

EuroDIG

European Dialogue on Internet Governance

Messages from Trieste
20–22 June 2022

Set the sails right!



About EuroDIG

Launched in 2008, EuroDIG, the European Dialogue on Internet Governance, is a unique annual event that brings together Internet stakeholders from throughout Europe (and beyond), and from across the spectrum of government, industry, civil society, academia and the technical community. Stakeholders and participants work over the course of each year to develop, in a bottom-up fashion, a dynamic agenda that explores the pressing issues surrounding how we develop, use, regulate and govern the Internet. EuroDIG participants come away with broader, more informed perspectives on these issues and new partners in responding to the challenges of the information society.

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Introduction

Sandra Hoferichter, Secretary General EuroDIG

After two years of virtual-only meetings, we met for the 15th EuroDIG edition in Trieste. I would warmly thank the team from ICTP (the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics) for staying with us in these uncertain times and renewing the invitation to host EuroDIG for the third time.

I feel that we have not yet fully overcome the pandemic and are only starting to realise how it has changed our behaviour when participating in conferences, debates and in multistakeholder processes.

Many of us have become used to participating in multiple events in parallel and have reached another level of multitasking. While this gives us new opportunities, I get the impression that some of us are also a little exhausted, not only from joining online meetings and doing everything just in time, but also from the consequences the pandemic has brought into all our personal lives.

In addition, we are all shocked about the war in Ukraine, with one country invading another and causing immense pain and sorrow – which makes us feel like falling back into a dark past which we thought we had overcome.

When I look back, I discover that there seems to be something like a 5-year rhythm in the EuroDIG development. We started in 2008 in Strasbourg as a grass-roots initiative with no budget but a lot of enthusiasm. 2012 – 5 years later – we founded the EuroDIG Support Association in Stockholm, we got a bank account and EuroDIG was not only established as a recognised, annual event in Europe but also as an institution that actively participates in the global Internet governance processes. 2017 – our 10th anniversary in Tallinn – truly marked another highlight with three heads of states participating in person at the meeting and a peak number of physical attendees. Now – again 5 years later – I have the feeling that we are at another turning point, for obvious reasons, and we should use the occasion to think about in which direction we would like to develop.

I think that we need to be innovative and creative once more and find new ways to be able to progress – not only with our substantive goals to develop a digital space that allows us all to live together in peace and prosperity but also in the ways that we organise dialogue processes like the IGF and EuroDIG under these new circumstances.

We need to find ways to combine the best of both worlds – the physical and the virtual one – so that we do not lose ourselves in multiple parallel processes and so that we can concentrate on developing new ideas on how to achieve progress together, irrespective of who is here physically or virtually.

At EuroDIG, enabling interactive remote participation has always been a key issue. For this meeting, we focussed even more on equal footing for physical and on-line participation. While we have learned in the past two years that it can be very convenient to participate in conversations virtually and we can save scarce resources and time, we should recall why meeting physically is still indispensable.

We know that it is easily possible to exchange views and to work on agenda items in a virtual setting. Physical gatherings, however, are not only necessary for “networking” in the narrow sense, but make it much easier to be innovative and creative. Being able to feel each other while we speak and listen makes it much easier to light a spark and to create spontaneous moments, where new ideas and solutions are born. In the current situation in the world – and especially in Europe – we definitely need new ideas and solutions to help us move forward and not backwards.

An encouraging sign is that we see a lot of enthusiasm and energy among our young participants. EuroDIG has had a strong focus on youth participation, and this year – which, by the way, is the official European Year of Youth – we again invited around 30 YOUthDIGers to come together and to formulate their Messages, which can be found in this brochure.

We have also introduced some innovation in the programme structure as well as in the format of the EuroDIG outcome. In the past, we used to agree on separate messages for every session. In order to try and make the outcome more tangible, we produced one set of messages for each of the four Focus Areas. The reporters from the Geneva Internet Platform supported the Message drafting by taking notes on all the issues that were discussed during the two days of EuroDIG.

Our EuroDIG motto this year was “Set the sails right!”. When we chose this motto, we did not know what stormy winds would blow our way this year. But as a good sailing team, we at EuroDIG will brave these difficult winds and not lose sight of our goal to use the digital transformation for a peaceful and prosperous future for us and the next generations in Europe and beyond.



EuroDIG 2022 – Programme

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

YOUthDIG

Time (CEST)	Sessions
18 – 20 June	YOU th DIG – Youth Dialogue on Internet Governance

Joint outreach to local citizens

Time (CEST)	Sessions
18 June	“How Internet works” / “Come Funziona Internet” co-organised in the occasion of TNC22 and EuroDIG 2022 with the City of Trieste

