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■ Access & literacy   ■ Development of IG ecosystem   ■ Human rights & data protection
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ID	First Name	Last Name	Organization	Stakeholder Group	Suggested issue	Suggested event
143	Sinisa	Apostoloski	AEC, IGF-MK	Government	By 30th of April 2019 EU Commission shall review net neutrality Regulation and submit a report to EU Parliament, accompanied, if necessary, by appropriate proposals with a view to amending the Regulation. Having in mind the emergence of 5G and other new technologies in the last four years since this Regulation is in place, do you think that in the near future there is a need for changes in this regulation?	Both
185	Rozalia Klara	Bako	Strawberrynet Foundation / Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania	Civil society	1. Sharing good practices of developing digital literacy among young children and youth from both priviledged and underpriviledged backround. 2. Greening icts as part of education for digital literacy: product lifecycle, environmental impact of icts, conspicuous consumtion.	Both
64	Elif Bilge	Erdölek	Habitat Association	Civil society	Sharing good practices in the subject of literacy and access: We all are in developing digital age. Accessibility to information and communication technologies channels is very important. Unfortunately, every individuals can not have the opportunity of access. In this order, reaching underserved group and capacity building is crucial in the case of decreasing the digital divide.	Both
57	Kristina	Hakobyan	Global AM LLC	Private sector	Digital literacy is the ability to use the Internet capabilities. This includes not only "right-clicking" or code writing, but also searching for information, correctly evaluating it, and more – to have enough skills to protect you from Internet threats. We will consider several age categories. Each category has its own specifications: teenagers, schoolchildren, students, economically active population and the elders. As the quantity of internet user are growing day by day the issue become important for all regions including Europe and/or SEE.	Both
44	Rati	Kochlamazashvili	Tusheti Development Fund	Civil society	Sustainability of community networks	Both
182	Marko	Paloski	Youth IGF MKD	Academia	How can we increase the coverage with Internet in the rural areas, currently in Macedonia we have a lot of areas where some areas have Internet, but with very low quality/speed, and some where they do not have Internet coverage at all. Those people are like cut off from the world. The ISP's said that they can connect them,but they by themselves needs to pay for the connection to be made.	Both
156	Veronica	Stefan	Digital Citizens Romania, Think-Tank	Civil society	The paradox of the inactive generation and the booming tech sector. While the ICT sector has 0 unemployment and a confirmed shortage of specialists, including data that shows that most of the jobs will require some degree of digital skills - Europe still faces an increasing rate of young people completely disengaged (socially and economically) - the so called NEETs (young people not in employment education or training). The paradox needs a stronger attentions, especially since the NEET phenomenon goes beyond the age of 25 (the age limit the EU has chosen to pay a particular attention to) and in the same time the tech sector creates a world where unskilled people are left behind with the speed of light. Such a topics would bring into attention concrete examples of exiting and desired policies that address the impact of automatization, universal guaranteed income, correlation of European & national programmes (social, digital, labour). In the same time such a topic would allow to explore specific programmes related to youth inclusion and disadvantaged groups through technology.	Both
97	Oliana	Sula	University "Aleksander Moisiu"Durres	Academia	"Digital Readiness for future workforce and digital citizenship "- Digital Competencies framework is being impoved at an European Level continously. Digital Competencies and digital skills are just a component of digital readiness. How we can asses digital readiness of digital natives and digital migrants? What are the digital opportunities and digital challenges for digital readiness ? How should be redifined digital literacy with the dimension of digital readiness?	Both

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98	Oliana	Sula	University "Aleksander Moisiu"Durres	Academia	"Feminist Internet and digital inequalities"- how to place feminisim within the Internet Governance Ecosystem. Can we can beyong bringing digital gender gaps in terms of access to equal digital opportunities? What role can play growing feminist movements in terms of digital inclusion in Europe especially in SEE countries?	Both
96	Oliana Sabrina	Sula Vorbau	University "Aleksander Moisiu"Durres/European Schoolnet	Academia	"Challenges of Promoting Online Ethical Behaviour among Digital Natives and Digital Migrants" - the current debates are puting in their center digital education in order to raiser awareness amongst digital natives and digital migrants as digital citizens that should able to operate in a safe digital environement. Considerations of online ethical behaviour should not be neglected, digital citizen should be educated as digital responsable citizens. Ethical online behaviour should be integrated to digital education programs and synergies can be created amongs actors whom ensure digital education and raise awareness about digital citizenship. Online ethical behaviour is a concern for both digital natives and digital migrants.	Both
63	Teona	Turashvili	Institute for Development of Freedom of Information (IDFI)	Civil society	Child Online Protection: Digital Literacy vs Legal Regulations - this issue is quite emerging, as digital technologies brought not only opportunities, but also new threats. Children are one of the most vulnerable groups of people to these challenges. There are several discussion about the need for specific regulations. However, legal regulations and obligations cannot resolve all challenges, especially in less democratic countries. Therefore, increased digital literacy can remedy this situation. Considering these issues, it is important to have a multi-stakeholder discussion about the limits of regulations and the importance of digital literacy in dealing with contemporary digital threats.	Both
124	Osman	Coskunoglu	Internet Society, Turkey Chapter	Civil society	Demand side of the fake news and disinformation. According to Gartner's "Top Strategic Predictions for 2018 and Beyond," by 2022, most people in mature economies will consume more false information than true information mainly via social media platforms. Fake news and disinformation have become a majör worldwide political and media theme. Mainly the "supply" side of the issue has been discussed. However, cognitive scientists have shown that human mind could often suffer with limitations of reason. Moreover, social scientists have shown that when there is a polarization in a society, individuals tend to believe objectively false things. Thus, it is important to first understand the "appetite" among individuals and then develop "cures" for it.	EuroDIG
23	Ana	Jorge	Universidade Católica Portuguesa	Academia	Disconnection from digital media - how is the users' right to an informed and free use of digital media being undermined by addictive strategies by social media and other digital services? As the access is growing through mobile devices, how do users feel towards increasing use and do they have necessary literacy skills to control their use to a free and safe level?	EuroDIG
117	Ansgar	Koene	University of Nottingham	Academia	Algorithmic Awareness : Concrete proposals for providing people with the necessary skills and information to prosper with dignity and free of coercion in a world where recommendations and decisions are increasingly based on automated algorithmic processes. What combinations of digital/algorithmic literacy, process transparency (e.g. "nutrition label" style notifications) and third-party certifications are likely to prove effective in enabling people to evaluate, navigate, and where necessary challenge, the algorithmic landscape that is being thrust upon them?	EuroDIG
11	Esmeralda	Moscatelli	IFLA	Civil society	3)Closing the Development Divide: not everyone is in a position to benefit fully from the Internet, even in Europe. Who are the digital have-nots, and what works in reaching out to them?	EuroDIG
158	Maarit	Palovirta	Internet Society	Technical community	How to solve the persisting access gap in rural and sub-urban areas in Europe? Recent European Council conclusions state that while broadband coverage has improved across the EU, but not all of the Europe 2020 targets will be achieved in time. There are still issues with financing and the regulatory framework.	EuroDIG

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121	Elena	Perotti	WAN-IFRA World Association of Newspapers	Press	The issue is "News Literacy", which is different and much more specific than the more widely talked about "Media Literacy", and places itself right in the middle between the category "media & content" and "access & literacy". The lack of News Literacy is widely considered as being one of the main reasons behind the surge of misinformation and the fake news crisis: EURODIG will happen shortly after the European elections, when we will surely experience a surge in the disinformation that is already widespread in the increasingly populist-prone region. In the IGF 2018 "Key Messages", fake news is covered in the chapter "media & content", but the proposed solution is just digital literacy, which is only part of the answer. A very digitally literate person might very well be incapable of discerning disinformation and propaganda from professional news, and we as a society have a responsibility to address this paradox, and disseminate risks and solutions. A recent study published by the Reuters institute shows how youth are xx% more likely to recognize an authoritative source of news than a member of generation X or older. Properly trained young readers could thus be effectively capable of transmitting news literacy to the more adult population, and possibly help find the light at the end of the tunnel of egotism that is at the root of the widespread populist electoral choices we have recently witnessed.	EuroDIG
186	Nikolis	Smith	Private Sector	Private sector	The Domain Name System (DNS) is a component of critical Internet infrastructure that must be protected and advanced. To fulfil this commitment, it is imperative to promote Universal Acceptance (UA) for the DNS. This engagement will build upon the continued work by ICANN's Universal Acceptance Steering Group (UASG) important work by canvassing the challenges faced by policymakers and decisionmakers when deciding to implement UA. Based upon this understanding, which will be built through dialogue and exchange amongst members of the Dynamic Coalition on DNS Issues (DC-DNSI), the coalition will develop an approach to global advocacy and awareness raising for UA. Adoption by enterprises and government-procurement are two likely areas of focus.	EuroDIG
30	Nadia	Tjahja	Youth Coalition on Internet Governance	Other	Developing a Common European Framework of Reference for Media Literacy. At IGF 2018, there was a call to create an American Drivers Licence for media literacy. Instead of creating more and nationalised initiatives, it would be interesting to explore which current frameworks are available and how they can be developed to encompass the needs of our communities. The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: Learning, Teaching, Assessment (CEFRL) is a guideline used to describe achievements of learners of foreign languages across Europe and, increasingly, in other countries. It has allowed schools, universities and employers a framework to understand the level and quality of the engagement with the language that is spoken by the individual. With the increasing need for media literacy, for employment reasons as much as the information disorder concerns, there should be some form of consolidation of the manner in which we engage with the internet. The European/International Computer Drivers Licence (ECDL/ICDL) is a computer literacy certification, which is globally recognised for ICT and digital literacy qualification in some areas. An interesting avenue to explore is whether the ECDL can be developed into a reference for digital literacy, and in the future, see if it can develop to include topics that can better educate to be able to challenge the information disorder.	EuroDIG
131	Nertil	Berdufi	Lecturer at University College Beder	Academia	Digital literacy: many services in the SEE countries are going digital, but are we ready for it?	SEEDIG
50	Sandro	Karumidze	Internet Society, Georgia Chapter	Civil society	connectivity to not connected - remote regions, elderly, poor	SEEDIG
19	Andreea-Maria	Tirziu	National University of Political Studies and Public Administration (SNSPA)	Academia	Redefining civic engagement in the digital age	SEEDIG

