

List of proposals for EuroDIG 2021 *(as of 21 January 2021)*



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

ID	Assigned to (Will be done after the planning meeting.)	Submitted by	Affiliation	Stakeholder Group	Suggested issue
1	currently open	Marina Shentsova	FINCA International	Civil society	As the time has been approaching towards development of new technologies, we need to take into account that we are using more digital technologies, and learn how to apply them in daily lives. So, it is important to understand the ways to create safe and knowledgeable environment for our daily living by using modern technologies accurately. That will mean that we will have to create a space, where users can feel secure in their daily activities. It takes a lot from the shareholders, internet-providers and governments to make sure these standards are implemented correctly and sufficiently.
13	currently open	Kathrin Morasch	Youth IGF Germany	Civil society	COVID-19 has highlighted and reinforced inequalities in our society. Measures must therefore be taken to overcome the digital divide. Schools and universities are particularly affected by these developments: The lack of technical equipment and preparation of digital pedagogical concepts has led to increased educational injustice. Students without adequate equipment need special support from the state. Digital literacy among teachers and students must be promoted early on. Progress in e-learning should be maintained even after COVID-19. At the same time, low-threshold opportunities must be created for seniors to participate digitally. Campaigns and educational offers are necessary.
30	currently open	Claudio Allocchio	GARR	Academia	Data protection: how European researchers can collaborate with researchers outside of Europe while still working with sensitive data. How can we make this possible, and steer lawmakers to do their job taking this need into account?
35	currently open	Maia Simonishvili	The National Parliamentary Library of Georgia	Government	The pandemic period made very visible, that many citizens are not able to receive needed knowledge via the internet, the lack of access to the networks, lack of professional training to develop digital teaching skills make it difficult for children and teachers to deliver lessons from distance. I think network access and digital skills are the most needed subject in the region. Media Literacy is another important issue not to kill people with some gossips and to raise awareness for health issues. Antivaxers and even some political bodies are spreading false information about virus and vaccination, what makes public prevention not easy. Media literacy and critical thinking are the best tools to avoid misinformation and to implement real effective preventive methods in a brief period of time. Health is a basic human right and media literacy is very connected to human rights issues. The third question about the implementation of digital skills for citizens, who want to have small businesses. The lockdown process made it clear, that traditional methods of business are not working always, but very few have digital skills to provide products and develop their organizations on daily basis per the internet. All three subjects are based on the evidence seen during the events this year. Thank You!
37	currently open	Malgorzata Ignatowicz	Office of Electronic Communications	Government	Digital skills may be considered as a multidimensional topic, important across the board – from everyday life to high-end business matters. Undoubtedly, the pandemic and, simultaneously, the speed of technological advancement, put as all in a learning curve. Being in force to increase the speed of digital skills development due to the COVID-19, we can use a hands on experience to keep the development going and – be well prepared for any other unforeseen circumstances. This approach could benefit from structured digital skills strategies being implemented, with the involvement of multistakeholders, at every level – European, national, regional & local. Why this topic is relevant for Europe? Due to the statistics, digitally developed countries are able to deal with the challenges in the most effective manner. Thus, it is crucial to present strategies and approaches on digital skills - not to compete, but to be compatible with surrounding European countries to step forward, by sharing knowledge and working together, for digital development.
50	currently open	Fereshteh Rafieian	UNESCO	Intergovernmental organisation	The growing Open Science movement is one of the transitions driven by digitalization in our world. In 2020, the outbreak of COVID-19 further emphasized the need for enhanced access to scientific information, data, and methodologies and illustrated the potential and timeliness of the Open Science movement. Beyond the pandemic, and in view of global standard-setting for Open Science, UNESCO has been developing a Recommendation on Open Science through an extensive consultative process. Throughout this process, the need for capacity building and developing sustainable infrastructures for Open Science has been tremendously highlighted and is reflected in the draft text of the Recommendation. Implementation of Open Science and bridging the existing scientific and technological gaps relies on international collaborations and cross-border solutions for reliable global connectivity and infrastructure that provide capacity and safety for storage and sharing of scientific data and information. The forthcoming EuroDIG session can be a platform to address this issue.
57	currently open	Ekaterina Potekhina	a student of The Free University, Moscow	Academia	The problem of access in remote areas. In large and developed countries distances between can be massive. In remote areas with small populations people often resort to unreliable and unstable means of accessing the Web, like cellular networks, mostly because wired broadband connections are either not affordable or inaccessible. Provider companies see no financial incentive in developing the infrastructure in these areas, and often there is no government support for it.
58	currently open	Ekaterina Potekhina	a student of The Free University, Moscow	Academia	Content consumption issue. Having access to virtually limitless amounts of content, people often consume compulsively, without exercising restrain or any sort of mental hygiene, which has a detrimental effect on carbon emissions and power consumption. This is a problem especially for children, who tend to treat online entertainment as a substitute for life experience and socialization. This makes them especially vulnerable to potentially predatory marketing practices, exercised by corporate content providers.

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68	currently open	Vlad Ivanets	The Free University student, Moscow, Russia	Academia	The problem of integrating Media Literacy into the Global Education System as the key aspect of the international fight against the demand for fake news, as well as the solid foundation for mental sustainability among youths (in terms of information consumption and socialisation).
80	currently open	Nadia Tjahja	N/A	Other	Across different capacity building courses there has been different ways and manners (lists, buckets, timelines, layers, etc) in which the IG ecosystem is taught. In the EU, the criticism of the institutions has been "who do you call when dealing with the EU?". An extension of this metaphor arises here when trying to approach stakeholders in the IG field. In anticipation of the digital cooperation roadmap, how are we presenting the European field?
5	currently open	Amali De Silva - Mitchell	DC Data Drive Health Technologies	Other	How will quantum technology help develop hologram technology and especially in the field of medicine and associated health care services ?
7	currently open	Sebastian Schwemer	Centre for Information and Innovation Law (CIIR), University of Copenhagen	Academia	Content moderation at non-content layers, quo vadis?
8	currently open	Wout de Natris	IGF Dynamic Coalition on Internet Standards, Security & Safety (DC- ISSS)	Other	Deployment of Internet standards and ICT Best Practices from a societal, economic and security angle. Weaknesses and flaws in the Internet, ICT products and services make the whole of society vulnerable for attacks. To deploy existing standards and best practices on a mass scale would make all users more secure and less vulnerable. It could be a competitive edge for Europe were it deploy faster.
9	currently open	Wout de Natris	De Natris Consult	Private sector	The Internet stands in fear of splintering, if it has not done so already. Is this à priori a bad thing for Europe? or could it have advantages as well?
14	currently open	Ross Creelman	ETNO	Private sector	Addressing competition in the digital ecosystem by large digital companies has become a priority for competition authorities not only in Europe but also around the Globe. EU's forthcoming Digital Markets Act and Digital Services Act seek to deal with such issues. Discussion on new trends, proposed frameworks and recent developments will identify a good course of action moving forward.
17	currently open	André Melancia	Technical Community	Technical community	Post-Pandemic World: Remote working and all-cloud Internet The pandemic led to changes in the way we work. Remote working has become the norm whenever viable (and it's here to stay). To support remote working, all-cloud services have grown to unprecedented levels in the first half of 2020 (and continue growing to this day), radically changing the Internet, its players, but also where our data resides, who handles it, and naturally, brings many concerns regarding security, confidentiality, privacy, abuse and digital inclusion.
22	currently open	Vittorio Bertola	Open-Xchange	Private sector	The debate on the relationship between encryption and content control has been ramping up in the past few years. Encryption protects the user's privacy, prevents surveillance and circumvents content controls; this can be a double-edged sword, as it upholds the user's individual rights, but also makes life easier for criminals. Very polarized positions have emerged; activists and the Internet industry have often taken the stance that no interception or content control should ever be possible and that law enforcement just has to live with this; law enforcement and various countries, in different ways, have proposed the weakening of encryption to allow access to private communications. Is this bound to be a conflict, or is there any possible middle ground? Are there ways to introduce regulated control points for access to content and for online communications? Can EuroDIG help this debate to proceed in productive directions?
25	currently open	Rosario Fazio	ICTP - Trieste & TQT - Trieste	Academia	The themes I propose are related to quantum information processing. In particular I would suggest to have contributions in the areas of - Quantum cryptography - Quantum metrology - Quantum simulations and computations All the three areas are central for the European Quantum Flagship.
27	currently open	Erik Huizer	GÉANT	Academia	Open science data sharing: European Open Science Cloud is now being developed with a lot of push from the EC. How open should this be towards non-European researchers? Can it be one-sided or is reciprocity a requirement? What are the advantages/disadvantages.
33	currently open	Riccardo Nanni	University of Bologna "Alma Mater Studiorum"	Academia	How can European private and public stakeholders bridge the (real or perceived) gap between the digital competences graduates are provided with by universities and those expected by companies from newcomers to the job market?