Day 0 | 20 June 2022

Time (CEST)	Sessions	
	(former) SISSA Main Auditorium (hybrid)	FabLab / Fibonacci (online)
09:00 - 10:00	Registration for onsite participants	
10:00 - 11:00	Pre 1: How to put ‘Katowice IGF Messages’ into practice? (60')	
11:00 - 11:15	Break / change room (15')	
11:15 - 12:45	Pre 9: Multilingualism on the Internet (90')	Pre 3: DNS Abuse – the consequences of definitions, Dynamic Coalition on Data and Trust (DC-DT) (90')
12:45 - 13:00	Break / change room (15')	
13:00 - 14:30	Pre 5: Assessing Internet Universality ROAM-X indicators to advance digital transformation in Europe (DC-IUI) (90')	Pre 2: Dynamic Coalition (IGF) on Data Driven Health Technologies – Building an onboarding toolkit together (DC-DDHT) (90')
14:30 - 14:45	Break / change room (15')	
14:45 - 16:15	Pre 4: NRI and Youth Assembly – Update on the global processes and how to participate? (90')	Pre 8: Open Forum: The road ahead for ICT sustainability in Europe and beyond, Dynamic Coalition on Environment (DCE) (90')
16:15 - 16:30	Break / change room (15')	
16:30 - 18:00	Pre 6: Internet governance within the system of the United Nations: is IGF on a good path to adapt, innovate and reform? (90')	Pre 7: A celebration of youth voices in Internet Governance (YCIG) (90')

Day 1 | 21 June 2022

Time (CEST)	Sessions	
	(former) SISSA Main Auditorium (hybrid)	FabLab / Fibonacci (online)
09:00 - 10:00	Registration for onsite participants	
10:00 - 10:30	<p>Welcome (30')</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof. Atish Dabholkar, Director, International Centre for Theoretical Physics (video) • Roberto Viola, Director General, DG CONNECT, European Commission (video) • Thomas Schneider, President, EuroDIG Support Association • Sandra Hoferichter, Secretary General, EuroDIG Support Association 	
10:30 - 11:30	<p>Subtopic 1: The European vision of digital sovereignty: From principles to action (45')</p>	<p>WS 1: From commitments to action: Assessing the effectiveness of pan-European policies and regulations for the green digital transformation (60')</p> <p>Focus Area 2 Reality check – do we implement effective regulations and set the right standards to solve the problems of the future?</p> <p>Break (45')</p> <p>WS 2: How can collaborative standards development support the European cybersecurity agenda? (60')</p>
11:30 - 12:15	<p>Break (15')</p> <p>Subtopic 2: Digital sovereignty impact on the Internet infrastructure. (45')</p>	
12:15 - 13:15	<p>Break (15')</p> <p>Subtopic 3: Digital sovereignty – is Europe going in the right direction to keep Internet infrastructure secure and open? (45')</p>	
13:15 - 14:15	<p>Focus Area 1 Digital sovereignty – is Europe going in the right direction to keep the Internet safe and open?</p>	
13:15 - 14:15	<p>Big Stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-Infrastructures and the UN Sustainable Development Goals – GEANT as a fundamental element of Europe's • e-infrastructure, delivering the pan-European GEANT network for scientific excellence, research, education and innovation. • The need for a new norm: Internet impact assessments • Experiences of Women Coding Classes for contemporary knowledge and equality (master and student perspectives) 	
	Break (60')	

Time (CEST)	Sessions	
	(former) SISSA Main Auditorium (hybrid)	FabLab / Fibonacci (online)
14:15 - 14:45	<p>Keynote (2 × 15')</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister Krzysztof Szubert, High Representative of the Prime Minister for European Digital Policy, Poland (15') Introduction to the European stakeholder consultation to submit input to the Global Digital Compact (15') Thomas Schneider, President EuroDIG, Swiss Government, Ambassador Mark Carvell, Independent Internet Governance Consultant and Member of EuroDIG Support Association 	
14:45 - 15:45	<p>Subtopic 1: A new European regulatory regime: What are the Dos and Don'ts? (45')</p> <p>Break (15')</p>	<p>WS 4: Hot topic discussion (60') [Session canceled as no hot topic discussion was requested.]</p> <p>Focus Area 1 Digital sovereignty – is Europe going in the right direction to keep the Internet safe and open?</p> <p>Break (45')</p> <p>WS 3: International Connectivity: European Data-Gateway Platforms and the Global Gateway (60')</p>
15:45 - 16:30	<p>Focus Area 2 Reality check – do we implement effective regulations and set the right standards to solve the problems of the future?</p> <p>Subtopic 2: How to Enable Rapid Cybersecurity Standards Implementation for Impact (45')</p> <p>Break (15')</p>	
16:30 - 17:30	<p>Subtopic 3: International Cooperation on Criminal Justice in Cyberspace: Where we are and where are we heading to? (45')</p>	
17:30 - 18:00	Agreeing on the Messages for Focus Area 2	
18:00 - 18:30	<p>Set the sails right? Keynote by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alessandro Mulas, Vice presidente società velica di Barcola e Grignano – organizzatore Barcolana (15') 	
20:00	<p>Social Evening 2022 Join us for an evening with music to chill and dance at the fabulous Adriatic coast!</p>	