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193	Erklina	Denja	Finance Expert engage and contributor to AlbIGF	Private sector	digital skills and IoT challenges	Both
42	Suada	Hadzovic	Communications Regulatory Agency	Government	Issue: ICT role in fighting against climate change. Relevance: ICT sector alone accounts for about 2% or 860 million tons of the world's GHG emissions which is equivalent level to airline industry. UN Agenda 2030 Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.	Both
120	Yohko	Hatada	EMLS RI (Evolution of Mind Life Society Research Institute)	Civil society	How to protect and develop our Democracy in digital era, particularly electoral processes from political debates during / beyond election campaigns? Facebook scandal brought "International Grand committee inquiry". We are struggling to investigate the scope of complexity of damage. Election meddling, industrial /autocratic-government data manipulation lost people's trust in digital technology. Self-regulation era of neoliberal digital surveillance business model has ended. Nationalism and fascism are increasing internationally. We desperately need paradigm shifts of business models and institutions to nurture humane democratic society internationally, to tackle vulnerability of ourselves as human and society against information manipulation by power of platforms and ubiquitous algorithmic system (AI). We are learning who we are through information ecosystem we create. Thus the infrastructure and the governance critically matter for developing Democratic culture, at all levels internationally. What /how to nurture respectful constructive debates for democracy development? How to make election fair, transparent, rule of law, inclusive and democratic? Must social media platforms for election be divided from commercial purpose and be public utility? Must contents of debates be regulated under certain monitoring electoral law, by independent expert groups? What infrastructure /institution nurture political debate to understand different sentiments, concerns and solutions?	Both
163	Aleksandar	Ichokjaev	IGF MKD	Private sector	dear community members, On behalf of IGF MKD, I'm sending you issues we think may be of high interest to several stakeholders across Europe. These were the issues that have been discussed during IGF MKD 2018 . Together withe "new" challenges (such as artificial intelligence - AI) , we also find some of them are repeating which means these are live issues that need rethinking and returning to them over and over with every year beside us... the themes that are "ever greens" ! Namely the agenda of the IGF MKD 2018 was as following: Session 1 - Cyber security and trusted services • Cyber Security retrospective in Macedonia (Technical community) • FINKI CIRT: fist academic CIRT in MKD (Academia) • Legal framework for trusted services (Government) Session 2 – Data protection and intellectual property • GDPR challenges and dilemmas (Civil Society) • Artificial Intelligence and data protection (Academia) • Intellectual property protection on the Internet (Private sector) Session 3 - Media, media literacy , fake news and disinformation. As the application system of the joint SEEDIG and EuroDIG 2019 call for issues takes into consideration only 3 proposals per "submitter" , we shall submit to the system only the modification of the Session titles i.e. Issue 1 - Cyber security and trusted services Issue 2 – Artificial Intelligence and Data protection. Issue 3 - Media, media literacy , fake news and disinformation. Best regards.	Both
105	Narine	Khachatryan	Safer Internet Armenia - Safe.am	Civil society	Digital inequality, as a substantive problem of the 21st century: its multiple aspects and a broad range of outcomes across life course, gender, class, as well as economic activity and social capital. A particular case study: what inequalities exist in internet governance decision making and are they adequately addressed in internet governance debates?	Both
189	Fotjon	Kosta	Coordinator of AlbIGF	Government	Regional initiative : broadband infrustructure development, social and economic growth	Both

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81	Olga	Kyryliuk	The Influencer Platform	Civil society	Europe's maturity and readiness for digital transformation. Where we are now and where we are heading. The digital transformation of EU business and society presents enormous growth potential for Europe. According to recent McKinsey Report "The rise of Digital Challengers", the current growth engine of Central and Eastern Europe is losing momentum. Digitization can be the next driver of sustained growth for the region, with €200 billion of additional GDP by 2025 at stake. The countries of CEE are uniquely positioned to capture this opportunity. The business world, governments, and individuals all need to act in order for the transition to be successful. Collaboration between CEE countries as Digital Challengers is key.	Both
109	Oksana	Prykhodko	iNGO European Media Platform	Civil society	Using of blockchain technologies for building-up IG communities (especially in case of Youth IGFs)	Both
110	Oksana	Prykhodko	iNGO European Media Platform	Civil society	The role of co-organizers of NRIs - the scope of their influence on standards of NRIs, content and other issues	Both
149	Veronica	Stefan	Digital Citizens Romania, Think-Tank	Civil society	Youth & IG ecosystem. a) Ensuring a stronger debate about youth as specific stakeholder in IG processes, at all levels (especially relevant in the SEEDIG context, where youth participation is overall very low). b) Ensuring a stronger presence of young people in EURODIG & SEEDIG sessions - as full experts, thus confirming that they can be considered full partners and experts in the specific fields of debate (not just when speaking about youth participation).	Both
17	Andreea-Maria	Tirziu	National University of Political Studies and Public Administration (SNSPA)	Academia	The Internet of Context - the next step after the Internet of Things (IoT)	Both
147	Antoine	Vergne	Missions Publiques	Civil society	Issue: Getting citizens on board of the IG. Relevance: IG is a multistakeholder system which until now struggles to integrate one major stakeholder group: The ordinary citizens. This is relevant worldwide but also for Europe as the EU and its NGI Initiative focus strongly on inclusion and the human side of internet and its governance.	Both
67	Raphael	Beauregard-Lacroix	University of Michigan	Academia	ICANN: What will become of WS2's work?	EuroDIG
162	Louise	Bennett	IAAC, DPA	Civil society	Discussion of Tim Berners-Lee vision for the future of Internet Governance for the next 30 years. This is relevant to all Internet users worlwide	EuroDIG
79	Wangari	Kabiru	MITANDAOAFRIKA INFORMATION ECOSYSTEMS	Private sector	The impact of Europe GDPR on economic, international development and human rights interactions of Europe, it's citizens and businesses with Africa and other nations.	EuroDIG
171	Wolfgang	Kleinwaechter	Global Commission on Stability in Cyberspace	Academia	NetMundial in 2014 was a landmark event in the global IG discussion. It adopted the NetMundial Sai Paulo Declaration with 8 principles for Internet Governance and a roadmap. % years after NetMundial a session should review how the Sao Paulo Declaration has been implemented and what remains to be done.	EuroDIG
93	Anastasia	Sendrea	techwomen.asia	Private sector	EU's role as a stakeholder in Internet Governance	EuroDIG

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159	Arnold	van Rhijn	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy of the Netherlands	Government	Proposed issue: Europe's role in strengthening the Global Internet Governance Ecosystem. Relevance: proposed issue builds upon the speeches of President Macron and UN Secretary-General Guterres during IGF2018 in Paris. It also takes into account UNGA's call in its Resolution 70/125 of 16 December 2015 to accelerate the implementation of the recommendations in the report of the UN CSTD Working Group on improvements to the IGF. Europe can play a leadership role in helping to bring this global debate further towards IGF2019 in Berlin. EuroDIG2019 offers this unique opportunity.	EuroDIG
101	Tetiana	Kyryliuk	The Influencer Platform	Civil society	How to build progressive ecosystem between all other Stakeholders and Business? I guess that the main problem of SEE region is that we have a lot of good ideas how to promote IG but we do not have enough support. Regional Business representatives do not have a big willingness to develop projects connected with IG. Business representatives are more or less involved into governmental and policy making discussions, but what about the rest of stakeholders? We should ensure private sector participation in main sessions and relevant workshops, briefings and meetings to support the development of IG ecosystem by mentoring or sponsoring 'young brains'. •involve Business into Youth School by giving real cases, issues and receiving real results or even startup ideas, and giving an opportunity for further development; •discuss what Civil Society and Academia could offer to Business •ask Business how they are ready to support Civil Society and Academia •establish urgently needed sustainable funding and resource models to enable IG evolution and to strengthen and operationalize the collaborative IG ecosystem.	SEEDIG
94	Anastasia	Sendrea	techwomen.asia	Private sector	Is the Internet Governance ecosystem actually open and inclusive? While the purpose might be that, the unintended effects shape a bubble community with unclear equal standing. What is the effectivness of IG and how can it promote more inclusivity/openness.	SEEDIG
47	Liora	Amina Berisha	One World Platform	Other	Invisible Netizens - as far as I could see, on the last Eurodig, we did not have a lot of panels or issues addressed to issue of invisibility of LGBZI population on the Internet. It would be nice to make some approach to address the problems of cyber bullying and other problems where LGBTI population is mostly affected.	Both
1	Amali	De Silva-Mitchell	Former Civil Society Sector Now Futurist	Other	Ethics of brain wave reception, interpretation , recording and retention for use in AI and other technologies -Are existing human and freedom of expression rights sufficient ? especially in the case of the rights of the disabled, elderly or children ? How should privacy legislation be aligned ? This is an emerging issue that is rapidly embedding itself in the technologies and the issues must be discussed soon by Europeans so that these technologies area managed benefit rather than a risk to the individual and society. How should this data be managed ?	Both
194	Erklina	Denja	Finance Expert engage and contributor to AlbIGF	Private sector	Children Safe Online	Both
41	Desara	Dushi	University of Luxembourg and University of Bologna	Academia	Are online rights same as human rights in the offline world? For example, what is the equivalent of the right to be forgotten to the human rights offline, if there is any? Are the access to Internet and Internet literacy positive human rights which should be provided to every citizen by their governments?	Both
40	Suada	Hadzovic	Communications Regulatory Agency	Government	Issue: Bridging the Digital Gender Gap. Relevance: UN Agenda 2030, SDG 5 is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. SDG 5 target 5.b is to enhance the use of enabling technology, particularly ICT, to promote the empowerment of women. The urgent need of closing the gender gap through digital and entrepreneurship education is recognized by the European Commission in the Digital Education Action Plan, launched on 17 January 2018. etc.	Both