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38	currently open	Malgorzata Ignatowicz	Office of Electronic Communications	Government	Telecommunications regulators and governance frameworks in the context of broadband connectivity play undisputed role in promoting the emergence of digital technologies, as well as preventing risks and protecting users on a sufficient level. A relevant regulatory policy may ensure that regulations concerning broadband may be not only effective and well-functioning but also inclusive, resilient and sustainable. To shape the agile Internet governance and regulatory frameworks, the involvement of the European telecommunications NRAs in EURO DIG debate is important, to bring the regulatory best practices and approaches, with the goal to improve regulations and its delivery. Why this issue is relevant to Europe? Undoubtedly, challenges are being faced by the European telecommunications NRAs, while regulating broadband. Thus, it is crucial to create an opportunity for them to broaden their visions, taking into account Internet-related aspects. Further, having in mind the role and experience of the Office of Electronic Communications of Poland, with its international and multistakeholder approach, it may be suggested to present the European initiatives undertaken by their respective NRAs to promote flexible, outcome-focus and technology-neutral regulations on broadband and, finally, to better understand its benefits and provide practical guidance. Such a debate may be continued as a „regulatory track” on the future editions of the EURO DIG conferences, as well as the Internet Governance Forum 2021.
47	currently open	Alessandro Tavecchio	SISSA - Scuola Internazionale Superiore di Studi Avanzati	Academia	Quantum communication and Quantum Cryptography With quantum computing racing ever faster towards commercial applicability, certain types of encryption, particularly the methods used in public key infrastructure, on which most of today's online communications are based might become much easier to break. We shouldn't wait for the hardware to be widespread to motivate the switch to post-quantum cryptography, otherwise Europe risks finding itself trying running behind in implementing solutions.
51	currently open	Sergio Dambrosi	Adriatic Society of Speleology	Other	The wars of the future will be fought for water and no longer for oil. Surface waters are getting polluted and have recourse to groundwater is inevitable. Karst waters are the most suitable: even if easily contaminable, they are the ones that self-clean more quickly. The control of subterranean rivers becomes extremely important and only the Speleology is able to monitor waters in the depth. For this reason the Adriatic Society of Speleology illustrates, with a ppt presentation, an Experimental Hypogean Station in a very wide and depth cave (-329 mt) in the Trieste's Karst Plateau. The first idea of a Research Station inside the Trebiciano Abyss (for 70 years the deepest cave in the world) emerged from a report written in the 1876 by the Adriatic Society of Natural Sciences. Our organization comes directly from that Society and in the last 70's it was decided to follow up on that idea. Internet plays a key role in this research project, both for the local collection of data and for the sharing of the data with the research community worldwide. There are multiple relevant challenges for the local network considering the difficult environmental conditions that require special solutions. These challenges include the humidity and other air parameters, the length of the lines to reach the sensors with the impossibility to have standard repeaters, the impossibility to use batteries, the resilience against flash floods (100m), the risk of electromagnetic phenomena during thunderstorms
53	currently open	Roberto Gaetano	EURALO	Civil society	When the initial formulation for the architecture of a delay-tolerant network (DTN) was formalized by Vint Cerf most people thought only about outer space applications. However, while communication to and from spacecraft in outer space, where we are faced with long to extremely long transfer times, is still a major field for research, there have been interesting applications on planet earth as well. DTN presents two different issues that could be interesting for EuroDIG: one is the development of the opportunities for outer space colonisation - for which DTN will be essential - and the related inevitable policy issues, involving inter alia the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), and the other one is a presentation of the applications on Earth like the monitoring of the Postojna caves in Slovenia or the connectivity provided to the Saami nomadic community in the Arctic regions.
54	currently open	Andrew Campling	419 Consulting Ltd	Private sector	The Internet has held up well during the pandemic, providing a lifeline to many, for example allowing people to continue to work, access education and socialise. Will increasing centralisation of key elements of Internet infrastructure, also referred to as consolidation, cause the Internet to be more vulnerable to the next "Black Swan" event? Developments that are adversely impacting on resilience include encrypted DNS, encrypted SNI (through the draft Encrypted Client Hello or ECH proposal) and digital sovereignty. Additional information can be found within the following paper written for a recent IAB workshop: https://www.iab.org/wp-content/IAB-uploads/2020/10/covid19-campling.pdf
56	currently open	Andrew Campling	419 Consulting Ltd	Private sector	The risk of the so-called "splinter net" has been raised increasingly over the last few years, notably with reference to the Chinese government's firewall and also to activities in Russia. The suggestion is usually that a fragmentation of the Internet would be bad and that efforts should be made to resist such a development. The legislative and regulatory frameworks in the US have dominated the Internet to date, with some exceptions such as initiatives around data privacy within the EU. Given the differing social norms between the US and Europe, as well as the recent interest in digital sovereignty and data localisation within Europe, is fragmentation of the Internet both inevitable and to be encouraged if it frees European consumers and businesses from the more undesirable aspects of US policies?