Day 2 | 22 June 2022

Time (CEST)	Sessions			
	(former) SISSA Main Auditorium (hybrid)	FabLab / Fibonacci (online)		
09:00 - 10:00	Registration for onsite participants			
10:00 - 10:30	Keynote <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jan Kleijssen, Director of the Information Society and Action against Crime Directorate, Council of Europe 			
10:30 - 11:30	Focus Area 3 Coming next – outlook on new technologies and can existing governance bodies cope with them?	Subtopic 1: Regulating emerging technologies: artificial intelligence and data governance (45')	Focus area 4 Internet in troubled times	WS 5: Hot topic discussion (60') [Session canceled as no hot topic discussion was requested.]
		Break (15')		
11:30 - 12:15		Subtopic 2: The multi-stakeholder model: from its origins to its future (45')		Break (45')
		Break (15')		
12:15 - 13:15		Subtopic 3: Upcoming digital identity initiatives impacting your life (45')	WS 6: The Declaration for the Future of the Internet (60')	
13:15 - 14:15	Big Stage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freemium Dating Apps: Risks and Opportunities for Dating in the Digital Age “Fight for the Net” a card game on disinformation and misinformation 		Break (60')	
14:15 - 14:45	YOUthDIG messages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants YOUthDIG 2022 			
14:45 - 15:45	Focus Area 4 Internet in troubled times	Subtopic 2: Sovereignty and the Internet: a risk of fragmentation (70')	Focus Area 3 Coming next – outlook on new technologies and can existing governance bodies cope with them?	WS 7: Cross border e-Identification (60')
15:45 - 16:30		Break (25')		Break (45')
16:30 - 17:30		Subtopic 1: Responding to disinformation in times of COVID-19 and geopolitical conflict (70')		WS 8: Delay Tolerant Networks – Building Interplanetary Internet (60')
17:30 - 18:00	Agreeing on the Messages for Focus Area 4		Agreeing on the Messages for Focus Area 3	
18:00 - 18:30	Wrap-up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging in the IGFA, Jennifer Chung, IGFA Handover of the EuroDIG Flag to the next EuroDIG Host 			

Thank you to the Geneva Internet Platform ...



Messages from Trieste were drafted by reporters from the Geneva Internet Platform (GIP) and reflect the consensus reached by participants during EuroDIG.

Additional reports, transcripts, video records and further reading recommendations for each session can be found on the EuroDIG Wiki:

↗ https://eurodigwiki.org/wiki/EuroDIG_2022

EuroDIG
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Keynotes
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Atish Dabholkar

Director, International Centre for Theoretical Physics



“I don’t need to emphasise that ICTP is fully committed to open science. In fact, it is really fundamental to our mission. We have been working for the past more than half a century now making this principle a reality. An efficient Internet infrastructure is now all the more important, and it is the basis for open science in the future and this has been brought home even more starkly during the COVID emergencies. ...

I think that ‘Set the Sails Right!’, it is good at the end of the pandemic and a new start for all of us.”

Roberto Viola

Director General, DG CONNECT, European Commission



“We also want to increase the level of cooperation, as I said, that means – in the protection of critical infrastructure we need to work with every single organization, private to public, we have to have a network of information about what’s going on that can be shared. We are very much believers that open intelligence is a very important source of ways of protecting the cyberspace and we foster it and we really encourage also disclosure, vulnerability of product, which is also a very transparent, important way to keep the Internet safe.”

Krzysztof Szubert

High Representative of the Prime Minister for European Digital Policy and
Republic of Poland Plenipotentiary for UN IGF 2021



“Last but not least, it seems impossible not to mention the current situation in Ukraine. The war takes place, to a significant extent, also in the digital sphere. Therefore, it is extremely important to have a coherent, multistakeholder and responsible vision of the future of the Internet as well as a vision for the development of all kinds of Internet-related technologies, both for the benefit of people and the world.”

Jan Kleijssen

Director of the Information Society and Action against Crime Directorate,
Council of Europe



“There was a concern before that – and there still is a bit of a concern, I’ll be frank – that regulation may hamper innovation, but for instance the companies that are mentioned, industry that sits at the table, it is very much in favour of regulation, good regulation because good regulation would also lead to good innovation. It will provide level playing field for companies, because the same rules will apply to everyone. It will enhance trust, and namely what is being rolled out, produced, it will meet certain standards ...”

Thomas Schneider

President EuroDIG, Swiss Government, Ambassador



“Sometimes I ask myself; do we actually still share the fundamental values that all our international institutions are built on and that make the system work. ... Let’s work all together here to send a strong message of respect for peace, human rights, democracy and rule of law to all governments in the UN, including and in particular our own so that the Global Digital Compact becomes a vision that will guide us to a digital future for all.”

EuroDIG
European Dialogue on
Internet Governance

Messages

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Focus Area 1

Digital sovereignty – is Europe going in the right direction to keep the Internet safe and open?



Plenaries

- Subtopic 1: The European vision of digital sovereignty: From principles to action
- Subtopic 2: Digital sovereignty impact on the Internet infrastructure.
- Subtopic 3: Digital sovereignty – is Europe going in the right direction to keep Internet infrastructure secure and open?

