordance with Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights.



Human rights

- Access to the Internet

Although access to the Internet is not universally recognized as a human right at this point in time, it should be considered a crucial enabler for rights such as but not limited to: freedom of expression and assembly, and right to information and education. Also, it should be at the heart of discussions around connectivity and digital inclusion.

- Net Neutrality

Economic interests should not be the single defining factor in who can access what Internet content and services, where, and when.

- **Intermediary Liability**

Content takedown should not be the lowest common denominator between regulators and intermediary service providers. Controversial content is also not inherently harmful. The lack of transparency of intermediary service providers' business practices and algorithms should be addressed in order to ensure users' rights are respected.

- **Human Rights Instruments**

What applies offline also applies online. Instruments that govern digital rights should not be for states alone but be based on multistakeholder collaboration.



Cybersecurity

- **Critical Internet Infrastructure Security**

We call on all stakeholders, in collaboration with each other, to ensure the security and stability of critical Internet infrastructure, and to safeguard it against both physical and cyber threats without violating human rights.

- **Emerging Technology Security**

We urge all stakeholders to address the security issues of emerging technologies, such as the Internet of things, artificial intelligence, and botnets. The proliferation of these technologies can jeopardise the life, health, property, and human rights of end users.

- **Child Safety Online**

We call on law enforcement agencies, Internet service providers, and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen cooperation in combating online sexual ex-

exploitation of children. Parents, schools, and educators should collaborate on cyberbullying awareness and prevention.

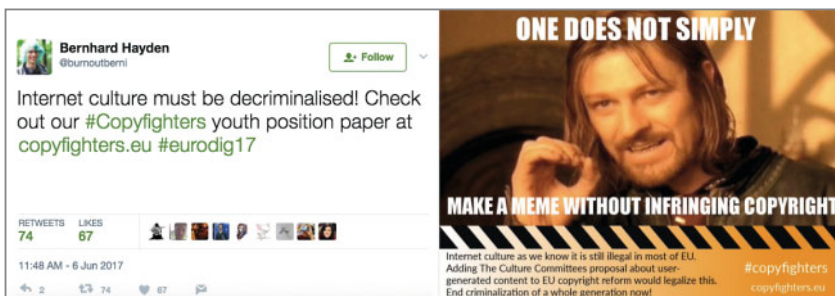
- **Data Security**

All stakeholders should respect the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of data. Improving the cybersecurity literacy of end users and developing relevant information and communications technology skills are critical, especially among youth. We call on all stakeholders to advocate for the use of updated software and secure connections.



Copyfighters: Position paper on a modern copyright reform

Young people today are facing challenges with copyright laws in their daily Internet use. Most of them are not aware of the copyright aspects of their regular activities on the Internet. However, people find it difficult to grasp the whole complex legal framework in order to avoid conflicts.



During the Copyfighters event, 25 young people from 18 European countries met in Tallinn to discuss these issues and came up with the following statement:

We acknowledge the need for copyright reform in several areas to address the challenges the traditional copyright model faces from user behavior and technological progress.

1. Territoriality

We share the deep belief that territorial copyright with different legislation in different countries is not in line with the borderless nature of the Internet. The countries of the world should agree upon a single copyright standard clarifying the confusion of interjurisdictional issues on the Internet. We believe the European Union stands in an excellent position to lead the way by creating a digital single market. Therefore, we call on the European Union to set an example in harmonising copyright legislation by introducing a single European copyright title.

2. Geoblocking

Many young people move to other European countries and travel regularly. The Internet and social media have made a huge impact on sharing and communicating with people internationally. The Internet has also made people aware of many cul-

tural goods and services. However, many barriers exist and Europeans are finding it increasingly difficult to have access to the same goods and services that are available in their home countries, and vice versa. For example, when it comes to audio-visual content, it is important to have legally available services that are high in demand and that people want to consume. Furthermore, geoblocking hinders new business models for creating cultural works and needs to be ended to significantly reduce piracy, as it is often impossible to legally access the works people are interested in.

