List of proposals for EuroDIG and SEEDIG 2020

EuroDIG — European Dialogue on Internet Governance

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

ID	First Name	Organization	Stakeholder Group	Suggested issue	Suggested event
2	Amali De Silva-Mitchell	Futurist former WSIS CS	Other	What is the status of human computer interaction development for the disabled for easy access, including costs, for humans disadvantaged by impediments to sight ,hearing, speech and mobility	Both
15	Shiwoh Yongho	Medecins du Monde Suisse Bamenda branch	Civil society	Most IG issues have not been perceived and understood despite the many governance regulations and control. Today like never before the Internet suffers from a lot of malpractices and misuse due to lack of a better appreciation of these regulations. Alot of education is still needed as the majority of those going online are new users who does master the don'ts of the Internet and the Dos. Lack of visibility of these regulations implies alot of education is still needed.	EuroDIG
23	Ucha Seturi	Small&Medium Telecom Operators Association of Georgia	Civil society	Community Networks as a reality from the field - are we ready to switch a EU and national laws and give CN access to the internet for everyone?	Both
33	Luis Martinez	Internet Society	Academia	Community Networks. The next billion is the hardest to be connected to the Internet. A feasible way is by establishing community networks. Such small RLAN involve more than network engineering, it is a community development issue. Hence, Internet Community should study the issue on how to connect the next billion with respect to their cultural values and principles.	EuroDIG
55	Carola Croll	Digital Opportunities Foundation	Civil society	How can digital services and tools be utilised to advance rural communities and promote the quality of village life in a sustainable and affordable future? Which role does digital inclusion play for the rural population of Europe?	EuroDIG
57	Patrik Fältström	Netnod	Technical community	Does universal acceptance bring fragmentation? -- As long as language (writing systems and more) reflects (or drives, depending on who one listens to) culture and norms and there are the sorts of cultural differences that make translation of concepts (not just words) between languages difficult, the more we adapt systems to be comfortable and familiar-feeling within a cultural and language grouping, the harder it is going to get to communicate between systems associated with different groupings. Increased localization creates stronger groups where the localization ends up being barriers between the groups instead of bridges.	Both
61	Valensiya Dresvyannikova	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions	Civil society	How do we maximise the potential of public internet access to foster digital inclusion and bring more people online? Public access can be a powerful way to help overcome affordability barriers to connectivity. Its potential has motivated, for example, the introduction of the WiFi4EU program in Europe, an initiative to install free WiFi access points in public places throughout the EU. What have been the impacts of this initiative and other policies aiming to support digital inclusion through public access? What good practices can be shared, and what lessons have been learned? How do public access facilities in places such as libraries or telecenters support meaningful internet access today – from supporting digital literacy initiatives to helping people make use of e-learning and e-government services?	EuroDIG
62	Valensiya Dresvyannikova	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions	Civil society	How do we ensure inclusive and effective digital literacy learning opportunities for all? 2017 Eurostat estimates show, for example, that there are many EU countries where 60% or less individuals have "basic or above basic" digital skills. It is therefore important to make sure that more people have access to digital skills training. Next to formal academic and educational institutions, informal lifelong learning opportunities are needed for people who do not have access to formal programmes. What interventions have been successful in reaching them? What should this training entail - what skills and competencies do people need to meaningfully participate in the digital society today? This can range from performing basic tasks and online safety for digital newcomers, to media and information literacy skills that help people navigate the complex informational landscapes, to understanding the effects of algorithms on access to information online, or making informed choices on digital privacy.	EuroDIG
75	Claire Local	Ofcom - UK	Other	Understanding people's real online experiences: the challenges in accessing and collecting the data and evidence required to help policymakers and regulators identify harms and solutions	EuroDIG

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81	Daniel Krupka	Gesellschaft für Informatik e.V.	Technical community	Digital Literacy is neither only awareness for content, nor only coding. An inclusive, and proactive approach is needed to address socio-cultural, technical and application-oriented perspectives. Regional and national frameworks for competences, and skills in digital education are being developed as the Internet (shall) become a part of everyone's learning journey. Different European initiatives and research findings could be explored to continue the conversation on best practice and the future of digital education in Europe.	EuroDIG
83	Daniel Krupka	Gesellschaft für Informatik e.V.	Technical community	Literacy in underserved regions: Rural regions across Europe, even if Internet access has been established, have limited access to innovative forms of digital education. While the Internet can be a tool to convey educational content, it should be explored how to effectively bring digital literacy to those regions, and how to equip educators with the necessary skills.	EuroDIG
91	Vassilis Chryssos	Sarantaporo.gr Non Profit Organization	Civil society	Building community broadband networks to bring meaningful connectivity to the unconnected around the globe. Broadband community networks are a bottom-up approach to modern telecommunications infrastructure, which empowers local communities to use it to address their specific needs.	Both
97	Oliana Sula	University "Aleksander Mosiu" Durres/Estonian Bsuiness School	Academia	Proposed Issue: Artifical Intelligence Readiness - is it a matter of Artificial Intelligence literacy and Artificial Intelligence skills? Explanation of the relevance: Some countries in Europe such as Portugal have elaborated AI strategies focusing in a skills and literacy perspective for all. Are we assesing AI needs from a readiness perspective?	Both
101	Erklina Denja	Magnific shpk	Private sector	Supporting growth of digital skills curricula for students	Both
103	Erklina Denja	Magnific shpk	Private sector	How to develop and promote the secure digital literacy learning for all?	Both
121	Justin Caso	IEEE Standards Association	Technical community	Global frameworks and standards for digital intelligence and beyond, which includes a common set of definitions, language, and understanding of digital literacy, skills, and readiness, and how they are adopted by all stakeholders worldwide, including national governments, education industry, technology industry, companies, and society as a whole.	EuroDIG
124	Valeriia Dubytska	iNGO European Media Platform	Civil society	Comprehensive inclusion of youth in process of internet governance as well as I believe other decision making processes become an more and more important nowadays. An experience gathered on Youth IGF Summit and on IGF in Berlin has shown that we still has a long way to go to achieve this.	EuroDIG
131	Pia Groenewolt	ALL DIGITAL	Civil society	Digital competences are increasingly necessary in all aspects of life, whether they are social or personal, relate to labour or leisure, in any sector, public or private. Active citizenship is the primary aim of developing digital competences, yet currently 43% of Europeans have an insufficient level of digital skills. We must ensure that the governance of the Internet is sustainable, and this cannot be done when there are large sectors of society left behind due to the digital skills gap. It is also critical to prioritise and include disenfranchised and disadvantaged groups when developing digitally inclusive practices for all. Those with less developed digital skills and competences have fewer chances of finding work, using online services and benefitting from the digital transformation.	Both
137	Galia Kondova	School of Business University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland	Academia	Development of an Educational Curriculum on Disruptive Technologies like Blockchain.	EuroDIG
3	Amali De Silva-Mitchell	Futurist former WSIS CS	Other	Update from the health care sector on emerging technology issues and benefits for the public , that are visible from a public stand point	Both

