

EuroDIG
European Dialogue on Internet Governance

Messages from Stockholm 14 - 15 June 2012

Who sets the rules for the Internet?

*Thanks to all who contributed to and took part in EuroDIG 2012,
including our Swedish friends and colleagues for hosting us.
The event was a great success in bringing European
stakeholders together to speak openly about the Internet.*

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This document comes with a compendium of the „Messages from Stockholm“. Detailed reports of each session were the basis for these messages and are available at the website www.eurodig.org.

What is EuroDIG

The European Dialogue on Internet governance (EuroDIG) is an open network to discuss and exchange on emerging issues and challenges concerning the Internet, including who and how we set the rules in cyberspace, between stakeholders (governments, international organisations, business and civil society) and other interested communities, covering the 47 member states of the Council of Europe.

EuroDIG was launched in 2008 and, so far, has held five annual events (Strasbourg-2008, Geneva-2009, Madrid-2010, Belgrade-2011, Stockholm-2012).

EuroDIG aims and objectives

The overall aim of EuroDIG is to provide an inclusive, open and transparent process, coupled with an annual event, to bring together stakeholders to help shape pan-European perspectives about the Internet, and in particular to prepare for the UN-led Internet Governance Forum (IGF). One of EuroDIG's strengths is its ability to include and outreach to new communities thereby sharing European experiences on a range of issues such as security vs. integrity, open internet and human rights, critical resources and infrastructure, net neutrality and so on. EuroDIG is a dynamic process which is in constant evolution and has a growing membership.

***EuroDIG is always open, always inclusive,
and it is never too late to get involved.***

EuroDIG 2012, Stockholm, City Conference center 14 - 15 June 2012

Who sets the rules for the Internet?

...was the overarching question of the 5th edition of European Dialogue on Internet Governance. Internet usage and dependency is increasing worldwide and so is the debate on its development and evolution. Internet governance is not ruled nor governed by one central body rather it is made up of shared principles, norms, initiatives and rules by governments, businesses, organizations and individuals.

The fifth EuroDIG, resulted in broad support from participants to further strengthen the multi-stakeholder dialogue model for Internet governance. This support was based on the understanding, that it is the only way to address the challenges the Internet brings to public policy effectively. Participants agreed that events such as the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) and EuroDIG – with its concept spreading to regional and national levels – are already influencing decision-making processes.

The conference was hosted by the Swedish Post and Telecom Authority (PTS) and co-organised by the Council of Europe, the Federal Office of Communications of Switzerland (OFCOM), with support of the Swedish Ministry of Enterprise Energy and Communications, the Governmental Agency for Innovation Systems (VINNOVA), the European Broadcasting Union (EBU), the European Youth Forum and other organisations.

What they say...

“There cannot be separate rules for the real world and the so-called virtual world. Access to the Internet must be respected as an integral part of everyone’s right to Freedom of Expression and access to information. So access to the Internet is no longer a luxury, but a necessity, and it should be a right.”

Thorbjørn Jagland,
Secretary General, Council of Europe

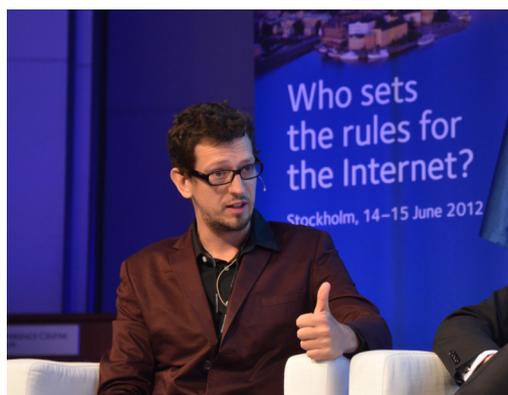
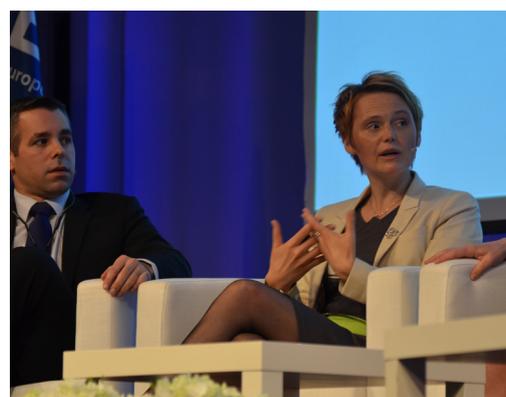