3. Fair use

Existing copyright legislation has in practice proven to be unenforceable in a digital environment. Significant portions of the population engage on a day-to-day basis in online activities such as image sharing, which are often illegal. Besides the effects this has on users it also discourages new businesses from emerging due to legal uncertainty. Users should be protected through the introduction of flexible exceptions to copyright legislation.

Fair use should have an open definition which would allow for the inclusion of future technologies and business models. We propose the introduction of a fair use exception, in order to enable future uses and allow for case-by-case judgements for copyright cases. Furthermore, basic copyright exceptions and limitations, like freedom of panorama and parody, should be harmonized in all EU countries.

4. Intermediaries

New platforms and technologies help lower the barriers for people to access art and culture. At the same time, these platforms and the content they disseminate create new challenges. While there is sometimes a need to remove content from these platforms, it is important to safeguard user's rights when:

- Intermediaries must only remove content in accordance with publicly available content removal procedures, follow due process, exercise tests of necessity and proportionality, and provide appeal mechanisms to an independent and impartial actor.
- Governments, intermediaries, and civil society should work together to develop a framework for periodic, independent and impartial reviews of the intermediary's content restriction policies and assess their impact on human rights.
- The implementation of automated content recognition systems should not be imposed by law. If intermediaries opt to implement such systems voluntarily, it is important that they safeguard fundamental rights, including the freedom of expression, as well as respect copyright exceptions and limits.

- The law should make distinction between the platforms by content type (data hosting providers, publishing platforms, search engines, payment systems, and so forth) and by scale. No administrative, financial or technological barriers should be created for new market entrants.

5. Remix culture

The undetermined legal status of remix works that extend from visual arts to fan fiction is a significant issue which prevents us from active participation in a democracy where we are not merely recipients but rather creators of new meaning.

Commercial companies threaten small actors who manage to attract audiences with their new creative works which are based on copyrighted materials. Many such works fall into a category of transformative works which bring renewed creative value, boost arts and sciences, which is a purpose of copyright; such works are a promotion of copyrighted works, however this potential is not explored and small creators are still treated as criminals.

It is important to protect small creators from such threats posed by big companies by bringing more clarity on the terms of use of both copyrighted and out of copyright works.

- Introduction of an exception for non-commercial user-generated content, compensated by collective licensing in case of commercial use.
- No copyright claim on digital copies of public domain (out-of-copyright) artistic works in any format.
- Simplified copyright clearance process for GLAMs (Galleries, Libraries, Archives, and Museums).
- International legal compatibility with the Creative Commons licensing model for digital content available for creative repurposing.

6. Education, open access

We experience barriers when trying to access scientific works for our studies and education. We believe that everyone would benefit from an open access regime, therefore all research that is partially or fully publicly funded should by default be released into the public domain. To further lower the paywall of the current publishing system, we believe that peer review should become the focal point of reform, so that we establish alternative means of validating research besides few large publications.

A clearly defined exception for educational purposes, both formal and informal, must be added to the harmonised copyright laws to enable all forms of learning, including sharing materials freely in class or during extracurricular activities

and even for self-learning. Teachers should be spontaneously allowed to spontaneously use resources from the Internet in education and show them to pupils and students without a bureaucratic licensing process.

Support for researchers in negotiations with publishers to allow open access to research in repositories.

7. Ancillary right for press publishers

We oppose the creation of new neighboring rights for press publishers. Despite the disastrous results observed in Spain and Germany the EU is still considering to add a mandatory ancillary right for press publishers. Also known as “link tax”, this new right would require content aggregators like news search engines to pay press publishers a fee for listing a title page and a link to their contents.

This proposal would have an unpredictable impact on the Internet as it disregards its decentralized nature, which relies on the content aggregators and search engines to deliver information. Such a system is a threat to our freedom of information, limiting the right to be informed.