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27	Sandro Karumidze	Internet Society - Georgia Chapter	Civil society	Fake news and protection from propaganda tools	EuroDIG
36	Lianna Galtyan	ISOC Armenia	Civil society	Universal Acceptance	Both
39	Antoine Vergne	Missions Publiques	Other	Humanity deserves and asks for better governance. Both citizens and decision makers are ready to experiment with new approaches. Decisions taken on behalf of 7+ billion human beings require to augment the traditional expertise with the vision and experience of ordinary citizens that will enrich, legitimize and strengthen the decisions. New forms of political non-partisan dialogue between citizens, decision makers and experts are one of the most promising solutions to improve governance towards a more inclusive, more trustful and less divided society, at all levels, from local to global. By relying on such processes, decisions become more in tune with the complexity of our age, more legitimate and more sustainable. Decision makers gain in legitimacy, insights and transparency. Citizens enter the realm of complexity of decision making and get the feeling of being respected and considered by the political sphere. Both are strengthened by this unique interaction.	Both
40	Vittorio Bertola	Open-Xchange	Private sector	Lack of multistakeholderism and public interest in Internet standardization. Recent quarrels over some new Internet standards developed by the IETF, for example DNS-over-HTTPS, have exposed a bigger problem: the lack of diversity, multistakeholderism and respect for public interest needs in Internet standardization bodies. While ICANN and IGF have worked a lot on their inclusiveness and representativeness, the IETF claims to be a purely technical body and, as such, to be exempt from the multistakeholder principle; still today, it is mostly the realm of white male engineers, often working for a very limited number of big tech companies. Nonetheless, it has given itself policy objectives (e.g. RFC7258) never discussed with any other stakeholder, and, in some cases, has released standards that aim to disempower other stakeholders, especially governments, and empower the dominant private Internet platforms. Once technical standards are released and deployed by tech companies, the other stakeholders have to live with the consequences or try to catch up. Is it possible to think of ways to ensure that all stakeholder and public policy needs are considered and shared policy objectives are agreed before actually releasing technologies that affect them?	EuroDIG
42	Vittorio Bertola	Open-Xchange	Private sector	Digital sovereignty as a principle for the European Internet. In several European capitals, from Brussels to Berlin, "digital sovereignty" is the new political buzzword on Internet governance. Traditional Internet institutions, the big tech companies and global rights activists have reacted negatively, fearing that this could lead to the end of the "permissionless innovation" model and of multistakeholderism. On the other hand, European governments are concerned by their inability to impose public interest rules on the big Internet platforms, by the strategic dependency on foreign technology and services, and by the loss of tax revenue as online services supplied by multinationals replace traditional local industries. Should "digital sovereignty" be a principle for Internet governance in Europe, and can it provide more democracy, more control and more opportunities to European citizens, while still ensuring the benefits of the global Internet?	EuroDIG

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43	Stefania Grottola	Global Studies Institute - University of Geneva	Academia	Tech(di)plomacy: rethinking multilateralism in the age of digital interdependence? The establishment of a Tech Embassy in San Francisco, California, by Denmark in 2017 has created two major effects. First, it has confirmed the rising influence of private techcompanies in digital politics and second, it created a discrete cascade effect. Currently, more than 20 countries (mainly European) have establisheda form of tech dialogue which led to the disaggregated practice of having a tech ambassador, ambassador for digital affairs based in the capital, ambassador-at-large for cyber affairs, as well as consuls general and honorary consuls with a dedicated tech agenda. Nevertheless, while the granular tech(di)plomacy practice is recent, consular activities carrying out similarpractices were previously established, for example, by Switzerland (Swissnexnetwork) and Austria (OpenAustria) showing how the role and responsibilities of tech companies should be held accountable. Questions rise about the factors driving these granular practices and about the implications of elevating non-state actors to international subjects. What are the differences between the practices and whatare the factors driving them? What are the main objectives of tech diplomacy and how can they be contextualized in the search for more innovative multilateralism in the age of digital interdependence?	EuroDIG
45	Andrew Campling	419 Consulting Ltd	Private sector	Standards bodies such as IETF are currently operating at arms length from the rest of the stakeholder community. In the case of the IETF, it can make radical changes to the internet infrastructure without due consideration of either the impact on the wider internet ecosystem or of the impact on public policy. An example is the recently introduced DNS over HTTPS standard (RFC 8484), which bypasses malware filtering and parental controls, introduces the potential for significant centralisation of a key aspect of internet infrastructure. A solution to this divergence between the technical community and other stakeholder would be to encourage more engagement in the standards fora by other stakeholders, potentially under the auspices of the IGF. In addition, the IGF ought to set the policy agenda against which standards work is undertaken, rather than letting the standards bodies determine their own policies (eg on encryption) in isolation.	EuroDIG
60	Dennis Redeker	University of Bremen	Academia	At IGF 2018 in Paris, President Emmanuel Macron of France suggested a third way for Europe in terms of values of Internet governance. He also asked the IGF to come up with proposals for making the Internet better (rather than just being a place for exchange of opinions). Now, at IGF 2019, more than one-hundred members of parliament visited the forum to be part of the discussion and listen in to what the Internet governance community has to say. The question is: Will the IGF and EuroDIG become a think tank for legislative action by national parliaments and governments? How will this affect the way we talk about problems and solutions?	EuroDIG
67	Ross Creelman	ETNO	Private sector	The European approach to Internet governance: A third way? How can Europe strike the balance between an 'anything goes' approach to the Internet, and ensuring the security of citizens and business? Europe can and must reposition itself on Internet governance, but how does this fit with the new drive for 'digital sovereignty'?	EuroDIG
71	Vladislava Martin	Individual Expert	Civil society	Digital Inclusion and Resilience	SEEDIG
74	Anelia Dimova	Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications	Government	Digital Transformation. Digitization. Digitalization. Datafication.Smartification.Internet Governance+ As follow up to IGF 2019	Both
94	Ramon Roca	guifi.net Foundation	Civil society	Governance best practices for an ecosystem based on network infrastructure WOAN as in Commons	EuroDIG
98	Oliana Sula	University "Aleksander Mosiu" Durres/Estonian Bsuiness School	Academia	Proposed issue: how to empower silent stakeholders in the European context and in South Eastern European context? Explanation of its relevance: multistakeholdersim and bottom up approach are beining efficient in empowering silent stakeholders in European context? What are the silent stakeholders in South Eastern European context?	Both
104	Fotjon Kosta	Albania IGF	Government	Promoting Smart cities and digital transportation development in SEE and EU	Both

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116	Arnold van Rhijn	NL Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy	Government	Proposed topic for debate: Strenghtening the Internet Governance Forum. Following up on the UN Secretary-General's High Level Panel Report on Digital Cooperation and referring to a.o. the speeches of President Macron and Chancellor Merkel respectively at IGF2018 and IGF2019, we propose to have an in-depth debate at EuroDIG2020 on the implementation of the recommendations of the aforementioned report. Written comments from EuroDIG and its stakeholders that have been submitted during the UN consultation process on the report should be part of that debate in Trieste.	Both
117	Arnold van Rhijn	NL Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy	Government	Proposed topic for debate: Strengthening the Internet Governance Forum. Following up on the UN Secretary-General's High Level Panel Report on Digital Cooperation and referring to a.o. the speeches of President Macron and Chancellor Merkel respectively at IGF2018 and IGF2019, we propose to have an in-depth debate at EuroDIG2020 on the implementation of the recommendations of the aforementioned report. Written comments from EuroDIG and its stakeholders that have been submitted during the UN consultation process on the report should be part of that debate in Trieste.	Both
123	Oksana Prykhodko	iNGO European Media Platform	Civil society	Youth IGF national initiatives, NRIs and their interdependance in the digital age - for sure, we have to welcome all new and old initiatives regarding how to involve more youth in any IG movement. But, on the other side, we have to secure transparency and accountability of any of such initiatives	Both
129	Andrew Campling	419 Consulting Ltd	Private sector	Digital Sovereignty: acceptance that the rule of law applies to the internet. For too long the tech industry has regarded itself, and by extension the Internet and World Wide Web, as being above the rule of law as applied by nation states. This has led to the development of systems that profit from the exploitation of the intellectual property of others and thrive through surveillance capitalism that disregards personal privacy. What has been lacking has been the establishment of so-called digital sovereignty by nation states in order to reclaim the internet for their citizens. Given the attraction of its markets, there is an opportunity for a concerted effort by the European states to assert their sovereignty in a coordinated manner, ensuring that, for example, acts such as theft of IPR and bullying that are illegal in real life are treated as illegal online. It should be non-controversial to insist that malware is filtered and that child sex abuse imagery is blocked at every opportunity, with the distributors of such material subject to legal sanction wherever possible. Let's also insist that all such services are subject to GDPR and ePrivacy to protect the data of our citizens, irrespective of the location of the service providers. These measures should apply to all types of services, including for example the social media platforms and infrastructure-level services such as DNS provision.	EuroDIG
130	Olga Kyryliuk	The Influencer Platform	Civil society	European experience with finding an efficient Internet governance model. What has been achieved after a bit more than a decade since EuroDIG was launched, and almost twice less since SEEDIG was created? What are the challenges of building multistakeholder IG model in Europe? What worked well, and what has to be changed to keep existent IG fora relevant and equally attractive for all stakeholder groups? How to shift from problem mapping to problem solving in Internet governance? Is bottom-up approach to Internet governance losing momentum, or is there a way to revitalize its potential for a better digital future? Maturity and readiness of the European countries for the digital transformation towards sustainable governance of the Internet.	Both