Workshop

- Workshop 3: International Connectivity: European Data-Gateway Platforms and the Global Gateway

Messages

Rapporteur: Marco Lotti, Geneva Internet Platform

1. The regulation of digital technologies has brought more clarity to the economic market, thus fostering the growth of businesses and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the digital economy. When developing new regulations, arguments for and against introducing new frameworks need to be carefully monitored and weighed to avoid creating barriers to smaller economic players. In regulating the Internet infrastructure, we should avoid collateral damage to the services and operators regarding economic costs and availability and avoid fragmentation of the global critical Internet infrastructure. Any regulatory initiatives aimed at exerting sovereignty in a particular field must be well examined to be sure they do not harm human rights online, do not harm the open and global nature of the Internet, and are in line with the democratic, multi-stakeholder principles.
2. Implementing digital sovereignty should not be understood as building a fortress around Europe but as enhancing connectivity in a way that allows states to keep individuals and their rights at the centre. Digital technologies impact the enjoyment of individual rights and different countries have different values and visions of the Internet and its future. While keeping and promoting dialogue with these players, European policymakers need to anchor new policies in the European values system, human rights, and the rule of law. The European vision of digital sovereignty should also remove barriers for businesses and foster economic growth, as is the case for the EU single market, which strives to harmonise rules across member states.
3. A careful assessment of the impact of new technologies and tools on human rights should be carried out to avoid violations of individual rights.



Focus Area 2

Reality check – do we implement effective regulations and set the right standards to solve the problems of the future?



Plenaries

- Subtopic 1: A new European regulatory regime: What are the Dos and Don'ts?
- Subtopic 2: How to Enable Rapid Cybersecurity Standards Implementation for Impact
- Subtopic 3: International Cooperation on Criminal Justice in Cyberspace: Where we are and where are we heading to?

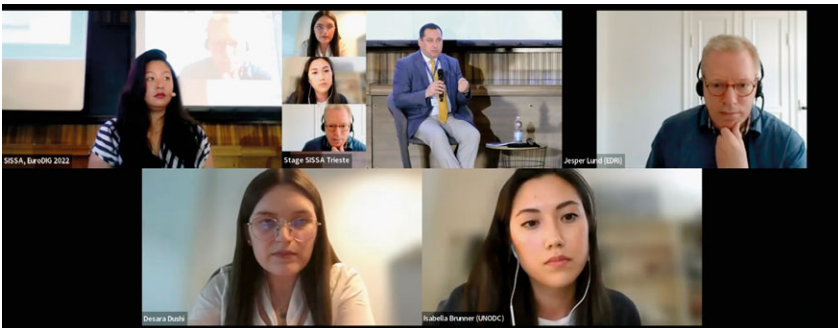
Workshops

- Workshop 1: From commitments to action: Assessing the effectiveness of pan-European policies and regulations for the green digital transformation
- Workshop 2: How can collaborative standards development support the European cybersecurity agenda?

Messages

Rapporteur: Andrijana Gavrilovic, Head of Diplomatic and Policy Reporting, Diplo-Foundation & Geneva Internet Platform

1. Dialogue and understanding of the need for standards are crucial; policymakers who engage in dialogue understand the problems and are more open to reflecting on the limitations from the regulatory perspective and what are the limitations of standards. Governments should understand the incentives and what are the needs. We need governmental regulation which will encourage (and in some cases incentivise) industries to implement standards into their products. Relevant stakeholders should seek to engage with and exert influence on the formulation of soft laws and guidelines as they tend to be more efficient than the long legislative processes and are effective to some extent.



2. Green transition and digital transformation are two different areas, with the digital transition being more of a tool for green transition and not an end in itself. There needs to be a common methodology on how we account for the emissions and the environmental impact of digital technologies to be able to look at the entire lifecycle of any digital product. Furthermore, common methodologies are also necessary to measure and compare the enabling effects of digital solutions in order to describe their net-environmental benefit.
3. Regarding a global cybercrime treaty, we need to leave sufficient room for member states because their legal and criminal justice systems are different. When we formulate a common minimum on the most important elements such as substantive law, procedural law, conditions, and safeguards, the whole framework would provide added value and could be used effectively for international cooperation purposes.

Focus Area 3

Coming next – outlook on new technologies and can existing governance bodies cope with them?

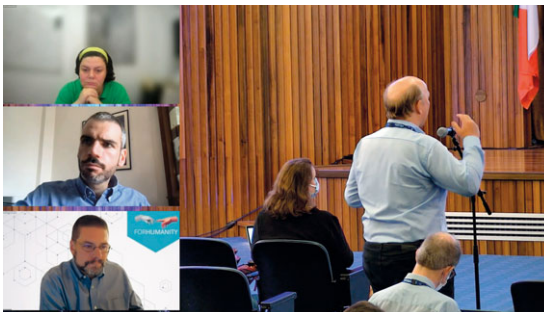


Plenaries

- Subtopic 1: Regulating emerging technologies: artificial intelligence and data governance
- Subtopic 2: The multistakeholder model: from its origins to its future
- Subtopic 3: Upcoming digital identity initiatives impacting your life

Workshops

- Workshop 7: Cross border e-Identification
- Workshop 8: Delay Tolerant Networks – Building Interplanetary Internet



Messages

Rapporteur: Marco Lotti, Geneva Internet Platform

1. The interconnected nature of the Internet and the need for resilience favours a multistakeholder approach when discussing the problems and when identifying solutions regarding the Internet. However, the current escalating geopolitical tensions are challenging multistakeholderism. There is a need to take a fresh look at the multistakeholder approach. One of the issues to consider is the inclusion of the voices of youth, who are still underrepresented in Internet governance debates.
2. After agreeing on global principles and values to guide AI development (such as trust, transparency, and human-centred AI), there is a need to let regions and countries adapt these principles to their own realities through concrete documents (e.g. toolboxes) targeted at policymakers and other actors. In this process, cross-regional dialogue is needed to ensure harmonisation. Potential risks related to AI need to be examined holistically, and humans need to be in command.