Content aggregators and press publishers have long enjoyed a mutually beneficial relationship on the Internet that should not be destroyed by a mandatory ancillary right with unpredictable effects. We therefore oppose the creation of new neighboring rights for press publishers.

In conclusion:

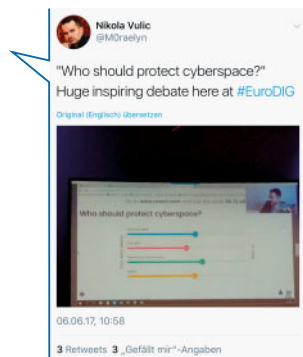
Copyright’s territoriality is a barrier affecting all EU citizen’s sharing and communicating with people internationally. We therefore call for harmonising national copyright frameworks and banning geoblocking in the EU.

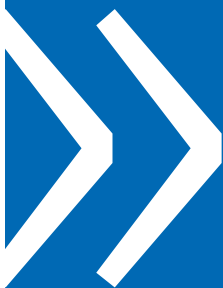
Fair use is a legal tool permitting some uses of copyrighted material without permission from the original rights holders. We support promoting such limitations and exceptions to the copyright rules when it benefits users’ rights and the public interest.

Companies should not be incentivised nor requested to restrict the privacy and free speech rights of their users. We strongly oppose the obligation for intermediaries to install filtering and monitoring systems of almost all material uploaded to the Internet in Europe.

Copyrights restrictions often constitute obstacles to education and science. We advocate for the expansion of public domain to increase access to, and reuse of, culture and knowledge.

Charging fees for sharing links with snippets of text ignores the reality of the Internet. We therefore strongly oppose ancillary rights for publishers





Messages from the South Eastern European Dialogue on Internet Gover- nance (SEEDIG)



SEEDIG 2017 Messages

The messages below reflect the discussions held during the SEEDIG 2017 meeting. They are aimed to serve as input from the SEEDIG community into pan-European and global Internet governance processes.

S1. Internet governance: A puzzle or a Tower of Babel?

- The discussion around Internet governance is one around trust, and global efforts should be made to restore it.
- An analysis of the Internet governance initiatives is necessary, with the aim of creating common actions for (re)gaining the trust of end users.
- Preserving the openness and network neutrality of the Internet is important.
- Global efforts with multistakeholder and open community models of governance contribute to (re)gaining trust.
- Norms and regulations imply a long process and consultations, while technology is fast developing. This is one of the reasons why it is necessary to act jointly, in sense that all relevant actors need to work together to create a safer and trustworthy online environment.
- Barriers to Internet governance should be dealt with in order to reflect the value of the Internet, by modernising rules, legislation, and policies.

S2. Need for speed: Broadband challenges, issues, and trends

- Online services create demand for access and they need to be promoted.
- Competition is important when it comes to broadband deployment, but the government must also create suitable market conditions.
- Access speeds need to be defined (more) clearly.

S3. True or false? Guess! Fake news, misinformation, and the role of media literacy

- New technologies bring more actors to reporting, thus democratising conversation, which is happening horizontally.
- We should differentiate between propaganda and fake news. The first is about having a centre of power, which creates the vibrations that vibrate the most. While the latter is related to entrepreneurs working with technology to deliver a message of the day following the bazaar mentality.

- We also need to distinguish between fake news and unprofessional journalism, as we tend to overuse the term ‘fake news’.
- We are living in the age of ‘fast food media’ that create short and not contextualised messages, and do not contribute to educating people, but rather the opposite. Media literacy can play a significant role in addressing this challenge.
- Media literacy consists of digital skills, critical thinking, and communication skills. However, it is not solely about education, but even more about the socio-economic environment.

S4. How can the Internet of Things develop and be implemented in the right way?

