

# **Project Youth Summit**

by Youth IGF Poland,  
Youth Coalition on Internet  
Governance and Youth Observatory

## **Points of Action in a nutshell**



# Universal access and meaningful connectivity

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coordinated by **Bendjedid Rachad Sanoussi**

## Infrastructure

Demand increased collaboration and financing through Public-Private Partnership for internet infrastructure and community networks to prevent single points of failure and for enhancement of last-mile access for underdeveloped regions and rural communities.

## Connectivity

The Internet shouldn't be dysfunctional or expensive! We urge cities, governments and universities to become focal points of internet access and innovation by opening up their networks for public use, especially for students, the poor and marginalized.

## Lack of devices

Devices must become affordable! Companies should adopt repurposing, refurbishing, recycling and open systems in line with Circular Economy principles and their Net Carbon Neutral commitments under the @UNFCCC #ParisAgreement.

## Literacy

We need to embed digital literacy within our curriculum for all learners across age groups, demographics, and at the grassroots level, to equip people (lacking in digital skills) to engage safely and productively in a digitally transformative world.

## Linguistic & Disabled Access

Language should not be a barrier to access the internet. We urge the adoption of standards like ARIA Standard and local language support as mandatory by law. Stakeholders must further aid this process through contributions towards linguistic localisation and disabled support.

# Digital education

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coordinated by **Shadrach Ankrach**

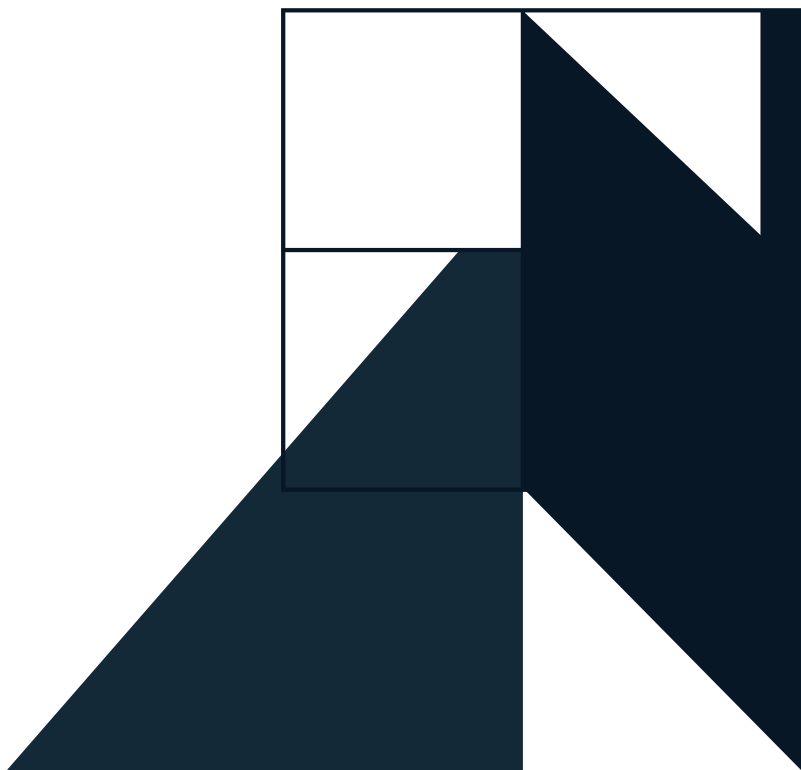
We need a coordinated roadmap among multiple stakeholders at all levels. Focus & invest in distance education for the most vulnerable.

Create an adaptive digital education ecosystem based on global and local principles, considering the needs of the planet, each country, region and locality.

We need information campaigns to encourage implementation of digital educational projects in communities.

We highlight the need to update professional training for teachers and education infrastructure.

Multi-stakeholders dialogue should be held across public and private sectors on skills and competences for the digital workforce.



# Environmental sustainability and climate change

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coordinated by Mohammad Atif Aleem

## Climate Change and Data Centers

Ensuring Data centre operators, trade associations and technology companies are committed to the cause of the environment, and strive to achieve the ambitious greenhouse gas reductions as per the law and set guidelines and thereby agree to make data centres climate neutral by 2030.