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132	Andrew Campling	419 Consulting Ltd	Private sector	Centralisation of internet infrastructure is a danger to both cybersecurity and innovation. There is a push by some technology companies to consolidate internet systems that have previously been de-centralised. A recent example is the potential centralisation of the Internet's Domain Name System, specifically of the companies providing the service to end-users. The "DNS over HTTPS" standard was ostensibly created to improve end-user privacy, however some implementations of the standard, notably that by the Mozilla Corporation for its Firefox browser, could see a move from many DNS providers per country to as few as one or two per continent or even less. This centralisation represents a significant reduction in infrastructure resilience, seems likely to lead to any national legislation that applies to DNS (eg mandatory blocking of child sexual exploitation material) being ignored and could also lead to degradation of data privacy with user data exposed to data monetisation – either directly by the centralised DNS providers or indirectly if third parties are able to access the data illicitly. A recent Internet Draft paper by Jari Arkko of Ericsson summarised the key dangers of centralisation – see https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-arkko-arch-infrastructure-centralisation-00. Should centralisation of the internet and world wide web infrastructure be resisted and, if so, how?	EuroDIG
133	Olga Kyryliuk	The Influencer Platform	Civil society	Fragmentation of Internet regulation. What initiatives has Europe undertaken to regionalize Internet regulation? Why multistakeholder model is failing to prove its efficiency in creating an alternative regulatory environment as opposite to classical regulation by means of law? Can legal interoperability be an answer to technical interoperability of the Internet, as well as prevent further network segmentation and sovereignization of its regulation? What Europe has to offer to stave the digital cold war off?	Both
134	Pia Groenewolt	all digital	Other	Access & literacy Development of IG ecosystem Human rights & data protection Innovation and economic issues Media & content Security and crime Technical & operational issues Other	EuroDIG
135	Pia Groenewolt	all digital	Other	Non-governmental organizations all over the world rely on the .ORG top-level domain. Decisions affecting .ORG must be made with the consultation of the NGO community and overseen by a trusted community leader. If the Internet Society (ISOC) can no longer be that leader, it should work with the NGO community and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) to find an appropriate replacement.	EuroDIG
144	Peter Koch	DENIC eG	Technical community	EuroDIG's future role in the light of the HLPDC's recommendations	EuroDIG
148	Eva Stöwe	worbli.io, CAcert.org	Other	How to organize governance of decentralized platforms and networks like blockchains in an international context? The growing relevance of blokchains has initiated a need for states to issue regulations for these new technologies. However there is a big discrepancy between the central and local jurisdiction of these regulations, that are limited to the area of said state and the decentralized, international way how these networks are organised, where the players can be everywhere and nowhere. Pure national approaches, are likely to create a high amount of uncertainty both for the network developers as well as their users. With the GDPR we have seen that a European regulation approach can be quite strong and have big effects. Also a lot of regulations are already aligned in Europe. So it seems natural, to discuss an inter-national approach for the regulation of decentralized technologies.	EuroDIG
163	Aleksandar Ichokjaev	IGF MKD	Private sector	Should the NRI's (in Europe and SEE including SEEDIG) have a uniform legal from / organization, or this will be left to local legislations only and specific interpartis relations between the different stakeholders?	Both

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170	Tetiana Kyryliuk	The Influencer Platform	Civil society	Absence of progressive ecosystem between all Stakeholders. How to find the meeting points and involve new community members instead of loosing existing members. 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 mo	Both
178	Alexander Isavnin	Internet Protection Society	Civil society	Attempts of the governments to regulate Internet in the "sovereign" way. Regulations being adopted does not take in account possible technical solutions. Also, "sovereign" rights do not allow to build trust between the states, thus decrease possibilities for effective cybercrime investigations.	EuroDIG
8	Liljana Pecova Ilieska	IMPETUS - Center for Internet, Development and Good Governance	Civil society	1. Online portals (non)regulation as a challenge and the role of IG in the SEEDIG region; 2. Human Rights Online Protection as a responsibility of the business sector;	Both
13	Liljana Pecova Ilieska	IMPETUS - Center for Internet, Development and Good Governance	Civil society	The revolutions in biotech and info-tech are made by engineers, scientists, start ups and they are not aware of the political implications of their decisions. Is the technological advantage a political disadvantage? How fast are we going to technological disruption? Is there a two-speed Europe within EU and SEEDIG region?	EuroDIG
22	Ucha Seturi	IGF Georgia	Civil society	Artificial intelligence reality and developers and human rights defenders - are they understanding each other?	Both
25	Giorgi Giorganashvili	The state Inspector's service	Government	Personal data protection and cyber crime is the most important problem in the Georgia	EuroDIG
29	Arvin Kamberi	DiploFoundation	Civil society	Digital Indentity	Both
32	Elena Musteata	Moldova State University, law faculty	Civil society	The implementation of GDPR in Moldova, how to protect the personal data on the Internet	Both
38	Eva Christina Andersson	External actions	Civil society	5G and its impact on our health and our sovereign identity.	Both
51	Talgat Nurlybayev	ISOC Kazakhstan	Civil society	Attempt of Kazakhstan government to enter national security certificate.	Both
59	Dennis Redeker	University of Bremen	Academia	How do human rights standards fit into the content governance of global social media companies? Should social media platforms adopt strict human rights-based standards or should they create their own "community rules"?	EuroDIG
73	Vladislava Martin	Individual Expert	Civil society	Data Protection Legislation in SEE countries and struggles they have	SEEDIG
93	Mariam Gogosashvili	Georgian Young Lawyers' Association	Civil society	Internet Content Regulation; EU copyright regulations and practice; The challenges of Protecting personal data.	Both

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96	Debora Barletta	APICE - Agenzia di Promozione Integrata per i Cittadini in Europa	Civil society	My proposal is to have a panel that could discuss the ways in which we can educate algorithms and AI with human rights principles, based on the framework connected with human rights education, which has its own tools and methodologies and that can therefore be transmitted and implemented. The panel should include different stakeholders in order to reflect the principles of the multi-stakeholder approach but also interdisciplinary so to allow a diverse perspective on the topic. The main framework of reference would be the work of the Council of Europe, since it's now developing researches on the topic and it's also the lead institution in Europe for human rights education and protection. The main aim of this session in fact would be to discuss and to advocate for some guidelines that would help developers to include human rights principles in algorithms and AI education.	EuroDIG
106	Fotjon Kosta	Albania IGF	Government	How Artificial Intelligence will helps and/or risks humans life?	Both
111	Liljana Pecova Ilieska	IMPETUS - Center for Internet, Development and Good Governance	Civil society	Shift of Ad Spending to Digital as a Privacy Concern - since most of the people in the WB are on social media and agencies are shifting, but no privacy concerns are discussed or legal enforcement can be put on due to different data protection standards	SEEDIG
114	Bissera Zankova	Media 21 Foundation, Bulgaria	Civil society	Guarantees for pluralism and equality in the convergent environment. The social media approach. New technologies can considerably influence and create a human capital of new quality. The technological boom could be perceived a powerful factor for generating new possibilities for the devising of a level playing ground for all members of society and hence for equality. Improving women's participation in the economy is not just a women's task, or it is not only about ensuring gender justice but has an overall positive impact on developing economies Despite the economic implications more active women's inclusion in the knowledge-based society will have a beneficial influence on the quality of communication and the formation of a diverse and just public sphere.The strategies supporting diversity and participation of social media in particular have to be consistently implemented in a transparent manner in an open dialogue with the users. Getting back to the policies that guide the platforms' activities transparency about human force structure and decision-making processes is more than desirable. Some social media have explicitly stated their diversity mission and diversity strategy (FB), others though declaring diversity a goal has experienced problems with the equal participation of men and women in practice (Twitter) and Pinterest has evolved spontaneously through time as a ladies site mainly though its was founded by men. It is worth also exploring approaches in Eu and SEE.	Both
119	Justin Caso	IEEE	Technical community	Status of the development of ICTs to guarantee that children's data is governed appropriately for a safer and more empowering cyber space for children.	EuroDIG
120	Justin Caso	IEEE Standards Association	Technical community	Appropriate standards and other consensus-built products contribute to trust in the specific sector of Autonomous and Intelligent Systems (A/IS), transparency, education at all levels of expertise, technical community building and partnerships across regions and nations, thus serving humanity	EuroDIG
136	Olga Kyryliuk	The Influencer Platform	Civil society	How much is personal data actually worth, and how high are the stakes of each respective stakeholder in controlling such data? Do ethical considerations matter when it comes to processing of personal data? How possession of data by technology companies reshaped the sustainability of law enforcement? Who is the one to have the final word - the state carrying investigation, or the company entrusted with protection of data? Do technology companies perceive national/regional data regulations as an obstacle for their transborder operations? What mitigation measures do such companies undertake to protect data of their customers, gain their business profits, and comply with the state legislative requirements?	Both