“... Internet Governance means not just the tools and the policies we use, but the processes and mechanisms for how we decide them. When it comes to that, we in the European Commission are strong supporters of the multi-stakeholder approach and we have long been so. Because dialogue, participation, and cooperation at all levels are the best tools for the best Internet.”

Neelie Kroes,
Vice President of the European Commission

„...the true challenge we have is to see that we have lots of technical possibilities to create something that I used to call a kitchen table democracy. ... And I think this is one of the great challenges that we are facing as politicians, nationally and on the European level. I think that this is really changing the whole role of politicians and the whole role of Civil Service.”

Anna-Karin Hatt,
Minister for Information Technology and Energy Sweden



“We should think about if I want to rent a film I can go and subscribe to a library and I go there and I share freely the knowledge that is existing in the library. I can’t yet do that online with the existing copyright rules. So we have to redefine the rules of things and use the models on that, and that is the culture of sharing that the young people want.”

Peter Matjasic,
President of the European Youth Forum

„How do we communicate with people? How can we channel the ideas? How can we use the entities of people who are not just interested in back door politics and slugging their way up until they can take part in a decision making process, and that’s a real challenge as policymakers that we are facing. How do we better involve citizens? How do we get closer between public society and politics? That is the challenge.“

Alexander Alvaro,
Vice President of the European Parliament



“The Internet and digital media play a major part in the day-to-day lives of our children and young people. The problem is that we as adults do not have a sufficiently great insight into their new day-to-day lives. ... The good news is that we can get the support from our children and young people if we listen. They have a great deal to tell us. If we look, they have much to show us. If we make ourselves available, we can learn so much more from them.“

H.M. Queen Silvia of Sweden

“The more transparency and openness that we have in political and public life, the better. It doesn’t perhaps change our societies that much. We are sort of basically fairly open societies. But of course there are a number of societies around the world that are less open, to put it mildly. And there you see how it does challenge the established structures and hierarchies in a way that is distinctly unsettling from the point of view of power.“

Carl Bildt,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden



“But the problem is with the Internet censorship on the rise, in both dictatorships and democracy, this will decrease the possibilities for change, in my view. At the end of the day, the only legitimate purpose of Government and technology is to serve people. And I think - there is no right way to do Internet censorship and even the best version of a bad idea remains a bad idea.“

Ehsan Norouzi,
Web activist and journalist



The Nordic Youth Delegation says:

The Nordic Youth IGF conference (NYIGF) was a pre conference to EuroDIG. Thirty youths in the age group of 14 – 17 years from Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Finland and Sweden formed the Nordic Youth Delegation. The NYIGF youth conference resulted in a number of recommendations regarding Internet governance. The Delegation took part in the discussions on Internet governance at the EuroDIG conference, and put forward these quotes and recommendations:

“We demand that you find other solution than censorship to control the Internet behaviour.”

“We demand save and easy payment methods with no personal info needed.”

“We demand simple terms of use, like a summarised version that is easier to understand.”

“We demand the right for privacy and security.”

“Internet is now! The older people have to be included in the digital society”

“Internet is the future! The young generation need to grow up with a healthy relationship to the Internet!”

“It is easier to buy a movie in a store than to steal it, but on the Internet it is easier to steal it than to buy it.”