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103	Narine	Khachatryan	Safer Internet Armenia - Safe.am	Civil society	How to empower and protect young people to use ICTs in a positive way - multi-stakeholder approach. 1. How to protect children's rights online: freedom of speech, privacy and the right to grow up in a safe and secure environment. 2. How to ensure that measures aimed at protection of minors are applied in broad social and ethical contexts, combining application of new technologies, parental oversight, education, social services, law enforcement, and self-regulatory policies by social networks and ISPs.	Both
82	Olga	Kyryliuk	The Influencer Platform	Civil society	Regulating social platforms: strategies and partnerships for the future	Both
102	Tetiana	Kyryliuk	The Influencer Platform	Civil society	Internet governance issues: How to deal with GDPR and Blockchain? Can GDPR Block Blockchain? Personal Data in Blockchains – Anonymous Content?	Both
29	Alessandro	Mantelero	Polytechnic University of Turin	Academia	Predictive policing software, neighborhood aggregate credit scoring and many other algorithmic decision-support systems highlight how the potential negative outcomes of data use are no longer restricted to the widely recognized privacy-related risks. They also include other potential prejudices (e.g. discrimination, restrictions on access to contents and digital services) that can be better addressed by placing data processing in the broader context of human rights and societal values as framed by the ECHR and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. The use of algorithms in modern data processing techniques as well as data-intensive technology trends suggest therefore the adoption of a broader view of the data protection impact assessment. A view focused on the potential negative outcomes of data use on a variety of fundamental rights and principles, which also takes into account the ethical and social consequences of data processing. The existing impact assessment models are either too closely focused on data processing (DPIA/PIA) or have an extent and granularity that make them too complicated (e.g. Social Impact Assessment). This raises the following questions: How is it possible to go beyond the traditional focus on data quality and security? How does the focus on human rights contribute to overcome these limitations? How can data protection impact assessment models consider the effects of data processing on fundamental rights and collective social and ethical values?	Both
112	Dajana	Mulaj	Albanian Youth IGF	Civil society	"Online violence towards women". I think this is an important issue for both Europe and the SEE and I would say especially for the SEE since it's an issue that isn't normally addressed and/or taken seriously but has a huge impact in the offline world.	Both
169	Kristina	Olausson	ETNO - European Telecommunications Network Operators' Association	Private sector	Cybersecurity and IoTs – how can we create a secure and trusted digital environment? As our societies are becoming increasingly interconnected, ensuring secure networks will be key. This is especially apparent with regards to the creation and deployment of Internet of Things (IoT) as the Internet develops into more devices being connected. It is estimated that up to 7.3 billion devices to be made secure by their manufacturers before 2020. This is a global issue, where a specific European component are the large industries we have that will demand a high level of security.	Both
181	Marko	Paloski	Youth IGF MKD	Academia	One of the biggest problems for data protection in my country and region is that many web sites and companies still use plain password and sensitive data in their databases, or low security mechanisms for registering and log ins on their platforms. For example to reset you password you receive plain password, sometimes your password is send in clear plain text to you, and is easily changeable if you have logged in. Second example it is very easy to create for example Instagram profile without email (yes you need to input email in the registration, but you do not need to confirm, so you can use fake email) or any information that needs to be true.	Both

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144	Valentina	Pavel	ApTI	Civil society	EU Copyright reform proposal. The 2016 directive proposal created a lot of controversies and the Council is currently rushing through the trialogue negociations in order for the deal to be closes until the end of the year. If adopted, as hundreds of organisations have repeteadly worned so far (http://copybuzz.com/?s=letter), the proposal would amount to a massive online censorship filter, create new challenges for personal data protection and would affect the well functioning of the internet (as 71 Internet illuminaries explain in their open letter: https://www.eff.org/files/2018/06/12/article13letter.pdf)	Both
145	Valentina	Pavel	ApTI	Civil society	EU ePrivacy Regulation. Currently the Council is slowing down the adoption process of the new ePrivacy Regulation which would complement the GDPR and offer additional protection to individuals by requiring specific data protection provisions in the electronic communications sector. The ePrivacy Regulation is an important tool for increasing individual's protection and for safeguarding fundamental rights, however, there are intense lobbying efforts from the industry side against this Regulation to be finalised.	Both
153	Valentina	Pavel	Mozilla Fellow	Civil society	Ad tech industry and tracking - both on the web as well as on mobile apps, of users as well as logged out/non-users (shadow profiles, predominantly in the case of Facebook). There is growing concern regarding the use of trackers in both web as well as mobile environments. As recent research shows there are a few big companies dominating the market which use a myriad of trackers via subsidiary companies in order to collect as much user information as possible. Some tracking techniques are realised with out the users knowledge and consent, therefore without a real possibility to opt out. There is indication that Facebook technologies (such as Log in with Facebook, Social Button and Facebook Analytics) implemented in different mobile apps, potentially creating shadow profiles about Facebook users as well as non-facebook users. Connected to the topic of ads and tracking, there also needs to be a discussion about whether the predominant web implementation of cookie/privacy banners coupled with bulk opt out solutions such as YourAdChoices or Evidon are data protection compliant and whether they effectively manage to provide real opt out solutions.	Both
92	Anastasia	Sendrea	Techwomen.asia	Private sector	Regulatory and legislative harmonisation of EU digital legislation with the Eastern Partnership countries	Both
127	Ucha	Seturi	ISOC Georgia	Civil society	Safe internet pazzle - EU approach and risks of censorship	Both
154	Veronica	Stefan	Digital Citizens Romania, Think-Tank	Civil society	Ethics in emerging technologies-the path towards inclusive societies. The debate of ethics as by default principle in the development of new tech has to continue. Either we are speaking about AI (already capable of generating discrimination and bias), IoT or blockchain we need to ensure that decision makers are taking fast decisions and generate common standards, without hindering innovation but also without disregarding citizens. We need a coherent and structured debate that looks at particular use cases and how we can create a world where technology doesn't enforce pre-existing bias. Furthermore, the need to raise awareness among tech creators themselves is more imperative than ever. With a lack of solid academic/research proof we need to ensure that the private stakeholders are present at these debates and learn from the challenges we can already identify - without waiting for policy measures.	Both
62	Teona	Turashvili	Institute for Development of Freedom of Information (IDFI)	Civil society	The use of Algorithms by Public Institutions in Service Delivery: Transparency and Accountability Issues and Mechanisms. While algorithms are considered a key element of technology and innovation these days, not much has been done to understand their present and potential use in public administration in the European countries. Therefore, there is a need for multi-stakeholder discussion about transparency and accountability concerns, issues and mechanisms when using algorithms by public institutions in decision-making, which on its part affects everyday life of citizens.	Both

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99	Nika	Bakhsoliani	Human Rights Education Youth Network	Civil society	Elections and Campaigning Online - how does the internet steer decisions of the society at voting? Can online campaigning coexist with the international and national standards?	EuroDIG
66	Raphael	Beauregard-Lacroix	University of Michigan	Academia	Right to informational self-determination and the GDPR	EuroDIG
95	Vincent	Böhre	Privacy First	Civil society	Almost 70 years after the creation of the Geneva Conventions which govern the conduct of States in times of war, it is high time to protect the peaceful use of cyberspace through the development of a new Digital Geneva Convention. Europe has a historical responsibility to take the lead in this.	EuroDIG
89	Viveka	Bonde	LightNet Foundation	Civil society	Our world has started to evolve towards digitalization which will lead to a paradigm shift for humanity. In the creation of such paradigm shift, AI will be an important aid, connecting a network of people, sensors, and devices that, when combined, create a digital cortex – a sort of membrane between the physical and digital worlds. In the creation of holistic AI, equilibrium between the created digital cortex and the integrity of humanity must be ensured. It is therefore of the essence that AI and the data used in the creation of the digital cortex is sustainable and traceable, hence ensuring the safe-keeping of privacy, humanity and human rights. LightNet Foundation is creating a Due Diligence system with the aim to create a tool to reach a satisfactory degree of care relating to risk assessment and risk mitigation in the generation of AI. The due diligence system will focus on minimizing the risk that the training data and input data as well as the algorithms used originate from dubious or controversial sources. LightNet would like to present its due diligence system with the intention to encourage discussions and debates about diligent AI.	EuroDIG
151	Max	Bursche	University Potsdam / Human Rights Center	Academia	The new cyberlaw regulations of Europe, China and other countries. How should we regulate Hate Speech and Fake News and still keep the freedom of speech in the Internet? Therefore I was for my research from 2018-03-01 to 2018-07-01 at the University of International Business and Economics (UIBE), at the Communication University of China, at the National Centre for Communication Innovation Studies, at the Peking University/School of Journalism and Communication and at the China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) in Beijing. About my research project; the new Chinese cybersecurity law took now effect this June 2017 and the World is taking about it, without knowing much about and the West is making speculations and giving just their version of the new Chinese cybersecurity law. I want to try to change this a bit, by presenting the Chinese argumentation for this law. By making the new Chinese cybersecurity law more transparent und showing where the similarities are and to find possible common regulations for the International Law. Like this working also on a more understanding, open, mutually respectful and equitable dialogue for effective cooperation and partnership between the civilisations of China and Europe.	EuroDIG
107	Lucien	Castex	Internet Society France	Technical community	Improving privacy resilience in information societies.	EuroDIG
108	Lucien	Castex	Internet Society France	Technical community	Identifying best practices and shared values to build ethics into artificial intelligence	EuroDIG
177	Jutta	Croll	Stiftung Digitale Chancen	Civil society	Smart cities, smart home, smart living: How are human rights affected by obtrusive technology? While the Internet of Things has long been discussed as your fridge ordering the milk for you autonomously, IoT has now become reality in our everyday life nearly unnoticed. Most people are unaware of the extensive tracing of their behaviour and the huge amount of data collected by connected devices, like f. e. rental bikes. How can we address the consequences? Do we need more data literate people or stronger regulation in regard of economical exploitation of these data? On the other hand, how can we benefit from the data generated by our usage of connected devices?	EuroDIG