3. Digital identity solutions need to be measured not only by their usefulness and functionality but, more importantly, by how they respect and reflect fundamental human rights and common responsibilities. Any digital identity solution needs to be technology-agnostic to ensure greater global interoperability and foster greater user adoption.
4. There is more involved than just the Internet as a global communication network. The current expansion of space activities pushes the development of new communication technologies beyond our planet. For these new technologies, new standards and protocols are needed. To ensure that these networks and protocols remain open, a multistakeholder approach is needed.

Focus Area 4

Internet in troubled times

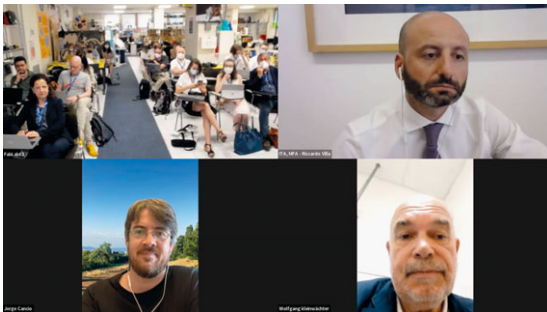


Plenaries

- Subtopic 1: Responding to disinformation in times of COVID-19 and geopolitical conflict
- Subtopic 2: Sovereignty and the Internet: a risk of fragmentation

Workshop

- Workshop 6: The Declaration for the Future of the Internet



Messages

Rapporteur: Andrijana Gavrilovic, Head of Diplomatic and Policy Reporting, Diplo-Foundation & Geneva Internet Platform

1. Europe needs to put effort into preserving a globally interoperable Internet for all, to avoid divergences that may cause even greater geopolitical conflicts. One of the ways to reduce the possibility of a splinternet is to avoid incompatible regulations for Internet infrastructure. Another opportunity to avoid fragmentation is to use the potential of the upcoming UN Global Digital Compact and the appointment of the UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology, which could prioritise the global nature of the Internet and explicitly focus on the perseverance of digital human rights.
2. The implementation of the principles of the Declaration on the Future of the Internet (DFI) will be the key process that would need more engagement from countries and the stakeholders. Netmundial and previous best practices are a good reference to improve the engagement of countries from the global South. The initial partners will contribute to DFI implementation, starting with a multi-stakeholder conference to be held in the next months and continuing to gather input, feedback, and other elements from Internet governance communities (IGF, EuroDIG, other regional IGFs) through dedicated sessions. It was suggested that the DFI could be used as a preparatory input to the Global Digital Compact, and that it can contribute to the implementation of the joint statements which were published by the Freedom Online Coalition in previous years. Raising awareness about the DFI and its principles, as well as developing the skills of those who will implement the DFI in signatory countries is important.
3. We need a variety of measures to counter disinformation: regulatory measures, trustworthy content, more support of sustainable and independent journalism, a more informed citizenry, fact-checking initiatives and investment in digital and media literacy. Any response to disinformation must comply with human rights and European values, such as democracy and the rule of law.



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YOUth DIG
Messages

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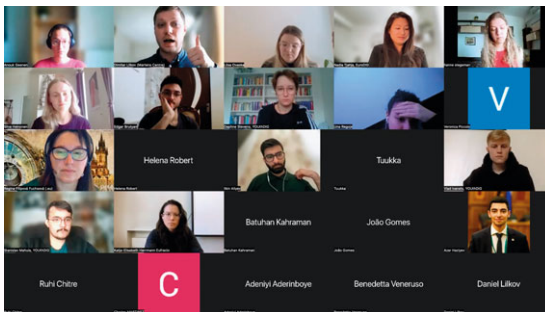
YOUthDIG

... is the Youth Dialogue on Internet Governance, a yearly pre-event to the European Dialogue on Internet Governance that aims to foster active youth participation.

YOUthDIG is unique through the manner in which building the agenda and messages are approached:

- Sessions are prepared by former and current participants. This way we ensure that we focus on the issues that participants are keen on learning more about. But in addition, former participants advise on topics which are relevant to successfully participate in EuroDIG.
- We don't set topics where we ask participants to just research or answer questions that are set top-down.
- Presentations by participants focus on bringing their local issues, challenges, backgrounds and solutions to the attention at European level. This is especially notable through the design of the YOUthDIG Messages.
- These Messages bring the collective knowledge of participants through the question, "what are the key issues and challenges that we want to bring to the attention of European decision makers?"
- We do not only focus on content, but also on skill building. The agenda includes effective networking, public speaking, session planning, advocacy, lobbying and other skills. We do this through the sessions but also through our social events.