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139	Luc Steinberg	Media Diversity Institute	Civil society	The idea is talk about the ways in which internet governance issues impact media sustainability and diversity. This would include the discussion of some case studies of data protection regimes being misused to silence journalism and other threats to free press from digital regulation.	Both
147	Eva Stöwe	worbli.io, CAcert.org	Other	In the last years we see a growing need to organize Identity in the digital world. This becomes more relevant with the growth of e-government and big companies like Google and Facebook. At the same time blockchains become more relevant. These new technologies are decentralized by design. The classic approach of centralized controlled identity approaches that is organised and controlled by states has issues to keep up with these developments. Being able to identify people becomes more and more important in a lot of areas. But at the same time laws like GDPR recognize the need to protect the privacy of the individuals. In this context it is important for Europe to discuss how we can organize Identity in a more decentralized world so that the citizens keep control over their own data while also being able to identify others when necessary even cross boarder and maybe even within different networks.	EuroDIG
151	Jörn Erbguth	University of Geneva, Geneva Macro Labs	Academia	GDPR and Immutability: When Gutenberg invented the printing of books, he invented an analogue technology that ensures immutability of the content printed. After thousands or even millions of copies were printed and shipped to different jurisdictions, erasing the content of a book become almost impossible. People say, the Internet does not forget - but this is wrong. However, we took great care in creating libraries to preserve books. Libraries also do have little to no responsibility and accountability for the content they store. The GDPR however, requires personal data to be deleted, once there is no justification to store it anymore. The right to be forgotten is increasingly applied even to content that has been published. Are we going to see the burning of books in the name of GDPR? Do we still have the right balance between preserving our heritage and the right to be forgotten? What about new technologies like Blockchain, that can ensure immutability for digital content. When used for the right purpose, shouldn't we offer the same legal protection as libraries and books? What kind of governance do we need to apply on the immutability of blockchains?	EuroDIG
152	Jörn Erbguth	University of Geneva, Geneva Macro Labs	Academia	GDPR, Consent and Data Unions: A lot of processing of personal information is based on consent. Consents needs to be informed and voluntary. When surfing the Web, however, our consent often is neither informed nor voluntary. It seems that relying on consent has failed. Removing consent from the GDPR, however, means that we move from data self-determination to data paternalism. Therefore, we need to improve consent! How can we achieve that? What about agents that automatically negotiate consent? What about data-unions that will help us to gain bargaining power towards big corporations? Consent is not dead, but we have to get it right!	EuroDIG
153	Marcel Krummenauer	YIGF2019	Technical community	Reading and Writing in school is a matter of course - but the ABC of the data protection is not. Therefore, we should demand: A) Transparent and lawful data processing by companies. B) No forced consents. C) Data Literacy for young and old.	Both
156	Marcel Krummenauer	YIGF2019	Technical community	Companies should be transparent on their algorithms, data, content, rules & decision-making to uphold trust and responsibility. Governments should play a role in enforcement with independent bodies. Users & independent researchers should habe easy access to necessary data.	Both
157	Jutta Croll	Stiftung Digitale Chancen	Civil society	Children's rights are a case for Internet Governance. Children's rights are human rights emphasising the need to support children and adolescents in an environment were decisions are mainly taken by adults, With one in three internet users worldwide being a child, the Internet is a matter that affects children's interest. Therefore all decisions taken in regard of the Internet need to take children's rights into account.	EuroDIG

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158	Livia Walpen	Swiss Federal Office of Communications	Government	Digital self-determination: The use of data is growing rapidly and has an impact in almost all areas of society. On the one hand, data enable the development of new, innovative services and enhance efficiency in the private and public spheres. On the other hand, the increasing concentration of data in the hands of a few global companies creates certain risks and dependencies - both for individuals and companies, but also for the general public. Against this background, the question arises how to guarantee the rights of individuals in the digital space and at the same time permit the economic use of the data? Furthermore, individuals should have the opportunity to make their data available in a self-determined way for the benefit of the general public and to participate in the development of economic and social ecosystems. How can framework conditions be created where data use and control is not only ensured and guaranteed by data protection rules but also completed and complemented by the choices of individuals?	EuroDIG
159	Dorett Bothmann	The Wild Wild West data economy. It's time for Europe to free itself from the gods of Silicon Valley!	Private sector	It began with a dream of an inclusive world, a space for everyone to connect and share each other's experiences. It didn't take long before this world became our matchmaker, navigator, personal trainer, travel guide, fact-checker, entertainer, even our health advisor. This technology has been amazing, but data from our online activity isn't just vanishing without a trace, our emotional pulse is being mined into a trillion-dollar-a-year big data marketing machine / industry. We are no longer the audience, we became the product! Our personal data is out there and being used against us in ways we don't understand. Tech giants like Facebook and Google have this unchecked power unleashing a fire hose of scandals. Elections are being manipulated, innocent people lose their homes due to incorrect credit calculations, others are made terror suspects by accident through aggressive algorithms. Even harmless youth sins no longer go yellow in mom's photo box, but hang on to our children forever. Our personal data should not belong in the hands of monopolists fuelling their gigantic growth and market valuation. A radical rethink is required. As the outlines of a new approach start to become apparent, one idea stands out: an open-source system that gives each one of us back the sovereignty over our data and allows us to make our data available directly and in a controlled way to various services and companies, if we wish to do so.	EuroDIG
172	Meri Baghdasaryan	Ara Ghazaryan law office LLC	Civil society	Bearing the importance of data protection in mind, it'd be beneficial to have a session on the best practices of data protection in the SEE countries, also discussing the compliance with Council of Europe Convention 108 +, potential threats and challenges or new developments in the countries of the region. In addition, it is important to discuss the effects of GDPR in these countries and potential solutions to the faced issues.	SEEDIG
175	Dimitri Gugunava	Data Exchange Agency	Government	Transborder data flow - After having GDPR as the main axis of data protection regulations, a lot of issues concerning personal data protection arise in non-EU countries, like Georgia. Most of these issues are connected to transborder data flow. The interest of the EU should be to have not only strong members, but also strong allies.	EuroDIG
1	Amali De Silva-Mitchell	Futurist former WSIS CS	Other	How do we deal with the place of the human brain functions, power and existence within a sustainable Internet with IoT and AI?	Both

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11	MIGUEL PEREZ SUBIAS	AUI - SPAIN INTERNET USERS ASSOCIATION	Civil society	Personal Information Management Systems (PIMS) In today's data-driven economy, data subjects are left alone in a wild-west dominated by large companies. The internet is possibly the largest data market, where thousands of web companies collect users' personal data, build a profile of each of us, and use it to monetize the content and services they offer. People have lost control on personal data, and on their privacy. Personal Information Management Systems - PIMS - aim to give individuals back the control over their data, by offering technical means to create transparency in the marker. However, so far have failed to reach business maturity, and sizeable user base. There are instruments to change this situations? It is possible to commoditize the complexity of creating PIMS? How design and deploy novel mechanisms - easy to understand for end-users - to increase the awareness of people? What about transparency tags that shows users essential information about the service being accessed, in a simple and easy to understand manner? We are strongly convinced that an open market for data will only flourish if we stop the arms race between users and services. For this, we want to involve regulators, advertisers, companies and end-users in the whole process dialogue.	EuroDIG
19	Yeseul Kim	APSIG	Civil society	Digital Economy - Cross-polination session can illuminate on the digital revolutions happening outside Europe and vice versa so that different parts of the world can learn from each other. In this session, I would like participants to talk about how digital revolution has made their life more convenient through digitalization in economic sectors - online or mobile bankings, online markets, etc .	EuroDIG
21	Auke Pals	Dutch Digital Youth Council	Civil society	Addiction, increasing rise of time spend online, social issues eg. lack of concentration	EuroDIG
24	Ucha Seturi	Small&Medium Telecom Operators Association of Georgia	Civil society	IoT market developments and EU	SEEDIG
31	Arvin Kamberi	DiploFoundation	Civil society	Regulatory framework for tokenized economy. How close we are to harmonization of cryptocurrency, and blockchian issued digital assets regulation across the region.	Both
41	Vittorio Bertola	Open-Xchange	Private sector	Legally mandated interoperability to open up the big platforms. The original Internet applications, such as email and the web, were built around open standards and horizontal federations of actors. However, applications of a later generation, such as instant messaging and social networks, have instead been built commercially as closed silos owned by a single company, capturing users in a "walled garden" where they can be monetized as much as possible. This prevents competition and innovation, and reduces choice, security, privacy and freedom for the users. To allow for new entrants and innovative applications to flourish in these fields, the principle of legally mandated interoperability has been proposed: dominant platforms should be required by law to allow other players to interconnect, so that, for example, a new messaging app can exchange messages with all the users of the established ones, removing the barrier of a lack of critical user mass. Is this a valid idea for possible European regulation, and how could it be implemented in practice?	Both
44	Paolo Perucci	Friuli Venezia Giulia autonomous Region	Government	Broadband investment models and demand stimulation initiatives, especially in remote areas. How to maximize the effects of public funds in fostering innovation in rural and mountain villages.	EuroDIG
52	Julia Wolman	Danish Business Authority	Government	Data Ethics. Data Ethics is about creating trust in digital technologies. It is essential for the competitiveness and economic development of Europe that our companies are able to innovate and create new technological solutions with European values at the centre.	EuroDIG