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179	Jutta	Croll	Stiftung Digitale Chancen	Civil society	The GDPR is the first data protection regulation ever that differentiates by age and suggest to provide a higher grade of protection for children. Although this was meant to benefit children it seems the regulation has unintended consequences for the safety of children. The phrasing of Art. 8, decided upon in the very last minute at the end of 2015, has caused a judicial hotchpotch across Europe, leading to a fragmentation of the legal bases for the processing children's data by service providers. Also it can be questioned if the right of children to be protected is to be put before their right to freedom of information, expression, participation and peaceful assembly.	EuroDIG
85	Fredrik	Dieterle	LightNet Foundation	Civil society	Artificial Intelligence (AI), such as Machine Learning, Neural Networks, Deep Learning, are more or less discretely but at fast pace increasingly entering our workplaces, our homes, affecting our lives. The possibilities of progress and improvement they offer to humanity are countless, but not without risks. How did AI influence the decision to place a certain email in the spam folder, to show me a certain commercial web banner, to raise my car insurance, to turn down my mortgage application or to not select my CV for the perfect job? How is my personal data stored and used? Is it mine? Is it safe? Amongst justified concerns about ethics, privacy, equity and bias, will AI's black box have to become transparent, traceable, explainable or interpretable? Or should digital ethics be built into the AI by design? Probably, but it's not enough. The impact of AI on humanity will soon be so vast and profound, that a holistic due diligence approach to Ethical AI is needed. Such an approach must include the whole AI value chain, from the input data source, all the way to the results, impacts, risks, dispute resolutions mechanism, etc, as well as its eco-environmental context. If the long-term interests of all stakeholders, involved in or affected by AI, can be transparently identified, and participation with input from each can be combined, then Ethical AI should be possible to achieve, and EuroDIG seems to be a suitable forum for that.	EuroDIG
70	Jörn	Erbguth	Doing a PhD at University of Geneva, lecturing at different Swiss universities, researching for University of Zurich, independent consultant	Academia	Blockchain, Privacy and GDPR: An increasing number of applications use blockchain to provide superior privacy and data sovereignty to their users. This is perfect privacy by design, since users do not have to trust powerful intermediaries not to abuse their data, but they are protected by algorithms and design. No malicious administrator or CEO has the power to abuse their data. However, blockchain-based applications have a hard time to complying with GDPR. There is the conflict between the right to be forgotten and the immutability and transparency of public blockchains. But, even more importantly, GDPR is designed for applications under central control. Peer-to-peer applications like blockchains do not provide this central control. Users are simultaneously "controllers", "processors" and "data-subjects". There is nobody to make "processing agreements", create a record of processing activities or reply to data protection authorities. Can we risk banning better privacy for these formal reasons?	EuroDIG

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90	Menno	Ettema	Council of Europe - Anti-Discrimination Department	Intergovernmental organisation	AI can have discriminatory effects, for instance because of data based on biased human decisions. In the public and private sector, AI-enabled decisions are made in many key areas of life – recruitment, admission to universities, credit, insurance, eligibility for pension payments, housing assistance, or unemployment benefits, predictive policing, judicial decisions and many more. Many small decisions, taken together, can have large effects. Non-discrimination law and data protection law, if effectively enforced could address AI-driven discrimination. However, there is a deficit of awareness law enforcement and monitoring bodies and the general public. AI also enables new types of unfair differentiation or discrimination that escape current laws. Most non-discrimination statutes only apply to discrimination on the basis of protected characteristics, such as skin color while AI system invents new classes, which do not correlate with protected characteristics, to differentiate between people. We probably need additional regulation to protect fairness and human rights in the area of AI. But is regulating AI in general the right approach, as the use of AI systems is too varied for one set of rules. In different sectors, different values are at stake, and different problems arise. Therefore, sector-specific rules should be considered. The community of industry, public authorities and civil society should address this issue in the current Internet governance debate	EuroDIG
38	Ayden	Férdeline	Mozilla	Civil society	If we want to safeguard individual privacy, we can't rely on the market to do so: we need new tools and better rules to ensure individuals have a reasonable baseline of respect online. What could these tools look like?	EuroDIG
129	Marianne	Franklin	Internet Rights and Principles Coalition/Goldsmiths	Civil society	RIghts Denied? As the GDPR enters its second year, how are its provisions being applied to populations and communities who are not yet citizens or residents due to their status as refugees or asylum-seekers? How can data protection regulations be considered as part of humanitarianlaw?	EuroDIG
52	Matthias	Kettemann	Leibniz-Institute for Media Research - Hans-Bredow-Institute, Hamburg / Cluster of Excellence "Normative Orders", University of Frankfurt	Academia	Best Practices of Freedom of Expression Governance: state regulation, self-regulation, embedded regulation. Governing freedom of expression is an essential task that companies and governments share. We have to assess how successful (human rights-sensitive) existing models are to develop lessons for sustainable FoE governance	EuroDIG
119	Ansgar	Koene	University of Nottingham	Academia	Trust and Accountability of algorithmic online services. The summer 2017 Digital Society Index from Dentsu Argis Networks and Oxford Economics showed that a global average of only 42% believed that digital technology will help solve the world's most pressing challenges. We have identified tensions in the user perspective regarding the fairness, accuracy, and reliability of algorithmic outcomes. These tensions result in a breakdown of trust: users do not know when to trust the outcomes of algorithmic processes and the platforms that use them. Apart from anxiety and uncertainty, feelings of disempowerment, defeatism, and loss of faith in articulating societal demands through regulatory and legal institutions, there is a real threat that such loss of trust turns into adversarial behaviour toward platforms and their providers, rather than just disengagement. In order to prevent an "us against them" culture from emerging that would significantly affect the health of the Digital Economy and have a negative impact on broader society, we need to develop novel approaches to rebuilding and enhancing trust in AI algorithms. What kind of "trust index" can usefully track levels of user trust in algorithmic systems? To what extent can user trust be regained through technological solutions, and what further mechanisms might be necessary, including policy, new governance mechanisms, and education?	EuroDIG

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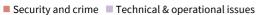🟥 Security and crime 🟪 Technical & operational issues

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176	Collin	Kurre	ARTICLE 19	Civil society	Human Rights Impact Assessments — Impact assessments are formal, evidence-based processes increasingly used in the public and private sectors to mitigate harms and manage risk. GDPR-based Data Protection Impact Assessments have become commonplace in Europe, however privacy is not the only right at stake in digital policy-making. Impact assessment methodologies can be tailored to address specific, or various, categories of rights, such as children's, cultural, or LGBTQ rights. As a result, such tools can make the subject of human rights more practical and tangible while allowing people with divergent positions to engage in a constructive way.	EuroDIG
10	Syuzan	Marukhyan	ARISC/UFSD	Academia	GDPR came into force this year, and it has its direct consequences not only for Europe and or South Eastern Europe, but also for other countries. Will there be a systemic approach to increase the competences of the users on the EU/SEE/Global dimension?	EuroDIG
155	Lars Rugholm	Nielsen	Danish Business Authority	Government	Data Ethics (as a New Competitive Advantage): Several recent scandals (most prominently Facebook-Cambridge Analytica) have increased the average citizens awareness of the risks of data abuse in the new data economy. Europe is at the cutting edge of developing responsible digital business services and solutions but there is still a long range of unsolved questions for European regulators: How do we promote data-driven business models without eroding citizens' trust in businesses and society? How do we empower tech-workers to handle ethical questions when they arise? And most importantly: How do we convince business leaders that the responsible use of data can give them a competitive advantage? If we are to reap all the benefits of the digital transformation, we need to find new solutions to ensure that the consumers' trust in the data economy stays strong. A strong focus on data ethics and the responsible use of AI could be one mean towards this end. In April the Danish Expert Group on Data Ethics commenced work on developing recommendations on Data Ethics for the Danish Government. The expert group have now handed over their recommendations to the Danish Minister of Industry, Business and Financial Affairs. The work by the expert group gives Denmark a strong foundation for organizing a session on data ethics at EuroDIG 2019.	EuroDIG
72	Yuliia	Polishchuk	Omega Security Services	Private sector	In my opinion, human rights and personal data protection topics are essential not only for Europe and/or South Eastern Europe but for all parts of World. It is necessary becuse each of individual should to have own place, no matter in real life or virtual. Moreover, according to EU GDPR, for European organizations digital human rights and personal protection it's not topic for discussion but the regulation which must be applied.	EuroDIG
205	Roel	Raterink	City of Amsterdam	Government	Digital Rights from a local perspective: Local governments all throughout Europe do a lot to protect the digital rights of its citizens and also cooperate internationally, as was presented during IGF 2018 (http://citiesfordigitalrights.org/). Besides the countless open data and open source initiatives in cities, the Amsterdam Economic Board has been initiator of a data marketplace - a platform to facilitate data exchange in a secure and transparent environment, much like the stock exchange. However, as local communities we are incapable of making sure that privacy and data protection standards are adhered to, even though data centers and offices of large tech companies are located in our cities and are fundamentally impacting the fabric of our communities. Not only are digital technologies capable of tracking the behavior our citizens, but social media is also increasingly affecting public debate. This causes us to question whether citizens are still in control of their own data, as long as it is unclear what GDPR implementation looks like and algorithms are still largely opaque. What is the way forward and what role can local communities play? And how does the experience from local communities feed back into the legislative developments at the national and European level?	EuroDIG

