

Organization	Stakeholder Group	Regional Group	Country of Origin	What issues, subthemes and/or policy questions or solutions should be addressed within each of these three thematic tracks?	With regard to accommodating the additional themes that were suggested and the options proposed by the MAG, what are your suggestions? Are there any other themes you would like to see covered at the IGF this year?	What you believe are the most important issues, subthemes and/or policy questions or solutions related to environmental sustainability/climate change and digital economy/jobs?	Other comments
Womenempowered Digital	Private Sector	Asia-Pacific Group	Philippines	Data Governance - What are the legal and ethical considerations related to the use of personal data and information? Inclusion - How do we ensure that people across geography and gender do not just have access to the internet but have meaningful and productive access to the internet? What are the good practices or programs that prepare our workforce in addressing the need of the changing digital landscape? Trust - How can we achieve a balance between human rights' consideration and economic development in relation to the use of online platforms?	Option 1. I think that these evolving and emerging issues with environmental sustainability can already be integrated to these three main tracks.	With the internet technology growing exponentially like the 5G, there were studies on the effect of this on human health and the environment. Because of this, there are ongoing online protests to disallow 5G in some countries. So, I wanna know what policy/legal framework should we come up with to mitigate this effect, while still allowing the economy to thrive with the use of the internet?	
Halaqah Media	Private Sector	Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	Barbados	Climate change is now an ongoing problem. It is already affecting us, with volcanoes delaying flights, earthquakes and a new phase of climate refugees, this has to be addressed, especially for the youth and scientists. If we want to attract them we need to add these in some way.	Climate change and the effects including climate refugees and global warming Emerging technologies or issues relating to AI big data Scientific research which will bring in the scientists and social science and medicine Note: medicine, social science and youth are not included at the IGF. This can also bring back technical issues and an element of research that is absent. I would look forward to this as I am a social scientist, and researcher in social science and medicine.	Global warming and an increasing risk of environmental issues Increase in poverty and refugees as a result of poor economies, war and displacement War and effects of war can be included in the above statement Exclusion of women in the digital age Breakup of families, social problems, increase in crime and unemployment Gender bias	
Halaqah Media	Private Sector	Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	Barbados	Climate change, sustainability and economy.	Including the above will open the door for scientists, medicine and climate refugees	Climate refugees Economy Developing states Governance	This second proposal makes more sense and will introduce more open-mindedness to IGF 2020
APSIG	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Asia-Pacific Group	Korea, Republic of	Data ownership and any discussions on facial recognition technologies can be addressed in track one - though these two issues can implicate more than one theme suggested above. As privacy has also become a huge concern for the global community, any topics related to privacy issues can be covered, maybe at track 3/ trust.	Setting up a separate track under the theme of sustainability (or merging trust and sustainability together?) would be better. Including sustainability as an explicit theme will also be aligned with the UN's SDGs.	The impact of IT infrastructures on the marine environment and its possible contribution to the climate change.	
SMAD	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Other	Somalia	Big data, Financial Inclusion and Trust in partnership	Cryptocurrency	ICT for agriculture	
Ministry of Post Telecommunications And Technology	Government	African Group	Somalia	The major issue that has to be address in IGF2020 is the digital data transformation which is the best way we can tackle the corruption that made Africa in the least of the developing countries, how the institutions can be trusted each.	As I told the first comment I would like to suggest to put our efforts in the digitization and data development.	The digital economy or the blue economy is the way we can keep our environment safe and sound. Easy way business is what missing in my country so I would like to have also contribution of Digital economy.	The last I'm requesting the IGF2020 organizers to give Somalia an opportunity for this big event.
Gatef organization	Intergovernmental Organization	African Group	Egypt	Data - Inclusion	of course	related to environmental sustainability/climate change and digital economy	no
Insurance Board, Ministry of Finance, Nepal	Government	Asia-Pacific Group	Nepal	Data: 1. Data Security Inclusion: 1. Internet for Disability Trust: 1. Trust between Internet Community Organizations and Multi Stakeholder Groups IGF	1. FinTech 2. InsurTech 3. Digital Economy	Environmental Sustainability/climate 1. Government Laws & Policy Interventions on Climate & Environment. 2. Effective Awareness Campaign  Digital Economy: 1. FinTech 2. InsurTech	NA
Politecnico di Torino	Technical Community	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Italy	Trust and Security	Add the two themes as two separate tracks: Environmental Sustainability (which includes climate change) Economic Sustainability (which includes themes as digital economy, jobs, etc etc)	Add the two themes as two separate tracks: Environmental Sustainability (which includes climate change) Economic Sustainability (which includes themes as digital economy, jobs, etc etc)	
Hacker Hostel	Technical Community	Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	Jamaica	How to find and train a more diverse pool of software engineers	Impact Investing as a vehicle for diversity and inclusion.	- Green New Deal - Internet as a Utility (Internet for all) - Activism for the Internet	
UNIVERSITY OF HARADI	Government	African Group	Niger	those 3 thematic proposed by MAG are enough. more thematic sometimes makes confuse. Data (Data Governance); Inclusion (Digital Inclusion); and Trust (adapted Security, Safety, Stability, Resilience).	for the additional suggested themes, even if we have to create an additional track note that from my point of view digital economy cannot be an subtheme for "sustainability"	Create an additional track named "Sustainability" and then address environmental sustainability/climate change - insert digital economy in track one	
Cisco networking	Private Sector	African Group	Algeria	Data	Digital divide	I think the Best solution à développement	
Digital Grassroots	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Nigeria	Data - Data Governance, Algorithmic ethics Inclusion - Digital Inclusion for youths and underserved communities, Connecting the unconnected, Gender inclusion and Digital rights Trust - Cybersecurity, Stability and Resilience of the internet infrastructure, Domain name security	Environmental Sustainability/Climate Change	How do we ensure that technology infrastructures are built with utmost consideration of carbon emission and impact on environment,	
PRIVACY VIRTUOSO	Private Sector	Asia-Pacific Group	India	These are key elements, interlinked cyberspace topics, and a core objective should be to come with new open-source tools and privacy protocols such that it supports inclusion by generating TRUST through respectful use of DATA. PET - Privacy Enabling Technology PAC - Policy As Code (use of RPA and AI for self-healing policy)	Industrial internet of things (IIoT)	Media Disposal Policy is creating unnecessary e-waste.	

ISOC-DC	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United States	Data - ownership of data, protections against misuse Inclusion - next billion, access for disabilities, including certain mental Trust - balance between freedom and misuse, encryption, protection of children, condemning government shutdowns	Option Two is the best. IGF cannot ignore the environmental impact of the Internet, especially energy use. Issue of energy waste creating creating	Use of data and Internet access to deal with increasing number of climate disasters around the world. Availability of Internet during disasters.	
Vanuatu IGF	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Asia-Pacific Group	Vanuatu	Track 1: Data - Data privacy continues to be a main concern for a lot of communities in Vanuatu from our national consultations and we would like to support other inputs from other NRTs on this subject matter. Of course everyone is curious as to what happens to their data online, and it is important that we continue to emphasize to consumers best practices so they are aware about their personal data online. Track 2: Inclusion - Inclusion is a broad topic. It can be digital inclusion, digital literacy, accessibility and other subthemes. Vanuatu IGF proposes some subthemes around digital literacy, to explore what other NRTs are doing to address this matter. Track 3: Trust - We continue to support discussions about trust matters online and it is important that we keep on discussing this matter, so people can continue using the internet. If people do not trust the internet then we have an issue with all the universal access activities that are happening in each country, because no one is there to use it. In summary we are supportive of the thematic tracks and look forward to discussing further how we can collaborate at our level to see that people in Vanuatu understand the themes and how they can contribute to support us in our work as well as what the global IGF is pushing forward.	All themes are interesting, our preference is on inclusion, as the theme will definitely cover trust and data as part of the discussions.	There are a lot of opportunities for environmental sustainability and ICT provides a platform to collect and collate data for decision making. For small island states like Vanuatu, who suffer a lot from effects of climate change. From a technology view point, what we can do as a community is having access to e-Waste support so we can properly dispose electronics that are not longer useable and help protect our environment.	
Heure Chambre Internationale JCI-Tchad	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Chad	L'inclusion doit être a tous les niveaux pour parvenir a des solutions politiques durables	Je pense qu'il faut mieux travailler avec le proposition du MAG et cette année je pense qu'il faut ajouter la sécurité	Ce mieux d'intégrer ces recommandations avant de proposer d'autres une fois qu'il y a d'impact constater et a la prochain IGF ajouter d'autres proposition	
IGF-USA MEMBER/SELF	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United States	1) People Governance (e.g., Human Capital, Personal Security, Physical Security, Privacy, Strategy, and Risk Management). 2) Authentication (e.g., Data accuracy/validity and ensuring "real" people are on social media, while ensuring privacy and free speech).	How intellectual property, especially in artificial intelligence, could be hampering economic development and accountability/transparency. AI entrepreneurs are foregoing patenting in favor of trade secrets, but this is having unintended consequences, such as the inability to audit outputs and ensuring the AI is not discriminatory, or otherwise biased.	Employment law. Human rights.	
MCB	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Asia-Pacific Group	Russian Federation	T1. Data protection mechanisms for the SE Asia, T2. Internetshutdown in the Rakhain State and countries with the conflicts ,the impact and outcomes.T3. The connectivity and the raise of the trust and privacy. The major problem is the online shopping ,payments are based on cash by delivery.	Data protection mechanisms based on GDPR nd California privacy law for Myanmar and SEAsia.	Data protection and data classification, data analysis for the smart cities and improvement of the environmental sustainability, for digital economy, data exchange between the unions with a different privacy/dátaprotection legalframes works. The social engagement platforms for the policy agenda forming.	I can provide more information even presentation on Myanmar situation in the digital rights sector
Mairie de Moroni	Government	African Group	Comoros	c'est de facilité la durabilité environnementale, changement climatique et l'économie numérique.	c'est d'améliorer les conditions de l'emploi dans l'économie.	et de simplifier les dégoûts.	
Yoti	Private Sector	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United Kingdom	Safe use of biometrics Ethical oversight and scrutiny (human rights, last mile tech, accessibility, consumer rights) In terms of inclusion - people without documents, people with disabilities, people without devices Use of age estimation (with consented data sets, respect for skin tone and gender, image deleted instantly)	consumer redress duty of care towards minors	Director responsibility for ethical oversight, duty of care	Happy to contribute, or speak by phone if that is easier
London School of Economics and Political Science	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United Kingdom	It is important to address the differentiated ways in which these themes affect minority, vulnerable or marginalised groups such as children	Children's rights in the digital environment - this raises questions and challenges for all three themes or tracks (data, inclusion, trust), and poses real challenges to the digital economy now and in the future	How to prepare children at school and at home for the changing digital economy and emerging labour market and jobs, and how to ensure the preparation is evidence-based and respectful of children's rights	
Muhammad Akram & Sons Trading & Investment	Private Sector	Other	Pakistan	The contributes a purposeful approach to thematic analysis in as legitimate by researchers, practitioners, policy maker and the public. In qualitative research, this concerns only to case-to-case transfer. Knowledge and of findings they all contribute to both description and interpretation of Nevertheless, to develop a theme in both of these approaches, iterative or data and topic back related ideas for understanding hidden concerns in the data.	We also would like to express our special thanks and recognition to Changelal The overarching theme for the 2020 IGF, derived by consensus of the MAG together for more than one session, are approached in a structured manner, to avoid other overval suggestions were considered regarding the role of the IGF in the I think you raised your hand like I thought you were What I hope is that people are trying to link this with other parts of the , propose maybe a word could possibly be substitute, engaging	issues subthemes and/or policy questions or solutions should be you believe are the most important issues subthemes and/or policy questions or solutions related to environmental sustainability/climate change and digital economy the transition to a green economy have an employment international policy debates on climate change and sustainable development and builds base on the social dimensions of environmental issues and climate change	
Gater organization	Intergovernmental Organization	African Group	Egypt	- Data - Inclusion	at the meeting	I believe that , the most important issues are solutions related to environmental sustainability - climate change and digital economy	no thank you
North Africa Internet Governance Forum (NAIGF) & Internet Rights and Principles Coalition (IRPC)	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Egypt	In inclusion aspect , vulnerable groups such as (refugees, irregular migrants and statelessness) should become one of sustain topic on IGF agenda. at least two workshop should be included in the agenda of IGF, even if the quality of submission need for improve, from my experience with IGF , it always cover the IG classical and traditional topics , the IG agenda should be open to including the new topics. The cross cutting question is to what extent the exist legal framework protect the data, ensure the inclusion , and secure the using of internet and activities in the cyber space. data : what is the impact of AI on data protection and privacy on context of refugees and most vulnerable groups	For sustainability issue I suggest for digital economy be separate theme , due to the importance of digital economy and the transformation to digital economy to covered most important issue related to it especially most of government specially in Africa and Middle East give especial attention for the digital economy especially also it affected by Cyber security, environment and climate change could be under trust.	for digital economy does the legislative infrastructure are qualified for transform to digital economy ? does the legal mechanisms are exist to secure the economic transaction in specially between states ? in the era of new digital economy and AI what the challenge that digital economy could face ? Electronic dispute solution is most important part in the context of digital economy(DE) specially for promote the E-Commerce. Now it clear DATA, Trust and Inclusion should be exist for digital economy , but I not suggest to include (DE) one of them but when select the proposal should ensure include all of them under the topic of digital economy	I happy to discuss the suggestion in details if needed
University of Malakand	Government	Asia-Pacific Group	Pakistan	Trust and identity	NA	Digitization of global warming	

karit	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Asia-Pacific Group	Japan	Track One: Data and AI	Option 2: Sustainability is strongly recommended. This new track should cover climate change and environmental sustainability.	environmental sustainability shall include air pollution, and plastic ocean. climate change shall include global warming. nuclear power shall be considered with the above two topics.	
None	Private Sector	African Group	Algeria	Trust	Digital generation Startup	Technologie Telecom is internet and telecommunication	All topics are in internet marketing educ
GRUPAH	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	Haiti	Trust	Congratulations for this meeting. I was happy to participate. I want you talk about	Poor and Environmental	This meeting was a grand innovation. I will be happy to participate again.
Futurist	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Canada	Track 1: Data: include health data ; open data policies ; sovereign data to be individual person owned data which moves with the residence of the individual at their consent and for business their entity registration. Track 2 and 3: Use of pure democracy digital feedback weighting techniques for good policy making and inclusion to create trust	Track: AI integration and ethics Track: Emerging tech e.g. Holograms, nano-bio robots, laser etc ... Track: Collaboration including across platforms for access to SMEs	how to re-skill the work force at various age groups for full employment and engagement; protecting vulnerable groups in society ...	
APD-COACH GBR	Private Sector	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Germany	Data: ownership / making anonymous Inclusion: WAI Trust: Social networks that are publicly owned	Option one	Environmental sustainability: financing of alternatives necessary for dematerialisation and decarbonisation Digital economy: decent work in a grey market	
None	Private Sector	African Group	Algeria	Trust Inclusion	Education Numerisation E-banking	Prential security	
VaNoBis	Intergovernmental Organization	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Germany	T2: Access to Inclusive Media/Software T3: Global Trust Standards for Programs for Kids/Games etc	Understanding Youth Peer culture	Tough one, I guess job safety, demographical change, Change of Mind (Work Life Balance Trend)	none
Nigeria Internet Governance Forum	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Nigeria	Digital Economy Youth Empowerment through Internet Job Creation	Digital Economy	Job Creation for the youth in Nigeria very critical and should be looked into by the world since the Government has lost its track in doing this. Improving the efficiency of youth. Help youth contribute more to the development of their countries especially in Nigeria	Nigeria is a very peculiar country. The youth need help
NADK	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Other	Poland	Track two: education, digital skills, Track three: cybersecurity, digital sovereignty, dezinformation policy questions: what is digital sovereignty? does international law apply in cyberspace?	no	1. definition of digital sovereignty 2. new model of education system which will allow to fully adress digital revolution	
Leiden University	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Netherlands	Data and trust: Economic exploitation of children in the digital world (includes child work (e.g. social media influencing and e-sports) and digitisation, privacy, data protection and digital marketing (e.g. manipulation through dark patterns; profiling of children). See for more detailed information, submission to the UK children's rights committee: <a href="https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CRC/CCChildrenDigitalEnvironment/OtherStakeholders/EvaLievensSimonevanderhofetal.pdf">https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/CRC/CCChildrenDigitalEnvironment/OtherStakeholders/EvaLievensSimonevanderhofetal.pdf</a>	Not necessarily -- I think many topics can be covered by the selected themes	See the topic mentioned above	
Children's Charter Coalition on Internet Safety	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United Kingdom	Data: the collection and processing of children's data Inclusion: the great majority of children's organizations are short of money. How can they be drawn into the conversation in a meaningful way Trust: Criminal abuse affecting children continues to grow exponentially. How can we reverse that trend?	1. The growth of encryption raise a great many issues that need to be discussed. 2. ICANN continues to fail children by not enforcing rules on the accuracy of WHOIS. This contributes to threats facing children.	No additional remarks.	
Governance Primer	Private Sector	Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	Brazil	Data: transnational data regimes, data portability, data ownership, emerging trends in data. Inclusion: promotion of sustainable inclusion. Trust: international digital relations, private sector accountability, decentralized systems.	The digital economy has been generating systemic changes around the connected world for the past decades, altering the way in which all commercial transactions and our very lifestyles are organized. More than that, even the unconnected world is directly impacted, as the goods they consume are almost invariably shaped by the formation of prices, interests, and the dynamics of the digital economy.  This is a theme that has traditionally been part of the ISF and needs to be constantly addressed, given the fact that it's always in flux. On top of that, it is a subject of high interest to the private sector, which is a stakeholder that has struggled to find the correct space to participate in the forum, it is important to keep such avenues open to stimulate involvement and keep a diversified debate space.	Digital economy: * Cooperation on digital norms * Competitive strategies for SMEs * Role of trade and commerce associations in IG * Impact of digital business on the economy * Transnational digital business cases * Industry standards for fair trade	
Private	Private Sector	Other	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Je n'ai pas compris car j'ai un peu de difficultés avec l'anglais mais je pense d'après moi que c'est à ma famille	Pas de commentaire	Pas de commentaire faute de compréhension la version française du site ne passe pas	Aucun

Digital Poland Foundation	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Eastern European Group	Poland	Data: governance, open data, standardisation, AI Inclusion: women in tech Trust: security and privacy	I propose 1. sustainability 2. Digital economy 2a. big tech / monopoly / deregulation of internet 2b. big Platforms (like LIBER) vs traditional market	none	
DesignIT International & KnowledgehouseAfrica	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Nigeria	Digital cooperation, digital freedom, and digital rights	Please let Sustainability theme be created.	Digital cooperation, digital freedom, digital rights, data protection Act, cyberspace peace, Artificial intelligence policy, human centred policy Solutions.	I will like to secure following/travel grant to attend IGF 2020.
Independent	Private Sector	African Group	Burundi	Trust	economic development	I believe with that theme <<trust>> we will do with trust until we arrive to an economic development in the world	I motivated by track three proposed by MAC, that why I had hopes that we will succeed to our targets
CCAD1	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Asia-Pacific Group	India	Track one: Data: Data Governance, Privacy, Ethics and Regulation, Digital Identity, Algorithms/ AI decision making biases, surveillance, Track two: Inclusion Access, Gender (including Gender Divide), Multilingualism, Infrastructure, Digital Literacy, Digital Inclusion, Social Inclusion Track three: Trust Human Rights, Freedom of Speech, Safety Online, Cyber crime, Misinformation and hate speech, Securing Cyberspace, Cyber Norms, surveillance	An additional track should be created to accommodate the additional themes.	Recycling e-waste, Impact of e-waste on environment, Data storage and energy conservation	
ICANN At-Large APRALO	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Asia-Pacific Group	Palestine, State of	Data: Data governance Data validation Inclusion: Mainstreaming minorities into the policy discussion Trust: Emerging technology and it's trusted development	The proposed themes does provide the infrastructure	The coordination efforts	
IGF BENIN	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Benin	Data: - Protection - Privacy - Open Data Inclusion: - Gender Issues - Connected the non- connected Trust: - Are the products, connected objects trustworthy? - Is the Internet always a safe space?	A fourth theme to address the impact of the internet on the environment is, in my opinion, a better idea. The digital economy can be integrated into the theme of inclusion.	- electronic waste management - alternative solutions for the production of electronic equipment - do the policies exist to promote the digital economy?	
None	Private Sector	African Group	Algeria	Track one data	All in security gov	Parental children security	No think
Mauritius IGF & Africa-Indian Ocean Islands IGF	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Mauritius	Online Child Sexual Exploitation (OCSE)	Children and Internet Governance	-	-
Kaspersky	Private Sector	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Germany	Data Subthemes: Data driven societies and economies; data protection; privacy; data encryption; machine learning, deep learning and AI; quantum computing; cross border flow of data; facial recognition; safe and secure data; data driven sustainability; free flow of non-personal data and greater access to such data to industry from public agencies. Policy questions: How can we get the best value out of data for wellbeing, society, economy, climate and sustainable development? How can we balance data collection, data protection and privacy in a responsible way? How can we establish a sensible framework for data access and use by law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities? How can we develop and establish global norms for the added-value application of machine learning and artificial intelligence? What are requirements for international data flow and how should it be established? Inclusion Subthemes: Democracy and human rights; fundamental rights; digital freedom and prosperity; protection of children and women in the cyber world; work-life balance in a digital world; access to internet; freedom of speech versus hate speech; ICT to support sustainability; digital divides; internet balkanization; digital education; corporate digital responsibility; digital ethics. Policy Questions: How can we find the best balance between freedom and regulation in the cyberspace? How can we overcome digital divide on national, regional and global levels? What are basic requirements for digital education? How to enable the freedom of speech in internet? Should it be regulated? How to ensure that all people regardless of their gender, age, race etc. are involved in digitalization and benefit from it? Trust Subthemes: Trust and transparency in cybersecurity; fight against ICT-enabled crime and cyberterrorism; cybersecurity; standardization and certification in cybersecurity; cross-border and cross-sector cooperation in cybersecurity; digital ethics and trust; global supply chains and cybersecurity risks; exchange of threat intelligence; responsible vulnerability disclosure; blockchain; encryption; trust and confidence building measures in cyberspace; the role of public-private partnerships to boost cybersecurity; challenges of attribution in cyberspace; human-centric and value-based approach in cyberspace; non-binding voluntary norms of responsible behavior in cyberspace. Policy questions: How should a global framework for trust and integrity look like and how could it be developed and established? How can we overcome increasing fragmentation in cyberspace at national, regional and global levels? Which policy measures have to be taken for the protection, prevention and defense against cyber threats? How to ensure responsible vulnerability disclosure and greater transparency and trust between all parties in there?	We, at Kaspersky, recommend integrating the topic "environmental sustainability/climate change and digital economy" into the three main tracks. This would clarify that "environmental sustainability/climate change" is a cross-sectoral topic that has an impact and value for all tracks. Also as a governance forum, the IGF should focus on governance aspects. Having the climate challenges incorporated in all governance themes would allow IGF to address this topic from different angles.	Policy questions: How can digitalization help to contribute to environmental sustainability? And what policy framework is needed to support that? How can ICT be developed with environmental sustainability in mind? What are the requirements for sustainable ICT? How can a dedicated digital research policy contribute to sustainable development and help to fight climate change? How can we get the highest value out of data for environmental sustainability/climate change?	