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64	Ross Creelman	ETNO	Private sector	5G – will it spur on prosperity in Europe? A greater focus needs to be put on the demand side of 5G, and less on the regulatory: to generate demand, we need to have industry and citizens on board. What policies and initiatives does this require?	EuroDIG
65	Ross Creelman	ETNO	Private sector	5G – will it spur on prosperity in Europe? A greater focus needs to be put on the demand side of 5G, and less on the regulatory: to generate demand, we need to have industry and citizens on board. What policies and initiatives does this require?	EuroDIG
69	Tom Puc	The Things Network Community Nova Gorica	Technical community	How can Community Networks spice up their services with open, free access, long range communication for Internet-of-Things	EuroDIG
70	Carlo Vinga	EUSALP Action Group 5	Intergovernmental organisation	Benefits of digitisation and innovative models in mountain and peripheral areas (Smart Villages). Alpine space rural communities lack of highly skilled jobs, provision of services as well as a favourable climate for entrepreneurship and social innovation. Results are brain drain, depopulation and loss of job opportunities. Digitisation is a promising approach to counter the situation. However the digital divide between rural and urban areas has even increased in the last years. A specific digitisation approach for mountain areas starting from the concept of smart village (SV) could bring out the potential of local actors to make their region a more attractive place to live and work.	EuroDIG
72	Vladislava Martin	Individual Expert	Civil society	IT Solutions and Developments for Public Sector	SEEDIG
76	Claire Local	Ofcom - UK	Other	Rather than focus on the dominance of major platforms, should policymakers instead focus on promoting innovation and competition for smaller companies on these platforms?	EuroDIG
80	Marie-Noemie Marques	Orange	Private sector	Artificial intelligence and regulation: The European Commission launched its Communication on Building Trust in Human-Centric Artificial Intelligence in April 2019 and the president of the EU Commission committed to put forward legislation, in her first 100 days in office, for a coordinated European approach on the human and ethical implications of Artificial intelligence. A High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence (AI HLEG), created in 2018 with a general objective to support the implementation of the European Strategy on Artificial Intelligence, already issued in 2019. - Ethics Guidelines on Artificial Intelligence, listing 7 key requirements that AI systems should meet in order to be trustworthy; -Policy and Investment Recommendations, proposing 33 recommendations to guide trustworthy AI towards sustainability, growth and competitiveness, and inclusion – while empowering, benefiting and protecting human beings. How to ensure that appropriate rules are applied or reviewed in the most relevant legal domains to AI systems, for the EU to contribute to creating the right environment of trust for the successful development and use of AI, to the benefit of society and economy? .	EuroDIG
82	Daniel Krupka	Gesellschaft für Informatik e.V.	Technical community	Technical and legal perspectives on Algorithmic Decision Making: The GDPR gave us a legal framework that also touches upon how automated decisions should be regarded. As emerging technologies continuously shape our use of the Internet, a reflection is needed on how legal implications can be harmonized with technical possibilities.	EuroDIG
85	Catalin Vrabie	National University of Political Studies and Public Administration	Academia	Securing Smart Cities	Both
95	Ramon Roca	guifi.net Foundation	Civil society	Best practices for financing Community Networks towards connecting everyone	EuroDIG
102	Erklina Denja	Magnific shpk	Private sector	How we can support a sustainable growth of Digital Entrepreneurship in SEE	Both
109	André Melancia	Independent	Technical community	Crypto currencies, blockchain and related technologies: Use, misuse, issues, alternatives, privacy and security	EuroDIG

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115	Bissera Zankova	Media 21 Foundation, Bulgaria	Civil society	Women and innovation in the convergent environment. The underrepresentation of women in entrepreneurship, economic leadership and the digital economy is a missed opportunity for Europe. Another dimension of the women's presence in the digital society relates to the place women occupy on the Internet and how intensely they make use of the web. In order to build a viable digital society Europe needs to address the gender gap and recognize European women who are at the forefront of innovation and entrepreneurship.	Both
118	Zdravko Jukic	CRO-IGF, Croatian Regulatory Authority for Network Industries	Government	Atrificial Inteligence as new promissing technology	SEEDIG
140	Galia Kondova	School of Business University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland	Academia	Supporting Entrepreneurship through New Fundraising Instruments like STOs, IEOs and IDOs on Blockchains	EuroDIG
150	Jörn Erbguth	University of Geneva, Geneva Macro Labs	Academia	Blockchain and Identity: Self-sovereign identity (SIS) and decentralized identity (DID) is one of the areas, where the potential of blockchain technology is huge and can deliver on its promises. The world bank estimates that 1 billion people have no government supported ID (https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/global-identification-challenge-who-are-1-billion-people-without-proof-identity). Identification does not require blockchain technology. However, if we want to avoid that big intermediaries like Google or Facebook to control our digital life, we need to use decentralized solutions. Governments are an important player for certifying the identification of their citizens. However, they shouldn't be able to control certificates that have not issued by them either. The canton of Geneva, for example, is building an interface of government-based identification and blockchain based identities (https://www.egovernment.ch/fr/dokumentation/webpublikation/projets/prestations-pour-la-population/elektronische-identitat-und-unterschrift-auf-basis-der-block/). After a short presentation of this technology, we should discuss the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of this technology.	EuroDIG
160	Dorett Bothmann	Enslaved to the "Big Five" tech companies or a free digital sovereign? It's time to make a decision!	Private sector	Data and algorithms are to this century what oil was to the last one: a driver of growth, innovation and radical change. Novel businesses, unfamiliar monopolies and brand-new economies were created. The technology giants that deal in data - Microsoft, Amazon, Apple, Alphabet (Google's parent company) and Facebook - are the five most valuable listed firms in the world, collectively representing over $4 trillion in market capitalisation in the second quarter of 2019. They control more commercially viable data than all other companies worldwide, and most likely, also more than most states, and this without clear ownership of proprietary rights. This leads to massive distortions of competition - value chains are interrupted or absorbed - and unfavourable consequences for our society. Personal data should neither belong in the hands of monopolists, nor should they be used for intransparent business models. Personal data belong to each one of us. The data economy demands a new approach to antitrust and privacy rules - as the outlines of a new approach start to become apparent, one idea stands out. A fair, transparent and socially meaningful use of data which allows companies to develop new business models in which the customer becomes a partner on equal terms and does not unwittingly become a product him-/herself. It's not too late yet but we have to act now!	EuroDIG

