



Compilation: “Key Takeaways” texts from IGF 2020 Session Reports

Version 1: Accurate as of 10:30 UTC, 17 November 2020

Session organisers were requested to document “Key Takeaways” – their own session-specific versions of high-level thematic messages that the Secretariat synthesises from the discussions across all the sessions.

Session organisers at each IGF meeting are requested to submit a short report on the session they organised within 12 hours of their session ending, with a more detailed report due two weeks after the session was held.

This compilation has been produced from session reports received to date that have completed the “Key Takeaways” field in the session report form. The takeaways are listed under the thematic track that the session was included under.

The final compilation will be published after the two-week window for more detailed reports has closed.

Data



DC Session: Future Unclear: data and bodies in the post-pandemic times

Placing consent at the centre of the conversations around data. Data policies must consider consent & privacy not individualistic matters but collective matters. Policies must take into account economic structures that impact how tech is designed & marketed to men & women, impacting power dynamics.

DC Session: Inaugural Meeting, Dynamic Coalition on Data and Trust

1. A number of domain name registries and registrars have been actively working to limit the spread of misinformation during covid-19
2. EURid and Tucows reported that the quantity of new domain names registered during covid creating a risk of harm by spreading misinformation was relatively minimal (<1%).
3. There is a need for reliable information to be shared between registrars regarding DNS abuse during crises.
4. Partnerships between tech companies and public institutions (international and domestic) have been crucial to stemming the flow of misinformation during Covid-19
5. It is not just any sort of hostile actors that are spreading false information, different culprits such as algorithms and big data enabled tools that are optimized for junk news are also to blame. We have alternative media outlets that are doing very well over these social media algorithms and that are also having economic incentives. There is also a mainstream problem with misinformation. During the politics of post truth, political leadership both in authoritarian regimes, but also in democracies, is disseminating all sorts of conspiratorial or deceiving information.
6. Traditional techniques for professional search engine optimisation are also being employed to spread misinformation such as boosting domain authority, backlinking, and markup and advertising.
7. The EU Code of Practice on Disinformation has led to tangible progress in the major platforms approach to addressing disinformation, but this has been limited by the scope of the code and the fact that it only applies within the EU and to the major tech companies.

OF #39 OECD – Policy responses from COVID19 and the digital economy

Although the COVID-19 pandemic has acted as a catalyst, we are still at the beginning of our journey towards the digital transformation.

A holistic regulatory approach such as the Going Digital Integrated Policy framework is needed to accompany and shape the digital transformation. Policy makers need to identify, measure and address the different digital divides linked to the use of digital technologies.

The COVID-19 crisis provides an urgent but real world context for many of the digital policy initiatives underway at the OECD, such as connectivity, digital security, privacy and data protection, artificial Intelligence and responsible data sharing.

OF #46 Beyond Personal Data: Literacy, Sovereignty and Rights

1. ICT infrastructures dev should give benefit to the country, societies, people
2. All countries should work together for integrated secured internet, PDP and increasing the digital economy
3. ASEAN countries can discuss this issue further in the next ASEAN TelMin meeting for concrete actions

WS #75 AI solution and governance for global public emergencies

This session reached a consensus on the necessity of establishing effective AI policy and good governance models, as well as improving data management to make better use of AI. The key takeaways are as follow:

1. Present key issues on AI governance for global public emergencies.
2. Reach common understanding on the ways in which AI can be put to work to maximize their benefits, especially in improving connectivity and accessibility of marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities, with learning difficulties or the elderly.
3. Define a follow-up action plan and come out an AI governance principles and guidelines.

WS #128 Global crises and socially responsible data responses

Responsible data sharing can provide numerous benefits to all stakeholders, especially in times of crisis. In this respect, lessons from private sector may serve as a proof. Examples provided by participants during the session showed that data sharing allows to speed up research, inform policy decisions (such as when is it safe to reopen schools) and help mobilize resources in face of a crisis. Data sharing, however, should take place in a responsible and trusted manner. In this respect, speakers suggested, efforts need to be taken to raise awareness about both technical and policy aspects of data sharing, for example where a company shares data or insights from the data.

The need to adopt a multi-stakeholder approach when it comes to data sharing was also underlined during the session. Speakers noted how public-private partnerships help mobilise vaster resources and how insights, knowledge and support from businesses, technical organizations and civil society groups help governments in providing better services to respond to the need of their citizens.

The discussion also touched upon the issue of gender divide. In this respect, panelists noted how the current crisis has shed harsh light on the inequalities in access to digital technologies and the benefits they provide. They noted that bridging the digital gender divide is fundamental to build trust.