The organising team, consisting of former YOUthDIG participants, started with introductory webinars in April where 30 selected participants collaborated on a series of short-format inputs depending on their own expertise.





From 17 June, YOUthDIG continued as a 3-day in person meeting with diverse session formats on issues including community activities, fact checking and source checking, digital mental health, personal online safety, harmonisation of digitalisation and environmental sustainability, distributed ledger technologies and blockchain(s). The sessions were supported by a wide range of guest experts.

Social events took place in the evenings to foster team building among the participants. During these days, the YOUthDIG Messages were formulated and presented at EuroDIG.



YOUthDIG Messages



1. Artificial Intelligence in a Natural World

- Address the existing bias and data gaps in terms of gender, race, geography and disability through the exposure of the methodological process behind the data collection and processing.
- Recommend the open and collaborative forecast of potential societal impact of the AI systems through multistakeholder impact assessments.
- Request a change in the scope of the debate around accountability from transparency to contestability, where users are also included as stakeholders.
- Urge to enhance the guarantees for users to safeguard individual and collective digital rights.

2. Envisioning the Future of Social Media

- Introduce a framework that encourages social, and discourages antisocial behaviour in the digital world. This can be applied cross-border and can be the basis for development of further legislation.
- Develop a European-based and owned social media platform, that facilitates and encourages democratic participation and where users remain in control of their personal data.
- Encourage the flagging of misleading online content and the verification of credible and accurate content by a collaboration between moderators and users.
- Introduce media literacy mechanisms to ensure society and users are informed about the identification of fake-news.

3. Sustainability and ICTs

(ICTs refers to Information and Communication Technologies)

- On the role of academia: we stress the need to further increase investment and funding to foster research and innovation connecting the digital, social, and green transitions; further improve outreach strategies to communicate funding opportunities and overcome institutional, geographic, socioeconomic, and other persistent barriers; and provide financial mechanisms to diversify and expand the existing and emerging partnerships and networks worldwide.
- On the continuous overproduction and overconsumption of data services, processing, and storage, as well as of electronic devices and online services: we strongly demand that the 3R approach be an integral element in Internet governance and digital policy dialogues and decision-making. Moreover, acknowledging the decisive role of the end-user or consumer, yet noting the persistent digital literacy gap, we encourage a critical perspective in the use of data and technical devices, while also supporting efforts to design accessible guidelines to learn how to make efficient and sustainable use of smart technologies.
- On the application of ICTs for socioeconomic development: we strongly recommend forecasting and critically evaluating their use and impact in sectors of the economy where their application is still in its inception, such as (but not limited to) administration, agriculture, retailing and e-commerce, infrastructure, urban planning, justice, and healthcare. Furthermore, noting the rising trends towards platform and remote work, and their influence on youth in particular, we recommend that intergenerational multistakeholder efforts in Internet governance also discuss the digital, socioeconomic, and environmental dimensions of the role of ICTs in the future of work.
- On the use of ICTs in the educational sector: we recommend that European countries allocate a minimum of 1% of their GDP to research and adaptation of innovative and sustainable ICTs for learning purposes. Moreover, further investment should be directed towards strengthening partnerships within and beyond Europe to foster knowledge-transfer of ICT innovations applied to teaching and life-long professional development, and its link to climate education.

4. Navigating the Cryptocurrency Waters

- Include digital financial education into secondary education and national financial literacy strategies.
- Increase allocation of research funds to support the development of more energy-efficient crypto mining techniques.



- Consider progressive taxing of gains from cryptocurrencies to specifically address inequalities caused by the use of cryptocurrency.
- Encourage inclusion of youth in discussions with crypto communities about the respective roles of regulation, soft law, and standards to raise awareness about the risks related to the technology.
- Promote the employment of Know Your Client and Anti-Money Laundering tools by major crypto currency exchange platforms to increase the level of trust towards the platforms.
- Promote youth-friendly language explaining the functioning and the guarantees – present or absent – at the crypto currency exchange platforms.

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Assembly of
National,
Regional and
Youth Initiatives

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Launching the IGF 2022 Youth Track

This year’s NRI Assembly was dedicated to the official launch of the IGF 2022 youth track¹. The co-organisers² structured the first workshop to introduce the track, announce the next activities, explore the demand from youth and unpack digital transformation policy challenges and opportunities as the overarching theme of the track.

A vibrant interactive discussion engaged many young and senior stakeholders who exchanged views on the format of the track as well as on the policy aspects youth could discuss within the youth track in preparations for the final global youth summit at the 17th IGF in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The meaningful exchanges of over 100 participants onsite and online underlined the need for creating synergies between youth and senior stakeholders throughout the track and at the 17th IGF. Many recognized the need for fostering cooperation among youth from all regions and backgrounds as a guarantee for better equipped future generations of experts and leaders, and with that a more promising future.