These messages are a compendium of the plenary sessions held during the EuroDIG 2012 conference. Detailed reports of all sessions are available at: www.eurodig.org

Messages from Stockholm

The over-arching question of the 2012 EuroDIG “**Who sets the rules for the Internet?**” mainly concerned the balance of (sometimes conflicting) interests in the digital age, where traditional standards, legislation and regulation models meet but which, until now, do not seem to always provide the appropriate solutions. Arguably, conventional regulation systems and actors have lost their hegemony leaving room for the multi-stakeholder model thereby promoting equal-footed forms of discourse to flourish.

Democracy in Europe - participants asserted that the new generation of politicians should acknowledge the Internet as a basic form of communication with society.

Cybercrime / cybersecurity - models of public-private partnerships in the fight against cybercrime should be feasible for both big and small enterprises.

Digital Citizenship - empowerment of individual Internet users and the CoE’s a compendium of existing Internet rights was underlined.

Multi-stakeholder model of Internet governance - any new principles should avoid duplicating existing work; governments have a legitimate governance role but this should not mean having complete control over the Internet.

Children and the Internet – education, privacy and ease of use of the Internet matter. Children have the right to information and the right to protection; however, the means of protecting children changes as the Internet develops.

Data retention - improvements are needed in areas including the applicability of data retention obligations, access to data, reimbursement of costs for operators and the obligation for authorities to reveal what they do with the retained data they access.

Citizens in the digital world - it is necessary to provide end-users with valuable services offered

online. There are many initiatives which aim to include the rights of Internet users in a single document. Any instrument on the rights of Internet users should be punchy and effective.

Social media – this has transformed journalistic practices as well as public perception; computing skills in journalism was underlined.

Jurisdiction - international legal systems based on the geographical notion of national territorial sovereignty are too rigid to cope with the cross-border nature of online-activities in cyberspace. The assertion of national jurisdiction over online activities can have strong extra-territorial effects.

- There are doubts whether representative democratic systems can meet the challenges of the digital age. Users need to trust governments’ when they deal with the Internet and this implies a good understanding of the Internet’s open nature and an appreciation of the freedoms that it enables.

- The term “safety” is perceived differently by different actors. This is translated by some as entailing more control and monitoring of the Internet. Top-down approaches to protect people’s safety online should be offset by more efforts educate and empower users.

- Intellectual property (IP) rights and the right to freedom of expression and access to information regardless of frontiers in the digital environment cannot be resolved solely by traditional approaches, laws, rules and regulations nor by single stakeholders such as governments. There is a need to explore new ways to reconcile the interests of users, especially young people, who want to share information and content in a lawful manner. Open access and the public interest are key concerns in this respect.

- The basic principles set by the Council of Europe’s Convention “108” on data protection have stood the test of time and remain valid in a globalized world; proposals to modernize the

Convention were welcomed. The Madrid Resolution on International Standards on Privacy and Data Protection provides inspiration in this respect.

- The fragmentation of Europe is a significant problem for the business sector regardless of the size of the organization. Each market in each country is too small for businesses to operate efficiently, especially noting the legal and contractual boundaries correspond to geographical boundaries. Because of this, companies that launch services, or choose to buy services, first look within their own geographical territories, but then quickly shift to the US or Asian markets which are much larger.
- Business models have changed according to the concept of the "long tail" model where few companies dominate the market. Can we envisage "long-tail" effect in politics, where direct participation and democracy improves? Or does this imply new imbalances where smaller groups have proportionately greater recognition and influence? The traditional system of democracy based on political parties and media is being challenged which, in order for it to respond, needs to include new forms and tools of political participation. Public service media can play an important role here in ensuring quality news reporting.
- The sale and export of "dual use" surveillance technologies and equipment are an increasing problem, not only for European countries. Companies that offer and sell them to countries where basic rights are violated and surveillance is used to monitor people should be held to account. Monitoring and stopping the digital arms trade in the same manner as the EU banned sales of conventional arms offers a way forward. Europe can play a pioneering role and become a standard-setter in this respect.
- From the 1990s, with private hotlines used to report child abuse and the involvement of industry players in blocking and removing illegal content, there is now a trend towards engaging more private sector stakeholders in collaborative efforts to prevent, detect and investigate crimes in cyberspace, including to mitigate cyber-security

threats. However, this is leading to the concern that companies rather than law enforcement are being used to remove and block Internet content (i.e. the privatisation of law enforcement). Any such action must respect fundamental rights and comply with rule of law principles. Transparency and trust (between public and private parties and users) are major issues for the Internet's future.