WS #187 Open data For Women and Persons with disabilities

1. Governments need to develop teams, strategies, action plans and policies in support of their commitments towards Open data.
2. Governments should add metadata to ensure that data can be understood by citizens especially women, minority groups, PWDs and found via search engines.
3. Governments should clearly communicate the data they hold, prioritise data to publish, make data permanently accessible and findable
4. Governments need to have standard formats for publishing data that women and PWDs can interpret.
5. Governments should provide public data guidelines and standards for the publication of (open) government data on accessibility.
6. Establishment of collaborations and movements with the agenda to enhance access to open data by women and PWDs plus other vulnerable groups.
7. Civil Society Organisations need to run campaigns for Open data in order to create more awareness in all communities, for effective campaigns for open data they need to work with data technologists, informational professionals, computer experts, academia and ordinary citizens who advocate for greater access to government data.

WS #204 Internet Data Protection Under Different Jurisdictions

The discussion amongst policymakers, experts, and stakeholders on how to blend principles of users' data protection is poignant in a post-COVID globe.

Yet, the ability to build a global consensus and international legislative framework on users' data protection is extremely challenging due to the vast polity economy of the internet and the diverse policy environment of states.

Nonetheless, we need to activate a solution even though the probability of solving the problem through a global legal consensus is still doubtful. There are also existing frameworks that can be built on such as UNDHR, GDPR.

WS #207 Ensuring Trusted Data Sharing for Monitoring the SDGs

Traditional data producers are still essential, but traditional methods alone may not be able to meet policy design and SDG monitoring needs in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Long term data ecosystems need to be put in place and address the issue of privacy and equal access.

There is still a long way to go in order to advance dialogue between industry and statistical offices for an effective collaboration.

WS #252 Connected Health in the Post-Covid-19 Era

The panel was able to identify and create an understanding of the spectrum of opportunities and challenges that telehealth will bring to bear on communities during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, and how those opportunities and challenges may depend on socioeconomic factors of discreet communities. Panelists reached agreement that broadband access, legacy regulatory approaches, interoperability, technological literacy issues, privacy and security risks, and immature technology (from an AI diagnostics perspective) are all challenges. However, panelists also agreed that the opportunities that connected health presents are immense: greater penetration into underserved markets, more personalized care, optimizing new and existing data flows, and allowing for greater regional resource sharing are all ways that connected health can help improve patient outcomes.

Panelists offered several different solutions to help mitigate some of the challenges, including broad-based technology education campaigns, universal broadband deployment, and bridging the divide between policymakers and technologists.

Environment



WS #72 Tech for the Planet

To make progress on environmental issues, we need data. New technologies – including satellites, drones, IoT powered sensors etc. – have vastly accelerated data collection.

Currently, we see an overabundance – and not a lack – of data. There is a need for platforms and AI to house, understand, analyse and aggregate this data. Moreover, Interoperability of data is important.

There are many great examples by companies and NGOs on how to use technology to help addressing the planet's environmental challenges (among others Amazon's "Climate Pledge Fund", Mastercard's "Priceless Planet Coalition" and the work of Oceanmind).

Standards are important to tackle climate change and e-waste.

The digital divide poses a challenge: People need to be connected, but in a sustainable way.

WS #100 Best environmental practices across the Internet value-chain

The interventions illustrated that a lot of work has been done but there is still much work left.

Greenpeace noted that "China's recent pledge to become carbon neutral by 2060 is sending a strong signal to the world and to home. It's time for IT giants such as Alibaba, Tencent, and GDS to take the cue, clean up their energy supply, and commit to 100% renewable energy." Also, Vodafone underlined how a Gigabit Europe can be green. Telco industry committed to meet growing data demand in a way that protects the planet: by using energy efficiently and sourcing it from renewable generation. Vodafone markets in Europe will power its network by 100% renewable electricity no later than July 2021.

These are important concrete examples of actions undertaken in the field. However, a common understanding among panellists is the need of more collaboration, at institutional and governmental level, at business level, with companies sharing their experiences as much as possible at the global level, but also at the users' level. Education and Transparency have also been pointed out as essential factors in enabling a low-carbon future: more data, researches and studies are needed in order to have a better knowledge of what can be done and to achieve the 2030 UN agenda objectives.

WS #217 The role of digital tech. in environmental sustainability

Above all, the ICT sector can be an enabler for achieving environmental sustainability, and it can and should work in close cooperation with all levels of government to put in place technologies and mechanisms to achieve these aims. While there remain many problems with regard to rebound effects, insufficient sharing and use of data, knock-on effects (e.g. social and economic) in developing countries caused by unsustainable supply chains etc., there are many solutions.

The most important take-away is the challenge that faces all actors in the ecosystem, namely how to encourage the uptake of technologies to reduce environmental impact, and how to ensure the scalability of these solutions in order to guarantee that their positive impact is felt.