Gafar organization	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Egypt	track one : Data , track three : Trust	of course , there more than themes	the important issues climate change , solutions related to environmental sustainability	no thank you
Prostasia Foundation	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Australia	As for 2019.	No, and I would prefer the integration of the additional themes into the existing thematic tracks, though I do not object to a fourth theme being added if this is what most members prefer.	The gig economy and labor standards, especially looking at outcomes for participants from developing countries.	
University of Zawiya	Government	African Group	Sudan	Among the most important tracks and topics that must be addressed are environmental sustainability, climate change, the digital economy and its contributions to the global macroeconomics and work to reduce the digital divide between the developed Countries and third worlds.	Yes, I suggest paying attention to youth issues and empowering women, especially in developing countries.	1- What is the role of moral and legal dimensions and jurisdiction (cross-border challenges)? 2- What is the role of capacity building in the process of transition to the digital economy? 3- How can the forum contribute to promoting the digital economy and what is the role of all stakeholders in the digital transformation?	Thanks
African Internet Governance Forum	Intergovernmental Organization	African Group	Senegal	Track one: Data to include climate change and environmental sustainability	Digital economy	Digital economy could be separate to deal with the various digital strategies, digital identity, etc being planned or developed in various countries and regional groupings	
TM Technology Services Ltd.	Technical Community	African Group	Ghana	Under the three themes, the following are my contributions: 1. Data Governance : The Data Governance track's discussion will focus on the fundamental challenge of ensuring the benefits of the data revolution to contribute to inclusive economic development while protecting the rights of the people. Associated Tags / Issues : Accountability, Big Data, Cross-border Data ,Data - driven Economy, Data Fairness, Data Privacy and Protection, Data Sovereignty, Human Rights, Internet Ethics, Data Services, Economic Development,Internet Ethics and Regulation, Innovation. Associated Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) : 4,5,8,9,10,16 Some Policy Questions are as follows: Users Rights and Responsibilities: What are the rights and responsibilities for individuals in determining the use of their personal data, and what right do individuals have to determine their own digital identity ? Algorithms and Accountability : To what extent and how should accountability, suitability, fairness, , suitability and representation apply to the use of data and algorithms and how can governance frameworks address these issues in a way that enhances increases inclusion ? Consequences of Data Concentration: What are the competitive, developmental, ethical, legal and technical issues raised by increasing concentration of data and how can we assure equitable access to data ? 2. Digital Inclusion : Digital Inclusion is a term that takes care of a broad sector of key Internet Internet governance issues. The aims of IGF 2020 Digital Inclusion track aims to provide a framework for assessing and considering the various elements and policies which can improve access to equitable opportunities in a digital age.Digital Inclusion is also about both identifying those with less or no access to the Internet ( e.g. under-served communities, the minorities, etc) and it is about activities related to the achievement of an Inclusive Information society. Digital Inclusion also means bringing everyone on board at the discussion table and ensuring everyone's voice is heard and treated equally in the decision making process. Digital Inclusion again is about having the right access, skills, motivation and trust to go confidently online.Furthermore, ensuring digital inclusion contributes to a stronger economy and enhanced economic development through shared wealth, , shared employment and equal opportunity for all. Associated Tags / Issues : Access , Affordability, Infrastructure, Internet Security, Digital Literacy, Social Inclusion, Poverty Eradication, Economic Development, Emerging Technologies, Multilingual,Community Networks, etc. Associated Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): 1,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,12,16 Policy Questions: The following are some Policy Questions: 1. What factors should be considered when seeking to understand and tackle affordability issues, and how might improvements be made. 2. How do we ensure that the Internet governance processes are truly inclusive? What need to be done to enhance the capacity of different actors ( and especially those in developing and least developed countries) to actively contribute to such processes and whose responsibility is it? 3. What tools could be developed to promote (better) Internet access for women and girls, older people, people living with disabilities, refugees and other disadvantaged groups? 3. Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience : Security and Safety are prerequisites to economic growth, and a healthy digital environments beneficial to all.While security, stability, and resilience refer to the systems, the infrastructure and devices, safety and resilience of the users are also of great importance. Under this theme potential risks to security and relevance can be achieved . Strategies for protection of both systems and users will be addressed, taking into account a multidisciplinary perspective to potential solutions and the importance of stakeholder collaboration for responding to the growing range of threats to the global Internet and its users. Associated App / Issues : Internet Ethics, Internet Protocol, Human Rights, Cyber Security Best Practices, Child Online Safety, CSAM, Cyber Attacks, Domain Name System, etc. Associated Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) : 1,3,4,5,8,9,10,16 Policy Questions: The following are some Policy Questions of Trust track for consideration. 1. Safety, data protection and Consumer rights : What role can the implementation of the principles of safety by design, privacy by design and by default as a principle play to secure human rights and achieve increased safety? How can consumer rights and their capacity to protect themselves and their data be reinforced ? 2. Trust and Accountability : How can trust and accountability be restored? hat role should Internet platforms play in defining the standards for acceptable content in the light of freedom of speech ? How can globally accepted standards be developed ? What kind of collaboration could be created among Internet platforms and media outlets to fight disinformation and fake news ? Where is the middle ground between increasing demands to proactive content policing by digital platforms and the necessary neutrality and legal certainty for platforms ?	Well I would like to suggest that, the additional thematic track, Environmental sustainability/climatic change and digital economy/jobs to be considered as the 4th track to the track one Data, track two Inclusion and track three Trust of IGF 2020 .	Regarding my contribution to environmental sustainability/climate and digital economy/jobs as a 4th track to Data , Inclusion and trust , I believe that the effect of release of carbon monoxide (CO) from car exhaust as a form of pollution should be looked at. Good maintenance culture of cars in developing countries should be encouraged so that there is minimal production of carbon monoxide to the environment. Also the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to the growth of digital economy/jobs should also be considered.	N/A .
Microsoft	Private Sector	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United Kingdom	Ways we can reduce the amount of data sent over the Internet (causing carbon pollution) Should browsers highlight the "greenness" of websites? How to encourage developers to build greener applications?	I support a separate track, sustainability is a complex topic with many avenues and topics in sustainability might not fall naturally into one of the other tracks.	Cleaning up the network, powering it more by renewables or reducing carbon intensity of the traffic we are sending over it.	
King Abdullah Economic City King Salman Solar City Nuclear Resource	Government	Intergovernmental Organization	Austria	Trust	All and Moore	There are no questions and there should not be any answer Moore. We talked long and went to brunch	Thank you
Futurist	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United Kingdom	Under data need ethics and data integrity. Also data control monitoring and corrective procedures, Fake news,ombudsman roles, professional groups integration and education on content, risk management for Trojan data and other wide deviations in data ...role of compassion, reasonable person thoughts and action based on common UN centric values	Legacy systems and data conversion for completeness of data transfers and corrective actions for missing data etc. Also integration of old and new platforms and accessibility for SMEs..what are the performance metrics KPIs or milestones?	Honest data set ..	

Stiftung MedienKompetenz Forum Südwest	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Germany	<p>Within the third track "Trust" I would like to introduce "Ohrenspitzer":</p> <p>Human rights with a special focus on the rights and protection of children and young people in the digital environment are a very important subject that should be taught to children - best with enjoyable methods. Since digital hardware is in the hands of even the smallest kid, teachers can't start early enough teaching children, parents and teachers digital literacy and digital participation.</p> <p>This, Ohrenspitzer focuses on the much-needed ability of good listening. To listen attentively, as the very first and important step into real understanding, is a worthy competence in literacy. No matter how you listen - with or through desires or anxieties, with or through all the projections of your own experiences and mental conceptions of the world around you -, it is extremely important to hear, realize and distinguish between meaning and overtones, to differentiate allusions from connotations, to understand the many voices of a message. Listening opens the door into tradition as well as the future, it reveals knowledge, transports understanding and helps us to acknowledge conceptions different from ours. Furthermore, listening is attention and care.</p>	I agree that sustainability is a worthy subject to discuss.	We need to start early to enable every child to understand how the media works, so that every single individual is able to judge a) upon good content and b) to realize fake news and false information.	To focus on listening means understanding of the self/group/society as a whole, in semi-tones.
ObservATIC - Universidad de la República	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Latin American and Caribbean Group (SRULAC)	Uruguay	In track two, the development of digital skills and the role of the internet institutions and the private sector working on this with governments	We should discuss about future of jobs	First, sustainability of blockchain models and electronic waste (based in Moore Law) and, second, the future of jobs and the regulatory capacity buildings in countries oriented to a global economy	
Committee to Protect Journalists	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United States	The ones laid out in the linked document seem to be on the right track. It would be very interesting to put different topics in conversation with each other, so that questions about resiliency and security also address issues of human rights and inclusiveness.	Track 3 is listed here as Trust but in the link as SECURITY, SAFETY, STABILITY & RESILIENCE. This later framing should enable a discussion of the environmental impacts and considerations of internet governance as this is fundamentally about stability and resilience of the climate, environment, and thus humanity.  If a SUSTAINABILITY track is added then it must include human rights and democratic resilience, otherwise there is no point in discussing the issue.	environmental sustainability/climate change: how does the move toward cloud computing and digital currencies impact sustainability of both the internet and digital economy but also of the natural world; How do questions about environmental sustainability impact on human rights in an internet/digital centric world.  If a sustainability track is added then we would encourage consideration of the impact of internet governance decisions on the sustainability of news media and journalism, both with respect to the digital economy but also with respect to human rights and democratic sustainability.	
Pangea.org	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Spain	Environmental sustainability, environmental rights, climate crisis, circular economy, traceability	A separate track for environmental sustainability, otherwise the sustainability topic will be diluted as a second priority on the main priorities and preexisting topics of the existing tracks.	Environmental sustainability: - discussion about establishing good reliable and global metrics/indicators (of environmental and labor impact), - discussion of effective related policies, incentives and certification schemes (regarding ICT positive and negative environmental and social impacts) from local to global scope, to adapt or even mitigate the climate emergency, - experience sharing of initiatives, pilots, and other good practices that have a positive environmental and social impact that can be replicated or scaled up, - mechanisms for financing and scaling up effective environmental sustainability and circular economy related activities, including zero-waste, etc. - mechanisms for designing, financing, and scaling up of data sharing and exchange schemes for traceability and accountability of environmental, economic, labor and consumer-related and other activities.	
JULIAUPORT	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Germany	Track One: Data Consequences of Data Concentration: What are the competitive, developmental, ethical, legal and technical issues raised by increasing concentration of data and how can we ensure equitable access to data? How can young people understand how data concentration works? How can we protect their privacy before they even feel a need for it? The most important issues in my opinion: Accountability; ; Big Data; Data Fairness; Data Privacy & Protection; Data Sovereignty; Digital Identity; Digital Sovereignty; Economic Development; Human Rights; Internet Ethics; Internet Ethics & Regulations; Surveillance Capitalism	One aspect we see more frequently is the question for „digital detox“. Phone/online-addiction. How can we teach, live an efficient, healthy way of using social media and instant messaging.	- What tools could be developed to promote (better) Internet access for women and girls, older people, people living with disabilities, refugees and other disadvantaged groups? - How can we better utilize primary and secondary schools and tertiary educational facilities to promote and to deliver on digital literacy to their communities and should digital literacy be a fourth pillar of education, alongside reading, writing and math?	
Global Forum for Media Development (GFMD)	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Eastern European Group	United States	One of the elements that lies at the core of inclusion and trust relates to how journalism and news media organisations can continue to be a bulwark against misinformation and disinformation when economic sustainability and the lack of effective market regulatory mechanisms continues to enervate local, independent, cross-border, and investigative news outlets.	Let me be clear that I would appreciate any inclusion of environmental/ICT sustainability in the IGF. My preference is to create a new track, as there are myriad issues that do not fall under these topics (e.g., e-waste recycling; calling on electronics producers to integrate sustainable and circular methods into their supply chains; mineral extraction, conflict, and labor). At the same time, integrating them into others may keep the discussion more focused. There is so much we can discuss, so it's important to prioritise what we think can be achieved and what is most relevant for the IGF. Ultimately, it's an incredibly pressing topic that requires more multi-stakeholder collaboration to solve. Addressing ICT sustainability cannot be a siloed endeavour, which is also why I think such a pervasive and inclusive topic, which touches on so many elements of internet development, evolution, and expansion are relevant to the IGF.  I've written extensively on these topics, and maintain an updated list of resources on the EuroDIG Wiki page for a workshop on ICT sustainability and green IT I hosted at EuroDIG 2017 in Tallinn: <a href="https://eurodig.wiki.org/wiki/IGW_11_2017">https://eurodig.wiki.org/wiki/IGW_11_2017</a> . I am happy to assist in whatever way I can to make this a reality and be a resource for the MAG.	Hy atomare video sites sein kostenlos zu nutzen. We cannot legitimately discuss (expanding) access without addressing sustainability. This is a non-exhaustive list:  -How to safeguard critical internet infrastructure from the effects of climate change;  -The sustainability (and recyclability if applicable) of fiber-optic cable networks, submarine telecommunications cables and landing stations, data centres, mobile network towers, internet exchange points (IXPs), content delivery networks (CDNs), telecommunications satellites, Domain Name System (DNS) root server Anycast instances;  -Impact of email and spam on data centre energy use and storage;  -Impact of exponentially increasing data traffic on data centre energy use  -Critical internet infrastructure recyclability and energy needs;  -The kind of energy supplying critical internet infrastructure, cooling servers, and powering ICTs, and the viability of those	I encourage you to instill sustainability into the core of our discussions. Thank you!
HEDERA Sustainable Solutions	Private Sector	Eastern European Group	Germany	Track one: Data - How is data quality playing a role in the conception of Internet Commons? - What should data reflect to represent the foundations fostered in IGF?  Track two: Inclusion - Assuming that a clear definition of Inclusion is implemented and used as a reference point, how is Inclusion tracked and monitored to evaluate its performance?  Track three: Trust - What current measures and technologies exist to address Security, Safety, Stability, and Resilience. Which new measures and technologies should urgently develop to address the aforementioned?	Social and environmental sustainability should be addressed in an independent "Sustainability" track. "Digital economy" could be included as part of the sustainability track, most of all related to social inclusiveness and sustainability.	1. Transparency, impact/sustainability monitoring, identification of environmental/social needs and tracking of performance. 2. Accessibility, inclusiveness (granting a voice) for offline populations. 3. Policies, methodologies, and technologies: existing and missing. Potential of new developments.	Theme: Alignment with the SDGs.
Independiente	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Latin American and Caribbean Group (SRULAC)	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	Inclusion: digital impact of pacific protest	Pacific protest	Yes	

Search Skate, Inc.	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United States	<p>Search Skate has designed an actionable Internet Governance System that builds on the Internet Governance Forum's (IGF) existing infrastructure and is consistent with the IGF Plus Model. The system uses a three-part approach: Distributing the Internet (Inclusion), Building the Framework (Trust) and Delivering Governance (Cooperative Collaboration to address Data, and other current and future issues):</p> <p><b>DISTRIBUTING THE INTERNET (INCLUSION)</b></p> <p>Over 40% of the world still lacks access to the Internet and its benefits. As a result, the Internet governance process also lacks full and balanced stakeholder representation to respond to current issues and direct its future. To address these and other concerns, Search Skate creates tens-of-thousands of locally owned and operated, interest-based Portal Businesses that extend the Internet and its economy into all countries.</p> <p>Being Interest-based, Each Portal Business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addresses interest-based social networking to attract local users into participating in Portal Businesses governance discussions;</li> <li>Curates interest-based local content into an Overview Page highlighting new or trending content, products and brands to encourage development of new local content and to help users informed and up to date;</li> <li>Provides open online Portal discussions on Internet issues in review locally or identified by the Advisory Group, captures and shares the outputs;</li> <li>Provides a Portal representative to related Stakeholder Group meetings/discussions to present outputs from Portal discussions and represent the needs and viewpoints of the Portal Business Users; and</li> <li>Accelerates implementation of the critical implementation of the underpinning of an inclusive Internet, the SDGs; solves local problems and develops ecosystems to transform local communities in need; and coordinates local/global disaster response by linking to related local content to create consolidated engagement calendaring for facilitating coordination of activities across organizations and individuals with shared interests.</li> </ul> <p>Being locally owned, Each Portal Business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distributes the Internet into each country and serves as a potential internet exchange point (IXP) to increase the affordability and quality of access at the community level;</li> <li>Provides culturally and linguistically comfortable digital spaces where local users can meet, chat, post, shop or exchange ideas; acquires or grow digital skills to participate in developing an open Internet or create new apps and services;</li> <li>Provides quick access to local services through links to literacy/training/education, healthcare, transportation, employment, social or government websites and webinars;</li> <li>Provides a Local Entry Point for bottom-up participation in the Search Skate's online Internet Governance System. Local Users can discuss issues, offer ideas for solutions, enter and track concerns of possible Internet misuse or human rights violations, join groups who are building different aspects of the Internet, and/or become a governance volunteer; and</li> <li>Knows the local Internet economy, whether 25 or 250,000 Portal Business open in a country. Search Skate's Portal Businesses grow the local economy, promote new business development, drive demand for inclusive access and underscore the need for stable utility services and technical infrastructures to support business and economic growth.</li> </ul> <p><b>BUILDING THE FRAMEWORK (TRUST AND COOPERATION)</b></p> <p>Cooperative global decision-making process begins with a clear understanding of the goals and underlying principals, knowledge of the key players and their relationships, trust in the processes to be used and clear communication. To meet these needs Search Skate creates a Global Common Framework that includes the mission, goals and objectives of Internet Governance; an organizational chart identifying the key participants and their relationships; the creation, purpose and staffing of review work groups and committees at the local, regional and global levels; definitions of commonly used terms for clear communication; and documentation of related laws, treaties, policies, agreements, norms and standards that enable or limit Internet use and/or activities.</p> <p>Of equal importance is providing transparency through careful documentation of the processes and procedures used in each step of the Internet governance process at the local, regional and global levels, documenting processes to be delegated to the local or regional level; and identifying the metrics to be captured, analyzed and reported for each process; along with any documents created by or referenced in the processes.</p> <p>For controlled access cybersecurity documents and processes and store in separate portion of the Global Common Framework.</p> <p>Cybersecurity portion may include: adopted cybersecurity standards; methodologies, defined roles, responsibilities and recommended training/certifications; processes and procedures at the local, regional and global levels; process metrics to be captured, tracked and reported at each level; coordination within and across communities; credible cybersecurity issues and threats; alerts and alert responses; issues and solutions; best practices and lessons learned; definitions of commonly used terms; and related laws, agreements, guidelines and norms to align compliance activity with governance.</p> <p>To enhance existing processes or add new ones to the Global Common Framework, the IGF could add processes such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adding a new revenue stream (IGF Trust Fund) for independent funding of governance operations. The Search Skate system generates a new multi-billion-dollar revenue stream through a "Trustee/User" agreement between Portal Businesses and the IGF where the Portal Businesses (whose sole profit is derived from use of a public asset) agree to adopt and work to entrench the Internet's openness standards and other published policies and standards; and by paying a small annual participation fee that supports Internet governance operation costs; and to pay a small annual fee in exchange for participation. This is similar to trucking companies paying taxes to use public roads. The revenue generated could remain as Search Skate created it or be expanded to include all Internet businesses that offer charge users for Internet services or use User data in exchange for services. Based on the total volume of revenue generated by these businesses, the fee as a percent of revenue generated would be minuscule to any one vendor, but collectively could fund Internet governance operations and enable the IGF to subsidize access in emerging countries until their per capita GDP indicated the affordability of fees in that area.</li> <li>Transforming the Private Sector Stakeholder Group into multiple Stakeholder Groups as each global Industry Sector is represented (i.e. Energy, Materials, Industrials, Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Health Care, Financials, Information Technology, Communication Services, Utilities and Real Estate). This enables each Sector to represent its unique needs; streamline data and tariff collection; and facilitates a closer working relationship between the global Sectors and the WTO.</li> <li>Adding a new separate but integrated Non-Commercial Function that focuses on cooperative solutions and adds a separate review track to help balance the drive for profit with public need. Stakeholder Groups would be expanded for better reflect the representation needed for both the advancement of markets and to effectively respond to disasters (i.e. Academia, Agriculture/Food, Civil Society, Government, Housing, Individual Users, Infrastructure [power, water, technology], Public Health, Science &amp; Technology Research, Science &amp; Technology Standards, and Transportation).</li> <li>Grouping countries into either the Northern or Southern regions highlights the greater need; encourages cross-border cooperation; facilitates coordinated short-and long-term planning; and strengthens negotiations to improve the balance of voices between emerging and more industrialized nations.</li> </ul> <p>Search Skate has provided a proposed Common Framework that bottom-up. Beginning at the local level, content is linked to Search Skate's locally owned and operated, interest-based Portal Businesses. The Portal Businesses attract interested users, hold governance discussions and then offer their unique offer input in discussions held by the standardized local Stakeholder Groups. A full description of the process is provided in Delivering Governance on the website.</p> <p><b>DELIVERING GOVERNANCE (COOPERATIVE COLLABORATION)</b></p> <p>You've read how Search Skate's locally owned, interest-based Portal Businesses distribute the Internet and provide a local entry point for bottom-up participation; create local businesses and grow the local economy; promote the growth of local content; and provide culturally and linguistically comfortable local spaces. And you've seen how the IGF can provide centralized documentation of its processes, procedures and records to provide transparency in its processes to Users and direction to the implementation of Search Skate's Internet Governance System. Now it's time to find out how the System comes together.</p> <p>Using the direction provided by the IGF in the Global Common Framework, Search Skate integrates the local entry points in Portal Businesses with its Centralized Workflow and Service Management subsystem (CWSM). The CWSM captures the request/concern entered in a local Portal. Then it populates the concern with the time, location and category (as defined in the Framework) of the entry, identifies how many similar concerns have been submitted, associates the concern with the related regulation(s) (Discretionary &amp; Help Desk) and routes it to the appropriate Level, Stakeholder Group (Cooperation Accelerator) or Committee (Policy Incubator) for review, evaluation, discussion and resolution or escalation. The status and outcome of each individual concern is electronically monitored as it goes through the review process and reported back to the submitter. Collective reports are generated and distributed, as appropriate, to the local, regional or global (Advisory Committee) committees.</p> <p>This is a straw-man example to show how Search Skate's online system can deliver bottom-up participation, with multi-stakeholder representation at every level for global digital cooperation. The example can be modified to reflect the needs and desires of the Internet community. (<a href="https://searchskate.com/delivering-governance/">https://searchskate.com/delivering-governance/</a>)</p>	Working together (all Stakeholder Groups) to deliver the SDGs as the underpinning of an inclusive Internet.	We need to distribute the Internet in order to distribute its economy. Search Skate's Internet Governance System does this.
German Children's Fund (Deutscher Kinderhilfewerk)	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Germany	<p>Digitalization has led to a serious change in children's and adolescents environments in recent years. The implementation of Children's Rights has an essential dimension in all three tracks in the digital contexts.</p> <p>Article 17 UN CRC makes it clear that States parties must allow children access to mass media and thus to "information and material from a variety of sources". Children's rights must accordingly come to their full development in the digital world. Moreover, the respect for and implementation of Children's Rights has an essential dimension in digital contexts. This does not only mean, to put the topic on the agenda. But also to actively encourage the youth to participate in forums like the IGF to make their views and voices heard. The main themes "Data", "Inclusion" and "Trust" are certainly important for young people making them essential to participate in the discussions. At the same time, digitalization offers a high potential for realizing to a greater extent the previously unrealized or under-implemented rights of children. This importance is underscored by the fact that the United Nations adopted the drafting of a General Comment on Children's rights in digital media.</p>	In general, as proposed before, the three tracks should include themes of including the child rights perspective. In particular encouraging the youth to participate, propose their own themes and create measures to have them actually participate in person at the forum.	From a child rights perspective it should be a goal to take into account how these topics might relate to the youth. For the topic of environmental sustainability/climate change youth actors like Fridays for future could be invited to have a subtheme how that could be related to internet governance. On the topic of digital economy/the issue could be tackle of new generations being implemented in the job market with current challenges including the views of the youth to make school curricula more attractive for preparing them or making their own choices.
E-HUB	Technical Community	African Group	Togo	<p>Data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data protection: how safe is our data with tech companies?</li> <li>Data privacy: how could we make sure that the data collected are the one we willing gave them access to?</li> <li>Data collection process: could data collection follows a clear process?</li> </ul> <p>Inclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth skills in the digital age</li> <li>Global South integration in the IG</li> <li>Language barrier</li> </ul> <p>Trust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building a trustworthy internet in the digital age</li> </ul>	I suggest that we go with option 2 as we could accommodate other topics. Let make every participants feel at home during the IGF.	<p>Digital development at the expense of health development</p> <p>Climate change in the digital age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing the rate in unemployment with digital skills</li> <li>Gender equality</li> <li>Accessible, affordable et secure internet for everyone</li> <li>False news tracking</li> <li>Security and peace for all through technology usage</li> <li>Education for all</li> </ul> <p>Thank you</p>