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59	currently open	Andrew Campling	419 Consulting Ltd	Private sector	End-to-end encryption has been promoted by the Internet Society and others as a universally good development, with a range of benefits linked to privacy as well as to the protection of free speech, in particular in less open societies. Is it time to for a multi-stakeholder review of this approach and to examine whether the downsides of encryption, including the way in which it can be used to hide criminal and terrorist activity, outweigh the positive effects in democratic societies?
74	currently open	Minda Moreira	Internet Rights and Principles Coalition	Civil society	In 2020 the EuroDIG highlighted the need to address ICT sustainability and the crucial role of the Internet Governance community to ensure that environmental sustainability is at heart of ICT throughout the entire life cycle. One year on, what has been achieved in Europe? What are the most prominent challenges, and what else needs to be done to green Internet Governance and to put technology at the service of environmental justice?
88	currently open	Meri Baghdasaryan	YouthDIG	Civil society	"European Digital Economy and COVID-19 pandemic" one year later - This session will look back at the discussion during PL1 at EuroDIG 2020 and discuss the developments during this one year. This is envisaged again as a cross-cutting session.
89	currently open	Silvia Crocitta	EuroDemos Youth Mobility NGO	Civil society	We see that the acceleration of the internet demand due to the pandemic and the consequent increase of smart working has developed the need to create more solid cross-cutting collaboration, especially in terms of internet security of young people and cybercrime. There is a necessity to interact and create a set of recommendation and potential joint action determined to be addressing the problems and risks of the new digital era and the post-pandemic reality.
96	currently open	Narine Khachatryan	STEM Society	Civil society	The impact of disinformation and propaganda on science and democracy.
12	currently open	Kathrin Morasch	Youth IGF Germany	Civil society	There is a misconception that digitization leads to a more sustainable society. Despite some positive aspects, digitization as such does not improve the ecological footprint. For this reason, the information and communication industry needs to make a permanent commitment to resource protection beyond 2020. Especially data centers, have a massive energy consumption. Investments into more sustainable technologies like fiber optic cables instead of the mobile network can help to minimize the energy consumption and contribute to a sustainable digitization and must be promoted by the state.
34	currently open	Riccardo Nanni	University of Bologna "Alma Mater Studiorum"	Academia	How has the US-China tech competition affected 5G standardisation and implementation? And where does Europe (and its companies) stand in it? Despite Biden's presidential victory, the technological competition between the US and China is unlikely to fade away in the short run, i.e. in the timespan in which the 5G implementation is likely to be completed following the EU Action Plan. Through the views and experiences of technologists, public functionaries, tech companies' staff members and other stakeholders, we can explore how the US-China tech competition affected 5G availability in terms of timings, specifications, and other aspects and how it is impacting 5G deployment and its accessibility for (European) end-users. In this context, we will observe where European companies (e.g. Ericsson and Nokia), as well as the EU and its member states, stand and how they (seek to) adapt to the existing situation.
36	currently open	Emanuela Girardi	Pop AI	Civil society	GAIA-X is a first step to create a European AI ecosystem and develop European digital sovereignty. It was initiated by Germany and France to develop common requirements for a European open data infrastructure to share data securely and confidently and based on European values. Today several European countries and companies are involved in the initiative, while some non-EU companies declared to share the EU's vision of Trustworthy and Human-centric AI. In the 2020 European Data Strategy, the EU Commission declares that the EU wants to be a leader in data-driven innovation, particularly in the evolving fields of AI, big data and cloud computing. Yet, Europe currently has no notable cloud platform, search engine or operating system and relies on a selection of infrastructure and platform providers from overseas, particularly the US and China. These countries present different attitude on laws governing data ownership, data processing and privacy, which can create conflicts of interest: it's more difficult for a company to protect users' data if it's being stored on a server operating under different data laws. Gaia-X has three main goals: reduce Europe's reliance on international cloud giants develop a European solution protected by European data laws. stimulate cross-industry exchange of data and collaboration on new digital services to boost the EU's digital marketplace. We propose to discuss the development of GAIA-X related to the European data governance approach.
40	currently open	Fotjon Kosta	Albania IGF	Government	Building digital connectivity for digital transformation in WB6 and EU.
55	currently open	Ekaterina Potekhina	a student of The Free University, Moscow	Academia	Content blocks and censorship practices tend mask the problem instead of solving it. Many government bodies rely on mass access restrictions end censorship to prevent people from engaging with information deemed dangerous. We have to acknowledge the fact that the presence of such information is indicative of systemic problems, and mere censorship is failing to properly address these problems. Similar to healthcare problems, isolating the disease is often only a half-measure. Imposing strict censorship on information and discussion platforms tends to obscure societal dynamics, making them harder to analyze.

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62	currently open	Leandro Navarro	Pangea.org	Civil society	What is the role and contribution of Internet Governance in a environmental sustainability roadmap for the rest of the decade? In EuroDIG 2020 the following questions were addressed among other: - How is environmental sustainability connected to Internet Governance and how can Internet Governance contribute to sustainable futures? - What regulatory frameworks are needed in order to ensure an environmentally sustainable digital transformation in Europe? - How can all stakeholders work together to accelerate a transition to a circular economy able to deliver the environmental sustainability of internet-connected technologies, from infrastructure, design and manufacture to services and consumption? We should reflect now how more sustainable we are one year later. By 2021 we will be less than 8 years from 2030: what are the main changes in the last year, how effective different measures were (including the role of internet governance on this, regulatory measures), where our current "trajectory" leads to, what other actions to add (for an accelerated transition)?
63	currently open	Alexander Isavnin	Obey Your Laws, llc	Technical community	All states and governments tries to regulate the Internet. Some of such actors (mostly not democratic enough) tries to regulate Internet using "traditional telephone or militarized" approach. In many cases states tries to regulate content via regulating technical infrastructure. In many cases official regulation relates to subjects and companies outside jurisdiction. Some governments still tries to introduce regulation of the Internet via ITU. There is no reputational mechanisms for the governments, they mostly think that they are in their legal rights and multistakeholder mechanisms may be ignored. Dialog on building external reputational rankings of such activities need to be established. Comparison of regulatory models and their effects may be organized and distributed across stakeholders in respective countries.
64	currently open	Alexander Isavnin	Obey Your Laws, llc	Technical community	Internet governance dialog starts taking more important place. IG related activities started affecting businesses, relations, the states, criminal activities. Not all stakeholders are happy of revealing multistakeholder processes, openness of participation and possibility for every voice to be heard. Corrupted and undemocratic governments, oligopolies, corrupted officials, criminal groups are trying to inhibit or imitate multistakeholder activities, obscuring local issues and local stakeholders from global discussion and vice versa. Especial issues are established international governance organizations, like ICANN, ISOC, RIRs, who acts like whole world have same development and culture equivalent to US and Western Europe, keeping distance from the grassroots of other parts of the world with different communication, organizational and business cultures. Declarative diversity and rare fellowships do not resolve this issue, and it becomes more and more visible and spoils ideas of multistakeholderism.
78	currently open	Nadia Tjahja	N/A	Other	The Digital Cooperation Roadmap has been a discussed topic focusing on the manner in which the ecosystem should or will change. How and in what manner will this affect European stakeholders? And (how) are we preparing ourselves to change with the systems?
2	currently open	Babatunde Onabajo	ChurchMapped Limited	Private sector	The year 2020 has been marked not only by the COVID-19 pandemic but the George Floyd protests, which began in the United States and spread internationally, including to many countries in Europe. This issue concerns the topic of "algorithmic bias" and how the use of algorithms may put certain marginalised groups at a disadvantage, particularly women and ethnic minorities. In the wake of the George Floyd protests, many companies such as Amazon evaluated how exactly their technologies (e.g. facial recognition) could inadvertently put certain groups at harm. This is also a relevant issue for many companies based in Europe, and the transparency of how some of these algorithms work has been a cause of concern for some leaders, such as Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany. This issue asks questions such as whether self-regulation by companies on algorithmic biases is sufficient, or whether regulation is required, and if regulation is required, in what form?
10	currently open	Kristin Little	IEEE	Technical community	Issue: Personal Data Sovereignty - Evolving the logic of a physical passport to a digital framework where people can be placed at the center of their data. It is time for the advent of Personal Data Sovereignty -- when the digital environment serves to enhance human interests (of humans and their meaningful groupings). By creating tools for citizens, such as data governance frameworks and machine readable privacy terms for all, society can evolve the logic of a physical passport to a digital framework where people can be placed at the center of their data. Beginning with children to strengthen GDPR and Privacy by Design focused legislation, the creation of such tools allow individuals (or their caregivers) to better understand and influence the collection and use of their (or their children's) data, as well as access and meaningfully curate and share their data as they choose. While people may still be tracked by advertising or government surveillance oriented tools, Personal Sovereignty provides all humans with their digital voice at an algorithmic level to face the future as empowered and proactive participants in digital democracy.
15	currently open	Ross Creelman	ETNO	Private sector	The covid-19 crisis sparked heated debate in Europe and around the world on how to use data in response to a crisis. Broad questions on data use, privacy, access to data and sharing should continue to be discussed, with a long-term view in mind. What did the crisis teach us about data use? Does such a crisis, and the need for preparedness for future crises, change the approach Europe should have domestically and abroad on data access, sharing, and use?