WS #338 Keeping us together: Internet infrastructure in emergencies

Some of the lessons learned when dealing with infrastructure problems in disasters were:

1. The importance of taking into account the different contexts and possibilities of disasters
2. Importance of building infrastructure taking into account the possibility of disasters
3. How different actors must come together in responding to problems arising from times of crisis and disasters
4. Importance of preparing for disasters and having action plans for them
5. Possibility of learning from experiences in other countries
6. The need for quick responses to serve the affected population
7. Specifically in the case of the internet, the importance of having a decentralised network infrastructure

Inclusion



BPF Gender and Access

The session underlined the need to distinguish between gender representation and empowered participation. Although women participants and speakers at the IGF have seen a rise over the past few years, there is still more work to be done in regards to agency. Women and gender-diverse individuals need to be encouraged to actively participate and bring forth specific discussions at the IGF; their participation should not be tokenised, nor should it stop at a simple contribution to a session. Proactive efforts to collect more data is required. Going forward, it would be worthwhile to bring forth more discussions on pleasure and consent from a gender diversity perspective. There is also strong recommendation that the IGF make a conscious effort to include regional and local expertise on gender into this policy space.

BPF Local Content

1. There is an urgent need to empower and encourage users (end-users or professional organisations or institutions) to develop digital content in local and indigenous languages, especially those at the risk of disappearing.
2. Efforts like the WIPO discussion on a potential treaty on the protection of local traditions and UNESCO's Internet universality and indigenous language indicators have to be encouraged and promoted. The same has to be done with the development of national and regional policies to support entrepreneurial activities based on local expression.
3. Multistakeholder and international cooperation is essential in raising awareness about the need to promote multilingualism online, but also in mobilising resources (human, financial, institutional, etc) to support the availability of local languages and local content online and to lower barriers to access minorities and indigenous languages.
4. Joint and sustained efforts are needed to empower indigenous people and local communities to digitise their own cultural heritage and manage the associated IP rights.
5. Governments, the private sector and non-profit entities should work together to encourage and support communities and individuals to be content producers themselves and ensure that their languages are present on the Internet. Such support could range from stipends to tech equipment and free Internet access. Libraries and schools could play a pivotal role in this effort.
6. Broadcasters and newspapers in local languages need to be supported in their digitalisation efforts (which is a must, if they want to be where the audiences are), because they can help local communities to bridge the digital divide and be connected through what they have most precious: their identity and roots.
7. The production and distribution of local and indigenous content in digital forms should be encouraged, and this should be done while ensuring respect for intellectual property rights.

DC Sessin: Community Networks at Times of Crises and Pandemics

1. "Meaningful connectivity" is a new concept of connectivity based on four minimum technical thresholds:
 - a. at least 4G equivalent mobile broadband connection
 - b. at a minimum, access to a smart device
 - c. a fixed wired or wireless connection at home
 - d. that people can use the internet whenever they need, not sporadically. The Alliance for Affordable Internet is putting together guidelines on how to implement this concept of meaningful connectivity and how to measure the progress toward its realization in practice.

2. Community Networks are not seen as rogue initiatives anymore. There have been various successful implementations which have demonstrated their potential and sustainability.
3. Community Networks help in dealing with crises such as the COVID19 pandemic because they are more agile than traditional networks. They have been applied to bring communities information on COVID19 with significant success.
4. Access to the internet should be framed from a human rights point of view. It is instrumental to the right of access to information, which is particularly relevant in the context of a pandemic. In this context, too, access to data is fundamental and should be included in the scope of the right of access to information. Non-state actors should also comply with human rights legal instruments, given their horizontal effect.
5. Regulators should look to innovative spectrum regulations as a means to bridge the digital divide. When implementing spectrum regulations, the interests of the end-user should be taken into account and the preferable approach would be that which increases the variety of providers, especially by allowing Community Network arrangements.

DC Session: Equitable access to digital content: lessons from COVID-19

The session defined several key policy issues around access to content and information during the pandemic and future recovery, and suggested several ways equitable access can be expanded:

1. Access to key content, especially during the pandemic, is integral to sustaining and supporting education, employment, health, citizen participation.
2. Expanding the rollout of connectivity infrastructure and capacity-building for libraries and similar facilities helps ensure equitable access to content for the public.
3. Innovative and emerging solutions and practices also offer valuable models for supporting equitable access to content and, more broadly, digital inclusion. This includes, for example, using bands of spectrum open for public use (i.e. TV White Space) for broadening connectivity, offline internet and controlled digital lending.
4. It is also important to ensure that existing Intellectual Property frameworks and mechanisms offer a supportive policy environment that helps ensure equitable access to key content. One example of a key issue here is e-book and textbook pricing and access models.