- The terms and conditions of Internet services play an increasing role in digital citizenship and should be drafted in a way which users can understand them and are not in conflict with their rights. Protecting their rights as digital citizens by means of a compendium of rights for Internet users is necessary.
- The capacity building and empowerment of users at all age levels is a precondition for an inclusive and people-centred information society.
- While there have been many good initiatives to prepare Internet governance principles, it must remain a priority to ensure that Internet governance remains an open, multi-stakeholder process. These principles should maintain focus on complementing existing laws and rules. Recent approaches and projects to combine human rights considerations and principles with Internet governance are fundamental.
- Preserving the Internet's benefits should be a priority. Multi-stakeholder input here is necessary to mitigate related risks. Notwithstanding the "best intentions" of regulators, it is dangerous to over-regulate the Internet. This jeopardises the Internet's "innovation without permission" premise which has driven Internet growth since its inception.
- A distinction between the governance of infrastructure and the governance of usage should be understood. There is a particular need for new spaces and institutions on governance of usage as well as a shift towards more distributed models of governance.
- As part of its "oversight" role, governments play an important role in promoting and

facilitating multi-stakeholder dialogue on Internet governance.

- The development of principles represents an important attempt to move beyond traditional models of law and treaties, towards a model that incorporates new actors and new formats. Finally, the evolving relationship between the two layers, Internet use and Internet infrastructure, needs to be harmonized.

Side events and pre-conferences

11 - 16 June 2012

Youth event “The Web of Tomorrow is Yours!”

The Web of Tomorrow is Yours brought together 32 young people from 32 countries in order to develop the field of Internet governance bringing forward the opinion of young people from different regions in Europe and its surrounding areas. The event was organized by YEU, JEF, SAJV, EYP and AEGEE with the support from YFI and CoE. The project was funded by the European Youth Foundation.

12 - 13 June 2012

Nordic Youth Internet Governance Forum (NYIGF)

Internet governance and the future of Internet from young people’s perspective was the focus in this project which brought youths from the five Nordic countries together at a two day conference in Stockholm. The initiative was coordinated by the Swedish Media Council in collaboration between the Nordic media authorities, Nordicom and the Nordic Culture Found.

13 June 2012

ICT in a changing world – A multi stakeholder dialogue on roles, responsibilities and Internet Governance

Swedish International Development Agency, Sida, in cooperation with Svalorna LA and the Julia Group, offered a full pre conference day, for a multi stakeholder dialogue, linking NGOs, Business and ICT focusing on long term sustainable and inclusive business!

13 June 2012

Role of the national IGFs – debate co-organised by the European Commission and EuroDIG

A debate co-organised by the European Commission and EuroDIG on the role of national IGFs. The discussion concerned the challenges related to the functioning of national IGFs.

13 June 2012

EURALO General Assembly

EURALO – ICANN’s European At-Large Organisation – convened its 5th General Assembly (GA) in the eve of EuroDIG 2012 in Stockholm for Wednesday, 13 June, 18:00 – 20:00 PM, at the conference venue.

EuroDIG 2012 Programme

Who sets the rules for the Internet?

Thursday, 14 June 2012

9:00 Welcoming address(es) and opening

Göran Marby, Director-General, The Swedish Post and Telecom Authority, **Thorbjørn Jagland**, Secretary General, Council of Europe

Opening: An inclusive society - How do we get European citizens, governments and economies fit for the digital age?