The poster features the EuroDIG logo at the top right, which includes the text 'EuroDIG' and 'European Dialogue on Internet Governance'. The main title 'Pre 4' is displayed in large white font on a blue background. Below it, the session details are listed: 'NRI and Youth Assembly - Update on the global processes and how to participate?' followed by the subtitle 'Official launch of the IGF 2022 youth track focused on digital transformation and IG engagement'. The moderators are identified as 'Moderator(s): Nadia Tjahja, Youth Dialogue on Internet Governance (YOUthDIG) Elisabeth Schauer mann, German IGF'. On the right side, the dates '20-22 June 2022' and the hashtag '#EuroDIG2022' are shown. At the bottom right, there is a photograph of a large audience in a hall, with the text 'SISSA Main Auditorium' and the 'SISSA' logo.

¹ <https://www.intgovforum.org/en/content/igf-youth-track>

² IGF 2022 Host Country – Government of Ethiopia, youth IGF coordinators, youth-focused international initiatives and IGF Secretariat as listed on the IGF website
<https://www.intgovforum.org/en/content/igf-youth-track>



Key takeaways

- The global Internet community should foster inter-generational collaboration between youth and the older generation(s) by responding to issues of language, funding and barriers to accessing the Internet. Placing paramount attention on youth demands now and not as a secondary matter can be an effective starting position for this.
- Digital transformation should be pursued in sustainable ways with the participation of all stakeholders, especially from the private sector, by approaching digital transformation on sectoral lines, which helps better understanding of needs, challenges and opportunities.
- To benefit from digital transformation processes, it is essential to bring meaningful access to all young people as a pre-requisite for any online activity. Many local communities lack resources to deploy infrastructure and create conditions for developing necessary skills. There is a need to assess the conditions youth lives in and direct the investment toward developing their digital capacity, which will lead to a better future for all and leaving no one behind.





EuroDIG
European Dialogue on
Internet Governance
Social Evening
Trieste,
20–22 June 2022
Set the sails right!

Social Evening



We had an evening with music to chill and dance at the fabulous Adriatic coast!

At “Bagno del Dopolavoro Ferroviario”, which is a bathhouse during the day and a restaurant and music venue at night, we enjoyed the simple but fine local cuisine.

Music was made by GEMS!

GEMS stands for **Global Equal Multi-Stakeholder Band** and after a first set of jazz music during dinner we relaxed our muscles to rock music.

This event was made possible with financial support from Swiss Federal Office of Communications.



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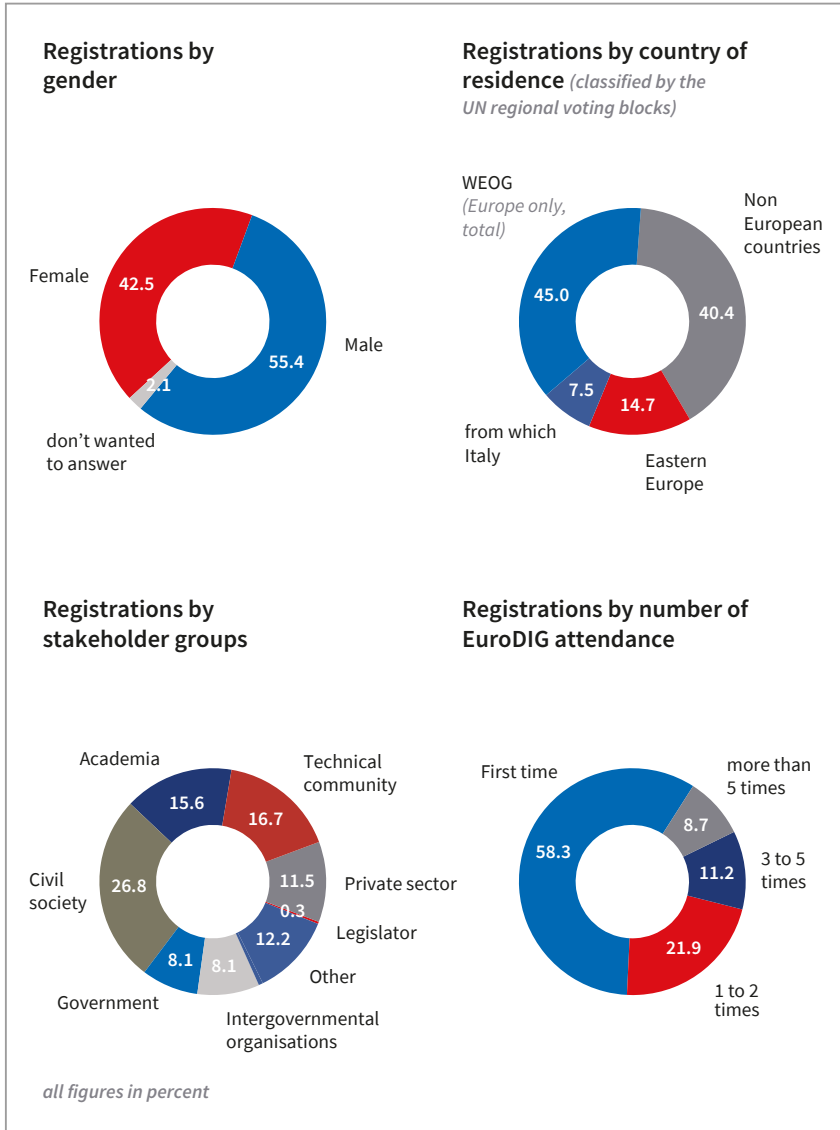
Facts and Figures

Trieste,
20–22 June 2022
Set the sails right!