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23	currently open	Giovanni De Gregorio	Global Digital Human Rights Network	Academia	Platforms and Terms of Services: Consumers at the Intersection between Human Rights and Contracts Big Tech platforms govern the relationship with users by instruments of contract law, usually defined as Terms of Services ('ToS'). At first glance, the challenges raised by ToS for human rights may not be evident. Users spontaneously adhere to the rules established in ToS and community guidelines. Boilerplate contracts are widespread even in the offline world and platform ToS do not differ from this contractual model. A closer look can instead show how platforms are free to define and interpret users' human rights according to their legal, economic and ethical framework. By defining the criteria according to which these decisions are enforced as well as the procedural and technical tools underpinning their ToS, platforms establish the rules governing even billions of users. The predominance of contract over human rights law challenges consumer protection as enshrined by Article 38 of the European Charter of Fundamental Rights. Since platforms could rely on their freedom to conduct business and they are not required to comply with human rights as private actors, one of the primary challenges for consumer law in the European framework is to understand where contractual freedom would give way to the protection of human rights considering the need to ensure the effective protection of consumers in the Union.
24	currently open	Shireen Al-chalabi	NRC	Civil society	The interaction of technologies such as artificial intelligence and the principles of human rights and democracy is an issue of profound importance. We are in a time where technology goes in a different direction than democracy and human rights. Technology likes to centralise data and create systems where central control is perfect. Democracy does exactly the opposite. Democracy does a division of power, it does checks and balances, and it limits the use, not of only technology but it limits intentionally the knowledge of certain government branches to certain elements of what we humans are doing and it makes it very clear that not everything can be shared with everyone. This issue is especially relevant to Europe due to its history with data sharing as well as democracy.
28	currently open	Erik Huizer	GÉANT	Academia	Education: Due to COVID19 online education has made an unexpected and huge jump. Most European countries are using non-European platform tools to provide that online education, examination, student tracking, assesment etc. How does that affect the European public values that are embedded in our education? Will these be marginalised by platform formats and regulations? Or will they be upheld?
43	currently open	Erklina Denja	Magnific	Private sector	Human rights and privacy are in crucial risk during the pandemic due to everyone of us event to go outside to the market, pharmacy, work, or all kinds of things that before done in person now are obligated to be done through all kind of online platforms as governmental platforms, financial institutions platforms, businesses platforms, etc
65	currently open	Alexei Marciuc	Comunitatea Internet	Civil society	In recent years, many countries have given a special legislative status to the right to access to the Internet, including at the constitutional level, considering it as one of the inalienable human rights. This trend is expected to gain momentum following the promulgation of the UN Secretary General's Digital Cooperation Roadmap in June 2020. This report focuses on digital rights and freedoms that depend on broad access to the Internet. Securing the right to access to the Internet as an independent right is necessary, since Internet access is a prerequisite for the realization of other constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens. By securing this right, the legislator assumes appropriate obligations in avoiding the obstruction of such access, as well as, possibly, positive obligations to provide access to the Internet on a non-discriminatory basis to all citizens, including the poor and those living in rural areas. What is the approach of international law and the peculiarities of the legislation of other countries, including Europe? What models can be acceptable for implementation at the national level.? How is the national constitutional field adapting to the digitalization of life? In recent years, many countries have given a special legislative status to the right to access to the Internet, including at the constitutional level, considering it as one of the inalienable human rights. This trend is expected to gain momentum following the promulgation of the UN Secretary General's Digital Cooperation Roadmap in June 2020. This report focuses on digital rights and freedoms that depend on broad access to the Internet. Securing the right to access to the Internet as an independent right is necessary, since Internet access is a prerequisite for the realization of other constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens. By securing this right, the legislator assumes appropriate obligations in avoiding the obstruction of such access, as well as, possibly, positive obligations to provide access to the Internet on a non-discriminatory basis to all citizens, including the poor and those living in rural areas. What is the approach of international law and the peculiarities of the legislation of other countries, including Europe? What models can be acceptable for implementation at the national level.? How is the national constitutional field adapting to the digitalization of life?
66	currently open	Vlad Ivanets	The Free University student, Moscow, Russia	Academia	Personal opinion, the right to be delusional and the responsibility for a deliberate deception on the Internet. The problem of freedom of speech, cyber-bullying and hate-speech, the efficiency and adequacy of administrative and criminal prosecution in Social Media, the flaws of current law enforcement.