Moderator: **Emily Taylor**, Lawyer and Internet law and governance consultant

Key participants: **Alexander Alvaro**, Vice President, European Parliament, **Anna-Karin Hatt**, Minister for Information Technology and Energy Sweden, **John Higgins**, President, Digital Europe, **Malcolm Huttoy**, President, EuroISPA, **Neelie Kroes**, Vice President, European Commission, **Jasna Matić**, State Secretary for Digital Agenda, **Peter Matjasic**, President, European Youth Forum,

10:30 Coffee Break

11:00 Plenary 1

Intellectual property rights in the digital environment

Co-moderators: **Wolf Ludwig**, EURALO, **Matthias Traimer**, Federal Chancellery Austria

Key participants: **Elfa Ýr Gylfadóttir**, Media Commission, **Stuart Hamilton**, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, **Ludo Keizer**, Bits of Freedom, **Michael Rotert**, EuroISPA and eco, **Anna Wesslau**, Swedish Radio, **Jérémie Zimmermann**, La Quadrature du Net

11:00 Flash 1 Access for all through IPv6

11:45 Flash 2 Commonwealth cybercrime initiatives

12:30 Lunch

14:00 Parallel workshops

Workshop 1: Child protection and child empowerment: Two sides of the same coin?

Moderator: **Ann Katrin Agebäck**, Swedish Media Council.
Key participants: **Deborah Bergamini**, Council of Europe, **John Carr**, eNASCO, **Albert Geisler Fox**, Youth representative, **Erik van der Sandt**, Office of the Dutch Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings, **Adelina Trolle Andersen**, Youth representative

Workshop 2: Open access to public sector information, transparency and open source in public sector procurement, open government data

Moderator: **Veronica Cretu**, CMB Training Center

Key participants: **Kristina Alexanderson**, GLAM Sweden, **Karin Hallerby**, The Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional growth **Stuart Hamilton**, International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, **Giacomo Mazzone**, European Broadcasting Union, **Constantin Rusu**, World Bank, **Fredrik Sand**, Stockholm Chamber of Commerce

Workshop 3: Data Retention: human rights vs. government demands through telecom market regulation?

Co-moderators: **Ludo Keizer**, Bits of Freedom, **Wolf Ludwig**, EURALO

Key participants: **Rainer Stentzel**, German Ministry of Interior, **Oliver Süme**, EuroISPA and eco, **Katarzyna Szymielewicz**, EDRI, **Giuseppe Vaciago**, Academia

Workshop 4: Digital inclusion – a boon or a bane?

Moderator: **Bo R. Svensson**, SeniorNet Sweden

Key participants: **Linda Corugedo Steneberg**, European Commission, **Kęstutis Juškevičius**, Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania, **Ingeborg Moræus Hanssen**, SeniorNett Norway, **Yuliya Morenets**, Together against cybercrime, **Ana Cristina Neves**, Department Information Society Science and Technology Foundation, Ministry of Education and Science, **Mikael von Otter**, IT- and Telecom companies, **Christine Runnegar**, Internet Society

15:15 Coffee break

15:45 Plenary 2

Online privacy : one size fits all ?

Moderator: **Douwe Korff**, London Metropolitan University

Key participants: **Rosa Barcelo**, DG Infoso, European Commission **Hans-Olof Lindblom**, Data Inspection Board of Sweden, **Henrik Nilsson**, Member of the Swedish Bar Association and partner at Com advokatbyrå, **Rainer Stentzel**, Federal Ministry of the Interior of Germany, **Katarzyna Szymielewicz**, EDRI, **Pat Walshe**, GSMA

15:45 Flash 3 Youth meets CoE SG Jagland

16:25 Flash 4 Open government data, the case of Moldavia

17:05 Flash 5 ICTs and people with migrant background

17:45 Flash 6 New gTLDs: what changes will they bring to the Internet?