- The IoT makes life easier, but in order to properly implement IoT solutions, we have to understand the society’s needs. We must think global and act local.
- The IoT bring benefits to people (jobs, easier access to information and other opportunities), businesses (innovation, competition, better products, faster trade), and governments (better public services, better and faster interaction with citizens). IoT technologies are important components of a smart city development, and they are also transforming the agriculture industry and enabling farmers to contend with the enormous challenges they face.
- The IoT promises an exciting era of innovation, but also raises significant privacy and security concerns. We can list the threats of IoT under three broad categories: privacy, security, and safety.
- The IoT cloud storage architecture provides additional risks with respect to privacy, security, and safety. There is a need for alternative technical, e.g. architectural solutions that would provide more privacy, security, and safety for users.
- IoT security is an issue, but we have to balance this with the trends in technology. We have to pay attention not only to the data itself, but also to those who own and use it.
- We should understand that sharing data is the basis of science evolution and the key of human evolution – and IoT makes it nowadays even more so true. We definitely have to pay attention to privacy, but not at the risk of stopping the IoT evolution. Data can be protected, but people will always find a way to misuse it.

Open data: overview of policies and initiatives in SEE

- It is necessary to involve non-state actors in the process of opening data, because they are intended users of open data and can provide experiences and new ideas on how to make open data beneficial to all its users.

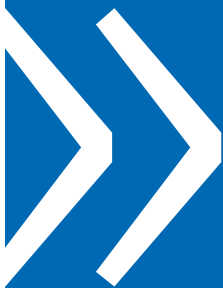
- Public institutions become more efficient, transparent, and accountable to citizens by using open data platforms. Moreover, they should assist citizens in understanding how they can make use of open data for their benefit.
- Challenges and lessons learned from open data experiences include centralised architectures for open data portals, visible licensing for the use of published datasets, and unstandardised structure of related datasets.
- Key elements of open data include free culture, Internet freedom, and the right to privacy.
- Open data initiatives should be led by the people, especially by young entrepreneurs and students, not only by the government.

S5. Internationalised Domain Names (IDNs): Status and perspectives in SEE

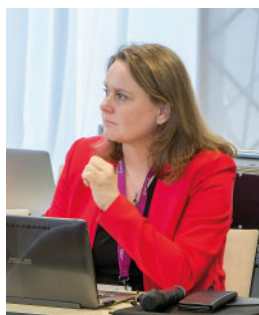
- IDNs contribute to a more inclusive Internet, by promoting multilingualism and reaching different communities, especially in the SEE region which is so rich in alphabets and scripts.
- IDNs also present an important challenge: how to promote universal acceptance while keeping a functional Internet?
- Despite the advantages of IDNs, the market seems to not be ready for it. One of the barriers is lack of awareness within the region, specially when it comes to seeing the importance of IDNs.
- The next action step is to start implementing measures to popularise IDNs in the region, by involving all stakeholders.

S6. Cybersecurity: National and regional priorities and cooperation

- Cybersecurity is a complex area. It related firstly to the vulnerabilities of an operating system; but even if vulnerabilities are known, not many users pay attention to them or to the need to update their systems. Users are, usually, the weakest link. And ‘ignorance seems to be our new best friend!’.
- The software industry should be more responsible when it comes to embedding security features into their products. But the human factor is equally important.
- The most important words that we should keep in mind when it comes to cybersecurity are education, awareness, and a good security strategy.
- Cybersecurity laws and strategies are adopted completely different from one country to another, unfortunately. One solution to this challenge might rest in engaging different stakeholders in high level discussions, asking them to synchronise their policies.