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9	Dennis	Redeker	Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences	Academia	Digital rights charters and so-called bills of rights for the Internet came up in Europe at different points in time over the last years. What they have in common is that they demand greater protections of human rights online. However, in many areas these rights lack effective protection still. This includes established rights such as freedom of expression online (vs. opaque platform justice such as in Germany after the "Netzwerkdurchsetzungsgesetz") or the "new" right not to be solely judged by an algorithm (actually a very European approach [vs. US, China], actually included in several noteworthy digital rights declaration). While GDPR may be a great attempt at codifying demands of civil society to support the protection of privacy of Europeans, the question remains how these other rights can be best transferred from advocacy into legislation and, importantly, practice.	EuroDIG
100	Natali	Saginashvili	Telecom Operators Association	Technical community	Mental health issues connected with exponential growth of internet usage. and tools to protect adolescence.	EuroDIG
203	Ilona	Stadnik	Saint-Petersburg State University	Academia	In recent years, with the increase in malicious acts on the Internet, the answer to almost any problematic online content or action is intermediary liability. Is this the best approach for achieving a civilized Internet, upholding the rule of law on the Internet and protecting our fundamental rights? Is intermediary liability a dangerous shortcut that might not even take us to a safe and secure Internet? - human rights and data protection	EuroDIG
7	Daniel	Waugh	Facebook	Private sector	The rise of the far-right and the use of hate speech online to stir violence during elections or to use hate speech to win votes which are often disguised as anti-immigration policies or more explicit in their hate	EuroDIG
157	Marius	Jitea	Youth Department of the Council of Europe	Intergovernmental organisation	Contribution of youth participation in multi-stakeholder processes	SEEDIG
58	Bogdan	Manolea	ApTI	Civil society	Our online FoE in the hands of mostly English-speak web giants (GAFA) - censorship by language?	SEEDIG
3	Amali	De Silva-Mitchell	Former Civil Society Sector Now Futurist	Other	What is the role of free or no charge Internet / ICT / AI applications and services to citizens in EU societ ? . What are the rights of the user and the provider especially where a service provider may depend on underlying free ware themselves to provide a service. What happens to any data stored within these applications or shared? Is better disclosure regarding risks of use of free ware required for the public? Does creating an account or download give a right of use for a defined minimum period of time for the user ? Other issues are service outage , intellectual property,data sharing , privacy, human rights etc.Should their be an economic design plan to promote reliable free ware for the public good ?	Both
13	Amali	De Silva-Mitchell	Former Civil Society Sector Now Futurist	Other	Smart cities; making sure no one gets left behind. What is the status of activities regarding the development of smart cities within the EU area ? Are any citizen groups at risk of being left behind ? What should be done to mitigate emerging risks of limited public and private ICT services for these citizens? What are the economic opportunities of sensor based technologies and AI for equitable access within smart cities ?	Both
195	Erklina	Denja	Finance Expert / engage and contributor to AlbIGF	Private sector	Promotion Smart cities and digital infrastructures in South Eastern Europe and Europe	Both
88	Frederic	Donck	internet society	Technical community	IOT and trust by design: role of industry and other stakeholders	Both
45	Natalia	Filina	EURALO Individuals' Association	Private sector	"Business in the digital era." I think it is very important to put all the issues of Internet governance, digital innovation and opportunities into practice. Not only to discuss the vector of changes, but also to see successful cases of business application and transformation. This is not only an interesting discussion, but also an opportunity to draw the industry's attention to SEEDIG and EuroDIG as event participants and sponsors.	Both

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20	Natalia	Filina	EURALO Individuals' Association	Private sector	Digital driven technology and changes of the labour market. High technologies now are a huge support for our states and society, because make any industry`s projects highly profitable and our life - safe, convenient and fast. But all of this destroy (or transform) the labor markets in our countries. On the one hand – it is a real progress, because it is a new level of technologies and development of internal technological bases and the labor market`s needs a reform and high levels of understanding these processes by society, the creation of new generation of professional. On the other hand in our countries people are afraid to lose many working opportunity if they will not implement to process of retraining.	Both
113	Iliana	Franklin	Mediaframe Ltd	Private sector	Promises, challenges and implications for transforming social media communities: blockchain, law and policy	Both
80	Arvin	Kamberi	DiploFoundation	Civil society	Emerging tehnologies and economic issues	Both
111	Dajana	Mulaj	Albanian Youth IGF	Civil society	"Digital skills and the future of work: developing a national digital skills strategy". I think this is an important and relevant topic for both Europe and the SEE considering that much more needs to be done on a policy level in advancing digital skills and preparing young people for the future of work.	Both
170	Kristina	Olausson	ETNO - European Telecommunications Network Operators' Association	Private sector	Europe's competitive advantage: how 5G will bring about the next industrial and societal revolution. The next generation of networks will provide a completely new user experience. As Europe has a strong industry, 5G will provide a change in terms of allowing IoT and a multitude of devices to be connected with lower latency, higher speeds and larger amounts of data. It will also bring many benefits to consumers in terms of smart cities.	Both
60	Grigori	Saghyan	Internet Society NGO	Civil society	GDPR vs Blockchain as a controversial concept of privacy and blockchain shared technology. Will GDPR ruin the blockchain?	Both
126	Ucha	Seturi	Small&Medium Telecom Operators Association of Georgia	Private sector	Digital EU strategy - fairy tale and/or Reality for EU digital future?	Both
165	Ceren	Unal	Internet Society	Civil society	Consolidation and the Internet: how will consolidation, including the growing forces of concentration, vertical and horizontal integration, and fewer opportunities for market entry and competition impact the Internet, shape the role of Internet stakeholders including governments, and affect Internet users themselves.	Both
164	Marjolijn	Bonthuis	ECP/ NLIGF	Other	Responsible Ai: the use of AI in innovative internet project, without losing sight of human scale and the use of ai leads to positive social impact	EuroDIG
152	Wout	de Natris	De Natris Consult	Private sector	Smart cities, grids, etc. are providing ever more data. How can we make sure this data is also used for the common good and not foremost or only for commercial gain?	EuroDIG
65	William	Drake	University of Zurich	Academia	"Digital Sovereignty" has become a political rallying cry and strategic policy orientation in some European countries. In certain respects, the rationales for and formulations of this concept share broad similarities with the China's "cyber sovereignty" doctrine and Russia's "national Internet segment" doctrine, albeit of course with important democratic differences. But what exactly does it mean to speak of e.g. "sovereignty over a nation's data"? How does this fit with e.g. the EU's calls for an open Internet and cross border data flows and the curtailment of data localization requirements? How does it fit with Europe's positions on global Internet governance in both multistakeholder and multilateral forums, like the ITU and the WTO? It would be good and very timely to unpack these and related questions.	EuroDIG

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69	Jörn	Erbguth	Doing a PhD at University of Geneva, lecturing at different Swiss universities, researching for University of Zurich, independent consultant	Academia	Blockchain and Governance: The third generation of blockchains are starting to add on-chain governance. Tezos, EOS and WORBLI, for example, are blockchains that address governance in their design. This is a good approach to address internal governance issues. The main focus there, however, is to avoid monopolization of power by addressing game-theoretical aspects. But governance of public blockchains should also be inclusive. Society and not only participants of that chain should be represented there. This is also the basis for society to respect decentralized blockchain governance and shield it from legal interference by courts and other central actors. Blockchains that are used for eGovernment should not be under centralized control but should have a legitimate decentralized governance. This is a prerequisite to use the full potential to create trust through distributed ledger technology.	EuroDIG
206	Catherine	Garcia-van Hoogstraten	Faculty of Public Managment, Law and Safety- The Hague University of Applied Sciences	Academia	1)Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) countering Cybercrimes in Europe: There are several developments on public-private cooperation that triggers attention to this topic.- The new Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on #Cybercrime (well known as Budapest Convention) on enhanced international #cooperation and access to #evidence in the #cloud, is so important and what is the state of negotiationsApril 2018, the European Commission presented a proposal for a Regulation on European Production and Preservation Orders for electronic evidence in criminal matters and a proposal for a Directive laying down harmonised rules on ISP's appointment of legal representatives for the purposes of gathering evidence in criminal proceedings. The two proposals (the eEvidence rules) COM(2018) 225 final and COM(2018) 226 final are complementary. This new proposed set of regulations will join the European Investigation Order (EIO), in application since May 2017, that covers the gathering and transfer of evidence between Member States and makes Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) procedures faster. An analysis of the Regulatory and Governance Framework impacting the effectiveness of PPPs in Cross-border E-evidence access and gathering. 2)How the Internet is reshaping public management jobs? Access to the Internet, digital platform, and other technologies are changing the nature of work. As previous advances, there are important investments in human capital, skills, capabilities.	EuroDIG
207	Catherine	Garcia-van Hoogstraten	Faculty of Public Managment, Law and Safety- The Hague University of Applied Sciences	Academia	How the Internet is reshaping public management jobs? Access to the Internet, digital platform, and other technologies are changing the nature of work. There are important investments in human capital, skills, capabilities pertaining to public management and public policy such as public interest tech which encompasses designing public policy and laws with an awareness of how technology works while ensuring that tech is being used to serve public values or public entrepreneurship that tackles complex problems in the areas of governance and public administration. This issue explore how to make the most of automation and new technologies, jobs of the future, and policies that will position the workforce to seize the opportunities ahead.	EuroDIG
49	Sandro	Karumidze	Internet Society, Georgia Chapter	Civil society	Broadband, IoT and in general digital development strategy	EuroDIG
118	Ansgar	Koene	University of Nottingham	Academia	Regulatory approaches to guiding ICT innovation: "The age of self-regulation has ended". Following a year of unending parliamentary inquiries, congressional hearings and regulatory investigations against online platform companies, there is a growing consensus that the age of voluntary self-regulation is ending. At the same time however, the pressure for rapid innovation to keep up with international competition is showing no signs of demising. What regulatory options are there for guiding the direction of ICT innovation in ways that will improve society? In this session we want to explore regulatory approaches with an open mind, willing to consider and critique all forms of regulation.	EuroDIG
12	Esmeralda	Moscatelli	IFLA	Civil society	1)Looking Back and Looking Forwards on Copyright Reform in the Internet Age – following (what we assume will be) the vote in the European Union on copyright in the Digital Single Market, many EuroDIG countries will be looking to update national laws. What lessons and perspectives are there?	EuroDIG