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69	currently open	Alexander Isavnin	Free Moscow University	Academia	Internet takes serious role in the modern life. For underdeveloped countries and countries with repressive regimes Internet became the only way to receive truthful information and quality educations. Spreading of education, among with other modern information, is a danger for repressive regimes, and such regimes tries to limit it using conventional regulation. For example, in Russia: 1) Existing NGO law illegalize cooperation of NGOs with any foreign funding with educational institutions. 2) Proposed law illegalize any educational activities (not exactly related to the Internet) without prior state consent 3) "Foreign Agent" sign is being introduced to individuals and businesses, among with existing such mark for NGOs, equalizing any of their activities with actions of ISIS. We need to focus more on the Internet-guaranteed rights, including their violation by adjacent regulation or law practice.
70	currently open	Daniil Golubev	Free Moscow University	Academia	Many web services store the data of their users and especially passwords as plain text, which makes it vulnerable in case of data leak or hacking. Such services should encourage users to enter as little personal data as possible and strengthen security measures. Moreover, if the web service is affiliated with the government of a certain country, there is a risk that users' data may be given to the authorities. It should be not possible for anyone to access the personal data of a user outside of himself.
75	currently open	Minda Moreira	Internet Rights and Principles Coalition	Civil society	Safeguarding human rights in times of crisis and beyond. The online environment took central stage in people's lives following the Covid 19 outbreak and it became absolutely clear that the full enjoyment of human rights online is not only urgent, but also critical. Unfortunately , most human rights online have been adversely affected: from issues related to access and participation, data protection breaches, restrictions to the freedom of information and freedom of expression to the use of AI for track and trace and surveillance, discrimination, online abuse and an unprecedented infodemic fuelled by misinformation and disinformation. What are the main challenges in the European context and how is Europe ensuring the full protection of human rights both offline and online?
79	currently open	Gregory Engels	Pirate Parties International	Civil society	Digital Human Rights: Digital integrity of the human person Every human being evolves in a multidimensional physical and digital environment. For each individual to keep their individuality and autonomy in daily choices, they must be given effective tools to depend on. Should personal data be considered a component of a person rather than an object owned by those who collect it? Should people have the right to digital integrity?
91	currently open	Jarmo Sareva	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland	Government	Creating safe digital spaces by eliminating online gender based violence Online gender based violence, including hate speech, misogyny, sexism and harassment, is a human right violation. Women are 27 times more likely than men to be harassed online. Globally, more than half of girls have been harassed and abused online. Girls and women may fear to make use of their improved access to internet due to the threat of online gender-based violence. This shows that improved connectivity alone isn't enough in bridging the digital gender gap. COVID-19 pandemic has switched many aspects of our daily lives to digital format, which has also resulted in increased online gender based violence. As more and more of political and other participation is happening online, online gender based violence threatens women's and girls' participation in society. Lack of participation of women and girls is also a serious threat to democracy. Elimination of online harassment and other online gender based violence requires change of social norms but also change of legislation and regulation. Involvement of men and boys is key especially when addressing the attitudes towards and acceptability of online gender based violence. What are the responsibilities of social media and other online platforms?
93	currently open	Elisabeth Saponchik	University of Passau/Free University Moscow	Academia	My proposal is based on my dissertation project and is dedicated to the question of the limits of law enforcement access to personal data overseas for criminal prosecution purposes. As previously effective regulations make the procurement of evidence time- consuming and difficult (i.e. MLAT), countries are attempting to speed up the process by phasing out extraterritorially effective and previously mentioned agreements. The following proposal consists of two parts - in the first part I would like to discuss the interplay between three different regulation approaches, namely some data protection regulations in the United States (CLOUD Act), European Union (the planned E-Evidence Regulation) and Russian Federation (Regulation on Data Localisation) which have an extraterritorial effect and enable law enforcement authorities to access electronic evidence regardless of opposing regulations of the country, where targeted data is stored. In this section the conflict of laws (i.e. extraterritorial invasion of right to privacy by foreign sovereign) will be highlighted. In the second part I would like to speak about and identify possible solutions, how to fix this "broken international system" and foster cooperation between selected states, without invading privacy protection of foreign citizens and sovereignty of other countries, but also making cybercrime investigations still possible and modern.
97	currently open	Antti Järventaus	Save the Children Finland	Civil society	Debate about the addictiveness of digital devices and applications, and its impact on individuals and society is heated. Although there is no clear scientific consensus on the severity of the issue, policy-makers are likely to face mounting pressure from worried citizens. How should the issue be approached, what are the chances of regulating it and who has the responsibility for protecting users, especially children, from the potentially detrimental effects of excessive use of digital technology?

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3	currently open	Amali De Silva-Mitchell	Futurist	Other	What are the recent developments FinTech (e.g banking etc.) and where is the future development expected for businesses and citizens ? What skills will the average person need to be comfortable with the emerging trends?
4	currently open	Amali De Silva-Mitchell	Futurist & Artist	Other	What are the copyright / intellectual property etc. , issues for the creative industry (artists, musicians, writers, actors, movies ,utube, instagram, streaming etc.) within the digital space ?
11	currently open	Kathrin Morasch	Youth IGF Germany	Civil society	Citizens should be able to trust the digital services they are using. The most important building blocks to guarantee this, are open source software and strong end-to-end encryption without compromises. The development and funding of open source software and open data is important to guarantee the independence of educational institutions, small businesses and the public sector from a big software monopolists.
16	currently open	Ross Creelman	ETNO	Private sector	Digitalization and environmental sustainability go hand in hand: in providing connectivity and developing new solutions, telcos and ICT companies are paving the way for a reduced environmental impact in a whole range of other sectors with technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT) and big data. How can greater connectivity and digital technologies unleash to reduce our impact on the environment?
20	currently open	Vittorio Bertola	Open-Xchange	Private sector	As part of the European discussion on Internet platform regulation, interoperability requirements have been proposed as one of the possible tools. When a company has tipped the market and established a dominant position, it is very hard for new entrants to challenge its position; even if they could come up with a better service, the lock-in practices often adopted by the platforms, which turn their services into walled gardens that users cannot easily leave, make it impossible for users to move; and if they really strive to do so, they find an empty service, as most of their contacts will remain on the dominant service. This deadlock could be broken by imposing to dominant platforms the requirement to interoperate; competing services would then be enabled to interact with the dominant one, both as alternative clients for the same service, and as alternative services with compatible features, so that users of all services can exchange messages and content seamlessly; and this would lessen the barriers for users to move, restoring competition and choice. However, how to do this in practice, in terms of rules, regulatory entities and technical standards, is still to be discussed. Could this approach actually work?
39	currently open	Fotjon Kosta	Albania IGF	Government	How important is digital economy in Covid 19 pandemic?
42	currently open	Erklina Denja	Magnific	Private sector	The global economy is facing the biggest challenge with COVID 19 pandemic, we need to raise again how internet governance is one most important thing for the protection of economy and facing the pandemic.
45	currently open	Pierpaolo Marchese	Independent Consultant	Technical community	5G and smart cities 5G is often presented as a technology enhancement. On the contrary, it should be considered a new opportunity to better address the needs of cities and citizens. Monitoring the urban environment, better safety and security, attention and assistance to fragile people, remote caring, guaranteeing information for the "navigation" and "use" of the city have existed for as long as cities have existed. 5G, together with digitalization, miniaturization, robotics, Artificial Intelligence could make these services more effective, almost latency free and able to serve citizens without human intervention but leaving to the citizens the power to choose and control. The vision of a 5G Smart City captures all these opportunities, and suggest new governance issues. It is therefore useful to investigate the state of the art of 5G in Smart Cities and what citizens could expect (or demand) in the forthcoming years. Even more in a city such as Trieste with the natural "gift" of being a portal to Europe: yesterday and today a hub for goods and people flows from the sea, tomorrow also the hub of data and information.
46	currently open	Pierpaolo Marchese	Independent Consultant	Technical community	5G and Digital divide The digital transformation has reshaped personal lives and labor markets, squeezed the geographical distances, created new value chains, however it has not reduced the social distances and redistributed the richness. 5G is being considered the next big enabler of digital transformation. Will it contribute to reduce inequalities or will it provoke a new wave of global digital divide? Pervasive access and visual networking in rural and semirural areas, distributed cloud computing, virtualization of physical experience can have a positive impact, while the current 5G premium-price model, the increased digital knowledge gap in aged population, the 5G technology oligopolies lean to a more pessimistic future. How can Internet society consider 5G as an opportunity to reduce the social gaps through effective governance, training, education, regulation?
49	currently open	Alessandro Tavecchio	SISSA - Scuola Internazionale Superiore di Studi Avanzati	Academia	Quantum Computing - The difference between quantum computation and classical computation is sometimes compared to the difference between air travel and space travel — there is very little knowledge that transfers directly, while numerous new concepts, unrelated to old concepts, crop up constantly. Both from an hardware and algorithmic viewpoints quantum computing introduces new challenges that require both new theoretical frameworks and robust technical development. How can Europe prepare for the upcoming quantum revolution?