Assembly of National and Regional Initia- tives on Internet governance (NRIs)



NRI Assembly – European contribution to the global Internet governance (IG) process

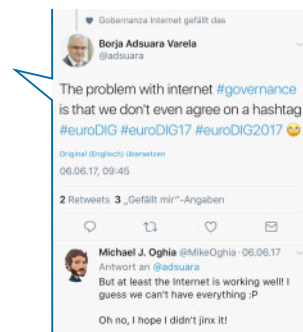
Report: Sorina Teleanu

- Having the global IGF hosted in Europe in 2017 offers an opportunity to European NRIs to showcase their work. As Europe is the continent with the largest number of NRIs, this brings it to the forefront of Internet governance discussions.
- Many IGF initiatives in Europe face a difficulty in bringing more actors from the private sector, and, to some extent, governments into their processes. To cope with this challenge, initiatives need to address those Internet issues that are relevant and pressing for these stakeholder groups.

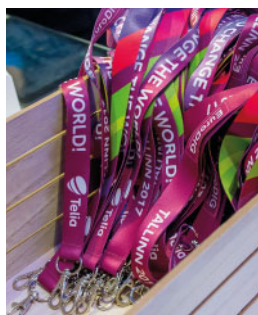


- There is a need to make NRIs more result-oriented, by moving from a simple identification of Internet-related challenges, to solutions to address such challenges.
- There are several ways in which European NRIs can act during the IGF 2017:
 - In the context of a potential European forum, NRIs could: talk about the most important Internet governance issues tackled at their meetings; discuss challenges, good practices, and success stories in running IGF initiatives; and showcase the connections that exist at European level between national IGFs, SEEDIG, and EuroDIG;

- Having European NRIs showcase their work in a dedicated session or via booths during the IGF 2017 meeting should be complemented with ensuring that there is a strong European voice in the main sessions and workshops, from all stakeholder groups.
- NRIs can encourage their communities to be active both during the planning process for the IGF, and during the meeting itself, by contributing their views and experiences to the discussions.