ISF SPAN	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Spain	I make no contribution here, trusting that MAG will undoubtedly move forward on these issues based on their important work and commitment.	I don't present other topics because I including the topics to be incorporated in my proposal for the 4th track exposed.	ISF has been working to promote the good development of internet including services related to fostering infrastructure and technical communities, development of open standards and protocols, improving the security, promoting the Internet way of networking, connection of the unconnected people and new challenges related the proliferation of fake news and the disinformation, the protection of the personal data and the privacy, and the new issues posed by the expansion of the Internet of things (security, privacy protection ...).  The focus of ISF has been mainly on the sustainability of the Internet but in the future, it should expand the scope to better consider the general sustainability. Environmental, social, and economic sustainability are becoming crucial issues where main stakeholders are focusing their concerns. The fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals agreed at United Nations in 2015 has become a key priority and most stakeholders are paying increasing attention to the achievement of these goals.  POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES In this way, we understand that the themes of track 4 SUSTAINABILITY could be inspired by the Sustainable Development Goals.	
Internet Governance Project, Georgia Institute of Technology	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United States	Shortening "data governance" to "data" seems a mistake. As a Forum for Internet Governance, it is largely the "governance" of data we are concerned about. This encompasses privacy, security, markets for data, and surveillance techniques and methods and so on. If "data" is really just shorthand for "data governance" then the following subthemes would be appropriate: - policy battles over encryption in standards, devices and infrastructure - the tension between jurisdictional data protection regimes and global information services - new markets for data - the new rash of cloud-based data breaches - the sharing and control of medical data	One huge omission from your themes is anything related to freedom of expression. Please don't tell me that it is encompassed by the word "data." The Internet has sparked intense discussions of content moderation, so-called foreign influence operations, political advertising and democracy, etc., etc. Where do those themes fit in this scheme? I think FoE needs to be a separate track.  The issue of globalization and anti-globalization is also not well served. This encompasses issues in digital trade, tech nationalism, cybersecurity, sovereignty vs. the internet. Some of these themes could be incorporated under "Trust" but the fit is not always comfortable. It is not just about trust it is about economic, cultural and political integration, the resurgence of nationalism, limits on immigration, militarization of cyberspace and so on. At the very least there should be a subtheme under trust on globalization and anti-globalization, and a subtheme under "Data" on sovereignty	Climate change is not really an internet governance issue. I know you don't want to hear that, but it's true. Certainly there is some overlap in that information economy can be more energy efficient or less wasteful, but that's still an environmental/energy governance issue not an internet governance issue. Thus, I would favor encouraging submissions focused on environmental sustainability to have their own, separate track to minimize their interference with real IG issues.	
USTelecom	Private Sector	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United States	Under the "trust" thematic track, we suggest addressing (1) IoT Standards and Policy Harmonization and (2) Multi-stakeholder Cyber Crisis Response.  IoT Standards and Policy Harmonization — Multi-stakeholder partnerships and governments across the world are moving towards harmonization of IoT policy through testable technical standards. Examples include the work being done by ISO/IEC, the EU Commission, and the industry-driven C2 Consensus that was endorsed by 20 leading organizations including consortia, industry associations, and standards bodies.  Multi-stakeholder Cyber Crisis Response — In recent years, policymakers throughout the world have recognized the need for international coordination and cooperation to address the growing epidemic of cyber-attacks, particularly those that can rise to the level of a "cyber crisis". Multi-stakeholder coordination strategies and preparedness exercises are essential to responding quickly in serious events. For example, when a power plant has stopped working, a financial system has been disrupted, or people lose access to healthcare services.	We support the themes suggested by the MAG.	The digital economy depends on security and trust. These elements should be included in conversations about the future of the digital economy.	
ICT4Environmental Development	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Germany	Data: Interplay between individuals, communities and platforms regarding the control of data Information: how to evolve from simply open policy-making to really inclusive policy-making, where all interested stakeholders are effectively granted a fair say...	the interplay between digitalisation and climate change should be an additional new track	Digitalisation can be both a boon and a disaster for climate change. Subthemes: 1. adverse and positive effects. 2. overview of the many but disparate and not very visible actions and initiatives in the matter, especially good practices. 3. create a network of key stakeholders on a "Call for ecological digitalisation": policy guidelines for action by all stakeholder groups - could be started at ISF 2020 and be adopted as a Recommendation at ISF 2021	
Association for Progressive Communications (APC)	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Latin American and Caribbean Group (LAC)	Argentina	Data The gender implications of data. What is the impact of the increased data gathering and datafication on the autonomy, privacy, and livelihoods of women and people of diverse sexualities and genders? Jurisdictional issues. What progress has been made and what key challenges remain in relation to establishing safeguards to extend the protection of personal data beyond national frontiers? What are the mechanisms for remedies that guarantee the exercise of rights in the context of transborder data flow?  Inclusion Meaningful access. Access is a keystone of digital inclusion and requires a multidimensional approach. It is more than access to infrastructure or even affordability. Meaningful access includes the creation of content, allows access to information, and to the means of expression and association with others. What progress has been made in fostering meaningful access? What are the remaining obstacles that women and people of diverse sexualities and gender expressions still face in terms of access? In the context of a telecommunications concentrated market, what does digital inclusion and meaningful access mean? Community networks. Commitments for meaningful internet access and digital inclusion need a focus on innovative alternatives to existing strategies, with a focus on women's participation in community-based connectivity initiatives. What are the enabling policy and regulatory environment for local access initiatives at national, regional and global levels should look like? Shrinking civic space and misinformation. Despite the focus in the internet governance community on the impact of disinformation and misinformation on democracies, there is a lack of attention paid on the in relation to gender and sexuality. In a context of a rising of anti rights groups in online spaces and the increased threats faced by social change actors, in particular women's rights and feminist activists, how can movements develop counter tactics, learn from what has worked (and hasn't worked) to develop cross-movement responses? To what ways women's rights, sexual rights and feminist organisations can respond more effectively to this context? How the internet rights community (across multi-stakeholders) can respond more concretely to the specific needs of women and people of diverse sexualities and genders in terms of crisis movement learning? For example, how to learn from work around say elections, democracy, media freedom - in relation to applicability to different constituencies.  Trust A human rights-based approach to cybersecurity. This means putting people at the centre and ensuring that there is trust and security in networks and devices that resistors, rather than threaten, human security. Platform responsibility and accountability. What are the mechanisms to put in place to hold platforms accountable for their actions to manipulate, rank, filter, moderate, and take down content or user's accounts? With a focus on hate speech, violent extremist content and disinformation online. Economy and cybersecurity. Are there experiences of business models and economy approaches that are contributing to reinforce human security, particularly in the context of the Global South?	From APC, we propose to have a separate track on Environmental Sustainability. This would help to address specific subthemes that if merged with others, would be diluted. Climate change is a threat to the sustainability of life on earth and digitalization has compounded the problem, by increasing the carbon footprint and e-waste, by facilitating the dissemination of misinformation by climate change deniers, and by obfuscating deliberations on issues that should be based on evidence and scientific principles. There is still a lack of attention on the environmental impact of ICTs in internet governance discussions. For instance, this topic was absent on the agenda of the last edition of the ISF.	Environmental Sustainability The expansion of ICTs has spurred production, consumption and disposal of computers and cell phones, and increased energy consumption and usage of transport and commerce. What are the internet governance responses needed to counteract the adverse effects on the Earth's natural resources and humanity? Governments and the private sector play a key role in mitigating the negative environmental impact of digital technologies. How to promote policies that ensure that the environmental impact of digital technologies - from production to disposal of the devices - is measured, understood and mitigated? What should be the mechanisms to be put in place to make the private sector and governments more accountable regarding the environmental implications of the materials, energy, and labor involved throughout the whole ICT cycle? From an internet governance perspective, how to foster a circular economy towards fully utilizing the potential of ICTs in strategies to mitigate and adapt to the climate crisis? What global metrics/indicators of environmental and labor impact could be developed? What are the experiences and good practices that have a positive environmental and social impact that can be replicated or scaled up?  Digital Economy If Digital Economy is included as a subtheme or separately track, the gendered dimensions of labor and work change with digitalization should be addressed within this topic. In the digital economy, gendered labor is undervalued, often off-shored to countries in the global South and/or susceptible to replacement by automation where there is no or minimal organizing to support worker's rights, especially if they are women or people of diverse sexualities and genders, while problems of sexual harassment and hostile workplaces persist. How do we integrate these issues into broader discussions around the digital economy?	
United Nations Development Programme	Intergovernmental Organization	Intergovernmental Organization	India	Data: Data privacy, data theft and hacking, data transfers via secure channels Inclusion: Digital platforms, Inclusive Development, Accessibility, Information and Communication Technologies Trust: Cybersecurity, data content trust, data security	Contribution of a knowledge creating and knowledge enabling book which would be added as an educational resource material based on the conceptual ideology of Accessibility and Inclusive Development.  The website URL and link for the book titled "Stars, solar fares and the human health" is mentioned here below:- <a href="https://jpubs.in.aaek.com/doi/10.21961/aaekprod/issue/1475474/sj/stars-solar-fares-and-the-human-health-accessibility-and-inclusive-development-220155-publication-aaek-com">https://jpubs.in.aaek.com/doi/10.21961/aaekprod/issue/1475474/sj/stars-solar-fares-and-the-human-health-accessibility-and-inclusive-development-220155-publication-aaek-com</a>	Accessibility based on the Information and Communication Technologies which are created as the solutions for the causes and effects of the human health.	
Gatef organization	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Egypt	Data , Inclusion	of course	I can say that most important issues solutions related to environmental sustainability/climate change and digital economy	no



Developers Alliance	Private Sector	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Romania	<p>Track one: Transborder data flows - the need to ensure a stable legal framework for transborder data transfers for various purposes and to avoid data localisation restrictions. Ethical, legal and regulatory dimensions for new technologies - a coherent approach at global level for Artificial Intelligence, especially in imposing restrictions for the development and deployment of so-called "high risk applications".</p> <p>Track two: How do we best equip the workforce of the 21st century with the necessary skills to take advantage of the new employment opportunities that will result from digital transformation? What are the measures to ensure more diversity in Software Engineering, to make the field more attractive to certain people (women, LGBTQ+, disabled), How to retain the diverse workforce (policies, inclusive working environments)?</p> <p>Track three: Trust and Accountability: What role should Internet platforms play in defining the standards for acceptable content in light of freedom of speech? How can globally accepted standards be developed? Where is the middle ground between increasing demands for proactive content policing by digital platforms and the necessary regulatory and legal certainty for platforms? Co-operation and collaboration in Cybersecurity, the role of standardization, in the context of international trade.</p>	An additional track "Sustainability" could better cover all the issues related to digital economy and environmental sustainability/climate change.	The importance of partnerships between industry and public sector in deploying solutions at large scale. The development of Artificial Intelligence and IoT solutions for public good and supporting the efforts to achieve the SDGs.	
Centralnic Group PLC	Technical Community	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United Kingdom	as last year	no others	technology security especially considering IoT devices	
FreeNet Ukraine coalition	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Eastern European Group	Ukraine	Security topic should be incorporated	.	Experts overview/forecasts/predictions on future	
KU Leuven Centre of IT and IP Law	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Bulgaria	<p>Track one - data governance, braking of data silos, data colonialism, bias and discrimination, data protection, cyber security, data ethics, accountability in digital supply chains, data as a public good, standardisation of data sets;</p> <p>Track two - digital literacy, digital security, inclusion, digital divide, echo chambers, polarisation, radicalisation, dignity by design, digital welfare state;</p> <p>Track three - accountability, cyber security, democratic control and regulation of disruptive technologies, human rights, anticipatory regulation, dual-use technologies, deep fakes and fake text AI technologies;</p>	I prefer option two (a separate track) and I would also recommend including the topic of circular economy and the role data play in it in terms of governance, accountability, human rights and security.	Due diligence, incorporated under the broader framework of business and human rights mandatory due diligence/ status of gig workers including potential liability/ resource management	
Antelope Consulting	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United Kingdom	Please see next comment. We need seriously to address not just the direct environmental impact of internet (including IoT), but several kinds of indirect impact, including rebound effects. In particular, how can we ensure that people use additional resources (e.g. that are freed by efficiencies created by an environmentally friendly internet) in environmentally friendly ways? If we don't, the net effect can still be negative!	I think it is very important to give environmental sustainability its own track. This could either be a fourth track, or a third, with room made for it by combining data and trust ("trust in data" might be a good name for it). Digital economy really covers everything, but can be seen more narrowly in ways that go well with "inclusion".	Please see above.	
National Information Technology Development Agency	Government	African Group	Nigeria	<p>Track One: Data- For a country like Nigeria, the evolution from resourced based economy to a data based economy, is driven deliberately by government policies. This area should cover issues such as the role of data in a digitally driven economy and policy areas governments should address to aid the evolution into digital economy.</p> <p>Track Two: Inclusion - Issues such as multi-lingual content availability, accessibility for persons with special needs and standards for digital literacy.</p> <p>Track three: Trust - International standards for data protection.</p>	My suggestion is that they can be accommodated in the three thematic tracks	Data protection and management through government policies.	Nil
Ministry of Education	Government	Asia-Pacific Group	Bangladesh	Data Protection Act is the most crucial issues in this regard.Right to Information is important.Gender Equality, Human Rights should be there for inclusion and Trust.	Women Empowerment	Preservation of Nature, Rise of Communication Technology, Self Employment etc.	
Asas Media Development	Private Sector	African Group	Libya	All is fine.	Sustainability.	Digital economy/jobs	Thank you!
University of South Africa	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Zimbabwe	Data as the new oil Research Data Management Research Data Lifecycle Commodification of Data Forensic data reconstruction digital forensics digital inclusion inclusion versus exclusion	the other themes would be misinformation /malinformation in the digital era digital platforms and the sharing economy the semantic web	Information and Knowledge sharing strategies knowledge transfer for climate change action knowledge management for climate change adaptation and mitigation evidence based decision making for climate change adaptation and mitigation	I look forward to participating in the forthcoming IGF .
Taihe Institute	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Germany	<p>Data: data governance is a matter of collaboration/cooperation, which also links to common norms and ethics; moving from norms to implementation and recognition/management of differences; privacy issues are also addressed here (as opposed to security issues further below); however, I would change the name of this track into governance or cooperation.</p> <p>Inclusion: not just access, but also fair distribution of digital benefits; hence I would include digital economy here; I would also include sustainability (e.g. digital circular economy, intelligent decarbonisation)</p> <p>Trust: would also include the issue of digital sovereignty (versus digital openness and digital nationalism); EU SG toolbox for security and integration of other security frameworks.</p>	Semantically, the three themes are not on the same level. Trust and inclusion give a direction; data is fairly neutral as word. Instead of data, I would choose governance/cooperation as track. Governance is one of the most important issues. Data is addressed within the other tracks. The issue of governance needs to be addressed explicitly. Geopolitics, hyper competition, and systemic/political/cultural difference undermine governance, multilateralism and the rule of law.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technology as geopolitics (From cyberwar to hyperwar, decoupling and recoupling)</li> <li>2. Digital sovereignty (tension between digital openness and digital nationalism and protectionism)</li> <li>4. Governance and cooperation (and how to integrate the proliferation of frameworks; from norms to action)</li> <li>5. Changing and intensifying landscape of cybersecurity risks: more attacks, more precise, and new forms of attacks; and new forms of failure</li> <li>6. Intelligent decarbonization</li> <li>7. Role of digital in solving global issues, like climate change, pandemics, health</li> <li>8. Track for specific technologies like 5G, IoT, AI, and vertical industries (health, automotive, energy, etc.)</li> </ol>	
Global Economist Forum	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Other	Bangladesh	Inclusion	Digital Economy	The climate change program will help to boost economy and create jobs	Thanking you

Algiers University	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Algeria	Data Governance, Analysis and Data Protection	Digital economy	Good to introduce digital economy for more efficiency and transparency but better if we can safeguard jobs, social protection and human dignity through the monitoring of negative side effects of robots and machines. Artificial intelligence and algorithms are excellent as long as they preserve human privacy and integrity.	
Youth ISF Uruguay and ISOC Rural SIS	Technical Community	Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	Uruguay	Data. In terms of a Recovery committee reading IoT signals and alerting world instantly. Could be nice to prepare resources automatically for attending disasters. Also medical resources via drone. Trust, in the sense of open algorithms machine learning based for people to understand the mechanics of robots and autonomous functioning machines.	Climate change is extreme at this time. As you can see it provokes several other problems. So we need to have global measurements. Specific country and zones-based alerts and post-actions ready to be served as resolution. Digitalization of the Multistakeholder model An open approach like the Net mundial need to be made in a friendly user interface allowing categorization of paragraphs and comments among stakeholder(community/topic), etc. Is time to modernize the process with software. One good example is the Politics system of RIRIS. Ex: politicas.lacnic.net and also Netmundial.br	Automatization of alerts and education about post-actions in an always changing world. IA and Machine learning approaches are needed to collect and alert about Hurricanes, etc. IPv6 is important and critical and also the Security of internet infrastructure for letting IoT devices work together and measure/alert/live in some sense as a defense barrier for humanity but also for quickly issues as heart diseases, medical resources via drone. We need to be prepared for create new apps and user-involving platforms for Humanity purposes. So humans + machine could solve poverty, hungry and many aspects.	A session dedicated to Environment and Humanity IA at next ISF at Poland.
University of Western Australia	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Asia-Pacific Group	Australia	Data Enabling the secondary use of data for societal good whilst preserving privacy. Is this a technological or regulatory problem? Continuing discussion on AI, bias and transparency. Cybersecurity and the increasing threat of spillovers into cyberwar, cyberterrorism and ideological warfare. Inclusion To a great extent, inclusion depends on trust - without it, many groups of people will not participate online. However, there are the obvious issues of countries limiting access to the internet by their citizens - or curtailing the open use of technologies like VPNs, encryption that allow for the personal enhancement of privacy. Australia for example is rapidly leading the way in shutting down privacy enhancing technologies on the pretext of the fight against terrorism. Trust Misinformation and Disinformation are probably the central important themes and the unfettered role of social media platforms that have threatened to undermine democracy and continue the subjugation of people along lines of race, gender and socio-economic status. There is trust in governments which is also a major issue - the anti-encryption moves by the US, Australia and others - banning VPNs by other governments etc. Governments are also involved in wholesale manipulation of information - through social media and other means.	I think sustainability is a good subject to cover especially in the context of the power (and hence emissions) that the digital economy consumes. This is especially pronounced when considering cryptocurrencies for example - the Bitcoin network consuming the same power as countries like Denmark. The consumption of video over the internet comes at a great cost in power terms compared with the relatively low energy use of traditional wireless transmission. The online economy also has an impact when considering online purchasing and delivery - packets of toothpaste ordered singly and brought by airplane/truck in packaging to the home. There is also the impact of the "Gig Economy", enabled by the internet that has had a massive impact on societies - housing and employment in particular.	See above.	
Direction générale du développement de l'économie numérique	Government	African Group	Congo	- data protection - protection of minors on internet	- the resilience of network infrastructures - internet users' rights and obligations - cyber threats on the internet	The most important issue is the network access and trust on internet.	
Internet Governance Institute	Private Sector	Asia-Pacific Group	Nepal	Sustainability.	Yes.	Digital economy.	
World Wide Web Foundation	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Nigeria	Track 1 Data privacy Data protection Right to Data Freedom of information Disinformation and misinformation Political micro-targeting of ads Track 2 Meaningful Connectivity 5 and 6 G Gender intersectionality Rural and community connectivity networks Digital literacy Track 3 AI and new designs Contract for the Web and stakeholder responsibilities Internet Shutdowns Cybersecurity Cross-border collaborations	I think we should retain SUSTAINABILITY - Agenda 2030 (SDGs and what happens after UN75) - Digital Cooperation (Following up with the HLP DigiCoop recess) - Climate change and environment - Digital Economy	The trade wars; we need to talk about them. Geo-political dominance/dominations and the market economy Global norms and regulations	Just a quick word to say "kudos" to the ISF Secretariat team. Hang in there!
Ilam	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Other	Israel	How we could build the three track and to be safe.	No suggestion yet	The public awareness	
beat Solutions Limited	Private Sector	African Group	Uganda	Track 1: Privacy, Open data and the impact on access to information Track 2: The role of government in facilitating inclusion Track 3 : Disinformation, fake news and their impact on society	I would like to see the theme like; "Emerging trends that will influence the fourth Industrial Revolution" "The role of Data in the fourth industrial revolution"	"Using technology to handle climate change"	
YPSA (Young Power in Social Action)	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Asia-Pacific Group	Bangladesh	Digital inclusion of women and person with disabilities	Digital literacy and Data Availability	Digital divide is barrier of environmental sustainability and digital economy.	