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173	Meri Baghdasaryan	Ara Ghazaryan law office LLC	Civil society	Taking into account the recent development regarding digital taxation, it is important to discuss the current state of affairs concerning potential models of digital taxation, their potential of being enforceable, etc. This issue is relevant for Europe as we have already witnessed the developments in France that attracted a lot of discussions and therefore became a topic of public interest. Moreover, it'd be interesting to discuss this issue at SEEDIG as digital taxation might also affect the digital companies in SEE region. In addition, it'd be interesting to hear about the discussions on digital taxation happening in the SEE countries.	Both
176	Chris Buckridge	RIPE NCC	Technical community	Fostering the connections between Internet operators and the research community	EuroDIG
177	Chris Buckridge	RIPE NCC	Technical community	Future proofing regulation in the internet: How can regulation be effective in handling rapidly evolving technology and how it is being used in European society	EuroDIG
179	Alexander Isavnin	Internet Protection Society	Civil society	Huge (mostly US and China) internet corporations become real "5th power". They have possibility for "right to violence" in cyberspace, which can limit "permissionless innovations" or human rights. On the other hand, such "5th power" have ability to promite and protect human rights in authoritarian and hybrid regimes.	EuroDIG
4	Elena Perotti	WAN-IFRA World Association of News Publishers	Press	Is the copyright directive a solution for media sustainability? What are the implications for the stakeholders of the Internet ecosystem, from the content creators, to the platforms, to the users? What extra-regional effects is it likely to produce?	EuroDIG
5	Daly Hamady Diallo	Forum sur la Gouvernance de l'Internet au Mali (FGI Mali)	Civil society	La radicalisation et l'extrémisme violent en ligne : Que faire?	Both
9	Alessandro Picarone	Università degli Studi di Napoli, Federico II	Civil society	The topic I suggest is that of the relationship between minors and social media: in fact, the presence of under-18s on the Internet and on social media is increasingly widespread, and this can lead to some problems for their security and privacy.	EuroDIG
12	Anna Romandash	SEEDIG	Civil society	Regulatory policies & their impact on the media landscape in SEE region: how Internet regulators influence investigators, whistleblowers, and how lack of clear rules of the games challenges journalists	Both
16	Nadia Tjahja	Sunium	Other	Content & Cognitive bias: When we address the information disorder, we look at the outputs, but I would like to propose at looking how mental models influence the manner in which we engage with creating or understanding information that we encounter online. This intersects with access & literacy and hate speech.	EuroDIG
18	Yeseul Kim	APSIG	Civil society	Digital Humanities	EuroDIG
20	Nadia Tjahja	Sunium	Private sector	Regulations development on the duty of care in relation to d/misinformation	EuroDIG

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28	Nertil Berdufi	Beder University College	Academia	Fake news and online freedom of expression. On 26 November 2019 Albania was hit by a 6.4 earthquake which cased devastating effects to the country. During these days one individual was arrested for "causing public panic" with her facebook status on the situation post-earthquake which was deemed to be fake news. Later on, due to a number of fake news, the prime minister, in a public speech, declared that he would shut down all media who produce fake news on such a devastating situation. After a couple of hours, an online news portal was shut down, but their facebook portal, which cannot be closed by Albanian authorities remains open. In this portal they declared to report nothing but the truth and they claim their right to freedom of expression and media freedom. With fake news becoming so popular in the region, I think this is an important issue to be discussed in a multistakeholder environment such as SEEDIG and EuroDIG. Should the government or any other stakeholder have the power to shut down online portals or to arrest individuals for exercising their freedom of expression, even in cases related to natural disasters, or other sensitive issues which spread massive panic to the citizens? Is it better to have no news rather than fake news or biased opinions? Where does the online freedom of expression stand in these cases?	Both
37	Katarina Gevorgyan	Other	Private sector	How are the people in 50+ age protected from fake news in any portals?	Both
56	Carola Croll	Digital Opportunities Foundation	Civil society	How does the use of Social Media shape the achievements of civil society movements, such as #metoo, Fridays for Future etc.? What are the factors for their large scale success? How can they help attain the 17 SDGs? What are the risks and chances of mass movements for democratic societies?	EuroDIG
77	Claire Local	Ofcom - UK	Other	What are the next steps for regulating targeted political advertising online?	EuroDIG
84	Stephen Wyber	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions	Civil society	EuroDIG 2020 will take place with less than a year to go until the European Union's copyright directive needs to be implemented nationally. Countries in the European Economic Area, as well as aspirant Member States will also need to incorporate it into national law. So how's it going? What issues are coming up? How are governments interpreting what's in there, and what might it mean for the internet? What issues are arising, and require further reflection?	Both
90	Fulvia Abbondante	University of Naples	Academia	Deep fake: the new challenge for the democracy	EuroDIG
99	Oliana Sula	University "Aleksander Mosiu" Durres/Estonian Bsuiness School	Academia	Proposed Issue: online social networks and sustainable content- are they going hand to hand? Relevance of issue: are online social networks accomodating and providing an accurate space of sustainable content?	Both
110	MARIANA ROSCA	University of Deusto	Academia	Issue: Internet and diaspora communities. The issue proposed is relevant due to the fact that many European and South-Eastern European countries are affected by the migration phenomenon. Some are countries of origin, some of destination and some of transition. Regardless of the role played in the migration process; the phenomenon had and will continue to influence the economic, political and social realm of both countries of origin as well as the destination. A central role in this process is played by the Internet. Migrants and diaspora communities are using the Internet and online spaces not only to keep in contact with their country of origin and access information but also are actively involved to create media content and debate the information. Additionally, it had become a space to establish online platforms for political mobilization, for awareness-raising campaigns, for exchange of information and transformation as well as misinformation. Thus, the current issue proposes to debate both the positive and negative internet use by migrants and diaspora communities.	Both

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112	Bissera Zankova	Media 21 Foundation, Bulgaria	Civil society	Social media and convergence - COMPACT - the holistic approach. So far convergence has been approached from various perspectives in an isolated manner, with the technological focus prevailing. A holistic treatment of the features of convergence (including its technological, economic, policy and socio-cultural aspects) and how they impact the evolution of social media is undoubtedly a desirable goal. The pursuit of this precise goal represents the main aim of the EU COMPACT project. This approach is visible in the comprehensive analysis of the problems of a variety of fields amalgamated to produce the overall content. The accomplishment of this ambitious effort on the multidisciplinary character of convergence and social media is strongly supported by our team comprised of a bouquet of specialists with diverse backgrounds and interests.	Both
113	Bissera Zankova	Media 21 Foundation, Bulgaria	Civil society	Social media and convergence - COMPACT - the holistic approach. So far convergence has been approached from various perspectives in an isolated manner, with the technological focus prevailing. A holistic treatment of the features of convergence (including its technological, economic, policy and socio-cultural aspects) and how they impact the evolution of social media is undoubtedly a desirable goal. The pursuit of this precise goal represents the main aim of the EU COMPACT project. This approach is visible in the comprehensive analysis of the problems of a variety of fields amalgamated to produce the overall content. The accomplishment of this ambitious effort on the multidisciplinary character of convergence and social media is strongly supported by our team comprised of a bouquet of specialists with diverse backgrounds and interests.	Both
125	Valeriia Dubytska	iNGO European Media Platform	Civil society	Is disinformation equal to fake news? How and by whom should it be regulated (or not)?	Both
141	Luc Steinberg	23/09/1981	Civil society	The potential impact of the Copyright Directive on media pluralism	EuroDIG
171	Ayca Atabey	İstanbul Bilgi University IT Law Institute	Academia	Online child abuse and content management in online platforms are relevant globally not only in Europe and/or Southern Europe because children are our future and they are increasingly more threats they are facing.	Both
26	Wout de Natris	De Natris Consult	Private sector	Internet security standards have to become a part of education curricula, e.g. safe websites, secure coding and learning to implement existing standards. The work for the IGF pilot project implementing internet standards showed consensus on implenting. Education was a major concern. As EuroDIG is at an education facility, this topic is doubly suitable.	EuroDIG
50	Andrei Kelemen	Cluj IT Cluster	Private sector	AI impact on Internet behaviour	SEEDIG
100	Minda Moreira	Internet Rights and Principles Coalition (IRPC)	Civil society	Internet and the Climate Crisis. As Europe declares climate emergency and we look to connect the next billion, the environmental impact of the internet and internet-dependent technologies must be urgently addressed. Discussions on how to tackle the internet carbon footprint and how to create environmental conscious internet-dependent technologies must lie at the heart of the European IG community to ensure a sustainable future to all.	EuroDIG
126	David Cormand	European Parliament	Intergovernmental organisation	Digital Transition & Ecological Transition: how do we ensure a sustainable tech in a time of environmental emergency?	EuroDIG