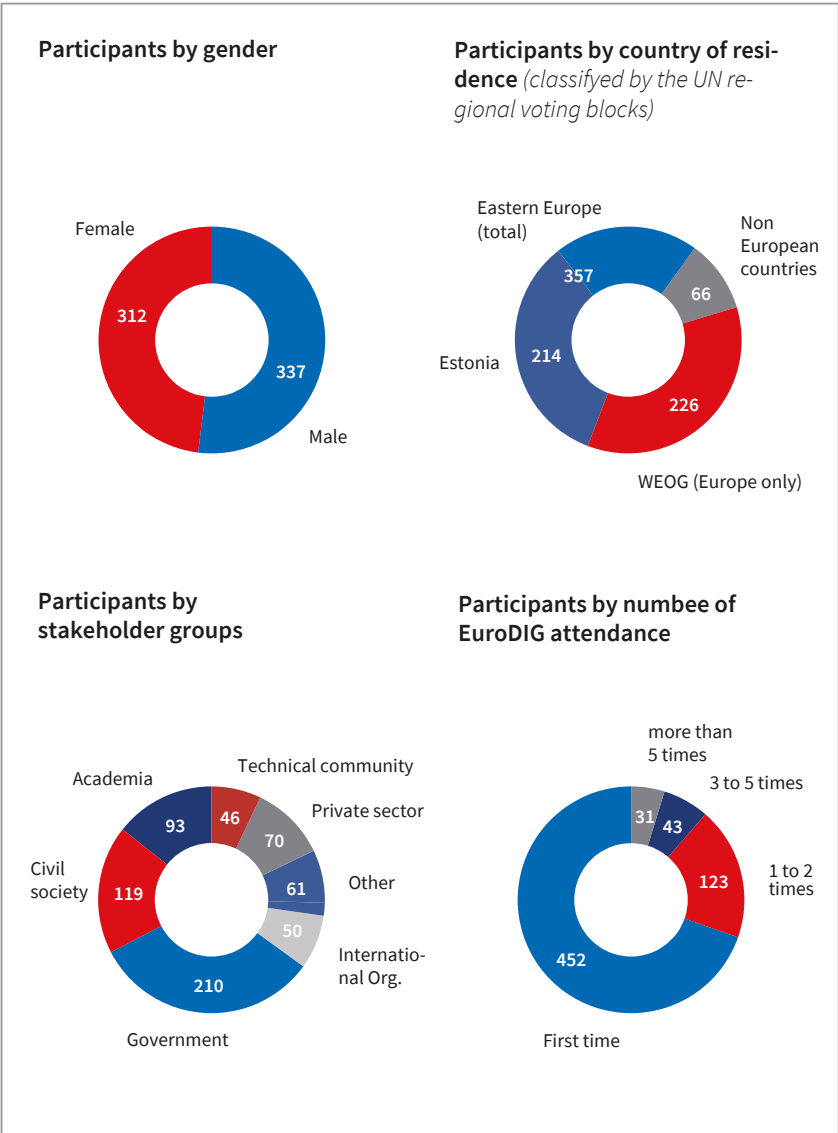




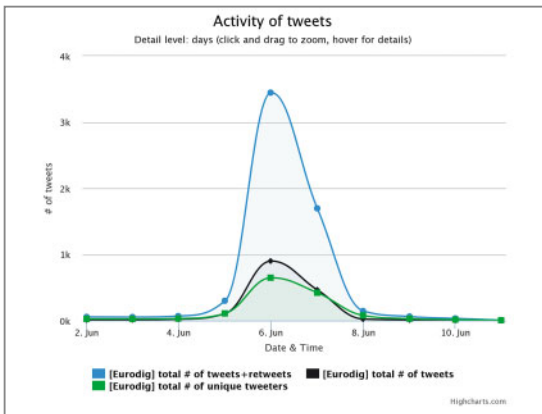
Break down of participation

The EuroDIG received 649 online registrations in 2017.

The following numbers are based on the online registration list.



Twitter stats



Thanks for the twitter
graphics provided by
@wsaqaf



EuroDIG 2017 programme planning process

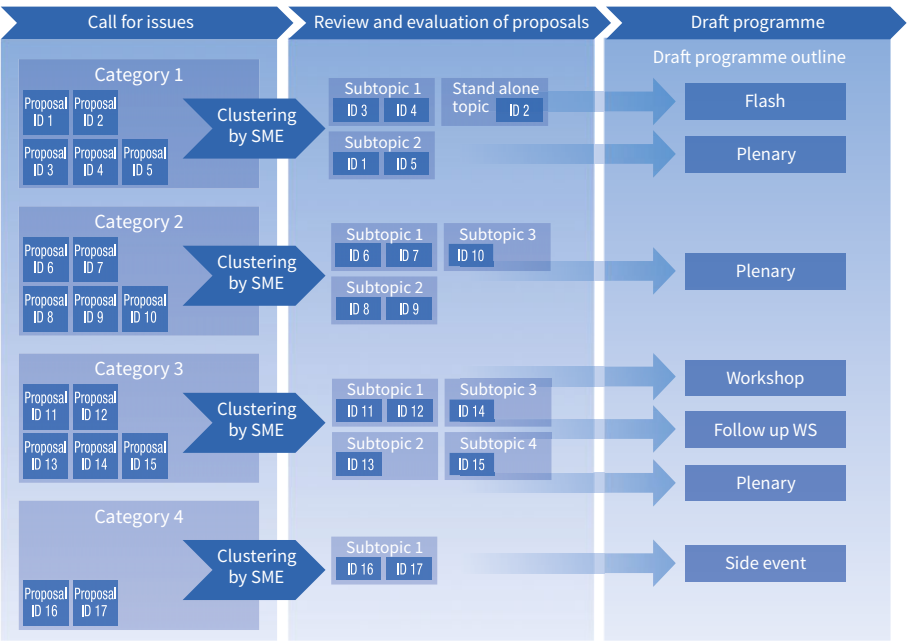
At EuroDIG, we are not asking for sessions or workshop proposals, but we are asking for issues and topics of high interest to many stakeholders across Europe. In order to facilitate the structuring of the proposals, we are suggesting a number of categories for the EuroDIG programme.