## Quality education and access to information for environmental action

To address the challenges of digital divide, connectivity and awareness among the masses and strive for quality education on an equal footing with involving Youth as a key stakeholder.

## Ecological Aspect of Environment

Need for much more energy-efficient systems and circular business models for the creation and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).

## Governance framework for Environmental policies

Subject to different government initiatives across the globe and in cooperation with the UNEP and other reputed bodies, necessary positive changes can be promoted along with a standard framework for regulating the technologies which can be detrimental for the environment in a multi-stakeholder and bottom-up approach to address grass-root level challenges.

## Menace of E-Waste and its impact on Environment

To ensure the alarming rate of growing e-waste is checked across the globe through Best practices, stakeholder co-operation and innovative circular business models.

# Inclusive IG ecosystems and digital cooperation

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coordinated by Eileen Cejas

## Equal participation in Internet Governance processes

There is a necessity for equal opportunities for stakeholders to participate on equal footing to IG. Implementing equal access to funding, databases, and regulatory processes should be provided to all stakeholders through a «system of checks and balances».

## Representativeness in IGF decision making bodies

Create a balanced set of stakeholders and representatives in the IGF. Make the processes of selection and nominating into MHLB more transparent, inclusive, and clear for everyone by developing and publishing the appropriate instructions.

## IGF as a hub of result-oriented discussions for policy making

IGF should become an effective result-oriented body, not only a platform for discussions. Stakeholders should suggest commitments and follow up with plans of action. This would increase the IGF's relevance as an international negotiation and decision-making platform.

## Youth involvement in IG policy-making processes

IGF has to provide more youth engagement in all processes at local, regional, and international level. Improve and diversify youth capacity building tools and methods, empowering their role in the decision-making and decision-making processes in the IGF as a recognised stakeholder.

## Increase the linkages with IGF Global and the NRIs including Youth NRIs

Increase the linkages between IGF and the NRIs initiatives by facilitating awareness campaigns about the IGF and the importance of people becoming involved in it. This network can be improved through youth initiatives and other collaborative activities.

# Emerging regulation: market structure, content, data and consumer/users rights regulation

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coordinated by Jakub Wyczik & Maciej Langer

## DLT education

The basic challenge is lack of clarity on how the digital ledger technology is governed. It is therefore necessary to make a significant effort to educate people about the development of DLT. It is crucial to involve the technical community in the creation of such materials.

## Harmonization and standardization

Harmonization of legal and policy frameworks, as well as to develop uniform measures and standards to regulate DLT and similar technologies in multiple jurisdictions. Adoption and development of unified international standards can be the first step to global law of cyberspace.

## Data and IP regulation

Digital Data Protection Treaty to define the legal status of data (not only personal) and revision of the IP framework, including the protection of copyright in the interactive digital era (web2 and web3) and the extension of the first sale doctrine to intangible copies of works.

## Financial markets

DLT regulation of the financial market, such as decentralised exchanges, smart contracts and the adoption of open catalogues of financial instruments, with the clearest possible criteria for their identification. The right to hold cash should be recognised as a human right.

## Ethics for DLT

The ethical aspects of the phenomenon of the increasingly widespread tokenization of everything, including even people, just for the sake of profit should be taken into account. The development of DLT ethical code could help to address many issues in this area.

# Cybersecurity

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coordinated by Elliot Mann

## Fighting malware as a service

Develop a multistakeholder solution to malware as a service, with a focus on fast communication and channels for accountability.

## Responding to state-sponsored cyber attacks

Combat state-sponsored cyber attacks! Mitigate the impact on emerging economies and ground the response in international law.

## Tracking & attributing cyber attacks

Cyber attacks must be tracked! Build attribution mechanisms and leverage the multistakeholder system.