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46	Vincenzo	Puliatti	ISOC Italy	Civil society	Blockchain. It's currently a buzzword while we should analyze and assess it's current and future impact in our lives.	EuroDIG
75	Maria	Doleanu	Ministry of Communication and Information Society	Government	Cybersecurity, innovation, digital skills	SEEDIG
167	Voichita	Valcea	National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications of Romania	Government	Regulation in the new digital ecosystem: How do electronic communications regulatory authorities respond to technological developments?	SEEDIG
26	Danielle	Arets	Fontys applied university of journalsim	Academia	Designing new journalistic smart ecosystems to restore public trust & truth & enhance democracy. Collaboratively developing a novel, effective conglomeration of civic technologies, government commitments and mass media dedicated to the public conversation needs to enhance democratic processes. Based on a daring and successful experiment in Taiwan as well as in the city of Utrecht (Netherlands) we aim to design new polling systems were we can better engage with audiences needs and knowledge to empower democracy. Using survey technology where the user can enter and respond to statements, audiences are -by means of machine learning- clustered into opinion groups, whose ideas and opinions, moderated by journalist in a broadcast talk show are discussed with government ministers, mayors and scholars. By bringing in designer & journalist researchers and closely collaborating with policy makers	Both
139	Nertil	Berdufi	Lecturer at University College Beder	Academia	The role of information literacy in the fight against fake news: combatting disinformation and propaganda	Both
43	Desara	Dushi	University of Luxembourg and University of Bologna	Academia	Online child safety, cyberbullying, revenge porn	Both
91	Paul	Franklin	Mediaframe Ltd	Private sector	Concerns of young adults on the misuse and injustice of social media. - Following research done using a focus group of 18-24 year old students in arts, film and media of evenly mixed gender we were able to identify issues that are of primary concern to young adults with regard to the use of social media. This focus group was asked to pinpoint areas they felt presented the strongest misuse and resulting injustice within social media such as; identity theft, copyright infringement, fishing and sexual grooming just to name but a few. The results of these findings have been transformed into a series of animated short films of no more than 30 seconds each raising all these different issues. The aim is to highlight some of the findings of the research in a way that is visible and identifiable by young adults. We have combined these with a series of animated indents that introduce the topic and can serve to raise awareness globally to highlight these issues improve safety and awareness with a view to inspiring further research.	Both
160	Roberto	Gaetano	EURALO	Civil society	For many current and potential Internet users, access to desirable functionality is impeded by two sets of problems that reinforce each other: lack of local content and limited support of their language and its written presentation and input (or audio presentation and voice input). The absence of content leads to lack of global motivation for support of the language-related functions; poor support for, or availability of, the language-related functions makes creation of usable local content difficult or impossible.	Both
73	Zdravko	Jukic	HAKOM, Croatian Regulatory Authority for Network Industries	Government	Regulation of Internet	Both

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190	Tanja	Maksic	Balkan Investifative Reporting Network - BIRN Serbia	Civil society	Advocating to put IG issues higher on the candidate country agdenda, along with BIRN is proposing to expand the discussions on media pluralism concerning the issues of 1) potentials for application of the European regulation (before all, AVMSD, Copyright Directive and GDPR) on media systems in SEE and neighbouring area and 2) potentials for development of investigative and data journalism in digital era	Both
55	Gero	Nagel	German (Youth) IGF, Tognos GmbH, KI-Bundesverband	Other	Hate Speech, Fake News and the rise of the extreme right is not a symptom of missing/to little (media) literacy but an ideological topic. It's debated mainly as Internert topic but it's bigger than "the Internet" and when debating these issues it needs to be put in a bigger context. Whenever talking about Hate Speech or Fake News it needs to be debated in the context of the rise of the extreme right and the big ideological debate in the general population.	Both
183	Marko	Paloski	Youth IGF MKD	Academia	Fake news, yes I know that this topics is very popular everywhere, but in my country - Macedonia, there are 80% (maybe more) of the news everyday are fake or wrong written. And there are a lot of web sites for news that are not legate and the authors (journalists) are unknown or they are not journalists. I think that there should be some regulation for who and how can register to open news portal and staff like that.	Both
2	Anna	Romandash	Digital Communication Network	Civil society	Media literacy relevant for Europe due to constant tech developments which make it difficult to understand fake from reality; and governments' involvement in the process	Both
125	Ucha	Seturi	Small&Medium Telecom Operators Association of Georgia	Private sector	state organized content in media - tools against of Democracy and Internet Freedom	Both
14	Konstantin	Stalinsky	iTechnologies, Netgazeti	Press	protection, storage, processing and transfer of large amounts of data	Both
161	Marjolijn	Bonthuis	ECP/ NLIGF	Other	Coordinated Vulnerability Disclosure	EuroDIG
184	Mark	Carvell	United Kingdom Government - Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS)	Government	Issue: addressing the risks created by online harms and behaviours. Explanation: the Internet is a powerful force for good but alongside new opportunities come challenges and risks. In the UK, research has shown that 1 in 5 Internet users have suffered harms and 55% believe that social media should be subject to greater regulation. Online harms ranging from illegal such as child sexual abuse to not necessarily illegal such as cyberbullying and trolling, cause real and lasting harm, particularly to the young and vulnerable. Trust in the Internet generally is also eroded, undermining the benefits of the digital revolution. Tackling these risks in an effective way is critical for the digital economy to thrive. It is essential that governments, civil society and industry in Europe and worldwide collaborate to define ways to address harmful online content and behaviours while upholding fundamental rights such as freedom of expression and privacy, and protecting innovation in the digital economy. EuroDIG 2019 provides an important, valuable and timely opportunity as governments across Europe consider and adopt legislative proposals for multi-stakeholder dialogue on how to respond effectively to this major challenge for the future growth of the digital economy in Europe and globally.	EuroDIG

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37	Anelia and Bissera	Dimova and Zankova	Media 21 Foundation	Civil society	Social media, convergence, gender dimension snapshots and mainstreaming . The awareness of the latest technological achievements among key stakeholders in the context of social media and convergence and vice versa including scientific, political, cultural, legal, economic and technical aspects features should be increased. It is essential to stimulate a debate among the various stakeholders (the public bodies, the academia business companies, technical community and policy makers) on the current and the desirable future policies and frameworks that are required and lacking in the state of the art concerning media and content convergence. It seems logical among the diversity of areas and topics of interest of the gender dimension of policies and regulatory approaches related to social media as well as the strategies pertaining to gender issues applied by the social media themselves to be also included. The knowledge about current complex processes and novel solutions is of particular importance for the empowering of generations confident in their role in society.	EuroDIG
84	Bernhard	Hayden	epicenter.works	Civil society	How automatic upload filters endanger the free and open internet	EuroDIG
71	Pantelis	Kassotis	ICANN/EURALO Individuals' Association	Civil society	Media literacy relevant for Europe due to constant tech developments which make it difficult to understand fake from reality; and governments' involvement in the process.	EuroDIG
104	Narine	Khachatryan	Safer Internet Armenia - Safe.am	Civil society	The necessity to expand the scope of Media and Digital Literacy Programs with regard to new technological and social challenges posed by evolving digital environments (e.g. social media and other platforms, algorithms, artificial intelligence). How to empower people to make informed choices while more and more commercial, political, etc. interests reign over the Internet? Which skills and capabilities should be developed? From what age should young people be taught about manipulative techniques: such as video manipulation, unintentional misinformation and deliberate disinformation, manufactured false realities, etc. What educational programs (e.g. media literacy) are required to counter such practices, as manipulation, propaganda and surveillance.	EuroDIG
51	Michael	Oghia	Global Forum for Media Development	Civil society	Building on an issue paper on media development and Internet governance GFMD along with our members and partners launched at IGF 2018 (https://bit.ly/IssuePaperV4), we would like to discuss media sustainability and economic viability in the digital age as it relates to (1) European regulation that directly impacts journalism such as but not limited to the Copyright Directive, (2) algorithmic transparency, and (3) platform monopolisation of data and advertising revenue.	EuroDIG
173	Kristina	Olausson	ETNO - European Telecommunications Network Operators' Association	Private sector	Functional illiteracy in a digital knowledge-society – role of intermediaries in addressing illegal content. The Internet eco-system has become increasingly complex with regards to sharing and exchange of content and data. In the fight against illegal content, policy makers seek effective ways to ensure secure online environments. In Europe this has been on the agenda with regards to the European elections in May 2019. There is a need to discuss the role of intermediaries as the eCommerce Directive has been indirectly affected by recent legislative proposals such as the Copyright Directive and the Audio-visual Media Services Directive.	EuroDIG
136	Tanja	Pavleska	Jozef Stefan Institute	Academia	Issue: "Information disorder governance as a trust preserver in the new democracies"; Relevance: Disinformation, misinformation and mal-information, despite creating content and information pollution, undermine the basic societal values, among which trust is directly affected. Being at the core of the socio-economic and political system - its democratic values, the institutional functioning and the individuals' perception of all socio-phenomena, trust (or its lack thereof) is also at the core of both the decisions for creating information disorder or the decisions to combat it. The inter-relations among all the factors that create information disorder and all the stakeholders that are part of the trust-loops is largely unexplored and under-discussed area that needs proper attention and relevant dialogue. Eurodig is the perfect forum for giving birth to such novel ideas under the umbrella of information disorder governance.	EuroDIG

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138	Tanja	Pavleska	Jozef Stefan Institute	Academia	Issue: "Performance indicators for information disorder governance initiatives organizations"; Relevance: There are currently many initiatives that can be classified as information disorder governance initiatives. While important steps are taken by the European commission for combating information disorder, a generic framework for systematization of the existing initiatives and an adequate performance indicators are lacking. having such framework would enable utilizing the existing results, but moreover, would enable more efficient coordination among the initiatives with common objectives.	EuroDIG
146	Tanja	Pavleska	Jozef Stefan Institute	Academia	Issue: "Employing technology and Artificial Intelligence to fight information disorder in social media"; Relevance: Studies investigating the utilization of technology in information disorder governance initiatives in general, and in the fact-checking organizations in particular show extremely low extent of employing technical means in their work, and extremely high reliance solely on human experts. The acts of creating information disorder, on the other hand, become increasingly more automated, sophisticated and efficient. How technology can be used to combat information disorder, and how this can contribute in the definition and implementation of the new Internet-related policies requires immediate attention and inclusiveness by all stakeholders.	EuroDIG
5	Alessandro	Picarone	Università degli Studi di Napoli, Federico II	Civil society		EuroDIG
6	Alessandro	Picarone	Università degli Studi di Napoli, Federico II	Civil society	Relationship between children and social media	EuroDIG
178	Maria Luisa	Stasi	ARTICLE 19	Civil society	Social media platforms have acquired a considerable power over the online flows of information and ideas. The issue of how platforms should be held accountable as one of the most important infrastructures for the circulation of contemporary public discourse, has recently taken a major importance in business and policy circles. The reactions implemented so far are disappointing in terms of the protection of freedom of expression and other fundamental rights. On the one hand, the adoption of laws such as the German NetzDG combines a disturbing privatization of the application of legal provisions, with a strong financial incentive to expeditiously remove content. On the other hand, situations where a social media platform controls content on its own platform generally fails to provide sufficient transparency and protection of human rights. There is a pressing need to design an approach that addresses issues of content moderation online in a manner that complies with international standards on freedom of expression. To that end, we propose to discuss the adoption of a set of guiding principles on content moderation based on international human rights law, and the creation, at national level, of a publicly-accountable multi-stakeholder body that will decide individual complaints on the basis of the guiding principles.	EuroDIG