20th Century Technology Limited	Private Sector	African Group	Ghana	Track One: Let us cover the impact of Big Data, Data Visualization making complicated data sets meaning for development Track Two: Policy focus on providing equal access, opportunities, resources for people excluded or marginalized and or physical challenged as well minority groups to give broader meaning to ICT for All. Track Three: Corruption and its negative impact on citizenry trust in governance processes thus minimizing inclusiveness	Inclusiveness embracing physically challenged interests	AI and impact on environmental management is key. Smart Cities to promote digital economy could be focused upon.	
Turan agency	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Eastern European Group	Azerbaijan	Better	Development 5-6G	Yes, I believe	
Novelty Ventures	Private Sector	African Group	Kenya	Inclusion:What is the role of youths in policy decisions?	Youth inclusion	Environmental sustainability/Climate change	
The Shift	Technical Community	Latin American and Caribbean Group (ORULAC)	Brazil	Data: Protection and privacy, AI and Security/Privacy/Ethical Issues Inclusion: Funding women led startups and technology communities that address the inclusion of women Trust: cybersecurity education	Cybersecurity and online harassment of women on social media platforms	Bridging the gender digital divide	
Leadership Watch	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Nigeria	The Impact of changes in the job market and conditions of employment in the 'gig' economy	Not exactly	The global challenge of environmental sustainability and climate change impact	
The Alliance of Independent Journalists (AIJ) Indonesia	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Asia-Pacific Group	Indonesia	We need trust to improve of ties in the global connection	The survival of mass media in the middle of internet "tsunami". It attacks a lot of conventional media, especially in Indonesia	Digital economy as a new era can empower development countries. But, in the same time, there will be a disruption that attacks main model of business in our country	
Disease Management Association of India	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Asia-Pacific Group	India	Data ownership Data privacy Data security and sharing Social media Jobs and internet - I am working on this report with IGF - proposal under process SME and jobs Women and Gig Economy Rural Areas and Gig Economy	Yes, I would very much appreciate 'Workforce Development or Capacity Building' as a key enabler for the Digital Ecosystem and if you want, I am willing to lead / contribute to this .	Policy and regulatory framework Capacity building	Let us address the issue of internet and jobs.
ODERO Telecom	Government	Asia-Pacific Group	Lebanon	Inclusion: -Elimination of barriers for groups that are least benefiting from the opportunities of the Internet -Tools/mechanism to get there -Training -Regulations -Capacity building -Awareness campaigns -Incorporate in professional studies curriculums -Incorporate in accreditation and quality standards -Necessity of Open and transparent collaboration between all stake holders	Adding a track on Sustainability	Sustainability should cover the Internet policies for Environment and Climate change and also Animal welfare and role of new technologies in that regard.	
Ministère auprès du Premier Ministre chargé du Budget et du Portefeuille de l'Etat	Government	African Group	Côte d'Ivoire	Data	Security	Shared solutions and equipment	
IGF Ecuador	Technical Community	Latin American and Caribbean Group (ORULAC)	Ecuador	Data Data Protection and use Trust Confidence Networks	A follow of all previous sessions and proposals for evaluation of the previous work and meetings? How are we doing after every IGF?	A world network of live webcam showing the climate change effects	Thank you
Vodacom Lesotho	Technical Community	African Group	Lesotho	Data 1. I believe policies should be clear and made sure they are understood by the data owners of their authority over their data, and that it is not up to the data custodians or consumers. 2. I am also of the view that data commercialization should not only be of the benefit of the data extractor or data keepers, but to the data owners as well. Its big business to sell data for advertisements, for instance, and the data providers should find ways in compensating the subjects the data is about. Trust: Trust on the internet should not only be expected to be one-way, from the providers to the consumers. Mechanisms should be in place to validate data sources and data provided on the internet. There should be punishable laws for misinformation provided.	I suggest that a 4th track be included, with the title "Sustainability" then sub-themes be in relation to Data, Inclusion and Trust in achieving sustainability.	On environmental sustainability/climate change, one of the important issues could be single-use of plastic that continues despite efforts to find alternatives and putting in place recycling opportunities. 2. There aren't enough trees. I would think the focus could be food-bearing trees to motivate communities to take part. They would have direct impact on the people on the ground, even in poor countries. 3. Digital economy - I think a lot of awareness still needs to be done on what this means. 4. Additionally, for climate change initiatives, it should not be a one-size fits all. Instead, solutions should be specific to an area or an economy. For instance, production of electricity by coal. 1st world countries would be able to afford alternatives like solar, but that would not be so easy to achieve in 3rd world, where priorities are still as basic as food and clean water, and health care.	

Digital India Corporation	Government	Asia-Pacific Group	India	Solution for inclusive growth using ICT may be discussed	ICT for inclusive growth	People need to be made aware and sensitised for their participation for the cause and ICT to be used suitably	
DOTZON GmbH	Private Sector	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Germany	We propose that the topic of DNS abuse should be addressed in track three (trust). If internet users would be better educated, there would be less impact of DNS fraud on the Internet. We want to a) educate the audience about the many different appearances of DNS fraud and abuse on the Internet, b) explain how the DNS fraud and abuse types affect users and c) work with the audience on what users and other stakeholders can do to mitigate the impact of DNS fraud and abuse.	Fraud and abuse on the Internet affect all of us. Fake shops, botnets, malware, phishing, spam, hate speech, cyberbullying and copyright infringement are only some of the negative appearances. They are not only annoying users but also endanger the safety of the technical infrastructure of the Internet, individual lives and the livelihood of societies. Internet fraud and abuse comes in many different flavors: there is the abuse on the Internet, through the Internet, of the Internet. For instance: An ostensibly harmless looking marketing spam email can be part of a global botnet network that aims to destabilize an important government. There are nation state actors that aim to bring down an entire foreign government agency by DDoS attacks. Even vandalism exists on the Internet when hackers demolish websites at Wikipedia or other trusted sources of information. We are living in an interconnected world where a German may buy a domain name of a south pacific island with a proxy postal address in Hongkong, a credit card from a bank in Brazil, an email service from the US and a website where the questioned content is hosted with a provider in Zimbabwe. We are living in an interconnected world but still the legislative of individual countries matter. That means that copyright infringement is legal in many countries, even content glorifying violence or child abuse is legal in some countries.	Digital ethics: This is about how digital products are designed in terms of values like community, sustainability, privacy and others. This concerns products and services that are made available by governments, private companies and other organizations.	
UFCC	Technical Community	Latin American and Caribbean Group (ORILLAC)	Brazil	Data: Citizen Science trends and its governance. Inclusion: Will digital entrepreneurship lead to a more inclusive digital future? Trusts: The impact of digital platforms in the life of digital workers.	Fake news is still a big challenge. How to get better technology support and governance to improve such situation?	How can society prevent misunderstandings when working with environmental data analysis? How to trust in the government issues in order to avoid disasters? The impact of financial platforms in the inclusion of workers?	
CYFAC	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Nigeria	On Data: Availability of needed Data for the Grassroots, most activities do not touch the grass root there creating a gap. Inclusion: Bringing the Grassroots on Board to actively participate and contribute in achieving the goal.	No, I am okay with the suggested themes.	It's better to integrate it into three tracks it will give more clarity to the problems, when working on addressing them.	No
AfriLeadership	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Cameroon	Data empowerment. It is imperative to regain power on personal data and build use cases to show operationality and practicality how data portability would help Citizens regain power on their personal data : personal data portability - data mobility - digital Identity - global UN body for oversight on personal data and digital Identity.	Historically, tech evolution has the aide effects of excluding unprepared groups or leaving them aside. So it is imperative that we have a specific focus on issues related to AI negative impacts on various marginalized or usually excluded groups, given its tremendous and almost final power.	I agree that digital technology must be designed in the light of no-harm for environment, and with the designed aim of participating in the preservation of environment. So bringing Climate and environmentalists at ICF is an opportunity to bring these topics into the conversation and make digital technology more environmentally prone.	
Internet sans Frontières	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Chad	La protection des données, l'inclusion et la confiance sont la pierre angulaire de l'édification de l'Afrique digitale. Pour cela puisse être possible, il est impératif de contribuer au renforcement des capacités des différents acteurs de la société civile et de l'éducation des internautes dans la compréhension des enjeux liés à la digitalisation du monde.	La lutte contre les fake news et discours de haine.	Les censures et coupures d'internet dans les pays sous gouvernements autoritaires sont un grand handicap à l'investissement et développement du numérique.	..
Prata Partes International	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Norway	Data: unrestrained access to the internet for all citizens, with systems in place to prevent authoritarian governments from shutting down the net to control dissemination of information. Inclusion: Implement crowdsourcing to connect disenfranchised to volunteer and public resources via free internet centers with accessible databases. Trust: All government meetings not directly related to security issues should be public and shared realtime.	Maintaining a democratic internet that cannot be controlled unilaterally.	Switch from brick and mortar stores to netbased trade, which is not as regulated	How do we ensure dissemination of verified scientific facts about climate change
University of Geneva	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Germany	Digital economy should be included in the data track as well as the inclusion track. Decentralized identities (including Blockchain) should be included in the trust track.	Environmental topics - especially climate change - should have enough room. Inclusion on the other hand should be less important by now, because the number of people not having access is shrinking fast. Other aspects that are currently treated under the topic of inclusion like discrimination are also related to data protection and might be better regarded in context with other data protection related topics like automated decision making.	When regarding the environmental impact, it is important to differentiate and see what existing service computing does replace or does not replace and whether there is a sizable positive impact. This positive impact might offset the resource consumption that comes with every tool or technology. Regarding the resource consumption in an isolated manner, therefore does not make too much sense. Rather we should look to find a metric that allows to classify the environmental efficiency of ICT-based applications. To give an analogy: Measuring the tons of CO2 produced by electric lights does not offer a lot of insight. We need to put it into relation how much light is produced and whether this production is efficient. We need to see whether polluting candles are replaced, whether light is just wasted or even worse producing light pollution and whether positive impact e.g. education is enabled by the availability of light. On the side of resource consumption, there is mainly electric energy but there is also the impact of rare metal mining and waste disposal connected to information technology. These together with approaches to minimize these impacts and increase efficiency should be discussed.	
INFOQ	Technical Community	Latin American and Caribbean Group (ORILLAC)	Brazil	Data: Processing massive amounts of data Inclusion: The impact of changes in the job market Trust: Control ways for fake news and fraud on social networks	Option one: Integrate them into the three main tracks.	Training and allocation of the workforce in the current environment using new technologies and forms of relationship, commerce and mobility.	
Ministry of Post, Telecommunication & ICT	Government	African Group	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	A most comprehensive ICT legal framework Inclusion through affordability and neutral technology	Additional track on "Sustainability"	Financial impact due to climate change on digital economies for least developed countries	None
ICI	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Guinea	Track one: Data	I don't have any suggestions, I think that these Themas are very interesting and are actuals.	I think that all are important environmental sustainability/ climate change and digital economy.	
COMPUTER SOCIETY OF KENYA	Intergovernmental Organization	African Group	Kenya	IRACK 2	Environmental issues	digital economy/jobs	

Freelance	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Eastern European Group	Azerbaijan	Communication with platforms and companies - full transparency; country experts or inclusion of focal points within certain political contexts	Information controls, and authoritarian technology put in use when targeting civil society	n/a	
FOUNDATION FOR FUTURE WORKERS INT	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Ghana	how can we rely make use of data collected and also quality of it	not rely yet	on climate change is how we can adapt to the current climate effect and how to see to tree planting	nt
ETH Zürich	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Germany	INCLUSION + TRUST: cf. my answer on sustainability below.	The "Internet of Value" and its social, ethical, and economic implications.	In light of blockchain technology, cryptocurrencies and smart contracts, we should not only question the current debt-based monetary system, but explore the emerging design space of post-monetary conceptions enabled by programmable crypto money. Our research on "Finance 4.0" researches the potential of letting communities create crypto tokens to incentivize sustainable/positive action (that otherwise would simply be regarded as externalities). Democratic, bottom-up money is now possible and we need to understand better how we can use this new possibility.	
Unión de Informáticos de Cuba	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Other	Cuba	Net neutrality, Cyber attacks from states to another state (Track 3).	Make calls to present round tables, workshops, dynamic coalitions around the issues. I suggest that they be included in the third track.	Use of large volumes of shared data, cybersecurity.	
Indonesian Technology Corp	Technical Community	Asia-Pacific Group	Indonesia	Track one Expansion network area	Network for people society	Developing the economy of the community in the village through the expansion of the internet network	
SEW fund	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Netherlands	For all three tracks the next problems are relevant: The digital policy space as it exists today displays a number of issues that are perceived as problematic by policymakers across the political spectrum, and a wide range of civil society organisations. These challenges include (but are not limited to): A lack of control of (personal) data, and the absence of privacy as a result of a digital space increasingly governed by a handful of platform providers. The misperception that the digital space is only a marketplace, marginalising the role of public institutions and other non-market actors. The monopolisation of the internet by large and primarily non-EU corporations, leading to loss of sovereignty/oversight of our digital space and economy. The deterioration of online public debate due to the increase of misinformation and the reinforcement of filter bubbles. A lack of democratic oversight over the digital space, leading to mistrust in the democratic process overall. A lack of EU-based digital development and service delivery, leading to a loss of innovation and opportunities for social and economic development in line with European values.	These challenges could result in a separate track: The misperception that the digital space is only a marketplace, marginalising the role of public institutions and other non-market actors. A lack of democratic oversight over the digital space, leading to mistrust in the democratic process overall. A lack of EU-based digital development and service delivery, leading to a loss of innovation and opportunities for social and economic development in line with European values.	no comment	
Research Institute for Justice	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Latin American and Caribbean Group (ORULAC)	Argentina	I. Data The main issue on data governance is to ensure the development of human-centric data governance frameworks at national, regional and international levels. The balance among fundamental rights is modified with each ICT every day. Most relevant associated tags/issues: "Algorithms/Artificial Intelligence", "Data Fairness", "Data Privacy & Protection Internet", "Ethics & Regulations" and "Surveillance Capitalism" II. Inclusion Information available in Internet become every day more babilic and upriarious. Freedom of Expression Online is fading every day Most relevant associated tags/issues: "Design for Inclusion" addressed to enhance "Access"; "Accessibility"; "Affordability"; "Internet Ethics" and "Human Rights" III. Trust/Security Human's rights can be viewed as reduction or elimination of all kind of concentrations of powers. In the traditional sense thinking Governments as the main concentration of power, but today data companies or data accumulators (also known as large entropy reducers) are dangerous and silent concentrators of power. In a non-data context I view the mafia organisations as the main safety (affordable) challenge, but anticomprorn and anti-mafia are very complex public policies. Nowadays some e-commerce and other e-services applications have a misbalance with high powers for the provider and few for the users: e.g. there exist like a.i. algorithms to detect user interest and to accommodate the offer in favor of the provider. Most relevant associated tags/issues: "Internet Ethics"; "Cyber Security Best Practices" and "Child Online".	I. Data Proposed tasks: the main issue is to maintain law adaptation and enforcement in a changing environment. II. Inclusion Proposed tasks: standards for governmental and private websites, including the periodic changes in the main design and content. III. Trust/Security Proposed tasks: Regulatory and technical approaches for safety; Safety, data protection, and consumer rights	Data/technology can be employed to serve governments controlling risk associated with issues like climate change. Nowadays climatic forecast has increased effectivity because meteorological global data are available; in the same sense sharing environment related information can show to be a good policy for environmental sustainability. Proposal: Option one, integrate them into the three main tracks	
Universite De Bretagne Occidentale	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Ghana	Data Validation Approaches In Storage and Retrieval Systems Deliberate Regional and Governmental User Policies to Guarantee Sustainable use of the Internet	Data Validation Approaches In Storage and Retrieval Systems Deliberate Regional and Governmental User Policies to Guarantee Sustainable use of the Internet	Policy from Government and Academic Institutions on Internet Use on the LAN Data Validation Approaches In Storage and Retrieval Systems Deliberate Regional and Governmental User Policies to Guarantee Sustainable use of the Internet	
YESF Algeria movement	Intergovernmental Organization	African Group	Algeria	More Informations technologies issues : Data protections affilitated by increasing students startups Eg micro data centers. Digital inclusions and IOT hubs and events . Highlights all kind of capacity building in poor countries thru intelligent networks. Child protection and open data tools kits programmes from big IT firms	Recognizing awards for a future connected schools in the World Wide Web and synchronizing the IOT in Internet globalization	Digital inclusion	

The Higher International Institut of Tourism in Tangier	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Morocco	Data: - How to help developing countries to build a strategy for Personal data protection Inclusion: Inclusion for using e-government services/Internet in developing countries How to help people with disabilities to use Internet Trust: - Trust as the key issue in defining the future value of the Internet - How to define a Strategic Framework for an Open and Trustworthy Internet - Internet of Things and Connected Device Security : trust framework identifies key requirements that manufacturers, service providers, distributors/buyers and decision makers need to understand, evaluate and adopt for effective security and privacy in the Context of the Internet of Things.	Privacy and security: cases companies, banks, etc	For me, the most important issues are related to environmental sustainability/climate change and the digital economy/employment.	
Global Peace Chain Mali	Intergovernmental Organization	Intergovernmental Organization	Mali	It is above all unemployment among young people.	no	It is mainly the migration of young people and the use of chemicals in agriculture.	No
De Natris Consult	Private Sector	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Netherlands	I would like to add a question before this: What is/are the desired outcome(s)? The topics are so broad that this aspect is lost. Pre formulated input and an expressed desire for outcomes show vision. Proposals & panelists must contribute to an outcome and the vision. Only that the IGF becomes influential and more meaningful.	Are there other (U.N.) bodies to discuss them? What is the added value of discussing these at the IGF and what are desired outcomes? Who need to be present in Kigali to make it a meaningful discussion and can we get them there? If these questions can be answered positively then they can be added to inclusion (jobs) and trust (environment) as a subtheme. If "no" add them, let's make sure it is 100% meaningful and built on past experience where the jobs are concerned. See Brazil 2015, e.g. -	How to make the internet safer and more secure for all involved, is one of the greatest challenges mankind faces. "Trust" does not even begin to tell the story. Without it however, nothing will change for years to come. How to build trust within the context of the IGF, so all can work together towards solutions?, is an interesting sub-theme.	On funding the IGF, Consider a membership fee of large organisations.
Digital Rights Lawyers Initiative	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Nigeria	Centralised Data Protection Regulation/Legislation for Africa	Universal Regulation on Data Protection in the ilk of Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Protocols of Human Rights	Privacy concerns over digital economy in Africa	
CONVERGENCE CONSULTING SERVICES	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Senegal	PARCELLES ASSAINES DAKAR UNITE 10078 DAKAR SENEGAL	LET US TALK LATER	ECONOMY JOB	
SPECNET SERVICIOS PROFESIONALES PARA AMBIENTES CORPORATIVOS S.A. DE C.V.	Private Sector	Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	Mexico	Track one subtheme: Quantity and quality, why increase so much just because have the possibility. Track two subtheme: Measure up to the standards for inclusion Track three subtheme: Evaluation	Freedom and classification of concepts and ideas from each region as regards good and bad.	Education and the perception of wealth and status quo.	Good effort and go a head always.
NRI UK IGF (Nominet secretariat)	Technical Community	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United Kingdom	Our 2019 UK IGF discussed issues under the same themes: data, trust and inclusion and contains relevant ideas for important sub themes. <a href="https://media.ukigf.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/UK-IGF-2019-Report-1.pdf">https://media.ukigf.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/UK-IGF-2019-Report-1.pdf</a> Available on our UK IGF website: <a href="http://ukigf.org.uk/2019">ukigf.org.uk/2019</a> In addition, the data theme could include a discussion of the following - topics our organising committee have begun discussing for our 2020 UK IGF. 1. Protectionism/splinternet, different approaches to regulation in different countries (data protection, AI etc) 2. Business models of companies that use the internet to deliver services / competition and collection of social graph data: How should data collected by companies be shared to achieve the best public outcomes? What is the impact on competition, how do we ensure quality and innovation? What is predatory company behaviour? How can companies provide encryption and still ensure they meet public expectations to prevent and address criminal activity on their services? 3. Misinformation and confusion on encryption: What can/cannot be achieved with encryption, does it offer a false sense of security?	We agree with the continuation of data, trust and inclusion and support the simplification of the themes. Sustainability/climate change is an important addition. We support Option two: Create an additional track with the title "Sustainability" and then address environmental sustainability/climate change and/or digital economy as part of this additional track.	The environmental impact on increasingly digital and connected lives. This could include both challenges and opportunities. For example, 1. The impact of collecting an exponential amount of data and running servers to store this, e.g. energy used - how can this become more sustainable? 2. Using the unprecedented connectivity we have today as a result of the internet to help us address some of the most pressing climate concerns. How could we use the internet to achieve solutions to some of our environmental issues? For example, could public transport become more efficient (and convenient) through a tailored approach based on users requesting data or requesting services as they need them, instead of using a fixed schedules and pick up points.	
University of Geneva	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	France	Up-skilling and re-skilling for digital inclusion under Track two	Option 2 is my favorite and address digital economy issues (such as trends towards gig economy) under Track two inclusion	public policies supporting up and re-skilling of the work force, supporting for ex. the development of OER	
AFMVC Assistance to Families and Victims of clandestine Migrations	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Cameroon	- How to transfer the results of various Africa's research on Data from universities, colleges and research centers to African enterprises and users. - The rapid and sustained growth of startups should also be addressed in IGF 2020. - How companies could increase the use of Data, and upgrade the appropriation of new digital assets, and all sectors alike.	- The adoption of e-commerce and the exploitation of its full potential by African enterprises to bridge the gap of Africa in this area must be addressed, as well as the necessity of increasing the competitiveness of companies in the ICT sector. - Another theme concerns the adequacy of skills of the workforce and their relevance to the businesses needs in the context of the digital / data switchover.	- Please, to create an additional track called "Sustainability" to cover these two themes. - Concepts such as "green products", green investments", green energy" coming from green economy, green growth and green society - with the participation of stakeholders coming from the grassroots communities - should be giving the priority during the study / implementation of any project for the environmental sustainability/climate change and digital economy/jobs in Africa. - Finally, the development of public and private partnerships, along with the civil society, in the framework of principles, norms, rules, processes and programs for the sustainable development and use of digital technologies while protecting the Environment (to fight climate change) and promoting digital economy/jobs in Africa.	Many African countries lack digital / data's laws / regulations.
HTPS Card - Internet Identity Card	Private Sector	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	France	I agree	Track one : Data Topic Proposition: Decentralized Identity How decentralized identity can give people power back over their identity? - How blockchain technology can help the public and private sector ? - What benefits does blockchain bring for digital government and, in particular, for citizens? - What policy actions are needed to fully utilise these technologies for the benefit of society and citizens?	Addressing the global identification challenge. How to providing a legal identity for all ? How to provide trusted and secure identities, to safeguard privacy and protect people's data, and to ensure that ID credentials can be utilized as widely, inclusively, and effectively as possible for access to services and beyond. ?	Thank you