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127	Marianne Franklin	Goldsmiths/IRPC	Other	The internet connects communities and nations; Europe has been leading the way in human rights-embedded policymaking. The Sustainable Developments Goals link human rights, development, and the survival of the physical environment upon which all aspects of the internet depends: Energy sources, raw materials, water, physical data storage facilities, the tubes and cables that connect the planet's online life worlds, business, and polities. This is the year for Europe to lead the way on making future internet design and roll-out possible with a lower, if not zero carbon footprint. Environmental sustainability as the cornerstone of human rights-respecting internet governance needs addressing at Eurodig; at the national, regional, and then on to the global levels of policymaking on the hardware and softwware components of the internet	Both
128	Narmine Abou Bakari	TerraTech - CliMates	Civil society	Sustainable ICTs: the role of internet governance for the environment	EuroDIG
138	Galia Kondova	School of Business University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland	Academia	Development of an Educational Curriculum on Disruptive Technologies like Blockchain.	EuroDIG
142	Roberto Gaetano	EURALO Individual Usrers Association	Civil society	At the end of WWII Trieste has been the southern end of the iron curtain dividing East and West Europe. EuroDIG is a satellite event of ESOF 2020, that has the East-West dialogue as one of its main topics. It would be an unique opportunity to discuss how internet is impacted by East-West relationships	EuroDIG
149	Eva Stöwe	worbli.io, CAcert.org	Other	New technologies like blockchain become increasingly relevant. This leads to states discussing or issuing regulations. From the perspective of the blockchain industry, these regulation approaches seem to fall short, as they often focus solely on single aspects and players, while they are blind to big issues for other players. So the question is who are the different stakeholders around a blockchain, which other players are relevant, which interests do they have and which risks do they face? For different types of blockchains? As Europe as a whole but also the individual states are starting blockchain initiatives in different areas, such questions are important to understand if Europe wants to grow these technologies.	EuroDIG
154	Marcel Krummenauer	YIGF2019	Technical community	The energy and resource consumption of digitization is a problem for the climate and the environment. In view of the current climate crisis, an emission-neutral internet must be the goal of political and entrepreneurial decisions.	Both
162	Dorett Bothmann	Managing Data in a European cooperative and an open-sourced and decentralised software solution	Private sector	polypoly is a completely new approach, based on a decentralised data storage system, that's controlled by the respective user. polypoly is an open structure on which any new and old services can be based, with the aim of creating a fair, transparent, and socially meaningful use of data. polypoly reconciles data protection, property rights, and economic interests, while shattering the supremacy of existing data monopolists. In addition to the already operating polypoly GmbH, which represents and bundles the interests of businesses via a participation and co-operation model, a separate co-operative is being set up. Users will automatically receive a share by installing the polypoly software, enabling the user to participate directly in our economic success. This model ensures data capital flows back into the European market. We want to build the public utility for data with a solid business model. No exit story, no hockey stick growth, no new internet billionaire. We're committed to our users and businesses alike.	EuroDIG
167	Valentina Scialpi	European Commission	Intergovernmental organisation	Socio-economic strand: Platform/intermediary liability;	EuroDIG

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168	Valentina Scialpi	European Commission	Intergovernmental organisation	Technological/infrastructure strand: 5g and digital sovereignty	EuroDIG
169	Valentina Scialpi	European Commission	Intergovernmental organisation	Future of IG: Follow-up of recommendation 5 of the UN HLPDC and its implementation	EuroDIG
6	Predrag Tasevski	IGF MKD	Private sector	Digital transformation is becoming more popular and organizations are transferring their data from on-prem to hybrid or cloud infrastructure. Such trends are becoming more popular in Europe and South Eastern Europe. Therefore, digital transformation brought a security, policy and privacy issues. Shared responsibility model and security best practices are not well understood. That said, we need to make sure that organizations are aware about this issues and how to protect users data and privacy into cloud.	Both
14	Eva Christina Andersson	Group Membership DIGIT_EFP7	Civil society	Stop the Child Industry	Both
17	Rui Esteves	Área Metropolitana do Porto and Internet Society Portuguese Chapter	Government	Cybersecurity Classrooms for Kids	EuroDIG
34	Sabrina Vorbau	European Schoolnet/Insafe	Civil society	Online hate speech is a global issue that has no borders and can only be tackled following a multi-stakeholder approach. Hence, this issue absolutely needs to be discussed at European and regional level.	Both
46	Giorgi Jokhadze	Council of Europe, Cybercrime Programme Office	Intergovernmental organisation	International regulations on cybercrime: controlling cybercrime or state control over cyberspace? / While the Council of Europe is negotiating a Second Additional Protocol to the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime to permit a more efficient criminal justice response to cybercrime with the necessary rule of law safeguards and while the European Union is developing an E-evidence package proposals have also been made to develop a new international treaty on cybercrime at the level of the United Nations. A resolution to this effect has been brought before the UN General Assembly in September 2019 by the Russian Federation with the support of China, North Korea, Azerbaijan, Belarus and others and is expected to be voted in December 2019. Concerns have been raised by also by civil society organisations that this may lead to restrictions to freedom of speech and other rights and be aimed at stronger control by States over cyberspace and not necessarily at more effective cooperation on cybercrime. EURODIG would be the right multi-stakeholder forum to discuss this matter.	EuroDIG
47	Giorgi Jokhadze	Council of Europe, Cybercrime Programme Office	Intergovernmental organisation	Access to electronic evidence in the cloud for criminal justice purposes: towards solutions / Cybercrime is a rapidly evolving and serious threat to the fundamental rights of individuals, to the rule of law in cyberspace and to the functioning of democratic societies. Moreover, evidence in relation to any crime is increasingly stored on servers "somewhere in the cloud". Obtaining data directly from service providers in other jurisdiction is thus a primary need for criminal justice authorities and of concern with regard to data protection and other rule of law requirements. While such direct cooperation has been a practice of some US service providers, such cooperation has been volatile. The Parties to the Council of Europe's Budapest Convention on Cybercrime are therefore negotiating a 2nd Additional Protocol to make mutual assistance more efficient but also to create a sound legal basis – with safeguards – for direct cooperation with service providers in other Parties. Draft provisions are now available. EURODIG offers an opportunity to seek the views of multiple stakeholders on these proposals.	EuroDIG

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48	Giorgi Jokhadze	Council of Europe, Cybercrime Programme Office	Intergovernmental organisation	Cooperation between law enforcement and CSIRTs: sharing data for security of cyberspace / There is a need to explore further the links between cybersecurity and the prevention/control of cybercrime, in particular the cooperation between criminal justice authorities and Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs). It is still problematic to define in practice what constitutes a cyber/computer incident that could be handled by either internal security or CSIRTs, and what conversely warrants a criminal investigation as a cybercrime offence. Irrespective of this classification, both domains – cybersecurity and cybercrime – suffer from serious under-reporting and limited resources for action on very large number of such incidents and crimes. Information sharing between law enforcement and CSIRT/cybersecurity community could be one of effective solution to these challenges, but still remains rather limited, unless there are specific legal frameworks or cooperation measures in place. While operational agreements and frameworks could be effective to ensure information sharing, capacity building efforts to build the links between cybersecurity and cybercrime communities could help even more, through increased knowledge, skills and exchange of experience.	Both
66	Ross Creelman	ETNO	Private sector	Guaranteeing security in the whole Internet value chain: this session would consider the collaboration and cooperation between different stakeholder groups (a multi-stakeholder approach) which is needed / desirous for such norm-making, and consider how this is being done / should be done in Europe	EuroDIG
68	Desara Dushi	Ministry of Justice of Albania and Albanian-American Development Foundation	Government	Artificial Intelligence Lawyering: using automated decision making technologies and self-learning machines in the practice of law, with a focus on criminal profiling.	EuroDIG
78	Anelia Dimova	Ministry of Transport, Information Technology and Communications	Government	Child Safety. Coercion and extortion. International Cooperation	Both
79	Christophe Speckbacher	Council of Europe - DGII, Gender Equality Division	Intergovernmental organisation	"Sexism and sexist hate speech on-line: how the Council of Europe seeks to fill the gaps" Internet has become an essential tool for institutional, business, social and other communications and advertising, for new mass media etc. Conscious and unconscious forms of sexism, also on-line, feed persisting gender stereotypes and inequalities in Europe and acts of "everyday" sexism are part of a continuum of violence that creates a climate of intimidation which can particularly affect women who are politicians, journalists, activists, human rights lawyers etc. Communities propagating violent forms of misogyny have also been observed. In March 2010, the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers adopted Recommendation (2019)1 on preventing and combating sexism, in response to recent movements (#Metoo etc). It calls for action in such areas as language and communication; the Internet and social platforms; media, advertising and other communication products. These should be free from sexist models and stereotypes, sexist acts should be prohibited, sexist hate speech specifically should be criminalized and procedures should allow to remove harmful content. Whereas racist or xenophobic hate speech is recognised as contrary to European and international human rights standards, the same is not always true of sexist or misogynist hate speech.	EuroDIG
89	Andrea Beccalli	ICANN	Technical community	DNS Abuse and ICANN facilitation center for DNS ecosystem security risks	Both