DC Session: Fostering a new key role of Youth in Internet Governance

1. More leadership positions for youth in different stakeholder groups and capacity building opportunities not simply being in the room.
2. Ensuring sustainable and meaningful youth participation as newcomers may find the space not so intuitive and hard to stick around.
3. Solidarity and working together to understand the youth priorities and coordinating efforts to tackle these issues and have unified messages.
4. Initiate a dialogue with the different Stakeholder groups and be open for collaboration to have our voices heard.

DC Session: Net Neutrality at times of Covid19

1. Exceptional connectivity measures taken by ISPs should still be in accordance with net neutrality and an open internet. Examples in various jurisdictions indicate the pathways to the implementation of these measures without offending users' rights or restricting Internet openness. Some examples also reveal the issues with policy choices that do not carefully observe these standards.
2. Internet shutdowns and surveillance measures taken without adequate safeguards represent a concrete menace to the freedom of speech and expression. Net neutrality plays a central part in providing internet openness and realizing such fundamental rights.

DC Session: Sustainable Internet Governance & the Right to Development

1. Private Sector must be involved along with Governments and Civil Society in fulfilling any Greening ICT agendas.
2. AI development, along with roll out of mobile networks need to be monitored within environmental impact and human rights frameworks.
3. Internet technologies need to be green by design calling for accountability mechanisms for governmental and private sector actors
4. The meeting supported calls for clearer standards in procurement and designs that supply hardware-software elements of the internet, including electricity and consumer items

DC Session: The Criticality of the Internet for SIDS in a global crisis

1. There was broad consensus around COVID-19 being a wake-up call for governments to accelerate digital transformation. The participants agree that COVID-19 has been accelerating the adoption of ICTs and the investments in the Internet, especially in providing connectivity;
2. Many indicated training and digital literacy as more urgent matters, while others highlighted cybersecurity and public policy on misinformation;
3. Some supported the idea that human resources and digital education are currently the main issues, especially when it comes to e-learning education and teaching. On this specific point, there is common agreement that the teaching staff is not prepared to use technology to deliver and plan lessons.

DC Session: #Netgov and news media sustainability in the times of crisis

1. More transparency for content regulation on Internet platforms regarding sensitive content of human rights activists, journalists, and critical voices across markets and states.
2. Robust tech policies are needed to guarantee independent journalism and access to information, while there needs to be greater consideration and respect for smaller markets by technology platforms.
3. The COVID-19 pandemic reveals what was evident even before: Global Internet governance has a direct and significant impact on media sustainability.

NRIs Collaborative Session: Future of jobs/work in the digital age

This session offered a diversified view of the main topic, since the speakers were from different countries and sectors. Despite the linguistic, social and cultural differences between all of them, there had been consensus regarding how challenging is the future of job, considering the gaps related to digital skills, connectivity, infrastructure, etc, but mainly for the uncertainty people are actually experiencing. During the session, the speakers mostly explained their local or national situations, adding some good practices implemented or needs faced because of the pandemic. Italy IGF gave two strong examples of good practices, one of them was the use of Open Source with 3d printers to build respirators during pandemic. in any case, they regret more than the 40% of young people between 16 and 17 in Europe has no basic digital skills.

The session ended with some voluntary commitments, like Haiti IGF that strongly believes in the participation of women in discussions, and Panama IGF that encourages a gender focused regulation for telecommuting and teleworking. Also, Colombia IGF gave an interesting example of a law they are discussing to regulate the right of employees to have their own private sphere protected.

OF #14 Copyright and inclusion

The WIPO Marrakesh Treaty (2012) has already reached 75 contracting parties covering 101 countries and it is having major impact allowing free cross-border exchange of books for the benefit of blind or people with visually impairment.

People with disabilities (other than visual) do not have a similar instrument, however technological development offer some promising responses.

OF #31 Safe digital spaces, a dialogue on countering cyberviolence

This Open Forum served as a dialogue for shared reflection between tech companies and civil society organisations on creating multi-stakeholder approaches to counter online gender-based violence, accounting for its diverse forms and manifestations across contexts. During the panel, we gathered specific evidence and insights from women's rights and digital rights organisations, as well as tech companies and IGOs on their approaches to tackling online gender-based violence.

What emerged across many panellists' remarks was the importance of collaborative product and policy development between the tech companies, CSOs and governments. In particular, the need for tech companies and governments to learn from grassroots CSOs in order to build concrete solutions to online abuse was highlighted. This can help build more localised, effective models of content moderation and reporting flows.

While collaborative processes between CSOs, technology companies and IGOs do exist including through the Generation Equality Action Coalition on Innovation and Technology for Gender Equality and the Web Foundation's consultation and policy design workshop series -- there is a need for more initiatives that work across sectors.