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60	currently open	Alex Culliere	None	Civil society	With the advent of global pandemic, public need of online and remote educational systems has risen. In many cases we'd also found out that our current solutions are a lot less effective at teaching and managing expertise, than we'd like them to be. Some of these problems can be addressed by discussing the state of Internet Governance and infrastructure. As we become more involved with online learning, all the places where existing systems fall short become painfully obvious: - educational materials in e-learning systems are hidden behind corporate walled gardens, which severely limits their accessibility; - learning courses' structure is often modeled after formal education curriculum, which provides no accommodation for community contributions and democratic means of moderation; - individual practices and methodologies of self-teaching, as well as digital tools for informal education are severely underrepresented in the body of academic research; - lack of standards and regulation for interoperability severely limits the usability of existing digital learning platforms for individual knowledge management by learners; - various forms of data generated by learners through their engagement with online learning solutions are often, by default, owned, hosted and processed by e-learning providers, despite possibly being a form of personal data in accordance with GDPR. These issues of accessibility, effectiveness and data ownership need to be addressed in order to ensure safety and soundness of our education in the digital millennium.
61	currently open	Leandro Navarro	Pangea.org	Civil society	The environmental limits combined with the needs and opportunities the Internet offers requires more sustainable ways to provide networking infrastructure that includes not only network devices but also personal digital devices. The circular economy of ICT as a model is an opportunity to deliver a sustainable digital infrastructure where everyone everywhere can be part of an internet as a global public resource, governed as a commons, balancing environmental and social limits. This is an opportunity to discuss and showcase diverse successful business models, including volunteers and social enterprises, that can create social inclusion jobs in the circular economy of ICT devices and community networking infrastructures. These can meet the apparently conflicting goal of providing affordable and inclusive digital access to everyone, mitigating inequality, creating jobs, promoting human rights, while meeting and reducing the environmental impacts of ICT.
73	currently open	Roberto Gaetano	EURALO	Civil society	The current pandemic situation has further increased the interest in telemedicine. Wider use of remote diagnosis raise important issues, like data management, privacy concerns, data security, and more. The overarching question is whether we can make good use of the technology and develop and implement effective applications that can substantially improve the ability to provide medical services remotely while at the same time avoid the risks of mismanagement of the related data. Achieving this objective requires careful planning, good knowledge of the technology, ability to exploit the opportunities given by AI, but also coordination among medical institutions and health administration. It will be good to have a robust discussion on the implications of telemedicine as well as some examples of successful implementations.
76	currently open	Roberto Gaetano	EURALO	Civil society	High-speed and low latency internet connections to support mixed and augmented-reality remote-lab experience in higher technical education programs
82	currently open	Daniela Bolzan	Independent user	Civil society	Last year the impact of the pandemic situation on the digital economy has been discussed in many sessions, in particular in PL-3. The subtitle was "current state of affairs, risks and opportunities". It will be interesting to see, one year later, how the state of affairs has changed, how have the risks been hedged and the opportunities exploited. In particular, it will be interesting to present and discuss how the small and medium enterprises, who are more sensible to market changes, have adapted to the new situation that requires more use of the digital technologies, in particular the network. Possible questions to be asked are: who has suffered more from the pandemic and why, who has benefitted more and why, and generally how they have changed their business model.
83	currently open	Sivasubramanian Muthusamy	Nameshop	Private sector	World's richest 1% have more than TWICE as much wealth as 6.9 billion people, of which 4 cents to a dollar goes back as taxes on wealth; absence of competition in digital markets has prompted the US house subcommittee to consider antitrust provisions. However, concentration can also be good in a strange way: mega size, curiously, has helped cause progress at an accelerated pace. What if we move away from the notion of Super-taxes towards the notion of super-obligations, voluntary, but well consulted, while not causing ideological upheavals? The assumption here is that there is an inherent desire on the part of a good number of actors in whose hands wealth and power are concentrated to do good. The freedom to grow needs to be perpetuated, and even bring wealth and power closer together in coordination, and cause concentrated strengths to cause greater global public good, with due regards to the notions of "ownership", with elevated notions of Accountability, both in the process of doing business, and in managing the wealth generated. A carbon-credit like 'credits pro bono' could be designed to track significant work in global public interest, as "Trustees" of wealth, with macro responsibility for global Public Good. A difficult question, but certain beginnings exist in the form of efforts by a few wealthy individuals to encourage mega pledges. A debate on this theme, perhaps with a focus on Digital Wealth and Digital Power might come up with a preliminary sketch for a new model for good.

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87	currently open	Christoph Riedmann	EUROCHAMBRES	Private sector	Fairness for SMEs in Online Market Places Many companies, especially small and medium-sized enterprises have been complaining that big sales platforms are not a fair market place, as they keep customer data for themselves, sometimes compete with their own business clients and misuse their power as gatekeepers to push SMEs out of the market. In this session we discuss adopted an proposed legislation on European level to see if it really can help SMEs to make the internet a fair market place. The Regulation on Fairness between Platforms and Businesses has been fully applicable since 12 July 2020. However, the European Parliament urges the European Commission to further intervene in the contractual relationship between parties involved in e-commerce making use of platforms. The Digital Market Act will be the second part of the legislative package and was presented in December 2020. It will has a strong competition aspect and aims at regulating so called “gatekeepers”, as current competition law has proven inefficient and too slow to prevent platforms from using unfair practices to effectively restrict competition. Most likely the proposal will include a “black list” of banned practices and a “grey list” of dubious practices that need approval by regulators.
90	currently open	Alève Mine	Zurich AR/VR Meetup	Technical community	Let us prepare to handle swiftly or prevent the types of market failures that are likely to hit regions due to elevated risk statuses and transitional instabilities. Firstly, identifying and mitigating market impacts of processes related to new technologies, along with critical thresholds and potential triggers in that regard. Secondly identifying ways to keep the economy manageable in steep technological transition phases. Keeping in mind that multiple risk realisations may happen simultaneously or in rapid succession.
92	currently open	Miguel Perez Subias	ASOCIACIÓN DE USUARIOS DE INTERNET	Civil society	Highlight key elements of PIMS (Personal Information Management Systems) and aspects of the EU Data Strategy for making such models realistic. To investigate the alignment of the Strategy and its Action Steps with theoretical models and spur a discourse about the necessary steps for creating legal, technological and market conditions to support the emergence of data intermediaries in practice. The session focuses on current challenges to making trusted data intermediaries a reality in terms of scalability, functionality and adoption. A short introductory statement by the host will be followed by 4-6 short presentations, all of which illuminate various aspects of trusted intermediaries and PIMS. The presentations will discuss the EU Data Strategy and the novel Data Governance Act, highlight technical and legal challenges of implementable PIMS and consent tools, and touch upon user interface perspectives, legal design, and trust issues.
98	currently open	Klaus Algieri	Chamber of Commerce of Cosenza	Government	The digitization of the public administration is fundamental to foster the digital transformation of a country. In Italy over 60% of public employees have more than 50 y.o. this issue, together with the strong resistance to change typical of a low dynamic environment such as the Italian Public administration, makes the digitization revolution very difficult. The pandemic has shown the urgency to complete the digitization process both for citizens and entrepreneurs. The Public administration should be the starting point of the Italian digital transformation leading a cultural and infrastructural revolution necessary to the country. In order to pursue such an objective the Chamber of Commerce of Cosenza structured a whole plan that begins with the chamber digitization and ends to the firm digital transformation. The plan consists in: • mapping employees digital competencies • fostering an agile smart working (results should be measured on the ability of each employees to be resilient, efficient, creative as well as flexible and rapid) • fostering the spread of digital competences among peers (each employee could ask for support of a colleague who knows more about a digital subject; each employee could use part of his working hours to help a colleague who's in need on a digital subject) • ensuring the transfer of digital knowledge to firms where they are (reaching entrepreneurs exactly where they work sending officers directly to their firms)
99	currently open	Klaus Algieri	Chamber of Commerce of Cosenza	Government	Due to its deep connection with all 17 SDGs, the digital revolution can be considered the main tool to support a transition to a sustainable economy on a global scale. All public administration should be interested and committed to a technological and sustainable economic transition fostered also by the recent pandemic. The Chamber of Commerce of Cosenza is strongly committed to pursuing the sustainable development goals (SDGs) of the UN 2020 agenda. As evidence of its commitment, the Chamber entered the Global Pact of the United Nations. In 2021, the Cosenza Chamber of Commerce intends to publish the sustainability report for the first time. The report is mandatory only for European companies of public interest or with more than five hundred employees, whose consolidated financial statements meet certain criteria established by law. The decision to produce and publish the sustainability report is just a part of a global sustainable programm of this public administration.
6	currently open	Hamish Campbell	OMN	Civil society	Our media is broken, we aim to reboot grassroot media as a step to meditate the trust issues in the current mess.
52	currently open	Giacomo MAZZONE	Eurovisioni	Civil society	European Union has put in place a certain number of tools to implement the fight to hate speech and misinformation on line. These tools are part of the a global strategy that was launched two years ago, based on soft regulation and selfregulation, accompanied by monitoring tools. two years have passed from the launch of that strategy and in June 2021 all the pieces are supposed to be operational: EDMO (the European observatory on disinformation), 6 national observatories and many others. so EuroDIG 2021 would be the perfect timing to make an assessment of what has been put in place and about the obtained results.