17:15 Plenary 3

Business innovation, future technologies and services: Opportunities and challenges for businesses, users and regulators

Moderator: **Patrik Fältström**, Netnode

Key participants: **Bo Dahlbom**, Sustainable Innovation, **Thomas Edwall**, Coordinator of the SAIL consortium, **John Higgins**, Digital Europe, **Pedro Veiga**, President of the Portuguese Foundation for National Scientific Computation

19:00 Netnod dinner reception at the Nordic Museum

Friday, 15 June 2012

09:00 Key note speech of the H.M. Queen Silvia of Sweden on children on the Internet

Moderator: **Beata Wickbom**

Key participants: **Young people from Nordic Youth IGF**

9:30 Plenary 4

Trickles, springs, waterfalls – European democracy in change

Moderator: **Emily Taylor**, Lawyer and Internet law and governance consultant

Key participants: **Carl Bildt**, Minister for Foreign Affairs Sweden, **Thorbjørn Jagland**, Secretary General, Council of Europe, **Ehsan Norouzi**, Deutsche Welle, **Marietje Schaake**, Member of the European Parliament, **Mats Svegfors**, Director General, Swedish Radio

09:30 Flash 7 Youth taking action against hate-speech in cyberspace

10:15 Flash 8 Key properties of a secured Internet routing infrastructure

11:00 Coffee break

11:30 Parallel workshops

Workshop 5: How to improve users protection online?

Moderator: **Matthias Traimer**, Federal Chancellery Austria
Key participants: **Wolfgang Benedek**, University of Graz, **Olivier Crepin-Leblond**, ICANN's At-large Advisory Committee, **Johan Hallenborg**, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, **Meryem Marzouki**, CNRS and University Pierre et Marie Curie, **Marco Pancini**, Google

Workshop 6: Digital broadcast merging with Internet services - How will the media ecosystem change?

Moderator: **Filip Struwe**, Swedish Television,
Key participants: **Markus Boger**, Swedish Radio, **Malin Crona**, 8 sidor, **Ulf Johansson**, Swedish Television, **Peter MacAvock**, EBU, **Kristofer Sjöholm**, SVT Pejil – database journalism

Workshop 7: Territoriality, jurisdiction and Internet-related laws

Moderator: **Bertrand de La Chapelle**, International Diplomatic Academy
Key participants: **Staffan Jonson**, ISOC-SE and .SE, **Marietje Schaake**, Member European Parliament, **Cristos Velasco**, Ciberdelincuencia.org and NACPEC.org, **Rolf H. Weber**, University of Zurich

Workshop 8: Do we need net neutrality regulation in Europe?

Moderator: **Frederic Donck**, Internet Society

Key participants: **Amelia Andersdotter**, Member of the European Parliament, **Oskar Jonsson**, Swedish Institute for Assistive Technology, **Narine Khachatryan**, Media Education Center, **Göran Marby**, European Regulators for Electronic Communication, **Daniel Pataki**, European Telecommunications Network Operators Association, **Jean-Jacques Sahel**, Microsoft, **Jérémié Zimmermann**, La Quadrature du Net

13:00 Lunch

14:30 Parallel plenaries 5 and 6

Plenary 5: Public-private cooperation in the fight against cyber-crime and safeguarding cyber security?

Moderator: **Tatiana Tropina**, Max-Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

Key participants: **Anders Ahlqvist**, Swedish National Police Board, **Patrik Hiselius**, TeliaSonea, **John Kampfner**, GNI's European representative, **Christoffer Karsberg**, ENISA, **But Klaasen**, Clean IT Project, **Slobodan Marković**, Advisor to the State Secretary for Digital Agenda Republic of Serbia

Plenary 6: Digital citizenship

Moderator: **Yrjö Länsipuro**, ISOC Finland

Key participants: **Amelia Andersdotter**, Member of the European Parliament, **Sébastien Bachollet**, ICANN, **Deborah Bergamini**, Sub-Committee on Media and Information Society, **Silvio Heinze**, European Youth Press, **Jyrki Kasvi**, Information Society Development Centre, **Pär Lanerö**, Metamatrix AB, **Kimberly Sanchez**, Microsoft, **Daniel Westman**, Stockholm University