As one panellist pointed out, there is no silver bullet to develop technology that is safe for everyone, everywhere. But co-creation and co-design between different stakeholders will help bring gender considerations into the innovation cycle.

WS #132 Inclusion Challenges and Solutions for Fair Online Education

This session reached a consensus that quality education sits in the front and centre of economic opportunities, technological innovation, social progress, and sustainable developments. Fair online education provides great benefits for the equality of education, especially for the disabled and the people who lack educational resources.

The key takeaways are as follow:

1. Reach common understanding on the ways to improve the connectivity to unconnected people through more efficient and reasonable network resource deployment schemes.
2. Present key solutions to improve network performance for poorly-connected users, and improve the quality of poor-connected online education.
3. Define a follow-up action plan and come out with a principle and guideline of inclusive solutions to reducing the education inequities over poorly connected networks.

WS #139 CopyLeft or Right? Mediating Interests in Academic Databases

The session reached a consensus on the need for providing tools to facilitate open access and open knowledge.

The private sectors shouldn't seem like the enemy here, since there are also many initiatives in this sector to reinforce open access to academic databases. Governments also have a role in diminishing costs and expenses to commercial companies that work with these types of databases.

Academia has a particularity, which is that authors and readers are commonly part of the same group because one needs to research from other works to produce their own. There's less interest from authors in financial returns, and more interest in being recognized by others. The pandemic showed us the importance of open science and how it can be effectively used to fight

against pressing issues, and how actors from different sectors can work together to achieve a similar objective.

WS #147 Building digital bridges: engaging young women online

1. Strategies need to be tailored to the communities to encourage people, and women in particular, to peak in a male dominated world, which the online world is.
2. Online and offline activities should be combined to build bridges between women and online communities.
3. Women should be content creators to ensure more inclusive content.
4. We need to put women at the centre to ensure digital inclusion programmes actually respond to their needs.

WS #202 Digital Discrimination during the COVID 19 Pandemic

Need to improve the education of the technical people that are behind technical solutions, but also policy makers that need to better understand the issues of not just accessibility, but of the digital world. We are never ready for persons with disabilities. We need to have more of a structure - more strategic approach to this so that we don't have years of falling behind. As we have seen with COVID-19, digital technology today is no longer a luxury or a convenience. It is an absolute necessity. Much of accessibility is feasible and standards and technologies and solutions exist already. It just needs to be implemented. The second, which is maybe even more important, is the involvement of people with disabilities throughout.

We've got to make sure momentum in ICT accessibility supporting legislation continues to be a positive trend there. We need to continue to advocate that. That's one of G3ict's goals is supporting legislation. We have to make sure digital accessibility solutions exist. They must be made available to build an exclusive, accessible and sustainable digital world. So we know that. Key areas that we focus on obviously including people with disabilities.

We need to understand how people choose to interact with the technology. Choice is important for people with hearing loss because they interact in a specific way with other people. When it comes to persons who are deaf or hard of hearing it is very important that when we look at service provision in general we need to look at how people interact with the internet, how people interact with all the different services and provide the range of ways to contacted.

WS #255 Digital (In)accessibility and Universal Design

A lack of awareness about accessibility and its social and business benefits is regarded as a major obstacle in all stakeholder groups: governments, private actors, civil society organizations. Among persons with disabilities there is a lack of awareness about accessibility features and insufficient skills for their usage. Including persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups in digital development efforts is vital for reaching the SDGs. The perception of governments, private actors and international organizations on disability in tech needs to change: designing ICT inclusively from the start following the principles of Universal Design will ultimately benefit everyone through increased usability/user-friendliness. Governments have often times committed themselves to accessibility of ICT through signing and ratifying the Convention on the Rights for Persons with Disabilities, but implementation is lacking. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated digital exclusion and underscored the need to develop inclusive solutions.

WS #259 Building Inclusive Digital Economies in Emerging Markets

The COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the importance of building enabling environments for inclusive prosperity in a technology-reliant future. Moreover, there is a broad consensus that multi-stakeholder coordination underpins the development of a digital space that advances democratic values and economic inclusion. Stakeholder groups such as civil society,

international organizations, the technical community, companies, and governments should work together to support initiatives that improve digital and financial skills among local business communities. Diverse actors should also actively participate in policy fora focused on the development and implementation of legislation and frameworks that impact the digital economy.

WS #289 Women and the platform economy: Access, Autonomy and Agency

During the breakout sessions, each for access, agency, and autonomy, participants shared their insights on key issues.

Laws that protect basic labour standards and access to social protection need to be extended to platform workers. However, the law is not the only way to increase platform accountability - this can also be done through algorithm checks which will solve many issues on platforms.