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92	Ceren Unal	Internet Society	Civil society	Encryption is a critical tool that helps keep people safe online by protecting the integrity and confidentiality of digital data and communications. Encryption technologies secure web browsing, online banking, and critical public services like electricity, elections, hospitals and transportation –and every citizen that relies on them. Despite the benefits of strong encryption, some governments in Europe have created policies or laws that undermine encryption and digital security, while others have expressed interest in similar measures. These measures aim to give law enforcement and intelligence agencies "exceptional access," the power to intercept and access encrypted communications or ask companies to do it for them. Exceptional access (sometimes called "lawful access") puts the security of Internet communications and data at risk and creates new vulnerabilities and cyber threats, jeopardizing global network security and the future of digital economy.	Both
105	Fotjon Kosta	Albania IGF	Government	How 5G development can improve cybersecurtity on networks/infrastructures, technologies and services development	Both
108	André Melancia	Independent	Civil society	Online extreme right wing hatred, cyber bullying, fake news and lack of proper policing/enforcing by social networks: How can we reduce these issues, including how to force social networks to enforce effective answers to issue reporting by users.	EuroDIG
122	Oksana Prykhodko	iNGO European Media Platform	Civil society	How to measure efficiency of EU assistance on cybersecurity issues to non-EU countries - we have cyber war in the heart of Europe, we have a lot of threats and cyberchallenges, we do not have common strategy how to deal with such threats and challenges. , what metrics should be used, how to improve cyber support programs for Ukraine. how to measure efficient of EU cyber programs, what metrics should be used, how to improve cyber support programs for Ukraine?how to measure efficient of EU cyber programs, what metrics should be used, how to improve cyber support programs for Ukraine?	Both
161	Mikhail Anisimov	Coordination Center for .RU/.РФ TLD	Technical community	DOH/DOT technologies are going to completely change the face of modern internet. On the one hand it ensures privacy and sustainability of the DNS, from the other hand it brakes modern corporate security protocols and concentrate DNS requests in some focal points. Some experts say that it could be considered as an other type of internet balkanization (by the corporate, not state means). I suggest to revise the influence of new tecnologies on IG and security issues.	Both
166	Gratiela Dumitrescu	CoE	Intergovernmental organisation	The challenges of 5G Networks from cybersecurity perspectives. What are the risks the inviduals may face, how they can prevent becoming victims, what would be the basic measures of defending.	Both
7	Marina Shentsova	Mercy Corps	Other	It would be supportive for the internet security to establish common legislation on data protection in the SEE region	Both
10	Gonzalo Lopez-Barajas	TELEFONICA	Private sector	Technical Governance. Currently we are seeing how decisions taken at technical level (standards, tecnical definition of services) are having a profound social and legal impact, and on how we use the Internet and relate with it. As an example, DoH and eSNI are afecting not only legal enforcement in democratic countries but also relevant security features of the services Internet users (filtering, blocking of phising, malwaer, parental control...) It is time to have a relevant discusson on how the governance of technical bodies, how their decisions are taken and by whom. As technical decisions are affecting the posibiltiy to enforce legal frameworsm, would it be the time to adopt Legal by design in the same way technical bodies are already adopting security by design and privacy by design?	EuroDIG
30	Arvin Kamberi	DiploFoundation	Civil society	Universal Acceptance in a multilingual and multicultural Europe. Do we need incentives	Both
35	Mariam Seturi	BTU	Academia	I suggest topics about youth and academic sector. For example : academia and tech people an IG dialogue, new generation of IG initiatives and what is important for millennials.	Both
49	Andrei Kelemen	Cluj IT Cluster	Private sector	Open access to technology and infrastructure (hardware openess)	SEEDIG

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53	Ermanno Pietrosemoli	ICTP	Other	5G and Internet governance 5 G addresses there usage scenarios:enhanced mobile broadband, massive machine-type communications and ultra-reliable and low-latency communication. All of them are associated with governance issues which must be addressed in order to maximise the benefits reaped from the technology, such as the use of new spectrum bands and their potential impact in existing services, the foreseen huge increment in the number of base stations required and the associated increase in carbon footprint, among others. An open discussion from an European perspective is deemed very worthwhile.	EuroDIG
54	Marco Zennaro	ICTP	Other	The growth of the Internet worldwide has been fueled by the development of NRENs, networks of academic and educational institutions. With the rise of mobile connectivity and with the explosion of commercial networks, what is the future of NRENs? Do they still have a role in the Internet ecosystem? How do they manage issues such as privacy, security, capacity, latency and trustworthiness?	EuroDIG
58	Thomas Grob	Deutsche Telekom AG	Private sector	DoH - a constructive way forward? The standard is here to stay. But many issues remain: who defines the policies, risk of concentration. Is selfregulation sufficient or does the DNS need governmental oversight?	EuroDIG
63	Desara Dushi	Ministry of Justice of Albania and Albanian-American Development Foundation	Government	Are we ready for 5G?	SEEDIG
86	Olga Dergacheva	Independent consultant	Other	Is it possible to create technical opportunities to implement ethic end legitimacy norms similar to website certificate, antivirus, some kind of "thermometer" to control and regulate interventions of AI into users' data?	EuroDIG
87	Andrea Beccalli	ICANN	Technical community	IDNs (Internationalized domain Names) and UA (Universal Acceptance) are two key elements to ensure full accessibility to the internet to all script and languages, as well as for the complete interoperability of the internet identifiers (including email messages)	Both
88	Andrea Beccalli	ICANN	Technical community	Internet legislation, unintended consequences and impact to the Internet core technical functioning and ICANN legislation tracking initiative with Community involvement (EuroDIG and SEEDIG). This is particularly relevant in the European region given the numerous legislative initiatives for Internet regulation at the national and regional levels.	Both
107	André Melancia	Independent	Technical community	Modern Internet Standards (IPv6, DNSSEC, HTTPS, RPKI, etc.) - Understanding why people aren't using them and what we can do to encourage their use.	EuroDIG
143	Peter Koch	DENIC eG	Technical community	DoH - the year after; the discussion about DoH is dominated by a distraction called "blocking/filtering"; are there alternatives to enhancing the confidentiality of DNS traffic? What are the policy and architectural implications of both concentration and "micro fragmentation", where the latter shall describe the breaking apart of "end system" into baskets of loosely coupled apps without joint control?	EuroDIG
145	Roberto Gaetano	EURALO Individual Users Association	Civil society	Quantum technologies – from basic research to market. Quantum technologies are of a paramount importance for many aspects related to the internet, from IT security, including encryption, to AI and pattern recognition.	EuroDIG
146	Peter Koch	DENIC eG	Technical community	Innovation and change close to the core of the network -- who has the power and what are the drivers? Traditionally, changes to core Internet functions have been applied very carefully, incremental and backwards compatible to the "installed base" (cf DNSSEC, IPv6, ...) Is this approach useful to keep pace and how does it fit into a world of apps and concentration of services?	EuroDIG
155	Roberto Gaetano	EURALO Individual Users Association	Civil society	Data protection - how European researchers can collaborate with researchers outside of Europe while still working with sensitive data?	Both

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164	Aleksandar Ichokjaev	IGF MKD	Technical community	Cloud computing readiness.	Both
165	Predrag Tasevski	IGF MKD	Technical community	Cloud computing readiness.	Both
174	Abdalmonem Galila	National Telecom Regulatory Authority	Government	Universal Acceptance	Both