14:30 Flash 9 Cyber security roadmap for new gTLDs

15:15 Flash 10 IG – researches and publication

16:00 Coffee break

16:30 Plenary 7

Principles, policies and practices – Gleanings from the 2011 work on Internet governance principles

Moderator: **Avri Doria**, Independent Researcher

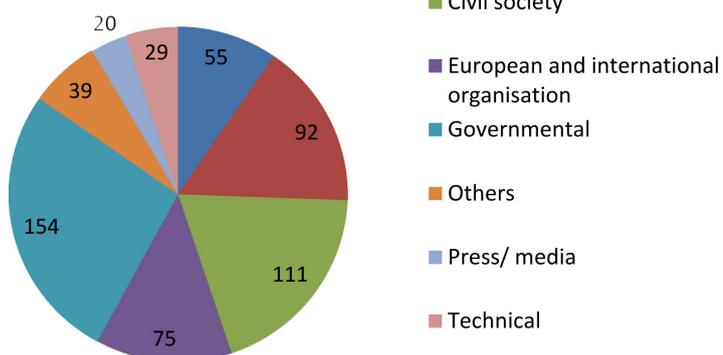
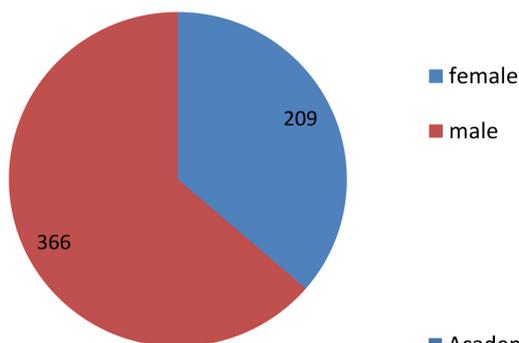
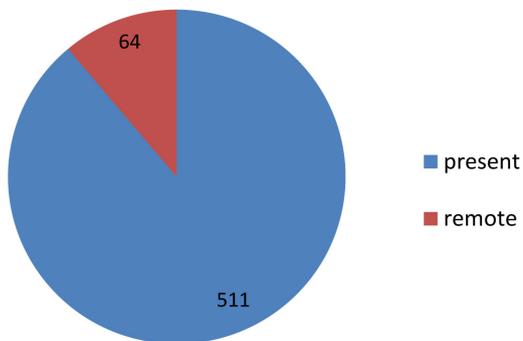
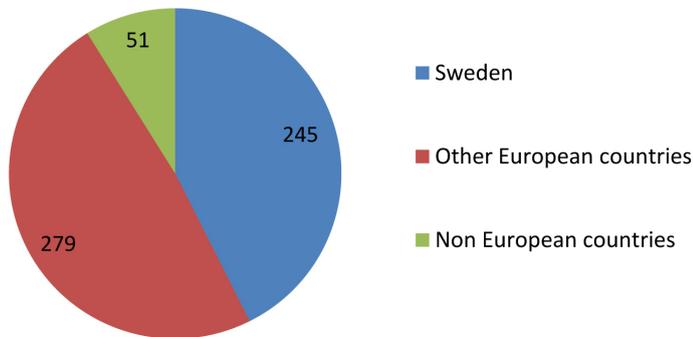
Key participants: **Wolfgang Kleinwächter**, University of Aarhus, **Markus Kummer**, Internet Society, **Maciej Tomaszewski**, European Commission

16:30 Flash 11 Convention 108

17:10 Flash 12 GLAM and CC in Sweden

17:30 Wrap-up, reporting-in, take aways and conclusions

EuroDIG 2012 Participants - Facts and figures



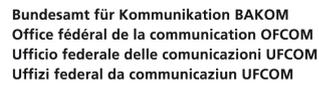
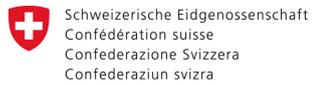
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575*

*Total number of registrations
(including on-site registration):
605*

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