There was agreement on the fact that regulatory frameworks need to be implemented properly. Without proper implementation processes or enforcement, regulation and legal frameworks may not make a difference to empowering workers or improving conditions of work.

Principles for fair work based on fair pay, fair contracts, fair wages, ability to collectivise, and access to grievance redressal are a good starting point to start thinking about decent work on platforms. These principles need to be talked about in greater detail among likeminded groups.

Access does not always translate to meaningful participation therefore different models of organization like self-help groups should be explored.

Digital literacy and skilling remain questions that need further exploration because existing programmes and initiatives don't seem to factor that specific challenges that women face.

WS #327 Believe it or not, the Internet Protocol is on Sale!

IPv4 market enters a gray area that makes it very hard to define, because it conflicts with the traditional IP allocation policy from Regional Internet Registries (RIRs). All the panelists agreed that indeed IPv6 solves IPv4 issues and that even though the IPv4 market is still viable it cannot replace IPv6 deployment.

Autonomous Systems and Service Providers, in general, seems to be the most affected by this issue, as IP addresses are needed in order to have Internet access and connectivity.

Trust



DC Session: Launch of DC Internet Standards, Security & Safety (DC-ISSS)

1. The main recommendations considering the slow deployment of Internet standards and ICT best practices have been identified and agreed upon. Participants in the DC have turned them into specific topics and a workplan that addresses: a) the steps towards the identification of current best practices; b) the ambition to present policy recommendations.
2. There is broad stakeholder support and participation for the three workplans, that in the coming year are expanded to absent stakeholders.
3. The work starts in the last week of November.

DC Session: Public Collaboration On Multi-Stakeholder Health Data Values

Acknowledge that existing and emerging technologies can support reaching UN SDG #3, but good standards, education and knowledge sharing with robust ethical frameworks are key to successful outcomes.

Main Session TRUST

1. Instead of solely focusing on the idea of sovereignty itself, the discussion can be moved to enabling social development and enabling economic development because data can be a shared resource in a way that physical assets cannot be.
2. Data localization is being used by governments that are concerned about controlling data, very often for political ends, however there is also a legitimate rationale for data localization or at least data control in order to develop economies.
3. In Asia and the Pacific, people are starting to realize the importance of the data that they generate. There is an increasing awareness but no broad-based discussion, because in Asia-Pacific, not all countries are fully equipped (infrastructure/regulatory schemes) to engage in the International discussion.
4. In terms of controlling content and diversity of views, global cooperation is needed to manage these processes; particularly because the manifestation might be in the content but a lot of the manipulation might be happening at the data level and the data governance level.
5. The way that the Internet was designed was explicitly to encourage global interconnectivity and to be oblivious to International borders. One of the core goals was to get as many people, devices and networks as possible on a global scale. This continues to be the objective when we are designing and evolving the technologies at the core of the Internet.
6. Digital policies should respect the technical architecture of the Internet, 76% of audience poll respondents answered to the affirmative (Strongly agree, or Agree). There is a small set of core infrastructure that maintains the global unity of the Internet – IP protocol, IP address spaces and DNS, harmonization on the IP layer is needed to allow data and connectivity to be seamless around the world.

NRIs Collaborative Session: Cybersecurity local policies and standards

The session discussed the overall landscape of cybersecurity issues within the context of National and Regional IGF initiatives and their communities. Central aspects discussed included the mechanisms and frameworks put in place in each country as means to organize cybersecurity, as well as cooperation mechanisms and efforts in local, regional and global levels. There was broad agreement on the need for improving capacity building, education and training, as well as create a culture of cybersecurity in Countries and communities. Participants were mindful of diverse initiatives addressing definitions and basic concepts for cybersecurity, as well

as the involvement of international organizations in capacity building programs. There was also a call for action in cooperation in all levels.

NRI's Collaborative Session: Technical aspects of content regulation

The panelists share a common view regarding content moderation that is the big issues around disinformation and fake news online and the problems to deal with it. There are some initiatives having place in different spheres, but also a lot of challenges, basically among technical and ethical issues regarding the use of technological and legal tools, and the borders between private and public sector. Nevertheless, all the countries agree that the debate and good initiatives to tackle with this problem couldn't be postponed. It is worth pointing the experiences that use multistakeholder solutions.

OF #13 Trust Building in Cyberspace on Public Health Emergencies

Against the backdrop of the epidemic, the Internet has become an integral part of economic and social development. The international community should fully unleash the potential of digital technology to fight the epidemic and boost economic and social development. In response to the issues exposed by the epidemic, such as cyber security, the spread of false information and the lack of protection on personal information, the international community should work together to strengthen governance and promote the establishment of a trust mechanism in cyberspace.