PROTEGE OV/www.protegeev.org	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Cameroon	-DATA: Protection of user online personal data  - Inclusion : k. increasing geography access to internet use k. affordability of cost to poor and vulnerable people k. Internet governance that enable citizenship rights  Trust: cybersecurity at the digital age for physical individual, institutions and companies	Agree that Digital economy should be included to Data track, as sub theme.  But Environmental sustainability/climate change should be the four track called: Sustainability	Integration of renewable energy/solar system to increase digital inclusion	No comments
Swiss Federal Office of Communications	Government	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Switzerland	Regarding the data track, we consider the issue of digital self-determination fundamental: 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 complemented and complemented by the choices of individuals?	We are in strong favour of option 2 "Create an additional track with the title "Sustainability". In our opinion, this fourth track should focus specifically on climate change. The topic of climate change is of highest political relevance. In order to enhance the political relevance of the IGF, we consider it crucial to make "climate change" explicitly visible in the IGF 2020 program.	The Climate Change Conference COP 24 in 2018 was held Katowice, which is in our view an ideal occasion to place the interrelation between digitalization and climate change at the top of the IGF 2020 policy agenda.	
Swiss IGF	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Switzerland	Regarding the data track, the issue of self-determination in the digital space seems highly relevant. (It will also be discussed during a plenary session at our next Swiss IGF). Possible questions could be: What are the consequences of increasing data concentration and technical development for individuals and our fundamental values? Does informational self-determination exist today or are citizens increasingly losing control over their data? How could a truly self-determined data space look like?	From the Swiss IGF's perspective, we would prefer option 2 to create an additional track on "Sustainability". This track should particularly address environmental sustainability and climate change, maybe the track could even be named more specifically "Environmental Sustainability" or "Digitization & Climate Change". (As this topic is of high relevance, it will also be discussed during a plenary session at the Swiss IGF 2020.)	On environmental sustainability/climate change: The two megatrends "digitalisation" and "climate change" are on everyone's agenda. What are the interlinkages between the two? Can digitalisation help to combat the environmental and climate crisis, and if so, how?	
Brigade des Mères	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Algeria	Hate speeches on social networks	Environmental impact of increasing the video quality of streaming sites Problems of sustainable storage more generally, the issue of fake hate news and hate speeches	Reducing consumption by fighting against programmed obsolescence Require manufacturers to achieve a certain level of reparability, with a minimum "fixt" index	
BBEBrasil	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	Brazil	About Inclusion, we can highlight 3 subthemes: Regulatory Frameworks; Access Funds; and Public Policies. It's important to create asymmetric regulatory framework that makes possible the flourishing of new and innovative ways in search to reduce the digital divide. These asymmetries need to guarantee a sustainable and safety environment not only for small commercial internet providers, but, also public and community networks through public policies focused in the social-economic development of the unconnected and the most poor and infoexcluded population. To accomplish these public and communitarian initiatives it's important to guarantee access to public funds and resources that must be applied focused in the public and social interests. And to finish the State need to stimulate, increase and create public policies about digital inclusion and broadband access as a right to include the unconnected in the information society. With more than 4 billion of people disconnected in the world, it is fundamental that the States works not only promoting economic policies to improve the market of the sector as the only possible solution to connect the unconnected. It's important that the State assume your role in the telecommunications as a conductor to universalize the internet access as a human right, promoting and stimulating also public policies in a social manner, as national broadband plans, knowledge/smart/digital cities; shared DPs and backbone; and community networks for example, and it need to be in the agenda not only as a program or project of government, but, as a State's Policy.	I choose the option that creates an additional track with the title "Sustainability" and in the subthemes it's important to address the questions of how could we create a sustainable internet and telecommunications as a common good as much as possible. Shared infrastructures it's important not only to economic issues, but, in environment too. Then we need to open a discussion about how we will regulate and organize services and infrastructure in the information society that been ecological in all aspects. This is not a right against private sectors, but, how could we balance the public and private interests without killing each other and also the planet.	About digital economy, this issue is directly related to the high level of inequalities that we are living today. The effort need to be directed to the inclusion of the unconnected, but, not for any kind of inclusion. We need to rescue the essentials of the internet that we all want: distributed, with a plural and democratic governance, affordable, with the best quality and as a service that respect the fundamental and human rights.	
Center European University	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Asia-Pacific Group	Pakistan	Data security	Global internet treaty	Increase trust in use of technology and share expertise with each other. Declared cyberspace as a non-military zone and non-political zone.	
GOVERNBLAW	Technical Community	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Belgium	Scope, categories and access data by type of risk exposure: gnd and compulsion. What checked should effect data handler go through to ensure trust and inclusion?	Digital Human Rights	Digital pollution tax	
Pakistan Telecommunication Authority	Government	Asia-Pacific Group	Pakistan	Data: Cross-border data flows, data security and privacy, international cooperation Inclusion: digital accessibility, community networks, inclusiveness of future technologies Trust: Cyber legislation, Consumer protection in digital commerce, internet censorship vs National Security	Sustainability is supported for addition as a track. Technologies and Policies cannot be termed successful unless they bring sustainable outcomes. In my opinion, digital economy is a subset of all IGF themes. This is because the ultimate objective of any technological revolution is to bring economic progress and in the digital world, the best outcome will transition of traditional economic systems into digital economy.	Digital Economy/jobs: Impact of AI and future tech on the job market, what are future jobs and how to prepare for them?, Digital economy models and best practices.	

U.S. Council for International Business	Private Sector	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United States	<p>The U.S. Council for International Business (USCIB) appreciates this opportunity to comment on the proposed thematic tracks for the 2020 Internet Governance Forum (IGF). USCIB has participated in the IGF since the Athens meeting and has organized workshops since 2014 on various topics related to the digital economy. We value the IGF as a venue to enable thoughtful discussion on cutting-edge issues in the Internet-enabled economy and dissemination of best practices so more countries can realize the economic and societal fruits of digital transformation.</p> <p>For this year's IGF, USCIB supports the thematic tracks that have been carried over and adapted from the 2019 IGF. We propose that the following issues, subthemes, and/or policy questions be addressed under each of the tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>oFacilitate cross-border data flows;</li> <li>oPromoting the sharing of data in a way that promotes innovation yet protects proprietary data;</li> <li>oCombating against the fragmentation of the Internet to ensure that it remains one interconnected, global Internet;</li> <li>oICT/CTA AI principles as a framework for developing AI for economic growth and societal benefit;</li> <li>oTapping the green power of AI and IoT for energy conservation;</li> <li>oUsing technologies to promote sustainable agriculture; and</li> <li>oGlobal traffic exchange trends and policies, risks and opportunities</li> </ul> </li> <li>•Inclusion; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>oPromoting Universal Access in the DNS;</li> <li>oPromotion of the creation of local content to stimulate the "demand side" for Internet connectivity;</li> <li>oHarnessing innovative digital technologies to enable people with disabilities to become active participants in the digital economy;</li> <li>oEnabling digital technologies to facilitate distance learning and bridging the digital literacy gap;</li> <li>oDeveloping support programs or mechanisms to enable more women digital entrepreneurs;</li> <li>oExamining ways to support digital entrepreneurship in the global South;</li> <li>oBusiness and government efforts to foster the development of digital skills and workforce retraining; and</li> <li>oPromotion of policies that enable open markets and access to the global Internet.</li> </ul> </li> <li>•Trust <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>oBusiness innovations to promote a safe, secure, stable, and resilient Internet-enabled global economy;</li> <li>o"Responsible Response" – Business approaches to responding to cyber-attacks;</li> <li>oPublic-private cooperation in securing the Internet;</li> <li>oInternational harmonization of privacy regulation and cooperation in privacy enforcement;</li> <li>oAPFIC's Cross-Border Privacy Rules System – A model for realizing regional interoperability of privacy regulations;</li> <li>oOECD Review of the 2013 Privacy Guidelines – Stakeholder views on its relevance in view of technology innovation and global regulatory changes;</li> <li>oOECD Review of the 2015 Security Guidelines – Stakeholder views on its relevance in view of technology and security developments;</li> <li>oInnovative regulatory approaches that promote privacy enhancements (e.g., regulatory sandboxes);</li> <li>oOther Domain Name System and Privacy – Approaches to enabling legitimate access to DNS registration data (e.g. for cybersecurity, consumer protection, trademark infringement) in a manner that complies with the GDPR and other national privacy regimes;</li> <li>oDigital safety – Identifying the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in tackling online child sexual exploitation;</li> <li>oIoT standards and policy harmonization; and</li> <li>oMultistakeholder strategies and preparedness in a cyber-crisis response.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>We understand that the two additional tracks have been proposed – (1) climate change and environmental sustainability and (2) digital economy – as possible fourth and fifth themes.</p> <p>USCIB regards the "digital economy" theme as too broad and would not support it as an additional theme. In our view, "digital economy" is a cross-cutting topic that could be addressed effectively under the three proposed thematic tracks. We understand there was interest in the MAG in using the "digital economy" theme to promote discussion of such subthemes as digital skill development and workforce retraining. However, we feel these subthemes can be effectively and more appropriately dealt with under the "inclusion" theme.</p> <p>With respect to "climate change and environmental sustainability," we think this could be a very interesting and valuable area for IGF 2020 to consider, although we feel that related issues and subthemes could be accommodated under one of the three main tracks. USCIB has proposed two environmental topics under the data theme, for example.</p> <p>However, if there is overwhelming support from the stakeholder community for including "climate change and environmental sustainability" as a fourth theme, we urge a narrower focus on sustainability. Possible sub-themes, in turn, might delve into stakeholder initiatives that utilize the Internet and Internet-enabled technologies to realize the UN Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>In sum, USCIB's strong preference is for an IGF that is focused around three themes – data, inclusion, and trust. Although we would not oppose a fourth theme focused on sustainability, we are concerned that even this addition risks opening the door to a plethora of requests for additional vertical themes that are narrower in focus. USCIB feels the latter development would compromise the current tight, cohesive focus of IGF 2020.</p>	<p>We understand that the two additional tracks have been proposed – (1) climate change and environmental sustainability and (2) digital economy – as possible fourth and fifth themes.</p> <p>USCIB regards the "digital economy" theme as too broad and would not support it as an additional theme. In our view, "digital economy" is a cross-cutting topic that could be addressed effectively under the three proposed thematic tracks. We understand there was interest in the MAG in using the "digital economy" theme to promote discussion of such subthemes as digital skill development and workforce retraining. However, we feel these subthemes can be effectively and more appropriately dealt with under the "inclusion" theme.</p> <p>With respect to "climate change and environmental sustainability," we think this could be a very interesting and valuable area for IGF 2020 to consider, although we feel that related issues and subthemes could be accommodated under one of the three main tracks. USCIB has proposed two environmental topics under the data theme, for example.</p> <p>However, if there is overwhelming support from the stakeholder community for including "climate change and environmental sustainability" as a fourth theme, we urge a narrower focus on sustainability. Possible sub-themes, in turn, might delve into stakeholder initiatives that utilize the Internet and Internet-enabled technologies to realize the UN Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>In sum, USCIB's strong preference is for an IGF that is focused around three themes – data, inclusion, and trust. Although we would not oppose a fourth theme focused on sustainability, we are concerned that even this addition risks opening the door to a plethora of requests for additional vertical themes that are narrower in focus. USCIB feels the latter development would compromise the current tight, cohesive focus of IGF 2020.</p>	
NIC.br / CGL.br	Technical Community	Latin American and Caribbean Group (ORILAC)	Brazil	<p>"The following inputs were discussed in and approved by the Brazil IGF multistakeholder organizing committee"</p> <p>Within the Data track, it is worth raising topics such as: privacy and data protection worldwide; interoperability and harmonization of norms for protecting personal data; surveillance practices worldwide; data economy, risks and opportunities; algorithms and machine learning; transparency, accountability and so on.</p> <p>Within the Inclusion track, it is worth raising topics such as: inclusion, autonomy and sovereignty; gender inclusion; infrastructure and connectivity; underserved areas and connecting the unconnected; digital practices and accessibility; accessibility and inclusion of traditional communities; community networks and emerging connectivity practices; emerging ICTs for connectivity and SG, among others.</p> <p>Within the Trust track, it is worth raising topics such as: emerging cybersecurity threats worldwide; integrity of encrypted systems; digital currencies infrastructure integrity; stability and integrity of financial transactions online; misinformation, disinformation and mitigation measures; protection for electrical infrastructures; Internet critical infrastructural protections; global digital cooperation.</p>	<p>We welcome the suggestion of tackling sustainability and digital economy issues. We believe it would be appropriate to set a new individual track to discuss these subjects, shedding light to important ongoing debates such as digital economy and social transformations, goods and services, and a dynamic multistakeholder participation. If that is the case, we also believe it would be suitable to integrate all those topics into the three main proposed tracks (data, inclusion and trust). Last but not least, it could be also possible to arrange some sort of "special sessions" or "crosscutting sessions", that could refer at the same time to more than one of the main tracks.</p>	<p>In that regard, some issues are worth raising, such as: AI, automation and the future of work; AI for good and the SDGs; ICTs for development; digital humanitarism; sustainable technologies and climate change; climate change awareness raising and the ICTs.</p>	
Internet Society Mali and Association pour la promotion des droits de l'homme	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Mali	<p>Understanding Energy use and promoting health practices in rural/peri-urban communities in Africa. Why ? (Problem Statement).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Biomass in high use in rural communities</li> <li>- Alternative energy for fuel not often feasible or sustainable</li> <li>- Evidence about negative health effects of biomass use exists</li> <li>- Safer use practices have not yet been identified.</li> </ul>	<p>Firewood and other solid biomass materials are useful resources globally, however poor handling and user practices may be injurious to health. Why do not investigate firewood problems and provide solutions for rural/peri-urban in Africa communities</p>	<p>Sustainable development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is impossible until it is done.</p>	
Management And Training International Limited	Private Sector	Asia-Pacific Group	Bangladesh	<p>Track three: Trust</p>	<p>Climate change.</p>	<p>Political commitment.</p>	
Vom Christian Hospital, Vom, Plateau State, Nigeria.	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Nigeria	<p>Understanding of better way of collecting digital data. Understanding of better way of presenting digital data. Understanding of better way of protecting digital data.</p>	<p>No, the suggested ones were okay.</p>	<p>Deforestation and its effect on environmental sustainability.</p>	
SecurityWall	Technical Community	Asia-Pacific Group	Pakistan	<p>Track one: Data</p> <p>I am a cyber security researcher and internet security advocate from last 6 years. I am advocating about Data privacy and data security deliverance since i was in high school.</p> <p>Data is most concern part of any internet user. It should be our first concern to address as due to cyber security issues we are facing now a days it effects us directly.</p> <p>We should focus on Detecting Social Media Data Leakage Through Machine Learning mechanism or threat intelligence where users or a community can help others by training an algorithm to address data leakages issues.</p>	<p>Cyber Security for High School</p> <p>As a researcher and volunteer i am volunteering most of my time teaching and guiding high school students on secure usage of internet and social media platforms and on how to detect a hacker, blackmailer, hackers through approaches they use.</p> <p>I have developed a special curriculum for high school students for secure usage of internet and social media in this modern and high cyber attacks world.</p>	<p>Yes they are as they are directly connected to us as we as internet users face these issues in our daily life, including harassment, blackmailing, etc</p>	



MAADUTARO (PASTORALISTS' SURVIVAL OPTIMIS)	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Tanzania, United Republic of	Track one: Data Ease of access Track two: Inclusion Expanded literacy Track three: Trust Categorization	Accessible digital infrastructure,	Digitize different environmental perspectives, Devise digital monitoring system of changes in environment,	Big need for enhancement of the whole concept relating to GCF through participation in the MAGs.
Faith4technet InfoTech	Private Sector	African Group	Nigeria	Data security, cloud server inclusion, information Trust	Cyber system monitoring and tracking	I believe that they can be driven with new system of technology	
Give 1 Project	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Gambia	Data - Data driven systems should be looked into. Data Statistics and how it is modelled through verified policies could help in promoting access to reliable information that could improve different sectors and also in particular the ICT. Inclusion - Financial inclusion requires discussions that would encourage governments and policy makers to look into creating/enhancing financial inclusions strategies in place. Trust - Enhancing and providing access to enough about firewalls , data security, discretion in internet usage and also providing enough information on effects of internet usage.	My Suggestions are that all proposed MAG thematic areas are relevant and could help in bridging the gap and providing accurate and reliable information on enhance usage of internet and how it can improve lives.	In Terms of digital economy, it is important to outlined how emerging jobs can be helpful to the emerging populations most importantly creating jobs relevant to the IT sector. Climate Change adaptability and using newest climate tools to help in curbing climate issues such as salt water invasions, weather forecast Add to dictionary by using technological tools that would help in predicting drought which is a major concern for jobs in Africa.	
Council of Europe	Intergovernmental Organization	Intergovernmental Organization	Netherlands	Inclusion: New regulatory models of Hate Speech, following up on session of 2019 with stronger focus on addressing needs of persons and groups targeted. Inclusion: strengthening the Role, mandate and capacity of Equality councils/Ombudsoffices and CSO's in monitoring use of AI tools in delivery of public and private services and providing redress to those affected/ discriminated against.	Environmental sustainability can and should be a cross-cutting concern for all 3 tracks. However this would require active integration of this theme in various sessions plus a dedicated session in each track for example. Digital economy to certain degree also is cross-cutting, but is also a good contender for stand alone.	Digital economy can s mean many different things, new models and forms of economy, inclusion eg ensuring everyone has opportunities to participate in digital economy, upholding labour standards etc. social security in a global digital economy.	
Derechos Digitales	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	Chile	Narratives: - Data track: Data is at the center of the development of new technologies that provide new social, cultural, and economic opportunities around the globe. However, the massive collection and use of data (including personal data) in the development of new technologies and the provision of digital services by public entities and the private sector raises many questions and legitimate concerns. The Data track will provide for discussions around the standards for data movements across jurisdictions, and how to cooperate to develop the best approaches for data governance, including the role of ethical guidelines and new legal and regulatory frameworks at national, regional and international levels. It will also enable an exchange of views on how to support and operationalize the exercise of human rights and the empowerment of individuals in their digital identity in current uses and development of data-driven technologies. And it will consider how to create the conditions needed to facilitate data-driven innovation, to ensure competition, and to foster trust in the development of services and new technologies, including through the use of inclusive data and the fulfillment of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. - Inclusion track: Inclusion track aims to provide a framework for assessing and considering the various elements and policies which can improve access to Internet to secure equitable opportunities in a digital age. Digital inclusion is about both identifying those with less or no access to the Internet (e.g. underserved communities, marginalized groups, the minorities, people with disabilities or people lacking digital literacy) and it is about activities related to the achievement of an inclusive information society. Inclusion also means bringing everyone to the discussion table and ensuring everyone's voice is heard and treated equally in the decision-making processes. Digital inclusion is about having the right access, skills, motivation and trust to confidently go online. Furthermore, fostering digital inclusion contributes to a stronger economy and enhanced economic development through shared wealth, shared employment, and equal opportunity for all for the fulfillment of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. - Trust track: Trust track will provide opportunity to discuss the security ad stability standards and best practices for Internet that are prerequisites to economic growth and human development. Internet trust also requires resilience of infrastructures, systems and devices; and, safety of the users to allow them enjoy a healthy digital environment beneficial to all. Under this track strategies for protection of infrastructure, systems, devices and users will be addressed, taking into account a multidisciplinary perspective to potential solutions and the importance of stakeholder collaboration for responding to the growing range of threats to the global Internet and its users. Sub-themes Data - Data & Jurisdiction - Data protection regulatory frameworks - Human rights approach to data-driven technologies - Data access, interoperability, competition & innovation Inclusion - Local content & language diversity - Internet contribution to SDGs achievement - Design & Policy for Social Inclusion - Availability, Affordability, and Infrastructure Trust - Cybersecurity - Stability & Resilience - Safety - Human rights approach for technical protocols & critical infrastructure	As main topics, I consider there should be added Sustainability as a fourth track.	Narrative for Sustainability track: Internet is playing a fundamental role connecting people and resources across the globe. Its development is not separate but rather is a fundamental piece for the sustainable use of natural resources and human development. This track will be devoted to understand these interdependencies, looking for economic models for digital economy and work organisation enhancing development through shared wealth, shared employment, and equal opportunity for all for the fulfillment of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Sub-themes: - Sustainable Trade - Sustainable business models for digital economy - Environmental impacts of digital technologies - Digitalization and the future of work	
Internet Society Nigeria Chapter / TECHDEVGRG.	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Nigeria	Data: Collaboration for Global Peace. Internet Border versus Digital Economy. Inclusion: Understanding Community Networks. Climate Policy and ICT Ethics. Trust: Creative Common and Local Content. Copyright and Trademark: Global Policy.	I strongly accept the three (3) core themes as a platform for subs. This gives leverage to focus for developing resolutions that can be domesticated. Is it possible to accept best practice policies on digital economy and monetary laws on transfer and trading online considering development status and banking regulations? How do we decide that an IoT can become dangerous for human co-existence? Can we regulate laws on innovation and research?	Questions... Are the statistics correlating globally? How do we handle Technological Waste? How do we decide the ethics of IoT? Sub... The divide between espionage and data privacy.	
Carnegie Mellon University	Technical Community	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United States	Consider: Data preservation of and access to longitudinal data across decades. Inclusion: what are the tools/methods/options for allies of disenfranchised/underrepresented groups to be more effective? Trust: where are there gaps in accountability? what are some successes (and failures) in setting and sustaining proportional/just accountability?	A 4th track is reasonable. Suggestion: consider encouraging submission of session proposals that span issues from two (only 2) tracks and compose the program to balance focused sessions (single track topics) and spanning sessions (up to 50%). E.g., inclusive data collection, trustworthy sustainability activities, etc.	On jobs: how does an individual maintain their "agency" as more data is collected about them? as they are more tightly coupled to/into/with autonomous/automated systems/robots/control-loops? as these connections push the traditional boundaries of individual privacy and agency. On climate: how does one promote trust in the integrity and source of data? Are there lessons in trustworthy monitoring from the nuclear non-proliferation community? On jobs: how do we ensure all individuals flourish even as mundane/automatable tasks no longer need human effort. Not everyone wants to spend their day in a digital/digitized world nor are everyone's strengths/interests there.	