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180	Maria Luisa	Stasi	ARTICLE 19	Civil society	Facebook, Twitter and Google are now the most prominent fora for individuals to exercise their right to freedom of expression. People around the world rely on these platforms not only for sharing their opinions and views with others, but also as a major source of information about politics and current affairs. These platforms have dominant position on the market and act as gatekeepers, therefore they have enormous power towards users, which they use for imposing Terms of Services (ToS) that do not comply with human rights' international standards. So doing, these companies act not only as "economic" gatekeeper, but also as "human rights" gatekeeper, with particular impact on the rights to freedom of expression and privacy. This dynamic raises additional concerns where governments are able to pressure these gatekeepers into changing their ToS or implementing ToS in way which is not compliant with human rights. We suggest to discuss the role that competition law could play in this setting. In particular, we believe that unfair ToS imposed on users by dominant social media platforms have to be considered abusive, and trigger the application of competition rules to the benefit of users.	EuroDIG
48	Liora	Amina Berisha	One World Platform	Other	We don't need a blockchain! - > On the last Eurodig, the hype about blockchain was real. But - do we really need blockchain? Proposals about medical data on blockchain and many more are not the brightest one when it comes to the real functionality of blockchain. Instead of "too many proposals" and "one size fits all" solutions on the blockchain, let's rethink the possible issues.	Both
22	Nuno	Garcia	Universidade da Beira Interior	Academia	The topic is: "Digital Ethics" The question is: How do we integrate ethics (plural) in our digital worlds (plural) and how do we assess / validate / monitor / curate these algorithms. The problem: Our current computer systems don't contemplate the integration / validation / enforcement of ethics into algorithms, except the ones of the programmers, and the software companies, and the later often override the first. Living a life that is always connected, increasingly digital, we need to make sure that the ethics that we display in our physical lives and societies are transposed / adapted / adopted by our digital persona. Yet this is not an easy nor risk free path, as this has not been done before in the history of humanity, i.e., we have never lived our lives outside the real physical world, and hence, the urgent need to adapt our personal and social code of conduct to a society that lacks the both the depth of information cues and the threats and rewards of real physical interactions.	Both
122	Nataša	Glavor	CARNET	Government	Copyright protection reform as fairly complex and long lasting reform happening in Europe	Both
128	Marianne	Franklin	Internet Rights and Principles Coalition/Goldsmiths University of London	Academia	Climate Change, Sustainable Digital Cities, and Human Rights Online: An emerging issue area that makes clear technological and legal links to the environmental implications of digital/smart city agendas as municipalities commit to internet-embedded services to urban populations and their obligations to enhance fundamental rights and freedoms in ways that are also environmentally sustainable in the long term.	EuroDIG
24	Arda	Gerkens	Senate	Other	IT innovation is technically and economically driven. But how about ethics? Everything can and will be possible in the future, it is just a question of time. But do we want this? Where is the ethiccal line and who will guard this line, since politicians don't seem to ioversee the problems that can arise from abuse of these techniques.	EuroDIG
199	Michiel	Steltman	Digital Infrastructure Association NL	Private sector	A sprawl of new legislation and regulation creates barriers for startups and increases overhead for internet entrepreneurs. Can we still protect "permissionless innovation", or is it now too late and has Tim Wu's masterswitch already been flipped?	EuroDIG
33	Nadia	Tjahja	Sunium/Youth Coalition on Internet Governance	Other	Digital Diplomacy/Twiplomacy is increasingly becoming a hot topic in Brussels - it is being taught, discussed and prepared for during the EU elections in May. It would be interesting to see how this topic is perceived in the wider community beyond the Brussels bubble	EuroDIG

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EuroDIG
European Dialogue on Internet Governance

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77	Angela	Stanescu	Asociatia Interlan	Technical community	The importance of NOGs in the SEE Region and how to find ways to increase the interest of the community.	SEEDIG
114	Dusan	Stojicevic	Gransy	Technical community	Forming SEEDIG legal entity (association, foundation) - where, when and how?	SEEDIG
115	Dusan	Stojicevic	Gransy	Technical community	Forming SEEDIG legal entity (association, foundation) - where, when and how? This is one of the crucial things to maintain the initiative alive.	SEEDIG
4	Khaled	Fattal	1960	Other	cybersecurity is no longer the keyword - "Survivability" is. Today, the global cyber and non-cyber threat landscape is not what it was just a few years ago and a teenager has the capability to shut down a city with the click of a button. Politically-motivated cyber-attacks with the aim to change the political and economic direction of nations and terrorist-destruction motivated cyber-hacks continue to rise unabated while resiliency, continuity and cyber security strategies and solutions continue to fail daily and on unprecedented scales. Society, including businesses, governments, and people are being cyber breached, often crippled or devastated too routinely. Fake News, Cyber Terror have become the norm. How then are top decision makers of nations and organizations to: Secure their national and organizational "Survivability"?Accelerate and grow industrialization and manufacturing sectors, deliver universal healthcare, ensure food security for all or deliver to all citizens access to decent and affordable housing?How can they thrive competitively today and in the 21st century?	Both
21	Natalia	Filina	EURALO Individuals' Association	Private sector	Privacy in Internet. In the wake of the Cambridge Analytica scandal, we have focused on what Facebook knows about us. We understood that our personal data is object sale-buy on the worldwide market. There are thousands of other companies that spy on and manipulate us for profit. Who must be responsible and give us guarantee, what we are doing, what we know about it? Measures of the States, activities of cyber-security companies? This theme of discussion is always sharp and we need to tell what is happening now.	Both
74	Zdravko	Jukic	HAKOM, Croatian Regulatory Authority for Network Industries	Government	Cyber security, what after Paris Call?	Both
191	Fotjon	Kosta	Coordinator of AlbIGF	Government	Identifying best practices and methodologies for implementing cyber security capacities in SEE and EU	Both
192	Fotjon	Kosta	Coordinator of AlbIGF	Government	Challenges and issues between Smart technologies and Cybersecurity	Both
59	Grigori	Saghyan	Internet Society NGO	Civil society	Internet fragmentation risk based on various cybersecurity approaches of global players	Both
27	Marina	Shentsova	UNECE	Other	I think that for the countries of South and Eastern Europe it's crucial to define borders for the protection of data. Such as to create common framework for assisted anti-spam activities. They may arrise at any point, but collective action is important. Especially against fraudulent activities. They have to use sufficient tools for data security.	Both
18	Andreea-Maria	Tirziu	National University of Political Studies and Public Administration (SNSPA)	Academia	Future challenges for smart cities: Cyber-security and digital forensics	Both
201	Farzaneh	Badiei	Georgia Institute of Technology	Civil society	there is a need for an open debate about the "danger" of hybrid cyberwarfare and the extent to which content regulation is a national cybersecurity issue. Therefore, the main question this issue is going to address is: "Does the danger of hybrid threats justify expanding national cybersecurity narratives and models to include content regulation?"	EuroDIG

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8	Louise	Bennett	IAAC (Information Assurance Advisory Council) and DPA (Digital Policy Alliance)	Civil society	Resilience in Cyber security - why it needs to be added to Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability	EuroDIG
130	Nertil	Berdufi	Lecturer at University College Beder	Academia	Criminal justice: access to e-evidence after GDPR	EuroDIG
28	Chris	Brookhuis	DutchPelican BV	Civil society	I would like to propose the issue "Open internet versus secure and privacy". How can we find the balance? Do we have to completely redesign? Or is it just a matter of an extra layer?	EuroDIG
106	Lucien	Castex	Internet Society France	Technical community	Cybersecurity, regulation and building trust following the IGF 2018 and the Paris call for Trust and Stability in Cyberspace.	EuroDIG
87	Frederic	Donck	internet society	Technical community	security and internet: what do we mean by collaborative process	EuroDIG
39	Desara	Dushi	University of Luxembourg and University of Bologna	Academia	The use of AI and other technologies in cybercrime investigation: where to draw the line? The EU is about to pass a new law, the ePrivacy Regulation, which will make it illegal for businesses to continue using PhotoDNA technology for the detection of child sexual abuse content online, which companies then report to the police. Other AI technologies include Sweetie 2.0 , Google's new content safety API toolkit, facial analytic software, etc.	EuroDIG
31	Jacqueline	Eggenschwiler	University of Oxford	Academia	Implementing normative commitments - How norms can lead the way	EuroDIG
32	Jacqueline	Eggenschwiler	University of Oxford	Academia	Identifying best practice for implementing responsible behaviour in cyberspace	EuroDIG
137	Nelly	Ghaoui	Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Climate of the Netherlands	Government	IoT security	EuroDIG
34	Giorgi	Jokhadze	Council of Europe Cybercrime Programme Office	Intergovernmental organisation	Role of civil society organizations in the protection of personal data and privacy vs. access to and disclosure of data in cybercrime/cyber-related investigations - The investigations of cybercrime and related offences committed through the use of ICT raises multiple legal, technical and practical questions that need more cooperation between different actors in cyberspace than perhaps any other type of crime. One of such professional communities that have been steadily gaining voice and recognition in the matters related to cybercrime investigations and security operations is the personal data protection community, represented not only by state agencies but also the civil community active in protection of privacy of users online. Thus, the issues of access to data and disclosure of data in the context of cybercrime/cyber-related investigations and the role of civil society organizations in ensuring balanced approach to privacy are of major interest.	EuroDIG