All the actors in cyberspace should strengthen communication and cooperation, jointly explore ways to build and realize a trust mechanism in cyberspace, ensure the credible use of ecological governance and emerging technologies in cyberspace, improve legislation on the protection of personal information, and jointly respond to various global risks and challenges.

OF #20 Attention economy and free expression?

Major digital companies' 'attention economy' business model, fuelled by massive data collection and various uses of algorithmic systems and processes to manage attention of individuals and groups in the pursuit of economic/other interests, has profound and multi-layered impacts on freedom of expression.

Rooted in data exploitation and opaque algorithmic processing of data, attention economy lies at the source of a wide range of issues arising in the media and information environment (disinformation, hate speech and other problematic content online; disruptions in the media ecosystem leading to fragmentation and monopolisation of the media sector; challenges to quality journalism), ultimately carrying important risks to human rights and to democracy itself.

Regulatory efforts directed at content moderation therefore only address the consequences, while the underlying causes remain largely unattended. Reliance on self-regulation by digital platforms allows these latter to only introduce measures that leave the profitable business model intact, irrespective of its actual negative impacts.

A wider awareness of the false dichotomy between the amount of collected data and economic viability of digital platforms, as well as awareness about actual root causes of disruptions in the media and information environment should be promoted.

To address these root causes, steps should be taken to ensure digital platforms' accountability for the business model they employ. Co-regulatory approaches should be promoted (see Council of Europe Committee of Ministers Recommendation (2018)² on the roles and responsibilities of internet intermediaries) and further complemented by oversight mechanisms and indicators (see Ranking Digital Rights' Corporate Accountability Index), to ensure due transparency. Careful and frequently reviewed regulation of content curation/moderation is needed.

For the media ecosystem to recover, media need to reassert control over technology, create their own distribution platforms, regain attention relying on quality content and established relationship with audiences. Indicators for quality journalism are needed to boost trust.

OF #25 Freedom Online Coalition Open Forum

The governments of the FOC, working closely with the multistakeholder FOC Advisory Network, will publish the Joint Statement on Spread of Online Disinformation in the coming weeks. The statement will include a call to action to governments, civil society, private sector and other stakeholders. The FOC has identified disinformation as one of the priority policy issues in 2021 and will continue to work on the topic in relevant international processes and forums.

WS #53 Right to Play?---Online Gaming and Child Rights

Play is in our nature, and games share the long history of humankind. Nowadays, unless you live a secluded life away from digital technology, you will, to some extent, witness the power of online games, as an enthusiastic gamer, a concerned parent or educator, a researcher or reporter, a policy maker or regulator, or just a person with a curious mind. After all, online games make multi-billion businesses, reshape our entertainment and culture, change the way we relax, learn and socialize, and brings about many questions we don't have clear answers yet.

One of such questions is how to evaluate the impact of online/connected gaming on children. We hear a lot about addictive use, harmful contents, sexual abuse and exploitation on some gaming platforms, which terrifies many parents. We dived into this topic, highlighting a child rights perspective, because children have the right to learn, to play, to be protected from harm, and to reach their potential in today's digital environment which includes connected gaming.

Gaming addiction is real and we should be worried, but not panic. And there is still so much more we need to learn about this issue. Academic community especially behavioral science and mental health need to produce more solid evidence, and communicate them effectively so they could guide the policy making and industry practices.

Child participation is of high value, we shouldn't make decisions about children without them. Parents, educators, the industry, and policy makers should really make it a standard practice to consult children on matters which will have impact on their lives.

WS #71 Building trust through responsible response to global crises

1. COVID-19 has driven increased global demand by citizens for a connectivity and services that require a secure and reliable Internet.
2. Protecting and fortifying infrastructure and systems so that users and nations will trust that the Internet can be leveraged to reliably and securely mitigate a global crisis and be a trusted means to support work from home, distance learning, tele-health and to disseminate useful and relevant information.
3. Business, government, the technical community, multilateral organizations, and others needed to work together through collaboration and cooperation amid constantly changing conditions to address the challenges presented by national crises, including COVID-19.

WS #97 Fact-Checking: A Realm for Multi-stakeholder model?

There are several central takeaways from the workshop and the discussion, especially regarding the methods and stakeholders involved in fact-checking.

It was established that both questions of stakeholder integration in the fact-checking process and of financing highly depend on the nature of the political system at hand. The success of fact-checking is dependent on users' trust in the fact-checkers and institutions, which can be both amplified and damaged by government involvement in the process.

Furthermore, it was proposed that education is the most central factor in combating misinformation, improving media literacy and increasing the quality of information spread online. It could also advance the objective of re-rooting public dialogue in facts and science and re-establishing the concept of truth. In this context, it was also suggested that additional work is needed to restore trust in journalism. However, how stakeholders who benefit from spreading false information can be included in and addressed by this process remains a difficult question.