Centre for Technology and Global Affairs, University of Oxford	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Switzerland	Data: Privacy, decentralized ownership of data (autonomy); 'right to be forgotten' (erasure) (wide concept of justice do we want to apply, e.g. justice of efforts, equality, needs, etc.); sharing of risks Trust: Building of trustful institutions for internet governance, anti-corruption, non-surveillance, autonomy & freedom to opt out	Option 2 of opening a separate track 'sustainability' looks more promising. This would also provide the chance to include additional key topics related to human rights and ethics to discuss cross-cutting issues such as justice, responsibility, human dignity and autonomy, etc.	SEE COMMENT ABOVE >>> As an overall frame I suggest to base the topic of sustainability on human rights & ethics to address questions of social & intergenerational justice, responsibility (incl. accountability & liability), human dignity and respect for fundamental human rights now and in the future, and governance (regulation and citizen participation in decision making processes that concern the future of our work & planet). Proposition for new track: "Sustainability, ethics and human rights". Sustainability is the direction we want to go, ethics	New track: "Sustainability, ethics and human rights"
Canadian International Pharmacy Association	Private Sector	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Canada	The IGF ecosystem has been largely disconnected from debates of health online. Organizers have an opportunity to facilitate dialogue by supporting these discussions at plenary sessions or as a high-interest topic. That would allow the broader community to recognize the sale of medicines over the Internet as a (Track one: Data) Trusted Healer pilot program within registries, registrars and hosting providers; (2) creating whitelisted models that facilitate trust and improve access, while restricting the use of blacklists to target criminals. (Track two: Inclusion) pressing human rights issue that integrates into broader conversations across Internet governance. (Track three: Trust) ongoing academic dialogue on collaborative, evidence-based approaches to translate rules from the physical to the digital realm, while exploring how norms can cascade into standards and best practices. Increased visibility and engagement from low- and middle-income countries in particular would elevate the normative and forum-setting role of the UN-community, while facilitating multi-stakeholder approaches to address jurisdictional and regulatory issues.	In WS #92 'Public Health Online: Shadow Regulation-Access to Medicines', and during our Day Zero event, there was a repeated comment that the issue of access to medicine online is a larger topic about digital governance and how all benefits to society from the internet should be weighed against long-standing and anti-dated domestic regulations and laws. could there be an accepted relaxation of federal oversight when it is in the public interest?	I will focus my comments to digital economy, although environmental sustainability/climate changes are issues that need to be faced head-on immediately. Regarding digital economy, measures need to be addressed to acknowledge/embrace the realities of transnational commerce while also respecting the rights of individuals to make their own choices. Let's recognize the future and the fact that analog regulations are inadequate to address the digital world.	
WACT Net Work and Focal Point IGF Cape Verde	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Sao Tome and Principe	Inclusion	Challenge of Internet to Future.	The quality of internet service is provide	
United nations-TUJ Internet Society, FIBRE Foundation	Intergovernmental Organization	Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	Brazil	Track one: Data: - Joint Control/ownership: interpretation of the terms of 'data controller' and 'processor' and 'joint controller' Track two- Inclusion: - Privacy-enhancing tech; - Cookie Guidance Track three: Trust: - Child Data Protection - Security of Humankind and Digital Giants	Despite Sustainability is a comprehensive content, I would suggest for taking the "Option One" due to it relates onto the IGF tracks because Sustainability has many sides. Option one: Integrate them into the three main tracks, e.g. the impact of the massive use of energy by servers storing and processing massive amounts of data could be a subtheme of the Data track and the impact of changes in the job market and conditions of employment in the "gig" economy could be a subtheme of the Inclusion track.	Consumer privacy Employee privacy Data breach Environmental sustainability-enhancing tech for ensure food in the future	
Avaz	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United Kingdom	Data: The issue of data handling by search and recommendation algorithms should be addressed in both these themes. The following principles should be discussed as part of a framework for data handling governance: Rights led human design - The demand for algorithm whose design and impact is humane and whose operation is driven by respect for the fundamental human rights of the users is paramount. Algorithm design should recognise and support the UN convention on human rights and specifically the rights to a private life, freedom of expression, freedom of thought and the right to equal treatment. Misinformation is an algorithm driven risk - Harmful misinformation and disinformation at scale is one of the most pervasive impacts on the well being of users that the deployment of algorithm assisted data analysis in social media has produced. Misinformation as a risk to the well being of users - and ways to mitigate it, should form a specific part of all algorithm design impact assessment processes. Detox the Algorithm - The current algorithm design and the functionality of social media platforms, results in them actively recommending harmful misinformation and disinformation content to millions of users, who are not given transparency over the how the algorithms that has determined this content is relevant to them, and who wouldn't have been exposed to it otherwise. To stop the spread of such dangerous content, the companies must detoxify their algorithms. The foundational principles for algorithm design on social media platforms often prioritise profit and time spent by the user on the platform. This may often amplify content that fuels conspiracies and outrage, which misinformation is often set out to do. By designing algorithms that extract content identified as misinformation from their recommendation engines, the platforms can significantly reduce its spread while also respecting freedom of expression. Three strikes rule for misinformation - A three strikes rule tackles misinformation while preserving freedom of expression - content isn't deleted, but algorithm is designed with capacity to recognise it and no longer boost it. With time, this policy will help ensure that high quality content is more prominently promoted by the algorithms, while misinformation actors are marginalised. Democratize misinformation actors - Under no circumstances should disseminators of misinformation be rewarded by YouTube, or any other platform, for deliberately misleading content. Whilst this is less a question of algorithm design, than the appropriate action a platform should take when its algorithm identifies misinformation, the principle of demotivating false and misleading information and data must be upheld Trust Specifically, under the theme of Trust Avaz would like to present its findings from our report on how search and recommendation algorithms amplify proven misinformation on climate change, see Why is YouTube Broadcasting Climate Misinformation to Millions? - https://secure.avaz.org/campaign/en/youtube_climate_misinformation/, and its solutions to such misinformation	We would suggest as a theme the issue of harmful misinformation and disinformation at scale as one of the most pervasive impacts on the well being of internet users. We believe its effect on the well being of internet users includes: the ability of individuals to make free and informed decisions about their own lives; and the ability of individuals to make well-considered, positive and independent contributions to shared life of the community; and the safeguards for wider society of meaningful human connection and social cohesion; and the need for wider society to anticipate the wider impacts of AI and other internet technologies and their ramifications for others around the globe, for the biosphere as a whole and for future generations; and the need to treat all individuals equally and protect social equity, using AI technologies as essential support for the protection of fair and equal treatment under the law;	Sustainability and climate change underpin all three themes and should be dealt with in each theme. Specifically, under the theme of Trust Avaz would like to present its findings from a report on how search and recommendation algorithms amplify proven misinformation on climate change, see Why is YouTube Broadcasting Climate Misinformation to Millions? - https://secure.avaz.org/campaign/en/youtube_climate_misinformation/	
GE041	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	Brazil	Track one: Data usage by the government and public institutions Track two: Internet access as a fundamental right, against fragmentation and shutdowns Track three: Mainly encryption and exceptional access	I believe internet political fragmentation will still be the most important question to cyberspace in a global level	About environmental sustainability, how startups can be ecofriendly from the start. About digital/economy jobs, job automation and how more humans would go to internet-related works would be a nice subject.	
University of Barcelona	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Asia-Pacific Group	Indonesia	1.Track one: How the progress of law and regulation in ensuring data governance practice is fair and safe for everybody whose involve in digital economy? 2.Track two: As the Internet, other current, and recent technology has changes human lifestyle to some extent including the diminishing local culture and spiritual and/or religious activities somehow. What has been done by global community to involve people and community who represent local culture, spiritual, and religious believes from different faith of course, e.g. Christianity, Islam, Hindu, Buddhism, etc. I believe by not involving people/community who represent local culture and religious beliefs will make inequality in many parts around the world grow furthermore and also raising extreme concept, movement, etc which resulting bad in social global stability. 3.As crimes following the advancement of technologies, what has been done by global community to counter this issue. Are international convention like Cyber crime convention still compatible with this current condition?	Smart village as I believe smart community is not consist only smart cities but also those who live in villages as villages still have a role to provide human needs and sustain ecosystem. The Readiness of local culture and religious groups in facing fourth industrial revolution, digital economy...	Standardization, consistency, consumer and citizen focus, developing countries focus (otherwise, it will create gap between developing and developed countries which have an effect in many ways, in particular mass immigration from developing country to developed countries beyond developed countries capability(because the majority of the population is from developing country after all, so if the developing country develop to be developed country, then the globalization will become fruitful for everyone, although it will takes time, even so better late than never. All of the focus on Standardization, consistency, consumer and citizen focus, developing countries focus are important for environmental sustainability(as we can see, people from developing tend to have less or even don't bother with climate change, so they need to be educated in every level). Digital economy should be prepared by the education started from primary school until university as soon as possible, otherwise inequality will rise furthermore and damage will be more costly than before, because the population of human in this planet growing exponentially and earth slowly show a sign less habitable for human years after years, albeit we are not sure when earth will not be habitable anymore.	
Guatemala IGF/Guatemala Chapter of the Internet Society	Technical Community	Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	Guatemala	Data: Individual Data protection, Users Rights to their personal data, Right to forget, use of Data for Socioeconomic Development Inclusion: Decrease of the Digital Branch, Internet Access in Rural communities, Quality of the Internet Service, Content development. Trust:Infrastructure Security, Identification and protection of Strategic/sensible infrastructure.	Unemployment caused by emergent technologies in less developed countries.	For digital economy: Inclusion, training for the underprivileged users in poor countries.Bringing trade opportunities to third world countries.	XXI Century Education for all, adopting a new mode of education to the third world.

Ministry of Communication	Government	Asia-Pacific Group	Fiji	Need addressing of Data Analysis and trend analysis. The inclusion of bridging digital divide needs to be considered for rural and remote locations as there are different variations of digital technologies emerging such as broadband and wireless. The other considerations include digital literacy and adaptability of the technology. Technology has transformed the society. Societies are suddenly given access to medium which they had very limited knowledge or awareness of. Trust is fundamental to the functioning of the digital economy; without it, individuals, firms and governments won't use digital technologies. Digital strategies help build trust within the economy by closing the access and usage gaps that helps improve economic performance across the C2B, B2B, C2B.	The digital literacy level needs to be aligned with adoptability of technology. Consideration of greater connectivity, lower communications costs and access to ICT tools across remote areas will help to decrease business costs, increase productivity, connect services to those who need them.	The development of data privacy strategies needs to be considered to ensure privacy and data protection while providing the flexibility needed to take advantage of digital technologies for the benefit of all.	
Loden Foundation	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Asia-Pacific Group	Bhutan	I don't have anything to say on this because my issues and questions are already listed in <a href="https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/jgr-2019-themes">https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/jgr-2019-themes</a> .	Since the environmental sustainability/climate change and digital economy covers larger domain I would go with second option proposed by the MAG.	From my point of view I think the solutions related to environmental sustainability/climate change and digital economy/jobs is the most important issues.	
Nimray- Solar	Private Sector	Asia-Pacific Group	India	Track one: Data Data is the new oil, as with telecom operators giving free data to countries by capturing trends and digital footprints on individuals. A cap on free data per operator should be implemented. Track two: Inclusion The inclusion of data for awareness on climate change should be part of the forum's offer. Track three: Trust Trust is the biggest factor, in the age of cyberwar trust-based internet access and capturing legal/illegal content and digital footprint must be monitored.	I would prefer a call on "Use for data over sustainability"	Climate change in terms of number and global data collection from all data points should be available to NGOs and climate activists to back up what they are saying.	I would like to a panels/delegate at the forum.
Youth Coalition on Internet Governance Dynamic Coalition	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Eastern European Group	Armenia	This submission is made on behalf of the Youth Coalition on Internet Governance (YCIG) Dynamic Coalition and represents perspectives from all regional groups. Below we present the issues we see under each track. Track one: Data Privacy and data security, role of private sector in securing users data, the transparency of data interpretation with the users consent, drafting data & privacy laws in the developing countries in a multistakeholder approach. Track two: Inclusion community networks gender issues to access, closing the gender digital divide best practices to include disabled people in Internet Governance sponsorship of LGBTIQ+ content online access to Internet as enabler of other digital rights, closing the gap between the developing and developed world how to avoid a new digital divide in the 4 <sup>th</sup> industrial revolution (the Emerging Technologies) enhancement of digital literacy among youth and beyond Track three: Trust users' in shaping better practices for open and healthy Internet, user control over their data Cybersecurity, general trust in digital technologies, trust in the e-services especially the e-banking/ e-finance/ e-commerce and making these services secure, When will Africa have its own Data Centers	As additional themes, YCIG suggests the following: Future of youth in IG and enhancing youth engagement in policy making. Feminist Internet for everyone, Older people (eg grandparents): how to involve this group into IG, mainstreaming digital literacy starting from primary school and forward, making the Multistakeholder model truly effective. We would like to suggest having environmental sustainability as a separate track. We are facing considerable problems with regards to the climate crisis and it is impossible to overlook the importance of addressing these issues at the IGF. On one hand, digital technologies and the technologies/devices, for instance) have impact on the environment, on the other hand these technologies can provide solutions to the issues we are faced with. Therefore, it is crucial to have this as a separate track as addressing these issues is key to achieving any kind of sustainability.	YCIG suggests the following issues/policy questions concerning environmental sustainability and digital economy: Environmental sustainability: impact of technologies on environment, environmental sustainability and human resilience, using technologies for environmental sustainability and prediction of environmental catastrophes , recycling digital waste. Digital economy/jobs: future of automation, how to be prepared for the upcoming shifts in the job market and how to close the gap between education and the market needs, how to encourage open education, digital taxation.	
ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL INITIATIVE ITALY IGF	Government	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Italy	TRACK ONE DATA: 1)What's the impact of the GDPR 2 years after; 2)what's the awareness of data protection across users, companies and public authorities - 3)how to share data creating value for all the parties (data trust, data sharing agreement, data pilot d Decode, data dividend...) 4)Digital sovereignty. TRACK TWO INCLUSION: 1)Evolution of digital divide, the divide between the asymmetry of data (users vs platforms); 2)Accessibility, disability, inclusion. TRACK THREE TRUST 1)IG; 2) DNS SECURITY AND ROLE OF REGISTRARS; 3) EVOLUTION OF DNS ARCHITECTURAL MODEL 4) NEW ENCRYPTED PROTOCOLS(DNS-over-HTTPS) AND IMPACT ON NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY (law enforcement, CONTENTS CONTROL)	ITAY IGF PREFERS OPTION TWO: Create an additional track with the title "Sustainability" and then address environmental sustainability/climate change and/or digital economy as part of this additional track.	1)massive use of energy by servers storing and processing massive amounts of data. 2) waste of energy caused by spam	
Initiative 243	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Inclusion	Digital economy	Climate change	
Ministry of Communications and Technology	Government	Asia-Pacific Group	Syrian Arab Republic	Data: The most relevant issue is the protection of personal data, and the respect of user privacy (this last one intersects with the "trust"). Inclusion: Propose to address the issue of denial of access to information due to some countries (USA) imposing unilateral sanctions on entities providing services to certain countries based on IP location. This form of collective punishment is in total contradiction with the "Inclusion" theme. Also the issue of cost of connectivity for developing countries and the possible creation of an international fund to finance this connectivity to boost inclusion. Trust: Propose to address the issue of creating an international treaty on cyber security and cooperation in matter of cyber crimes.	I support the second option proposed by the MAG (additional track).	The globalization of digital economy could be a good theme.	
STEM Limited	Technical Community	Asia-Pacific Group	China	Sustainable Smart Campus	Privacy vs technology	Blockchain application to certification Sustainable Smart Campus	
ECOWAS COURT OF JUSTICE	Intergovernmental Organization	African Group	Ghana	DIGITAL MEANS OF DETECTING CYBER CRIMES	THE ISSUES OF JURISDICTION IN CASE OF CRIMES COMMITTED IN MULTIPLE JURISDICTIONS BY MULTIPLE METHODS	ISSUES OF CULPABILITY OF GOVERNMENTS IN THE LACK OF WILLINGNESS TO FIGHT THE MENACE OF GLOBAL WARMING	LOOKING FORWARD TO VERY FRUITFUL AND ACHIEVABLE DISCUSSIONS AT THE NEXT FORUM
IT Dehi	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Asia-Pacific Group	India	Data- Protection of personal data. Analytics, Artificial Intelligence for Public Data and Policy formulation	Digital Economy - India as a case study	Digital Economy has opened new markets such as Digital Single Market Europe and Economies like Estonia where anyone can acquire a digital citizenship and do online business from any place on the globe.	

European Schoolnet/Instate	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Germany	<p>1) Children's rights: The topic of children's rights should be a sub-theme along-side all three thematic tracks (Data, Inclusion and Trust). Related policy question i.e.: How can children's rights to participation, access to information, and freedom of speech be preserved and balanced with their right to be protected from violence, exploitation and abuse in the online environment?</p> <p>2) Hate speech online: The issue of hate speech should be a sub-theme of track two (Inclusion) and three (Trust). Related policy questions: a) How can cooperation and collaboration on national, regional and global levels help to counteract hate speech online?; b) What role should internet platforms play in defining the standards for acceptable content in light of freedom of speech?; c) How can global accepted standards be developed?</p>	Integrating this into the three main tracks sounds like a good solution. The sustainability aspect is important but should be integrated in all three tracks and not act as a stand-alone track.	<p>Climate change:          •Why should the topic of climate change be an important part for the internet governance discussion?          •What needs to be done to guarantee a more sustainable digital economy? Which role have big tech companies like Apple, Microsoft, Samsung, Nokia (etc.) to play here?          •How should this be reflected in the consumer behavior of citizens?</p> <p>Digital economy/jobs:          •Important issues to be included here are VR and AI. Where will those lead us? How can we secure safety in these spaces?          •How can we equip young people for the jobs of tomorrow? Important issues to take into consideration in this regard are media literacy education and the phenomena of disinformation.</p>	
Zambia Police Service	Government	African Group	Zambia	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Artificial Intelligence</li> <li>- Security</li> <li>-Sustainability should be a thematic area and not a subtheme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Management of e-waste</li> <li>-Infrastructure sharing (ICT)</li> </ul>	
Global girls foundation	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	I shall be addressing track three: trust	No, every themes are listed	the most important issues is the cutting down of trees and pollution of industries in our countries.	the security is more important in our countries because we can not be developed without peace.
University of Zambia	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Zambia	Under Data governance, I suggest that we include how to Online Education theme.	Yes, I would like IGF to critically look at the Digital Inclusion, focusing on the Disabled; including the physically challenged individuals, and individuals with eye sight challenges and how they can be included	Online Education and how teaching content should be standardized.	
Information and Communication Technology Association of Zimbabwe	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Zimbabwe	Data : Costs Inclusion: rural internet access Trust: cyber security policy	Consumer Data Protection Policy	e-waste management	
Sights Foundation	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United Kingdom	<p>The thematic tracks should include specific consideration of the particular issues faced by children and young people in the digital world. There are over one billion children and young people online, equivalent to one in three internet users worldwide (Livingstone et al. 2016). Each day another 170,000 go online for the first time (PWC, 2019). Despite this, children and young people often remain an afterthought to policy and legislation.</p> <p>Sights Foundation welcomes the focus on children and young people in the "Security, Safety, Stability and Resilience" (now Trust) subthemes and believes this needs to be maintained. Beyond a focus on safety, children and young people face a diverse range of issues in a digital world. In all the attention currently given to electoral interference, disinformation, polarisation, fraud, data protection, end-to-end encryption, algorithmic bias, and online targeting, children have remained largely absent from the conversation.</p> <p>However, these issues actually affect children disproportionately, given both their developmental vulnerabilities and the fact that children's status as 'early adopters' of emerging technologies make them 'the canaries in the coal mine for threats to all'. Children consume far more of their news from social media than adults do. They are more vulnerable to the risks associated with profiling and behavioural advertising. They are more likely to be affected by internet-related health threats, such as the growing anti-vax movement and gaming addiction. They stand to be disproportionately affected by the move to encryption of online services.</p> <p>Sights welcomes that the 2019 themes and accompanying questions refer to the importance of balancing the multiple rights of the child however, in light of debates surrounding end-to-end-encryption and age verification, further reference should be made to the need to balance children's rights with those of other (adult) users. For example:</p> <p>•How should regulatory frameworks ensure that new and emerging technologies do not negatively impact on children and young people's rights?          •What are the necessary considerations for upholding children's rights alongside those of other users?</p> <p>Sights recommends the inclusion of a subtheme for each area (Data, Inclusion, Trust) which specifically addresses what these themes mean for children and young people growing up in the digital environment. This would ensure they are at the heart of the policy discussions and priorities of the IGF. Taking the thematic track of Data as an example, illustrative policy questions could include:</p> <p>•What are the ethical, legal and technical issues raised by the creation of digital footprints throughout, and often before, a child's life?          •How can ethical, legal and regulatory frameworks ensure that the best interests of children are a primary consideration in the design of data driven technologies?          •What are the legal and regulatory gaps that prevent all under 18's from receiving specific, recognition, rights and protection in the digital environment?</p> <p>On inclusion additional questions could include:</p> <p>•How can digital literacy be supported to promote understanding of the purposes of digital tech and the design choices that go into them?          •How can professional training for those involved in the design and development of digital products and services include consideration of the needs of children and young people?</p>	Environmental sustainability and digital economy should be integrated into the three main tracks (as outlined in option 1).	N/A	For more information about Sights Foundation visit: <a href="https://sightsfoundation.com/about-us/">https://sightsfoundation.com/about-us/</a>
Gambia Cyber Security Alliance	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Gambia	<p>Track One: Data:          1) We know data is very essential in all our day-to-day activities. What do individuals think about the data being gathered about their everyday activities (for e.g. through social media and the internet, sensors, radio-frequency identification chips, geospatial technologies, loyalty cards or transport cards)? Understand that policy implementation and validation can't catch up with the pace Technology is developing or grow. What role can IGF play in making sure that we achieve a level playing ground before some technologies are developed or used.          2) How can we assess the impact of big data on existing communications, legal and regulatory systems?          3) Who should own and control such data?</p> <p>Track two: Inclusion          Invest in people and places that have been left behind through targeted quality childcare, early education and life-long acquisition of skills; effective access to information Technology, ICT acts to be well interpreted in our the Judiciary System for the law markers and Resource management of data.</p> <p>Building efficient and responsive governments through aligned policy packages across the whole of government; integration of equity aspects          upfront in the design of policy and inclusive policy-making of stakeholders, integrity, accountability and international coordination policies.</p> <p>Track three: Trust          Trust is the most essential concerns and should be maintained. But this is the hard part from Government, NGO, Private Sector and Individual in compliance to a policy or decisions. Without trust in governments, markets and institutions, support for necessary reforms is difficult to mobilise, particularly where short-term sacrifices are involved and long-term gains might be less tangible. How can donors or policy-Makers address this menace in the world mostly Africa as a continent.</p>	I appreciate the the themes mentioned or listed already. Its very good areas that needs discussion at the IGF. I welcome these Themes already, I am going to stick with this ones. What a great team with great choice and vision.	<p>Climate change is a complex global phenomena because it is intertwined with Technology and some environmental factors. At the IGF 2020 this issues needs to be address sensibly by promoting climate resilience and ensuring balanced economic development. Strengthening Capacity for education policy, through analysis and issues relating to climate change, environment, sustainable development.</p> <p>The global IGF body should support local groups through training and capacity building on the ways and means to fight climate change and digital economy. How to effectively Manage Servers within our environment. What will be mechanism to be put in place for effectively managing and the environmental and human hazards servers knowingly or un-knowingly</p>	