Breakdown of registrations and participation

Registrations

We received 654 registrations. The following numbers are based on these.



Participation

The analysis after the event showed that we had around 150 people collecting a badge. About 350 different people logged in to Zoom over the three days. Like last year, a significant number of participants were watching the stream, either live during the session or later, via the recording.

Zoom Rooms <i>Unique participants per day</i>			
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2
SISSA Main Auditorium	167	128	99
FabLab / Fibonacci (online)	76	105	82

Taking the numbers from onsite participation, Zoom and streaming/recording together we reached a smaller number of participants compared to previous years or to what we would have expected from a physical meeting before the pandemic.

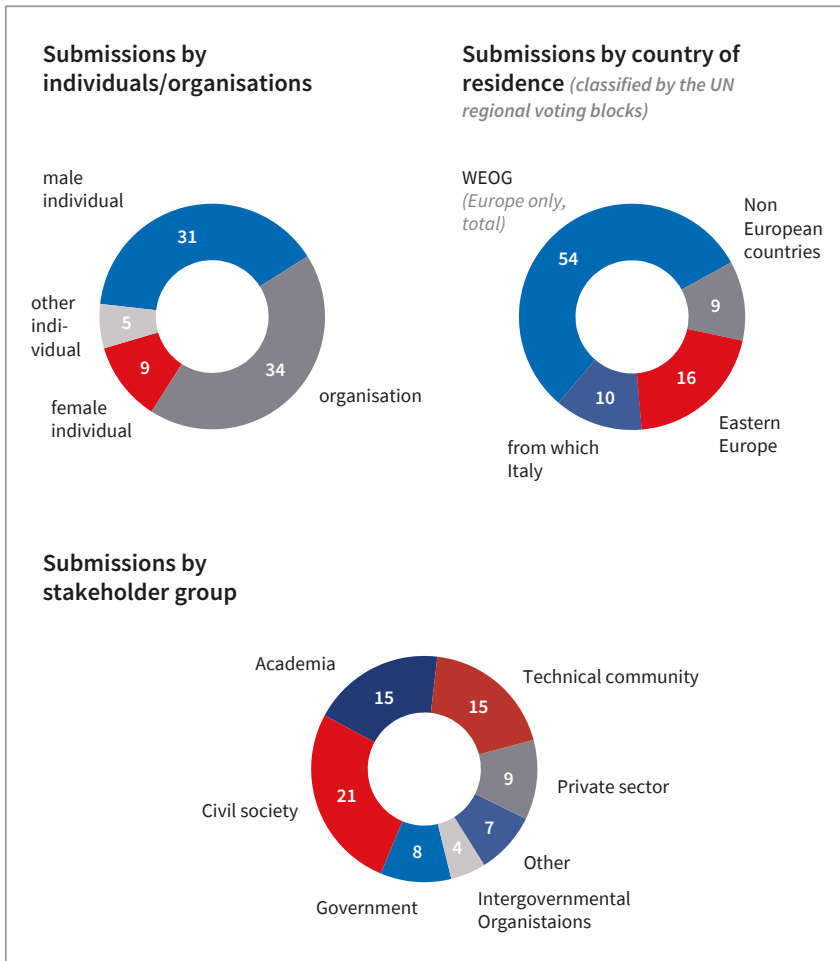
Video-Streams <i>Count by Google as of 2022-08-31</i>					
	parallel views during livestream	Unique viewers within 24 hours			Unique viewers till end of August
		Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	
Stream of Day 0, SISSA Main Auditorium	15	111	24	6	184
Stream of Day 0, FabLab / Fibonacci (online)	7	62	12	12	132
Stream of Day 1, SISSA Main Auditorium	15		159	26	349
Stream of Day 1, FabLab / Fibonacci (online)	4		57	13	114
Stream of Day 2, SISSA Main Auditorium	9			117	281
Stream of Day 2, FabLab / Fibonacci (online)	6			67	162

An example from the SISSA Main Auditorium for Day 1: 128 participants logged into the Zoom room. In addition, 15 participants (peak parallel views) followed sessions on this day via the live stream on YouTube. In total 159 unique participants watched the livestream or the recording from SISSA Main Auditorium on this day. As of 31 August 2022, a total of 349 people visited the recording from this day.

Breakdown of submissions

During the call for issues for EuroDIG 2022 we received 79 submissions in the period from 1 November 2021 till 3 January 2022.


- Access & literacy (8) ■ Development of IG ecosystem (9)
- Human rights & data protection (7) ■ Innovation and economic issues (13)
- Media & content (6) ■ Security and crime (12)
- Technical & operational issues (7) ■ Other (17)






Get involved!

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See you on 6–8 June 2023 in Tampere, Finland!



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