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67	currently open	Vlad Ivanets	The Free University student, Moscow, Russia	Academia	The threats posed by oligopoly of the mainstream Social Networks. Data leakage and sale, manipulation of public opinion, secret cooperation with Special Services, the opaque News Feed algorithms, spying on users, censorship, and other crucial issues related to self-regulating platforms.
71	currently open	Daniil Golubev	Free Moscow University	Academia	The subject of privacy has different legal status in different countries. In some, it's illegal to participate in the process of privacy in any way, in others it's illegal only to distributed the content. It may be possible to re-establish the legal status of privacy and assess it not as a violation of copyright, but as a form of free access to the content with payment on a voluntary basis. Moreover, when the copyright holders participate in the process of removing the content, they realize their rights, but neglect their responsibilities. A copyright holder should be responsible for delivering the quality content and taking care of its distribution.
77	currently open	Pavel Antonov	BlueLink Foundation	Civil society	There is a pressing need for European internet governance to engage with the divisive effect of data collection-based business models (driven by artificial intelligence). These result in undermining of trust, solidarity, communality, and weakening societies' abilities to uphold common interests and rights. It is relevant in the context of the European Democracy Initiative newly proposed by the Commission. Existing policy safeguards such as the GDPR do not seem to be effective enough to reverse this. There are relevant taxation initiatives on Member State level and other measures, which all for a harmonised EU approach.
18	currently open	André Melancia	Technical Community	Technical community	Pandemic boosted cybercrime: Analysis of 2020 trends and recommendations. Confinement measures forced many to work online from early 2020. This abrupt change didn't have corresponding staff training/preparation to handle online scams, phishing, ransomware and other types of cybercrime (e.g. email scams increased over 600% in 2020-03).
26	currently open	Andrés Victor Crisafulli	ISOC	Civil society	We need to invite a reflection on the different types of data and ways to categorize them ('data as a resource'; 'data as work/contribution', 'data as a human right' and 'data as infrastructure'). To think the different effect of the Internet on our privacy and anonymity. In order to propose novel solutions like: strong net law to prevent blackmails, data steals; social training in the use and protection of data; and mainly, creative ways to raise awareness of the problem
41	currently open	Fotjon Kosta	Albania IGF	Government	The importance of cybersecurity during the pandemic
44	currently open	Fotjon Denja	Magnific	Private sector	Children safety online. Children safety online during covid 19 is even more crucial due to the time that they are spending online in this period and the parents control of the content that they are seeing
94	currently open	Desara Dushi	Epoka University	Academia	With children being at home all day and with a very low parental supervision of their online activities due to their parents being working online all the time, the lockdown has had a huge impact in the online sexual abuse of children, with an increase especially on self-generated images and live-streaming of child abuse. I think this is an extremely relevant issue not only in Europe but globally.
95	currently open	Desara Dushi	Epoka University	Academia	Cybercrime has always been a hot topic, and especially in these pandemic times, we should pay much more attention to it. The pandemic has obviously had an impact in the increase of cybercrime and cyber attacks towards critical infrastructure. Therefore there is a lot to discuss about this only. Second, the discussions for an additional protocol to the Budapest Convention on electronic evidence are still going on and there will be more developments by June 2021.
19	currently open	André Melancia	Technical Community	Technical community	If everyone could adapt to cloud and cloud could adapt to everyone, why doesn't the Internet adopt recent standards? This is the sad, recurring issue discussed every year for the last 20 years. We know it's possible to drive change (we've seen it this pandemic year), so why doesn't that change include the much needed jump to recent technologies? (e.g. IPv6, DNSSEC, RPKI, HTTPS / TLS / other encryption and certificates, SPF / DKIM / DMARC, DANE, etc.)
21	currently open	Vittorio Bertola	Open-Xchange	Private sector	Online identities are the key for many digital services. From managing your bank account to participating in social media, from paying your taxes to buying goods, you are required to share a lot of personal information; you have to cope with the inconvenience of managing a separate account for each service you use, and yet the Internet industry seems able to track and compound all your online activities to monetize your profile. Two opposite types of single sign-on identities have emerged in Europe: from one side, the EU's eIDAS project has led in many countries to the establishment of highly verified, official identities for interaction with public administrations; from the other, Google, Facebook and Apple have conquered the market for everyday identities used to log into websites and private services, increasing their opportunities for pervasive tracking. A few European consortia are trying to compete with the GAFAMs, with limited results. Innovative approaches, such as blockchain-based "self-sovereign" identities or interoperable social media logins like ID4me, have been developed but are still in their infancy. Is this a field where Europe should have policies and/or rules? Is eIDAS the answer to everything? Should European, open, privacy-friendly identity services be established, and how?
29	currently open	Erik Huizer	GÉANT	Academia	Intercontinental cables (mostly sub-sea) are more and more dominated by investments from big platform owners from China and USA. How do we ensure European sovereignty? How do we ensure access for R&E networks to such cable systems free of platform conditions?