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35	Giorgi	Jokhadze	Council of Europe Cybercrime Programme Office	Intergovernmental organisation	Direct cooperation of law enforcement with multinational service providers for keeping cyberspace safe and secure - Globally multinational service providers, such as Apple, Facebook, Google, Microsoft and other companies of similar scope and reach, have significant presence not only in cyberspace, but also in everyday lives of the majority of individuals active on the Internet. These companies provide multiple services and opportunities to share and use data beyond national borders for purposes and in ways that were not possible before, and continue innovating in this regard up to this very day. It is thus important to understand the limitations and possibilities for cooperation between national law enforcement agencies, such as cybercrime investigators, with multinational service providers when their services or solutions are used in aiding the commission of crimes. Specific interest remains in having up-to-date information about possibilities for the law enforcement to obtain data and evidence from such serviced providers directly, bypassing the complicated and slow process of formal international cooperation process.	EuroDIG
36	Giorgi	Jokhadze	Council of Europe Cybercrime Programme Office	Intergovernmental organisation	Access to electronic evidence in the cloud for purposes of criminal investigations: current challenges - Security of cyberspace causes not only multiple concerns but also multiple avenues of action to respond to security challenges prevalent today. One of those possible avenues is criminal justice response through investigation and prosecution of cybercrime and related offences, with inherent questions and issues of criminal justice amplified due to cutting edge and very different nature of cyberspace, information and evidence it may give to investigators, and the need to act as quickly and efficiently as possible to reach the same standards for criminal investigation, prosecutions and convictions as required for other types of crime. With data of individuals being stored, processed and exchanged between multiple jurisdictions all the time, access to such data and evidence in the cloud and the specific challenges that such access presents are as important as ever.	EuroDIG
53	Matthias	Kettemann	Leibniz-Institute for Media Research - Hans-Bredow-Institute, Hamburg / Cluster of Excellence "Normative Orders", University of Frankfurt	Academia	Cyberdiplomacy and Cyberdefence: States have started to develop and apply active cyberdefence capabilities ('hack back'). The should be assessed in light of states' international legal obligations and the nuaned EU's Cyberdiplomacy Toolbox remains little used.	EuroDIG
54	Matthias	Kettemann	Leibniz-Institute for Media Research - Hans-Bredow-Institute, Hamburg / Cluster of Excellence "Normative Orders", University of Frankfurt	Academia	Cyberdiplomacy and Cyberdefence: States have started to develop and apply active cyberdefence capabilities ('hack back'). This trend should be assessed in light of states' international legal obligations and the nuanced EU's Cyberdiplomacy Toolbox which remains little used.	EuroDIG
174	Wolfgang	Kleinwaechter	Global Commission on Stability in Cyberspace	Academia	The Global Commission on Stability in Cyberspacve has pubslished a set of norms for good behaviour of state and non-state actoires in cyberspace. The so-called Singapre Normpackage (September 2018) is reflected in a number of other related initiatives as the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace (November 2018), the Digital Peace Campaign, supported by Mircosoft (October 2018) and the UN Resolutions (December 2018) on Security in the sphere of information and communication (which has established two new GGEs). A session should discuss which role such norms and confidence building measures could play in keeping the cyberspace open, free and peacfull.	EuroDIG

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56	Oxana	Paduraru	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Government	Unpredictable future of the cyber and AI. Tremendous importance for the region and it is a good moment to start preparing the framework/strategies, without waiting impacts or consequences of a potential cyber attack to happen.	EuroDIG
202	Ilona	Stadnik	Saint-Petersburg State University	Academia	Cybernorms - synergy of state and non-state actors The current landscape of norm-making for cyberspace is very diverse. After numerous attempts of states to negotiate multilateral treaties and conventions, business and academia has taken the gap and pushed forward the initiatives (Digital Geneva Convention, GCCS norm packages, Tech Accord, Charter of Trust, etc.) Today we witness a trend that states are trying to regain the leading role in this process - recently the French president Macron launched a Paris Call for secure cyberspace. The UN process are heated too - the 1st Committee passed the two resolutions on the new UN GGE groups and highly likely there will be two of them eventually. The Russian proposal suggested to have an open-ended group that will include not only states, but other stakeholders too. It's time to discuss how can we facilitate the dialog between states and non-states actors that will contribute to stipulating the norms for cyber.	EuroDIG
204	Ilona	Stadnik	Saint-Petersburg State University	Academia	e-evidence directive and the role of private entities in digital investigation	EuroDIG
200	Michiel	Steltman	Digital Infrastructure Association NL	Private sector	We talked for many years about private-public approaches for fighting cybercrime and abuse , about self-regulation and a responsible Internet. But we have failed to achieve results that satisfy society and politicians. Governments, especially the EU, are kicking in with lots of new legislation . Is it too late, or can we still mitigate cybercrime and abuse as a community?	EuroDIG
187	Aleksandar	Acev	Agency for Electronic Communications	Government	Building society and regional cyber resilience through cooperation on educational programmes	SEEDIG
188	Aleksandar	Acev	Agency for Electronic Communications	Government	Regional cybersecurity center as SEE effort in building capacity and research	SEEDIG
83	Toma	Cimpeanu	ANSSI	Technical community	Cybersecurity, probably the hottest topic in IT&C right now	SEEDIG
166	Andrea	Beccalli	Mr.	Technical community	Internet 101 what's behind your router (or a DNS, security session)	Both
168	Andrea	Beccalli	Mr.	Technical community	Universal Acceptance and IDNs current status, challenges and impact in the region. Ensuring that all users can access the internet in their local languages and scripts	Both
198	Andrea	Beccalli	ICANN	Technical community	Emerging legislative proposals and their impact on the Internet core functioning	Both
140	Chris	Buckridge	RIPE NCC	Technical community	Considering the impact of technical policy trends on broader governance discussions	Both
141	Chris	Buckridge	RIPE NCC	Technical community	What does the emergence of IPv4 address trading mean for the Internet?	Both
142	Chris	Buckridge	RIPE NCC	Technical community	Current industry trends that will impact how the Internet governance discussion plays out? e.g. industry consolidation	Both
68	Zdravko	Jukic	HAKOM, Croatian Regulatory Authority for Network Industries	Government	5G	Both

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61	Grigori	Saghyan	Internet Society NGO	Civil society	Monopolization of IoT market by TelCos due to existing infrastructure. What's the future of competitive IoT actors?	Both
148	Wout	de Natris	De Natris Consult	Private sector	Centralization (or consolidation) causes the public Internet to move away from its distributed nature ("in the hands of many") and shifts power to a limited number of large companies (e.g., service providers, DNS operators, platforms, and equipment manufacturers). This trend has a potential impact on innovation, access to data and the multi-stakeholder way of governing the Internet. As such this topic warrants an in-depth discussion on national and international levels.	EuroDIG
150	Wout	de Natris	De Natris Consult	Technical community	(The implementation of) Internet protocols. Internet standards and protocols determine how the Internet works. The (timely) deployment of protocols such as e.g. DNSSEC and BGPsec/RPKI can add a layer of security to Internet users at large. How can deployment be sped up and which stakeholders are needed to make this happen?	EuroDIG
175	Wolfgang	Kleinwaechter	Global Commission on Stability in Cyberspace	Academia	There are innovations in the evolution of the technical infrastructure of the Internet as DNS over HTTPS and others. A session should look into those technical developments and discuss the politcal, economic and social implications.	EuroDIG
123	Peter	Koch	DENIC eG	Technical community	"DNS over http(s)" or "DoH" is a label for an initially technical topic, that is likely to have broader consequences for data protection, security, economics and innovation (filed under 'technical & operational' as a first step). "DNS over http" describes one way of encrypting the DNS traffic to mitigate privacy violations thru data analysis. At the same time it suggests that core operating system functions (name resolution) would become part of the web browser, leading to lesser control over end systems by end users or enterprise IT staff. Finally, cooperation of web browser vendors with DNS resolution providers would increase the (economic) power of the latter (measured in eye balls) up to the point where an oligopoly could gain factual control over the DNS name space. Discussion should also look into consequences for "DNS firewalling" (along the lines of the TLS 1.3/eTLS debate) and for "DNS tricks" supporting geo location for CDNs. Relevant for internet governance globally, and particular for Europe given that most big players are based outside Europe.	EuroDIG
172	Peter	Koch	DENIC eG	Technical community	The role of competing standards and their impact on security and operations. In August 2018, the IETF published RFC 8446 "The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.3" after some engaged debate about mandatory (to implement) strong encryption and refusing the ability to break up connections for, e.g., legal intercept or legitimate interest. Two months later, the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) published ETSI TS 103 523-3, also known as "Middlebox Security Protocol specification", "Enterprise TLS" or just "eTLS", providing a feature previously denied by the IETF. The deeper issue to investigate is the competition of SDOs around particular specifications and the potential consequences given the privileged role of ETSI (and their specifications) in the EU Digital Single Market. This suggests relevance for Europe, definitely beyond the EU, where the impact may indeed be global.	EuroDIG
132	André	Melancia	LunarCat.PT	Technical community	The importance of encryption and source validation in multiple aspects of the Internet (including, but not limited to, preventing attacks, redirections, manipulations, etc.): HTTPS, DNSSEC, DNS over HTTPS (DoH), RPKI, etc; Also, cover the intention by some countries to weaken or limit usage of these mechanisms (Australia, etc.), pros and cons.	EuroDIG
135	André	Melancia	LunarCat.PT	Technical community	The eternal fight in getting people to use IPv6: How to evangelise, discuss incentives, discuss consequences of non-implementation, etc.	EuroDIG
25	Mikhail	Anisimov	Coordination Center for TLD .RU/.РФ	Technical community	We have several issues to discuss: 1) Intrenational collaboration in cybersecurity 2) Inclusiveness in Internet governance 3) social and educational initiatives in internet governance	SEEDIG
116	Nenad	Marinkovic	Plug In / Umreži se	Civil society	Digital gap; Next 10 milion internet users in SEE - those are general issues, not only technical and operational. There are still lot of people that do not use or not covered with internet services and those topics cannot be missed yet . We have to at least keep attention on this issue and follow their development in region	SEEDIG

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76	Angela	Stanescu	Asociatia Interlan	Technical community	Keeping local traffic local! The importance of keeping local traffic local in order to decrease the load of ISPs upstream links.	SEEDIG
78	Angela	Stanescu	Asociatia Interlan	Technical community	The implementation of new technologies in the context of underground infrastructure development	SEEDIG
86	Catalin	Vrabie	National University of Political Studies and Public Administration (SNSPA)	Academia	Internet of Everything (IoE), Smart(er) Cities, Smart(er) Citizens	SEEDIG