Lastly, it was suggested that international cooperation in fact-checking will be of increasing importance in the future, despite the core work being on the local level.

WS #129 The Revolution won't be Televised, but Social Mediatized?

The session discussed the role of social media and the way certain individuals or groups use it to communicate and possibly shape the opinion of others and especially the one of minors. In this regard, the session once again highlight that a multi-stakeholder approach is needed to tackle issues such as disinformation and ensure a free and safe internet for all citizens. While different opinions remained on what instruments/measurements are the most appropriate to achieve this, it was agreed that early childhood education is key but also according adult education is necessary. In this regard, initiatives such as the Insafe network of European Safer Internet Centres are important sources that raise awareness but also provide services and trainings to different stakeholders in the field of online safety.

In the spirit of the workshop's title the panel also agreed that the revolution is on going and surely social mediatized. Looking into the future, most of the panel also believes that the revolution is democratized as social media provides a platform that allows everyone to express their opinion.

WS #210 Nobody Left Behind - Interregional Cyber Capacity Building

Trust, legitimacy and the involvement of all relevant stakeholders are the pillars for any beneficial capacity building project. The work of the GFCE was recognised as a great contribution and new partnerships with the private sector focusing on Africa seem to be promising. For the future, a focus on norms discussion amongst African states, the creation of a single universal trusted organisation on cyber capacity building and the standardised use of multistakeholder approaches were listed recommendations for the future.

WS #287 Robots against disinformation - Automated trust building?

The key takeaways from the workshop related to the soundness of deploying bots to counter disinformation, the instances where these tools can be deployed, the policies to mitigate risk and under which basis and criteria to address their efficacy and legitimacy.

The first takeaway is that bots and automated tools can play a role in fighting disinformation. They can be important innovative and compelling ways to address this multifaceted phenomenon. Their use to identify and monitor instances of disinformation tends to be the most effective way to apply them and the less prone to risk. They present an important opportunity to concentrate resources on instances where human oversight is more crucial. When used directly to moderate speech they may involve a higher risk of limiting rights such as freedom of expression access to information.

The deployment of any such tool should be accompanied by efforts of transparency. Explanation of the inner workings of the tools, the criteria they follow and their effects are of significant importance.

The legitimate use of bots may depend not only on how it is used and its objective but also on the actors that are deploying them. The public administration should be held to a higher

standard, deploying them only on instances where it can be justified. Social media platforms should also be held to account when implementing such tools and processes. The imbalance of power is a significant factor and raises the social risks associated with their application

WS #325 Internet of Things: Trust, Trick or Threats?

Ensuring the security and privacy is essential for the IoT ecosystem to thrive while the guidelines and related decision-making process have to involve diverse stakeholders including civil society and policy makers.

WS #326 The promises and perils of satellite internet

Space can be a "freedom launcher." Existing applications of satellite connectivity for spreading access to information, including the "Knapsack" service by NetFreedom Pioneers, show the possibility of circumvention obstacles to connecting. Service providers may not want to irk national "gateway" controllers, but people may be able to directly connect in ways that route around censorship.

Surveillance comes naturally to satellite internet services, which know the location and the bandwidth usage of those transmitting from earth and back. Strong encryption, data minimization, and human rights due diligence are needed to prevent greater centralization and abuse of personal data. Without these safeguards, the largely Western and China-based service providers may end up recreating many of the inequities and risks for social media platforms.

Regulation and global cooperation are possible and necessary. Practically, collisions could be catastrophic, and satellite constellations must coordinate their routes. There are usable corollaries in the Outer Space treaty as well as the law of the seas. As one participant said, "We pulled it off on the high seas, and should be able to pull it off here as well." Conceiving of space as a commons does not comport with the current for-profit approach. Greater UN and multi-stakeholder cooperation will be needed to navigate the many economic, environmental, political, policy, and human rights impacts and interests in play.

WS #341 Multistakeholder Voices and the UN Cyber Dialogues

1. While the multistakeholder consultation hosted by the OEWG in December 2019 was an important and groundbreaking step forward, more needs to be done to actively include the views and perspectives of the multistakeholder community in the cybersecurity dialogues at the UN.
2. The multiple engagements by the chair's of the respective working groups at multistakeholder forum's around the world, seeking input and listening to outside perspectives, have been well received and helpful in this regard.
3. The UN dialogues themselves, while open to receiving outside input, have remained outside the public eye for the most part. There is interest in seeing the dialogues made more visible to a wider audience, given the important of the issues being discussed.
4. More needs to be done in order to support the resiliency of those nations and communities across the digital divide, as well as their participation in discussions what should and should not be acceptable behaviours in cyberspace.