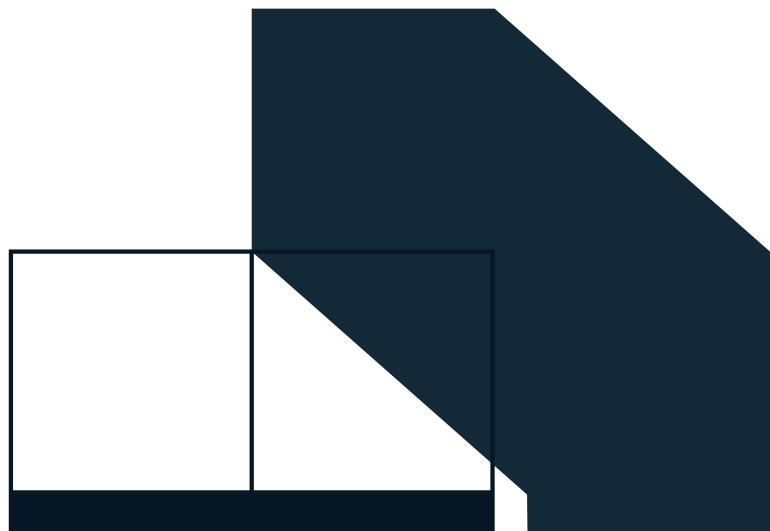
## Digital upskilling

Digital upskilling is essential to any cybersecurity policy. Give users and professionals the tools they need to grow to the next level.

## Cross-border scams

Cross-border scams are no fun for anyone. We need to build a response which factors in all key actors, and empowers users to take action and make their own decisions

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# Privacy and data protection

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coordinated by Benjamin Chong

## Personal data literacy

Implement awareness-raising and education campaigns on personal data in the digital environment, through the ministry of education and internet organisations.

## Multistakeholder engagement on privacy

Create in person and digital spaces for participation involving different actors in society, the result of which will be the basis for the creation of effective and applicable public policies on the protection of personal data in the offline and online environment.

## Data transparency and control

Establish transparency and control mechanisms through which data subjects can know how much and what data is collected in the entire digital environment about him/her.

## Human rights and personal data protection principles

Establish consensual public policies with a human rights approach that promote the non-conditioning of access to certain services and/or applications to the processing of personal data, when it is not absolutely necessary.

## Technology and ownership of personal data

Ensure that the technology and tools used by the collector of personal information are suitable for unambiguously identifying the user in order to promote, respect and protect human rights.

# Artificial Intelligence

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coordinated by Juan Pajaro Velasquez

## Equity Within Nations

To tackle internal inequalities, job displacement, and financial reallocation, national governments should develop robust strategies that promote equitable access to AI, the shared benefits of AI, and a shared standard of AI literacy. The strategies should be part of the structure of national legislation and not contradict international treaties.

## Development and Deployed AI

Firms, private sector, universities, public sector, and other involved should have a greater emphasis on monitoring live AI models; actively assessing model decay in response to 'distributional shift'; and being transparent with the public on both positive and negative monitoring outcomes.

## Regulatory AI Framework

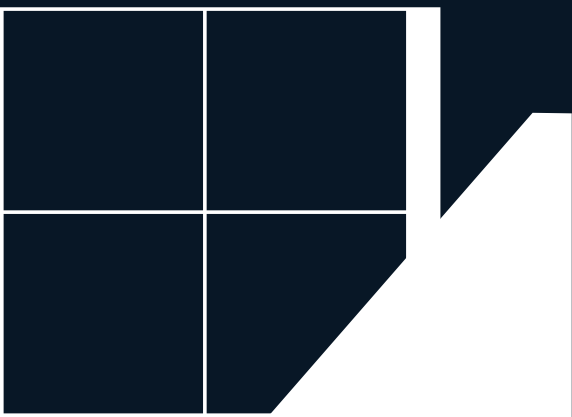
Heuristics must be developed within legal frameworks on the consequences of intentionally misusing AI, or developing AI which is harmful. These should remain proportional to negligence identifiable from changing technical capabilities.

## Existential Risk

Stakeholders should collaborate, implement and pursue a research agenda on existential risk to humanity from AI and recommend solutions to mitigate those risks.

## AI Literacy

Governments, universities, and the private sector should promote policies that allow people to understand how AI is designed, developed, and is deployed and also incentivize them to do their own use and development of these technologies for the common good.



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