All submissions were compiled by Subject Matter Experts (SME's), presented and discussed during the open planning meeting where everyone was invited to participate.

The aim was to identify topics which could be incorporated into one session, while reflecting different perspectives. Furthermore the EuroDIG community evaluated the draft programme outline before org teams started the session planning. Org teams were open to everyone interested to contribute at any stage of the process.

EuroDIG's key principles are “always open, always inclusive”.

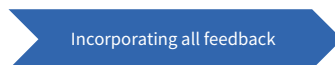
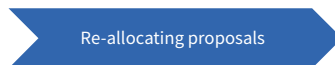
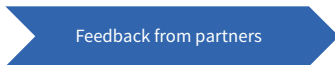
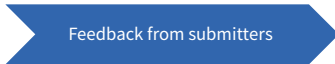
Schematic diagram of the planning process



Timeline



Review of the draft programme by the community



Call for org teams

Consolidated programme outline

Plenary

Workshop

Workshop

Plenary

Plenary

Side event

Flash

Session planning

Focal point Org team

Focal point Org team

Focal point Org team

Focal point Org team

Focal point Org team

Focal point Org team

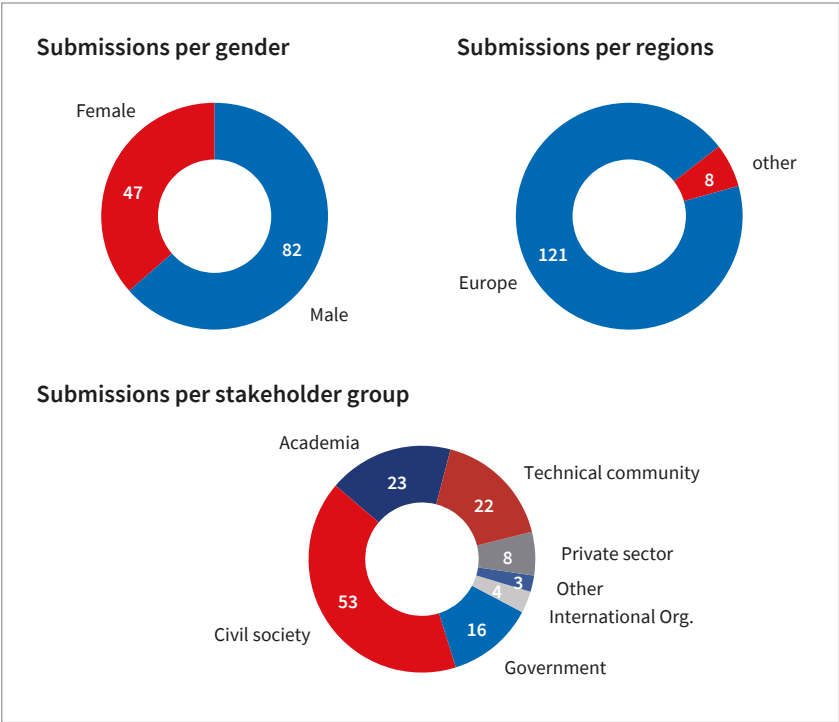
Focal point Org team

Break down of submissions

For EuroDIG 2017 we received 129 submissions during the call period from 1 October – 31 December 2016.

This breakdown is based on the data after deleting multiple identical entries.

Submissions per category	No	Proposed for		
		Both	EuroDIG	SEEDIG
Access & literacy	21	9	11	1
Development of IG ecosystem	13	7	6	0
Human rights	25	11	14	0
Innovation and economic development	16	6	8	2
Media & content	13	8	4	1
Security	25	10	14	1
Technical & operational issues	7	3	1	3
Future challenges and other	9	6	2	1
Total	129	60	60	9



10th Anniversary party







See you in Georgia, 5 – 6 June 2018, Tbilisi





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