Namibia University of Science and Technology	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Nigeria	Data - Building Data capacity and Making global data governance work for developing countries. Keeping the pace between data governance and proliferating privacy and security policies. Inclusion - Creating empowering inclusion in the digital field, especially in emerging technologies such as AI. Trust - Fostering a symbiotic relationship between innovation and trust.	Option Two : Sustainability	Dramatic reduction in e-waste generated from the endless push for new devices. Also job drain and business opportunities from developing countries through introduction of cloud computing, machine learning, etc.
jugendschutz.net	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Germany	Data- The influence of digital technology has increased. Data technologies and data transfer across borders call for a debate about its impact. Is it a blessing offering unlimited opportunities? Or is a threat to our way of life? Algorithms and Artificial Intelligence are at the same time solutions and challenges for the fulfillment of human rights. While new technologies can help to make the internet safer, e.g. through detecting and filtering illegal material, they can also be a threat to data protection or freedom of expression. How should policy makers weigh benefits against problematic effects? Particularly in the context of children's rights, this becomes a crucial question. How can algorithms and Artificial Intelligence help implement children's rights in the digital environment? How can this vulnerable social group have a safe experience online through AI, and what challenges arise with regard to data protection? Inclusion: One of the key outcomes of last year's IGF sessions on children's media use was that young people (and parents) are often lacking knowledge and skills to participate safely in the digital world. Approaches to promote media literacy are therefore important to fulfil children's right to participation as well as their right to play, and to freedom of expression. On the other hand, providers of social networks, online games and messaging services should think about how to provide different types of access appropriate to the age of their users. What kind of educational and technical tools should be developed to promote better internet access for children at all ages? How can policy makers create frameworks that ensure full inclusion of children and other vulnerable or marginalized groups while taking into account their right to protection and non-discrimination? Trust: Child online safety strongly relates to concepts of trust and accountability. Current studies show that young people all over the world engage in online activities more than ever: playing games, watching videos, chatting with friends and creating own content on social media. Using their smart phones to go online, they are increasingly independent from parental supervision and time limits. Studies also show that many children have already been confronted with disturbing content (e.g. violence, pornography) or have felt uncomfortable because of cyberbullying, online grooming or sexual harassment. In order to experience the internet free of troubles, children need to be able to trust in platforms and online communities to shelter them from unwanted contacts and content. How can such risky interactions and confrontations be minimized? How can children benefit from the vast opportunities the internet has to offer? How should platforms be designed to restore trust and accountability? What can they do to ensure the safety of their users, especially their young users? How can policy makers and providers of internet services weigh children's rights to protection and privacy against their right to participation, especially with regard to self-generated content?	Environmental sustainability and digital economy are important matters that require collective efforts and solutions. Both alternatives proposed by the MAG have unique advantages for addressing the issues arising from them. Incorporating them into the thematic tracks already established would allow addressing their interconnectedness, while creating a separate thematic track on sustainability would help place special emphasis on issues that will become ever more important in the future.	We must join efforts in terms of environmental sustainability/climate change and digital economy/job. Global 'to-benefit' could be the way through which the world community can solve the climate-related problems. 'Co-benefit' means taking a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to tackle these issues as a growing threat to global stability and national security, and an increasing risk to health and life, by raising 'comprehensive' awareness and not only considering these issues individually, but as a whole, this can also deliver benefits to communities resulting in the willingness to take action.
Danish Business Authority	Government	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Denmark	We see it as positive that the themes from IGF 2019 are continued to the programme of IGF 2020. In line with option 2, we support the creation of a fourth track to make these issues more visible. A general comment is that a one word title may over-simplify things making it too broad and more difficult to streamline the programme/workshops etc.	We would also like to see solutions to tackle the environmental footprint of the digital economy and ways for digital technology to bring solutions to climate change	"How do we create a sustainable, trustworthy and secure digital economy?"
Cameron Telecommunications	Government	African Group	Cameroon	Track One : Data refers to bandwidth and internet speed Track two : Inclusion refers to taking into account the gender approach and people with specific needs. Track three : Trust refers to protection of children against inappropriate content, protection of personal data and fight against cybersecurity and cybercrime	The proposed themes seem quite convincing to me and could be the subject of very heated debates. However, other topics related to artificial intelligence could be examined	Issues related to sustainable development, the environment and climate change are topical issues and should be supported by governments. As for the digital economy, this is a theme which is one of the priorities of the Government of Cameroon, because it is necessary to find sources of income other than oil and natural resource and especially to help young people through the new ecosystem, self-employment and job creation, and startups to express their genius
Lausanne University	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	France	Data : How to regulate the data market? For or against the creation of taxes? Inclusion: How can disadvantaged citizens (such as disadvantaged people, the legally incompetent, asylum seekers) be protected from all the threats of the internet and have their rights guaranteed (notably the right to privacy)? How can we redistribute wealth to the countries where we extract raw materials from our digital tools? How to regulate these actions and how to remunerate the African countries that own the raw materials? Trust: How can we have confidence in democracy when the Gafa decide the rules of our society? in the digital age how to ensure trust in medical confidentiality ?	I think the theme of sustainability must be the main track. In this sense, the question of slowing down digital development must be raised. We have to ask ourselves if we need all these digital tools (e.g. electronic voting, digital school...).	In my opinion, the question of the conformity of climate policy with digital developments must be asked: is it certain that, with the ever-increasing development of digital tools, we are moving towards a greener world? How can we reconcile the development of data centres with climate policies? How to recycle digital products?
Albania IGF	Government	Eastern European Group	Albania	- Data: (cloud, big data, data integrity, data policy, data integration & interchangeability, documents and content, data privacy and security, etc) - Inclusion: Digital transformation, infrastructure, Digital literacy, economical development, IoT, 5G, quantum technology, emergency technology, smart cities, massive data, etc. - Trust: Cyber Security, Crime Child safe online, 5G challenge security of networks and infrastructures, fake news, CBRTS, networks and infrastructures,	Digital Economy: Supporting digital entrepreneurship, promoting 5G for smart cities and industrial development, promoting digital transportation and digital technologies, promoting regional sharing infrastructures and services.	- smart cities development - promoting digital transportation - promoting 5G for infrastructures, cities, health and transportation development
Internet society	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Asia-Pacific Group	Malaysia	protection of user.	I believe that these three issues are the gate to many other related issues. As such, discussing these three main issues would open up to many other issues indirectly at the same being able to focus in a certain theme.	two major trends related to the natural environment - current and future environmental degradation on the one hand, and the push towards environmental sustainability on the other - will define the future of work and social justice. Environmental degradation negatively affects the world of work given the tight linkages it has with the natural environment, notably through the loss of ecosystem services, the occurrence of natural disasters and the inequalities related to the exposure to environmental degradation and its associated risks.
The Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Eastern European Group	Russian Federation	see below	see below	I believe that IGF 2020 in the framework of its activities should cover an important issue of censorship in social networks. Nowadays we see an outrageous rise of unreasonable blockings of users accounts in social media. IGF Community should react to the current situation where no one can make social media accountable for their actions against freedom of speech or expression on their platforms. IGF Community should develop clear rules containing definitions of fake speech, misinformation and others. Rules should establish specific and concrete vocabulary that may lead to ban in social media along with the precise time period for its force. The rules should specify a feedback procedure so that a person who has been blocked should be granted a fair hearing and the right to appeal. It is also important to reflect in the rules that all complaints from anonymous accounts should be ignored during the account blocking procedure.

Open-Xchange	Private Sector	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Italy	<p>I would recommend that the theme of "digital sovereignty" is taken into consideration, as highly relevant for many stakeholders especially in Europe. This could go partly under "inclusion" (for the need to broaden the involvement of all stakeholders and parts of the world in setting the direction of the Internet, which is currently disproportionately done by a few big private companies) and partly under "trust" (for the representation issues). This could also include a discussion on the inclusiveness and representativeness of the Internet's standards-making bodies.</p> <p>I'd also point out that a lot of discussion has been happening on the impact of encryption (e.g. HTTPS, DNS-over-HTTPS, ESNI) on security, privacy, user choice, content control and jurisdiction. This could go under "trust".</p>	I do not have any specific opinion on the best way to incorporate these themes.	Worker rights and taxation in the "sharing"/"gig" economy are indeed very pressing issues.	Thank you for your consideration.	
Internet Rights and Principles Coalition	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Portugal	<p>Data Governance, AI and Human Rights: How to ensure that the automation of welfare systems and systems that support asylum seekers and refugees increasingly used by public-private partnerships around the world do not violate the fundamental rights and freedoms of the most vulnerable populations? issues: human rights, automated data collection, data protection, consent, accountability (collection, management and use of data)</p> <p>Inclusion How can the different stakeholder groups work together to provide solutions which promote social inclusion and help reduce the digital divide for the elderly, children and vulnerable groups, such as refugees and the homeless issues: Digital Literacy, Digital Divide; Emerging Technologies; Social Inclusion</p> <p>Trust How can the IGF community help empower young people, women and minority groups to tackle the rise of online orchestrated hate and disinformation campaigns. issues: Human rights, empowerment, freedom from hate speech, disinformation campaigns</p>	I believe that one more track "sustainability" would better highlight and address the urgency of the environmental sustainability/ climate crisis issue. SDG 13: Climate Action has been largely absent from the IGF community discussions and it would be important to include in Internet Governance agendas.	Environmental Sustainability / Climate Crisis Policy Questions 1. Which human rights are directly affected by the environmental hazards of internet equipment manufacture and expanding dependencies on server/data storage facilities? 2. How can the digitalization and networking of the urban environment, such as digital/smart cities projects, take into account the principles and practice of "human rights by design"? 3. How can global, and national internet policymaking agendas better respond to existing and future environmental issues arising from connecting the Sustainable Development Goals with those aiming to "Connect the next billion"? 4. In which specific areas - of public concern, geography, or internet design - can different stakeholders generate working relationships for sustainable, rights-based internet futures? Issues: human rights, environmental sustainability and internet-connected technologies, sustainability by design ( production, consumption, disposal), circular economy and climate action.		
Burkina Faso IGF/Ouagadougou University	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Burkina Faso	<p>Issue of capacity building Issue of security of data Issue on data business</p>	Other theme: blockchain and cryptocurrencies	The issue of digital cooperation		
EBU	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Italy	<p>Track one: Data What's the impact of the GDPR 2 years after? GDPR OUTSIDE EUROPE: could become a global standard? GDPR ENFORCEMENT: judiciary follow up (to be made in partnership with the body of the EU privacy authorities)</p> <p>Digital sovereignty TO WHOM BELONGS DATA: to the governments, to citizens, to internet companies LOCALIZATION OF SERVERS MATTERS? how to avoid another fragmentation of the web</p> <p>Track three: Trust SO USE FOR PUBLIC INTEREST AND FOR NON PROFIT FIGHTING DISINFORMATION: FROM SELFREGULATION TO REGULATION A.I. APPLICATION TO FIGHT DISINFORMATIONS AND TROLLS CYBERHARASSMENT AGAINST JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA PRESENTATION OF THE EU MONITORING TOOLS AGAINST FAKE NEWS</p>	We agree that climate change issues need to be transversal to all three tracks.	environmental sustainability; COMMUNICATION IN EMERGENCY: it's one big topic that we need to address, because it will be more and more frequent in our agenda. DIGITAL ECONOMY: FAIR TAXATION OF THE NET GIGANTS: how to avoid a trade war between Europe and US?		
PEOPLE OF GOOD HEART	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Nigeria	I WILL SUGGEST THE ORGANIZER CONCENTRATE ON MIGRATION, CORRUPTION AND HUMAN RIGHT IN THE AFRICAN REGIONAL PARTICULAR NIGERIA>	CORRUPTION AND HUMAN RIGHT	Technologies for climate change mitigation are meant to create energy efficient products and services that result in economic benefits to its consumers and to the environment. The state can track energy efficiency improvements through the policies that regulate prices in markets.		
European Parliament	Intergovernmental Organization	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	France	<p>Data □Data ownership: who owns data produced by individuals? How to safeguard individual rights in a data-based economy □The Gender dimension of data: most data gathered today is gender-blind and its processing might result in discrimination pertaining to women's and persons with diverse sexualities and genders' agency, livelihood and autonomy. □Jurisdictional issues: how to ensure proper protection of personal data being processed beyond national borders and how to ensure access to justice and proper remedies for individuals?</p> <p>Inclusion □Civic participation and misinformation: Internet has become a tool for civic engagement and democratic participation of the public. How do we ensure the development of such space and protect meaningful democratic participation online? □Meaningful access: how do we ensure that internet space are open to everyone, regardless of one personal condition or geographical location? □Local content: how do we ensure fair representation online and diverse access to content in one's language? How do we safeguard net neutrality?</p> <p>Trust □Humane and ethical digital technologies: How can we repurpose the economy of the attention and the alienation that some technology bring to ensure secure and trustworthy technology that make people flourish as humans. □Platform responsibility and accountability: how can we hold platforms who are manipulating, filtering and influencing content-online accountable?</p>	<p>I would strongly encourage the MAG to establish a separate environmental sustainability track at IGF.</p> <p>The European Union has identified the twin challenges of the digital transition and the ecological transition, and made them priorities to address, notably as part of the European Green Deal. Research shows both the exponential environmental impact of digital technologies and their major potential in addressing the environmental crisis we are facing. Addressing both sides of the coin will have massive internet governance implications and prove to be the strategic question for the years to come.</p> <p>Such an enterprise requires the mobilization of stakeholders from both the digital and the environmental sector. We are working on building bridges in our work at the European Parliament as MEPs in a dialog with the Commission and EU Member States.</p> <p>It would be instrumental in this initiative if an established internet conference gathering the key players of the domain such as the IGF chose to establish environmental sustainability as a standalone track. Such a move will send a strong signal to the digital community and encourage each to provide evidence of their work in that direction. It would also be a major invitation to environmental players to exchange expertise and feel welcome in our digital space.</p> <p>I would thus call upon your sense of innovation and responsibility in the eye of our planet and of the younger generation to move forward with this great initiative and establish a standalone environmental sustainability track.</p>	<p>The development of digital technologies is not an exponential growth in terms of energy consumption, CO2 emissions, resources depletion (notably in terms of critical raw materials) and pollution. It is a fundamental question to ensure the development of digital technologies respectful of earth resources and the people. Several subthemes in terms of internet governance would require international responses:</p> <p>□The economic model of digital technologies currently relies on a fast and linear production path wasting valuable resources and creating millions of tons of e-waste every year. Most devices have a short span of life and end up being thrown away without any proper means to optimize or reuse their components. It is highly problematic as the biggest environmental impact of digital technology happens during the production phase. The world needs to turn to a circular economy model as well as durable products. The eco-design of digital technologies is a major stake to ensure that true circular economy can happen in a globalised economy.</p> <p>□Digital technologies have a big role to play to ensure the ecological transition of our economies. It is fundamental that global research and big economical players coordinate with each other and are given a framework where they can strive to place their digital development at the service of solving the environmental crisis.</p> <p>□Access to information surrounding digital technologies, notably their production, their energy consumption, their lifespan and their end-of-life treatment, are instrumental for research purposes to ensure sound policy-making. Public access to those information who are mainly privately-held will also be a huge question to address in terms of internet governance.</p> <p>□The digitalisation of the economy also bears environmental impact through an increased consumption of goods through e-commerce platforms, which results in increased transportation of goods as well as more waste. Governments and economical actors need to address those externalities and see how to address them.</p>		
CEMHI - French Center for media and information literacy	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	France	<p>In the first track, it would be interesting to address data literacy issues as they are becoming a crucial aspect in our digital world. In the second track, a family approach to the digitalization would also be an important point. The first place where children are confronted with media and digital is within their own family, but very often parents and grand parents do not feel comfortable in setting rules, discussing digital issues with their children. On the contrary they feel overwhelmed and believe their children have more knowledge than them. In the third track, it would be interesting to deal with media and information literacy as a key element to rebuild citizens' trust. Giving citizens the resources and methods to check informations and sources of informations is a efficient way to reduce fake information dissemination and to help citizens gaining more confident in media and digital information.</p>	It would be interesting to have more discussion around media and information literacy issues.	Discussing fake information and disinformation online about climate change could be an interesting question.		
Network2030 Foundation	Civil Society (includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Nambisa	<p>Track 3: Encryption as a sub theme Track 2: Technology for empowerment (for people living with disabilities) Track 1: Data Literacy</p>	Cryptocurrencies are something major that need to be addressed... including the Facebook Libra.	No comment here.		

University of Abomey-Calavi	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Benin	<p>Data</p> <p>Personal data in the digital age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Trust</li> <li>Privacy on social networks</li> <li>Internet Censorship (Censorship circumvention tools)</li> <li>Business and Human Rights</li> <li>Child online protection</li> </ul>	I would like to see human rights issues covered at this year's IGF on all aspects, business, artificial intelligence, algorithms, censorship.	Sub-themes: Can we really predict climate change? Climate change VS Internet	
Independent	Private Sector	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Switzerland	<p>Track one Data:</p> <p>Consider discussions about initiatives from certain countries to assign an identification number to each user of the internet (such as US 2020 or Swiss initiative). This in order to give authors of pics of information responsibility on the texts that reach the internet. Authors in press have rights but obligations as well and this should apply to internet.</p> <p>The positive effect of intercommunication between universities and research centres has produced enormous advances in medical, agro and other professions. Some solutions sustainable and low cost solution have been found recently (sugar as antibacterial or lemon skin as base of control of diabetes 2) which show that pharma has been avoiding to put into place because of the low or non financial returns of the discover. Intercommunication of scientific contents should be encouraged.</p> <p>Responsibility of the big holders of information has to be endorsed in some manner to avoid criminality and help in the criminals capture</p> <p>1) some holds up have been done using whatsapp with heads of criminal receiving images of the object to be robbed, Skype as well robbers can now row what to rob or not making auctions while robbing</p> <p>2) studies of porfage are being doing on internet consumers in order to marketing messages tailor made in order to gain an election or win an initiative</p> <p>Track three Trust:</p> <p>Fake news are increasingly damaging aspects of life, politics and need to be in the scope. In particular fake videos made with digital devices which make the fake message more dramatic, realistic and credible. Some sort of classification should be done as checked or not checked by youtube or rated secured or not secured.</p> <p>Track four environmental sustainability/climate change and digital economy/jobs:</p> <p>1 I would propose to forum the debate on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increasing population of satellites actives and trash satellites</li> <li>-Use of 5G and next generation impact on health, animal and vegetal life</li> <li>-Bluetooth and impact on health</li> <li>-mrepsa and other health problems on children and adults</li> </ul>	<p>I think there is a major subject that I would like to see treated in 2020 is the impact on jobs that the digitalisation is producing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People could be inform of professions to disappear due to digitalisation in the near future so that they can react and correct, taking training or education in other matters.</li> <li>- Protect profession that should never be dehumanise, list them, alert authorities</li> </ul> <p>I think the jobs modifications are ways that institutions govern the new digitalised companies deserves a track for itself as we are heading a major unemployment crisis if this questions are not arranged soon</p>	<p>For digital economy, see above line.</p> <p>For sustainability and climate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-I would propose to forum the debate on:</li> <li>-Increasing population of satellites actives and trash satellites</li> <li>-Use of 5G and next generation impact on health, animal and vegetal life</li> <li>-Bluetooth and impact on health</li> <li>-mrepsa and other health problems on children and adults</li> </ul>	
everis Ingeniera	Private Sector	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	Spain	<p>Traceability</p> <p>Digital Identity</p>	How blockchain can be integrated with IoT in order to integrate data acquisition with trust	how to make sustainability attractive to the markets	
Internet Society Chapter Guinea	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Guinea	<p>In my opinion, these three themes proposed are very relevant and topical for the development of the Internet. To this end, I would like to see their points taken into account in the discussion.</p> <p>1- Data: Data is the digital gold that flows everywhere, and its extraction and rational manipulation in diplomacy could help states, so I would like this topic to take into account in its discussion (Electronic Diplomacy (E-Diplomacy) especially for developing countries.</p> <p>2- Inclusion: We are witnessing the emergence of disruptive technologies such as artificial intelligence which accelerates the development of several sectors such as health and education at the same time are a source of exclusion since the digital divide is no longer limited to the rate of Internet penetration or speed. To this end, I would like this theme to include the following sub-themes: Wireless Community Network: For connected people who are not connected Digital Mediation: Capacity building for the acquisition of digital skills.</p> <p>3- Trust: Cybersecurity (Critical Infrastructure and Critical Information Infrastructure) and online protection.</p>	In view of the economic, social and environmental development challenges that States are facing, the theme of sustainability must be like the three themes, i.e. the fourth theme during IGF 2020 will be "Sustainability".	N/A	N/A
ICC BASIS	Private Sector	Eastern European Group	Romania	<p>Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cross-border data flows enabling digital trade</li> <li>- ICT and trade facilitation - equipping SMEs for joining global trade flows</li> <li>- Equipping the workforce with the necessary skills to take advantage of the digital economy</li> <li>- Potential of AI tools to achieve SDG objectives (education, accessibility, energy conservation, agriculture, etc.)</li> <li>- From principles to implementation: developing emerging technologies in a human-centred, trustworthy and responsible way to further common objectives</li> <li>- Global traffic exchange trends and policies, risks and opportunities</li> </ul> <p>Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustainable policy models for meaningful connectivity</li> <li>- Creating enabling environment for sustainable investment in ICT and innovation</li> <li>- Policies to enable open markets and access to the global internet</li> <li>- Supporting an enabling policy environments for locally relevant content</li> <li>- Holistic approaches for empowering internet, responsible and skilled digital citizens</li> <li>- The future of work and equipping the workforce with the necessary skills to take advantage of the digital economy</li> <li>- ICT and economic empowerment of women</li> <li>- Child online protection and digital civility</li> <li>- Policy models and practical tools to support digital entrepreneurship</li> </ul> <p>Trust</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multistakeholder approaches to comprehensive cybersecurity frameworks</li> <li>- Informed, interoperable, accountable and transparent approaches to management of personal data and privacy online</li> <li>- Capacity building to promote responsible online behavior</li> <li>- International cooperation in privacy regulation and enforcement</li> <li>- Stakeholder views on the OECD Review of the 2015 Security Guidelines</li> <li>- Responsible Response - Business Approaches to responding to cyber-attacks</li> <li>- IoT standards and policy harmonization</li> <li>- Multistakeholder strategies and preparedness in a cyber-crisis response</li> </ul>	<p>Concentrating the IGF programme into three thematic tracks in 2019 was a very welcome idea and translated well into the final programme of the IGF, making it more digestible and navigable for participants and also helping communication efforts ahead of the annual meeting, especially for first-time participants. ICC BASIS strongly believes that this format should continue in 2020 as well.</p> <p>We remain concerned that adding additional thematic tracks to the programme would jeopardize the efforts made to streamline the IGF's agenda and lead way to a counterproductive practice of crowding the programme with additional issues in the future.</p> <p>In terms of the additional themes considered, we believe the "digital economy" theme is very broad and could be considered from various angles, that fit well under the three proposed tracks. For example, discussions on digital skill development and future of work fit well under the "Inclusion" track. We strongly advise against creating a separate track with this theme.</p> <p>In the same vein, the "environmental sustainability" theme could be considered transversally across the existing tracks. For example the potential of emerging technologies to promote energy conservation could be explored under the "Data" track.</p> <p>With this being said, should there be wide-spread community support for the creation of a fourth track, we advise a clearer focus on the concept of sustainability to refer to climate and environmental issues, in order to give the community unambiguous indications and construct an easily navigable agenda for IGF 2020.</p>	See examples above.	