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31	currently open	Claudio Allocchio	GARR	Academia	Research and Education were the ones to create the Internet, following the principle it is a tool to share information, data, and collaborate (among humans, machines, etc). Commercial Internet drifted to "information providers" and "data consumers" model (copying the old media paradigm). The 2 worlds are connected. However, both from governance point of view and technical point of view they are different, and when for some reason they "mix" (and R&E user temporarily serviced by a commercial provider is the most frequent case) many issues arise. R&E keeps its one total independence from commercial services, and will continue like this. can we better connect the two worlds? (not just with data pipes, but reduce the background gap in all area)
32	currently open	Riccardo Nanni	University of Bologna "Alma Mater Studiorum"	Academia	5G as Internet of Things (IOT) enabler: state of the art, shortcomings, and consequences for users. 5G is widely recognised as the generation of mobile Internet technology enabling massive and scalable IOT. Yet, 5G's reliance on TCP/IP has led many to identify potential latency problems for time-critical IOT devices, such as those for remote surgery, factory automation, assisted driving and road safety. Standards need to evolve. Through its work on Non-IP Networking (NIN), the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) is just one of the entities trying to tackle this problem worldwide, not to mention ITU-T new IP studies as well as 3GPP in their effort to enable time critical IoT through slicing and Edge computing. What is the state of the art of these technical developments and what can users and citizens expect in the forthcoming years?
48	currently open	Alessandro Tavecchio	SISSA - Scuola Internazionale Superiore di Studi Avanzati	Academia	Towards a Quantum Internet - The long-term vision for a "Quantum Internet" requires quantum computers, simulators and sensors interconnected via an appropriate digital infrastructure, whose technical and legal requirements might be very different than the current one. There are some European Initiatives already developing on this topic, but a European Quantum Infrastructure, allowing for quick implementation of quantum key distribution and more might quickly become an important competitive advantage.
72	currently open	Daniil Golubev	Free Moscow University	Academia	Many web services collect the data of their users, such as their search history, their interests and their messages. This data is mostly used to make the process of advertising personalized. However, the majority of users are actually unaware about the presence of such trackers, partially because of the lack of understanding the agreement between the user and the service. The agreement usually contains several dozens of pages, which makes it difficult for the user to understand the terms of the agreement. The web service should become more transparent not only in terms of work, but also in terms of rights and responsibilities of each party of the agreement.
81	currently open	Gregory Engels	Pirate Parties International	Civil society	Despite heavy protests from different stakeholders group, Upload Filters has been adopted as part of the EU copyright directive. Now that the Directive is adopted, Member States have to implement it by June 2021. Now that the Directive is adopted, Member States have to implement it by June 2021. The Commission now has the difficult task of trying to reach a consensus between stakeholders and Member States on how Article 17 is to be implemented. There are a series of questions open, as the exact spelled out definition of to whom this obligation for Upload Filters is applied. There should be exceptions for not-for-Profit platforms and also to small platforms. Also that any implementation must not lead to the deletion of legal content.
84	currently open	Andrea Beccalli	ICANN	Technical community	Evaluating the impact of legislative initiatives (national and regional) on the core technical functioning of the Internet. The cases of the GDPR, data localization legislation, DSA, are just few examples of the growing legislative approach on the Internet. Analyzing and assessing their impact is key to preserve the global interoperability of the Internet and Europe plays an oversized role given its population and global reach.
85	currently open	Andrea Beccalli	ICANN	Technical community	Universal acceptance is a relevant topic to ensure that all internet user are able to access the internet using their own script and language. Given the linguistic diversity in Europe and the existing gaps in UA. As in previous years EuroDIG can catalyze the community around the existing gaps and steps ahead
86	currently open	Andrea Beccalli	ICANN	Technical community	An overview of the technical development in the internet space, ICANN has published a series of papers https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/octo-publications-2019-05-24-en that along with the other technical organizations could be the subject of an educational track on the internet core functionalities and development.

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1	currently open	Marina Shentsova	FINCA International	Civil society	As the time has been approaching towards development of new technologies, we need to take into account that we are using more digital technologies, and learn how to apply them in daily lives. So, it is important to understand the ways to create safe and knowledgeable environment for our daily living by using modern technologies accurately. That will mean that we will have to create a space, where users can feel secure in their daily activities. It takes a lot from the shareholders, internet-providers and governments to make sure these standards are implemented correctly and sufficiently.
13	currently open	Kathrin Morasch	Youth IGF Germany	Civil society	COVID-19 has highlighted and reinforced inequalities in our society. Measures must therefore be taken to overcome the digital divide. Schools and universities are particularly affected by these developments: The lack of technical equipment and preparation of digital pedagogical concepts has led to increased educational injustice. Students without adequate equipment need special support from the state. Digital literacy among teachers and students must be promoted early on. Progress in e-learning should be maintained even after COVID-19. At the same time, low-threshold opportunities must be created for seniors to participate digitally. Campaigns and educational offers are necessary.
30	currently open	Claudio Allocchio	GARR	Academia	Data protection: how European researchers can collaborate with researchers outside of Europe while still working with sensitive data. How can we make this possible, and steer lawmakers to do their job taking this need into account?
35	currently open	Maia Simonishvili	The National Parliamentary Library of Georgia	Government	The pandemic period made very visible, that many citizens are not able to receive needed knowledge via the internet, the lack of access to the networks, lack of professional training to develop digital teaching skills make it difficult for children and teachers to deliver lessons from distance. I think network access and digital skills are the most needed subject in the region. Media Literacy is another important issue not to kill people with some gossips and to raise awareness for health issues. Antivaxers and even some political bodies are spreading false information about virus and vaccination, what makes public prevention not easy. Media literacy and critical thinking are the best tools to avoid misinformation and to implement real effective preventive methods in a brief period of time. Health is a basic human right and media literacy is very connected to human rights issues. The third question about the implementation of digital skills for citizens, who want to have small businesses. The lockdown process made it clear, that traditional methods of business are not working always, but very few have digital skills to provide products and develop their organizations on daily basis per the internet. All three subjects are based on the evidence seen during the events this year. Thank You!
37	currently open	Malgorzata Ignatowicz	Office of Electronic Communications	Government	Digital skills may be considered as a multidimensional topic, important across the board – from everyday life to high-end business matters. Undoubtedly, the pandemic and, simultaneously, the speed of technological advancement, put as all in a learning curve. Being in force to increase the speed of digital skills development due to the COVID-19, we can use a hands on experience to keep the development going and – be well prepared for any other unforeseen circumstances. This approach could benefit from structured digital skills strategies being implemented, with the involvement of multistakeholders, at every level – European, national, regional & local. Why this topic is relevant for Europe? Due to the statistics, digitally developed countries are able to deal with the challenges in the most effective manner. Thus, it is crucial to present strategies and approaches on digital skills - not to compete, but to be compatible with surrounding European countries to step forward, by sharing knowledge and working together, for digital development.
50	currently open	Fereshteh Rafieian	UNESCO	Intergovernmental organisation	The growing Open Science movement is one of the transitions driven by digitalization in our world. In 2020, the outbreak of COVID-19 further emphasized the need for enhanced access to scientific information, data, and methodologies and illustrated the potential and timeliness of the Open Science movement. Beyond the pandemic, and in view of global standard-setting for Open Science, UNESCO has been developing a Recommendation on Open Science through an extensive consultative process. Throughout this process, the need for capacity building and developing sustainable infrastructures for Open Science has been tremendously highlighted and is reflected in the draft text of the Recommendation. Implementation of Open Science and bridging the existing scientific and technological gaps relies on international collaborations and cross-border solutions for reliable global connectivity and infrastructure that provide capacity and safety for storage and sharing of scientific data and information. The forthcoming EuroDIG session can be a platform to address this issue.
57	currently open	Ekaterina Potekhina	a student of The Free University, Moscow	Academia	The problem of access in remote areas. In large and developed countries distances between can be massive. In remote areas with small populations people often resort to unreliable and unstable means of accessing the Web, like cellular networks, mostly because wired broadband connections are either not affordable or inaccessible. Provider companies see no financial incentive in developing the infrastructure in these areas, and often there is no government support for it.
58	currently open	Ekaterina Potekhina	a student of The Free University, Moscow	Academia	Content consumption issue. Having access to virtually limitless amounts of content, people often consume compulsively, without exercising restrain or any sort of mental hygiene, which has a detrimental effect on carbon emissions and power consumption. This is a problem especially for children, who tend to treat online entertainment as a substitute for life experience and socialization. This makes them especially vulnerable to potentially predatory marketing practices, exercised by corporate content providers.