Microsoft	Private Sector	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United Kingdom	<p>Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- AI principles and regulation: How should we address the potential for data and AI technologies to wittingly or unwittingly be used in ways that adversely impact vulnerable populations or certain groups of society?</li> <li>- AI principles and regulation: How can regulation be crafted to tackle undesirable behaviour without restricting beneficial uses of AI or undermining incentives for innovation?</li> <li>- AI ethics: How do we move from the articulation of ethical and human rights principles for AI to the operationalization of ethics by those deploying AI technologies?</li> <li>- Digital Sovereignty: How can governments enable the continued benefits of data flows (e.g. to support commerce or develop new AI applications) while respecting national interests and values?</li> <li>- Data sharing and open data initiatives: What frameworks can be put in place to enable sharing of public data by governments to provide smaller players with access to larger data sets, helping to level the playing field in data-driven technologies?</li> <li>- Data and evidence: What protections and conditions should be in place to govern transfer of personal data in response to requests from Law Enforcement Authorities?</li> <li>- Data and policy-making / Sustainability: How could policy-making benefit from the analysis of big data to better understand impacts of policy decisions on sustainability?</li> <li>- AI and Sustainability: What role can data and AI play in tackling sustainability issues such as climate change, biodiversity, conservation and water scarcity?</li> </ul> <p>Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accessibility: How can we leverage the potential of emerging technologies like AI to improve the social inclusion of people with disabilities (e.g. labor market, access to education)?</li> <li>- Connectivity: What kinds of data are needed to ensure that investments to close the broadband gap are targeted efficiently?</li> <li>- Connectivity: What technologies is it economically feasible to use in order to get people connected in rural and remote areas?</li> <li>- Universal access: What can be done to accelerate ICANN-led efforts to promote Universal Access in the Domain Name System as a foundation of a truly multilingual Internet?</li> </ul> <p>Trust</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cybersecurity and elections: How should technology be used to defend democracy?</li> <li>- Cybersecurity norms: How can norms and rules be strengthened to protect against new cybersecurity threats?</li> <li>- Disinformation: What is the role of technology in protecting the integrity of journalism and tackling disinformation and "deepfakes"?</li> <li>- Digital Safety: How should governments and stakeholders work together to tackle the use of the Internet to exploit children and disseminate extremist violence and terrorism?</li> <li>- Regulatory sandboxes: What role can regulatory sandboxes play in enabling innovation and informing policy-makers of where regulation, e.g. to tackle harms and ensure privacy, might be necessary?</li> <li>- Content Regulation: Do, or should, governments regulating online content have a duty to conduct human rights impact assessments and multi-stakeholder consultations to address the impact on freedom of expression and other human rights?</li> </ul>	<p>We feel that having three broad thematic tracks at IGF 2019 (as opposed to 7 or 8 more specific tracks in previous years) was a helpful way of organizing the meeting in a more coherent way - for the MAG during the year, for participants leading up to and at the conference, and in terms of organizing the outputs (the Berlin Messages). We support the retention of the same three broad themes as well as the simplified titles for 2020.</p> <p>We therefore propose that IGF 2020 does not have a separate fourth thematic track. However, we would be very interested to see a clear emphasis given at IGF 2020 to issues around environmental sustainability. We see how at least some of the different elements relate to the different thematic tracks (see suggested sub-themes below). We do not feel strongly whether it is organized via the MAC's Option 1 (sub-themes within each of the three thematic tracks) or as a variant of the MAC's Option 2 (as an explicit horizontal, cross-cutting theme). However, we would like space to be allocated to Environmental Sustainability issues in the IGF 2020 programme - from Main Sessions to workshop proposals, from the Zero sessions to the Opening Plenary session. Finally, we think there should be explicit reference to "Environmental Sustainability", as "Sustainability" can cover many different elements, as can be seen by the variety of topics covered by the 2020 Sustainable Development Agenda.</p> <p>In terms of Digital Economy, we think that issues around Skills and the Future of Work should be picked up under the Inclusion thematic track.</p>	<p>Environmental Sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How can the technology sector help other sectors of the economy to address climate change?</li> <li>- What can be done to reduce the carbon footprint of ICTs (e.g. the energy used in data centres and in the use and manufacture of devices)?</li> </ul> <p>What role can data and AI play in tackling sustainability issues such as climate change, biodiversity, conservation and water scarcity? (Data thematic track)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How could policy-making benefit from the analysis of big data to better understand impacts of policy decisions on sustainability? (Data thematic track)</li> </ul> <p>Digital Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What skills are required to enable economies to reap the benefits of digitization and succeed in an AI economy? (Inclusion thematic track)</li> </ul>	
Obsvacom	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Latin American and Caribbean Group (SIRULAC)	Argentina	<p>Track One:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Issues related to content moderation performed by the Big Tech Platforms and Freedom of Expression.</li> <li>- Issues related to applicability of US or European Applicable Laws and Jurisdiction to other countries due to private regulation performed by the Internet Platforms.</li> <li>- Issues related to Service Concentration on different layers.</li> </ul>	<p>It is important to deliver a more outcome oriented approach related to global debates that could lead to regulations or best practices.</p>	<p>Promoting the development of capabilities at the global south to face the GIG Economy. Also, new possible rights for workers such as "disconnection".</p>	
European Language Resource Coordination	Technical Community	Eastern European Group	Poland	<p>Track one: linguistic data (to be included in open data portals/public domain, multilingual data, language data governance at national level)</p> <p>Track two: inclusion &amp; preventing exclusion resulting from barriers to communication due to language barrier</p> <p>equality of languages free/ supported communication within multilingual markets, particularly considering minority languages and less popular languages; preventing digital extinction</p> <p>availability and access to public digital services in all official languages =&gt; guaranteed in digital national policy</p> <p>Digital Minister Access to Internet for people with special needs</p>	<p>Environmental sustainability (climate change): right to clean air as a human right</p> <p>clean energy</p>	<p>right to unpolluted, healthy environment: right of clean air and water</p>	
CenturyLink	Private Sector	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United States	<p>CenturyLink appreciates this opportunity to comment on the proposed thematic tracks for the 2020 Internet Governance Forum (IGF). CenturyLink began participating in the IGF in 2014. We value the IGF as a venue that enables multistakeholder discussion on current and emerging issues in the global Internet-enabled economy.</p> <p>CenturyLink supports the three thematic tracks proposed for this year's conference including data, inclusion and trust. Additionally, we support the submissions of the International Chamber of Commerce and the United States Council for International Business with a specific focus on the following issues and subthemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Policies that facilitate cross-border data flow</li> <li>-Safeguarding against the fragmentation of the Internet to ensure that it remains one interconnected, global Internet</li> <li>-Global traffic exchange trends and policies, risks and opportunities</li> </ul> </li> <li>-Inclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Business and government efforts to foster the development of digital skills and workforce retraining</li> <li>-Promotion of policies that enable open markets and access to the global Internet.</li> </ul> </li> <li>-Trust <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Business innovations to promote a safe, secure, stable, and resilient Internet-enabled global economy</li> <li>-OECD Review of the 2015 Security Guidelines - Stakeholder views on its relevance in view of technology and security developments</li> <li>- "Responsible Response" - Business approaches to responding to cyber-attacks</li> <li>-Public-private cooperation in securing the Internet</li> <li>-International harmonization of privacy regulation and cooperation in privacy enforcement</li> <li>-IoT standards and policy harmonization</li> <li>-Multi-stakeholder strategies and preparedness in a cyber-crisis response</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>None</p>	<p>We understand that the two additional tracks have been proposed - (1) climate change and environmental sustainability and (2) digital economy - as possible fourth and fifth themes. It is CenturyLink's preference for the 2020 IGF to be focused around three themes - data, inclusion, and trust.</p>	None
ISOC BOLIVIA CHAPTER	Technical Community	Latin American and Caribbean Group (SIRULAC)	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	<p>DATA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Privacy and personal data protection</li> <li>ethics, accountability and transparency in data treatment</li> <li>Personal data rights</li> <li>Open Data and Governments</li> </ul> <p>INCLUSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Online Justice</li> <li>Innovative regulatory frameworks to tackle Internet affordability and foster Universal Access</li> </ul> <p>TRUST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treats to Vulnerable sectors (children), in Internet</li> <li>ethics, accountability and transparency in emerging technologies</li> <li>Freedom of speech</li> <li>Surveillance technology versus privacy</li> <li>Digital Journalism</li> <li>Digital currencies</li> </ul>	<p>CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sovereignty, jurisdictions and trans territorial laws</li> <li>Internet as ODS enabler</li> <li>Present and Future of Internet Governance</li> <li>Reducing Divides between Global North and Global South</li> </ul>	<p>Innovative ways that Internet services and applications may be used to tackle Climate Change</p> <p>What are the components and which are the effects that Internet ecosystem produces to Climate Change</p> <p>What are the good and bad effects that is producing the evolution of Digital Economy.</p>	



Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	Technical Community	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United States	<p>I LOVE the idea of having one-word Thematic tracks. That provides much more open-ended and flexible themes and avoids having implied biases. For instance, last year the phrase "Data Governance" implied that the focus was more on controlling data and information than on creating new information, making available more data (especially government data), and making it easier to share and distribute data.</p> <p>Some of my favorite policy questions:  <b>DATA</b>  How to make more government data available to more people?  How does overly aggressive protection of copyright limit data sharing?  Will poorly-designed data protection laws, copyright laws and related laws (e.g. the 1996 EU Database Directive), and Right to be Forgotten requirements make it difficult to collect the global datasets needed to train Machine Learning systems in a way that will avoid bias?  What is the link between data sharing and innovation and creativity?</p> <p><b>INCLUSION</b>  How can emerging technologies (e.g. mesh networks, LEO satellites) provide better ways to "connect the unconnected"?  Why is the costs of bandwidth so expensive in some countries? How do outdated telecommunications regulations and protectionism limit investment and competition in the Internet Service Provider sector?</p> <p><b>TRUST</b>  How can end-to-end, unbreakable encryption provide better security and privacy for data transmitted over the Internet or stored in the Cloud?  What Cloud and Internet of Things services will not develop without strong encryption?  How to foster transparency? How can citizens have a better understanding of the government (and corporate) surveillance programs that collect their data?  What can be done to counter the avalanche of disinformation spreading online or at least reduce the damage it does?  How can government focus more on reliability and redundancy? What are best practices in that area (at all layers of the stack: transport, DNS, security, Content Distribution Networks, Web, applications like social media, e-payments)?</p>	<p>As indicated above, I really like the use of one-word thematic tracks. Fortunately, the word SUSTAINABILITY has two meanings that can both be applied here. First is environmental sustainability. The second is economic sustainability, which is the meaning that most people in the private sector in the US think of when they hear the word "sustainability." Environmental sustainability is incredibly important—but electricity use by the IT industry is a rather small issue because even at current growth rates, the Internet and Cloud services use less than 5% global energy production and the services they provide save a huge amount of energy and water by making manufacturing, agriculture, transportation, and other sectors of the economy much more efficient. (For example, just think of how online news has cut the amount of paper and ink needed for newspapers.) Personally, I believe that economic sustainability is a broader topic, which also has an environmental component. Each compiles that needlessly waste resources are going to face competition from more newcomers with more efficient business models.</p>	<p>Some of my favorite topics:  How can government foster non-profit business models (such as Wikipedia's) that have fewer reasons to collect users' data or try to get users to spend endless hours online?  How can governments encourage Cloud service providers and online information services to empower their customers so they can more easily combine and move the data they have collected or created?</p>	<p>I hope that the three (or four) thematic tracks will not be used to jam all the related sessions into one or one-and-a-half days. In Berlin, too many related sessions were scheduled opposite each other. On the other hand, it is good to ensure that each track has something interesting happening in each time slot (so specialists who only want to follow one track or subtrack do not end up wasting a day because there are no panels they care about).</p>
Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE)	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	United States	<p>Within the data thematic track, CIPE recommends providing an additional subtheme that emphasizes the importance of multi-stakeholder policy discussions, especially at the policy formulation stage. Encouraging dialogue between government, business, and civil society as new legislation is developed and implemented is crucial, as policies concerning the digital transformation are increasingly technical and rapidly evolving. This subtheme would also allow fruitful dialogue on how the broader IGF community can build the capacity of policymakers to understand the implications for digital rights when developing new legislation.</p> <p>Within the trust thematic track, the discussion of standards to build trust and accountability should take stock of what standards and frameworks are already being used to build global consensus on norms essential for internet governance. For example, building on the work of the Internet Governance Forum's Internet Rights and Principles Dynamic Coalition, CIPE, the National Democratic Institute (NDI), and the Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA) developed the Democratic Principles for an Open Internet. The Principles serve as a tool that organizations and advocates can utilize in pushing governments, the private sector, and civil society to adhere to universal human rights through open internet standards. The Principles can be accessed here: <a href="https://openinternet.global/read/principles">https://openinternet.global/read/principles</a>.</p>	<p>CIPE recommends the MAG pursue the option of creating an additional themed track labeled as "Sustainability." This option provides a broader framing and would allow for richer dialogue on issues related to the environment and the digital economy.</p>	<p>To help policymakers and other stakeholders better understand policy options, CIPE and New Markets Lab (NML) created a practical resource, Digital Economy Enabling Environment Guide: Key Areas of Dialogue for Business and Policymakers. The guide supports policy dialogue and reform on topics crucial for strengthening inclusive digital business environments: data privacy, consumer protection, cybersecurity, and e-transactions. These policies also have environmental and sustainability considerations that deserve further study and discussion at the global level. The guide can be accessed here: <a href="https://www.cipec.org/resources/digital-economy-enabling-environment-guide-key-areas-of-dialogue-for-business-and-policymakers/">https://www.cipec.org/resources/digital-economy-enabling-environment-guide-key-areas-of-dialogue-for-business-and-policymakers/</a>.</p>	
KINDIE	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Eastern European Group	Cameroon	<p>-Track one: Blockchain and data : the tokenisation of the data  -Track two. Informal finance in digital : how digital resolve the informal finance in Africa?  -Track tree : smart city and collaborative economy</p>	<p>The value of data center in Africa  The Africa initiatives to make easy internet  The technological leap in Africa</p>	<p>The technological leap in Africa, because, if they don't make thing easy to connect to internet, they never be a sustainability by digital</p>	
Federal Telecommunications Institute	Technical Community	Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	Mexico	<p>Track one: Data  -Design and implementation of data intelligence capabilities to improve the analysis processes and generate efficient regulatory policies.  -Data interoperability.  -Best practices and recommendations of the use and data exploitation, which establish the principles to be adhered for the proper use of the personal data by regulated, as well as establish recommendations to public and private institutions in the matter.  -Subjects in matter of transparency, information access, accessibility and personal data protection, as well as open government actions.  -Track two: Inclusion  -Digital literacy and user awareness of the services and available devices in the digital ecosystem.  -Recommendations for the promotion of digital inclusion and the infrastructure deployment.  -Encourage the adoption of new technologies and use cases in the digital ecosystem.  -Ideal mechanisms to close the universal coverage gap and increase the digital inclusion.  -Attending the digital inclusion for communities and under-served areas.  -Track three: Trust  -#Protection and security of networks and devices, as well as the confidentiality of communications.  -#Attention to IPv6.  -#Cybersecurity.  -#e-governance.  -#E-learning.  -#Promote users access to Internet and applications content in a transparency framework and protection of personal data.</p>	<p>Internet of Things.  Over-the-Top services.</p>	<p>Management, policies and standards regarding electronic waste.  Development of clean technologies.  Use of information and communication technologies to fight climate change.</p>	
Democratic and free community organization	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Egypt	<p>Track three: Trust</p>	<p>Upgrade our systematic</p>	<p>Using social media for sharing awareness</p>	
Free woman organization	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Egypt	<p>Data</p>	<p>Elections in Africa</p>	<p>Climate change</p>	
Rio de Janeiro State University	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	Brazil	<p>Data:  Illustrative policy question - Responsibility and Data-driven Economy:  Question: How to contribute to ensure the sustainable use of energy by servers that store and process large amounts of data carried out by the digital economy, mainly in electronic financial transactions with credit cards, online video editing or in cryptocurrency mining (Bitcoin, Ethereum , Ripple, Bitcoin Cash, Litecoin, Iota, Monero, Zcash, etc.), reducing carbon footprint, energy intensive consumption and the production of electronic waste?</p> <p>Inclusion:  Illustrative policy question - Infrastructure accessibility and digital divide:  Question: How to raise awareness and encourage the main agents of the digital economy to commit themselves to dealing with issues of accessibility and environmental sustainability, when they tend to use, in an unprepared and intensive way, expensive and scarce resources and materials for energy production?</p> <p>Trust:  Illustrative policy question - Trust and responsibility:</p>	<p>Regarding the two themes: environmental sustainability / climate change and digital economy, the political solution is to consider them not as additional themes, but as transversal themes that relate to the three thematic tracks indicated by MAG (Data, Inclusion and Trust).</p>	<p>Question 1:  Environmental sustainability: What are the political and environmental alternatives for reducing carbon footprints, for reducing the intensive consumption of energy and the production of electronic waste by the digital economy?  Question 2:  Digital jobs: How to guarantee professional training, employability and labor rights in the emerging context of the digital economy?</p>	<p>The survey was very important. Too bad that the deadline was so short for reading and reflection.</p>
Diplo	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	Asia-Pacific Group	India	<p>Data</p>	<p>Security</p>	<p>Sustainable data security and data governance to protect intellectual property and privacy.</p>	
Swift Technology Private Limited	Private Sector	Asia-Pacific Group	Nepal	<p>FinTech for the financial inclusion using internet/telecom infrastructure based in the Blockchain.</p>	<p>FinTech is growing technology, most rural communities are slowly benefiting it. With the introduction of blockchain, more trust factor is enabled in order to provide more financial service to the end customer.</p>	<p>Financial Technology will have positive impact on digital economy, but for environment, the installation of telecom tower or internet facilities might have some level of negative impact. In order to reduce the paper work, the blockchain based financial technology would help the cause of environment.</p>	

In Personal Capacity	Private Sector	Asia-Pacific Group	China	<p>1. Data : Privacy &amp; Personal Information Protection, Data-driven Technology, Cross-border Data Flow, Global Standard on Personal Information Protection, Data Protection Tools.</p> <p>2. Inclusion: Traditional &amp; New Digital Divide, AI and its Impact on Social Employment, Internet Access for All.</p> <p>3. Trust: Children's Online Protection, Internet Addiction and Solutions, AI Security Laws &amp; Regulations, Digital Economy and its Challenges.</p>	I think the additional themes (climate change and environmental sustainability and digital economy) should be addressed within the three thematic tracks.	<p>1. Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability: Reutilization of Abandoned Internet Devices.</p> <p>2. Digital Economy: Cross-border Data Flow, Enterprises' Burden on Compliance of Different Data Protection Regulations.</p>	
Guest Project Gambia, ISF MAG Member	Civil Society (Includes Academia and NGOs)	African Group	Gambia	<p>1. How effective is the data privacy strategy to ensure where who and where our data is accessed?</p> <p>2. How accessible and affordable can the internet be rural areas in the global South?</p> <p>3. Can we trust online web apps and the internet in general with our data?</p> <p>4. Does the future of the internet cater for the vision impaired people or people with disability?</p> <p>5. How can we get compensations from big tech companies for using and selling our data without consent.</p> <p>6. How can we ensure that when we click on the button</p>	<p>In a nutshell if we are visualizing at the future of the Internet, Digital economy is one of most important aspect or break through the internet has offered. This has and will immensely change our livelihood. Digital corporation is the future.  </p> <p>Climate Change is a global concern that affects every one, everywhere and everyday gradually. It is imperative to bring up the importance of climate awareness and mitigation. Does Climate change one way or the other affect accessibility and content where it is mostly affected.</p>	<p>With fast growing and more dependency to digital economy, What happens to man power or labor, availability of jobs for human race.</p>	
BLOGS	Private Sector	African Group	Congo	<p><b>DATA:</b>  <b>OPEN DATA-Tool to Improve Transparency, Accountability and Citizens participation in Governance</b>  Data is quickly becoming a key part of the infrastructures in today's digital world. However there are still important challenges to be addressed for developing countries to fully benefit from the promises of open data. The issue of open data and information transparency for government in general, especially at the local level needs urgent attention. The idea of a smart city relies on data and data collection process can be used to simplify and improve lives as well as manage public services more efficiently. The question now is: Does open data, as practiced by government genuinely serve the public interest, or are we being beguiled by media spin.</p> <p><b>INCLUSION:</b>  Digital Inclusion, Building DC on Data. With the push towards smart cities, how do we best build a Smart DC? City governments across the world are providing new services, using new tools, and supporting new industry.</p> <p><b>TRUST</b>  Blockchain — A New Mechanism of Trust with Potential for Emerging Markets?  Governments are becoming major backers of blockchain. Estonia has created a blockchain-enabled platform to provide services for its citizens; Dubai will use distributed ledgers to power its entire government by 2020; and Sweden, Georgia and Ukraine are all testing blockchain-based land registries. The authorities in China and Singapore are two of the most active proponents of blockchain development, establishing public-private consortia to address policy and regulatory challenges.</p>	<p>1. Poverty and inequality  2. Digital identity</p>	<p><b>Sustainability</b>  Blockchain Can Save The Environment And Stop Climate Change: The blockchain is the shared database technology that underlies Bitcoin and Ethereum, and it is set to disrupt many industries in the coming decade. It's already getting used in banking and payments, but most people don't realize that this same technology can be used to solve the major environmental problems we are facing today on our planet. If adopted globally, it can even help stop or reverse climate change. As permanent, tamper-proof databases that are shared by a community without a centralized owner, blockchains they are particularly interesting for environmental causes. They make it possible to track and verify transactions and interactions without a centralized authority. This can significantly increase transparency, accountability, and efficiency of environmental projects.</p> <p><b>DIGITAL ECONOMY</b>  How to Build a More Productive Workforce: Business productivity often seems like a very elusive goal, with few constraints. Not only do workers criteria vary widely industry to industry and company to company, corporate structures run the gamut of structured and unstructured models. What's an executive to do?</p>	