

i) Core principles that all governments, companies, civil society organisations and other stakeholders should adhere to; and

ii) Key commitments, pledges, or actions that in your view should be taken by different stakeholders – governments, private sector, civil society, etc.

1. Connect all people to the internet, including all schools

a) Core Principles

Digital Citizenship as a Right: Maria emphasized that being a digital citizen is a right. This implies access to digital technologies, including devices, connectivity, and the necessary skills to use them effectively.

Inclusivity: All individuals, regardless of their background or circumstances, should have the opportunity to become digital citizens. This includes youth, regardless of whether they have direct access to technology or not, and even those who have lost their freedom.

Multistakeholder Model: Nicolas Fiumarelli highlighted the importance of a multistakeholder approach, involving all interested parties, to advance internet governance.

Youth Participation: The panel stressed the significance of fostering participation from childhood and adolescence, giving them a voice and space to express themselves.

b) Key Commitment/ Pledges/ Actions

Promoting Digital Skills: Both Maria and Alvaro Muñoz underscored the need to ensure people develop the necessary skills, have access to devices, and can connect to the internet. The

Fundación Telefónica Unizar is specifically working to promote access to digital skills, providing free and accessible digital skills training.

Digital Literacy Program: Muñoz also mentioned that their foundation has been running a digital literacy program to ensure that young people have the necessary skills to navigate the digital environment.

Public Policy Advocacy: Fiumarelli highlighted that youth are now actively contributing to public policy, advocating for issues such as child and adolescent protection, vulnerability, human rights, artificial intelligence, and privacy.

Promoting Participation: The panel concluded by discussing the need to create more spaces for participation and to include cybersecurity education from an early age.

Responding to Pandemic Challenges: The panel recognized the opportunities brought by the pandemic in the field of virtual education, but also discussed the challenges it presents in terms of student and teacher skills assessment. The panel saw this as an evolving area requiring continued efforts.

2. Avoid internet fragmentation

a) Core Principles

Open, interconnected, and interoperable internet: The internet should remain universal, interoperable, and stable, without divisions or segmentation. This principle is central to the design and functioning of the internet.

Multistakeholder model: Internet governance should involve all stakeholders, including governments, businesses, civil society, and individuals. This model promotes shared decision-making and responsibility for the internet.

Free flow of information: Internet should not limit the flow of information due to political polarization or other factors. Unrestricted access to information is a key principle that underpins the internet.

Distinguish between fragmentation and other issues: It's important to separate issues of fragmentation from other problems related to security, competition, and net neutrality. Not all problems in the digital sphere are due to fragmentation.

b) Key Commitment/ Pledges/ Actions

Monitor and address fragmentation: Organizations like the Internet Society and ICANN are committed to monitoring the issue of fragmentation, raising awareness about its implications, and advocating for open and interoperable internet.

Encourage multistakeholder participation: Stakeholders such as Youth IGF Uruguay are encouraging more people to take part in internet governance discussions and decision-making processes. This can help address fragmentation by promoting diverse viewpoints and solutions.

Update DNS servers: To address the issue of multilingualism on the internet, there is a commitment to update DNS servers to support universal characters. This is seen as a transitional phase rather than fragmentation.

Promote competition: To address concerns about monopolies leading to higher internet service prices, stakeholders are advocating for competition between service providers. Competition can help to keep prices low and prevent market fragmentation.

Global normative change: There is a call for a global normative change to prevent the perpetuation of internet fragmentation, as suggested by Nicolas Antonello. This could involve changes in international laws or regulations.

3. Protect data

a) Core Principles

The rights of all children must be respected, protected, and fulfilled in the digital environment.

The growing importance of the digital environment in nearly all aspects of children's lives, especially in times of crisis.

The conviction that while digital technologies offer new opportunities to realize children's rights, they also pose risks associated with their violation or abuse.

The promotion of safe, responsible, critical, reflective, creative, and participatory use of the internet.

Bridging gaps in access to devices and quality connectivity for all children and adolescents.

Encouraging active student voices in discussing topics related to their digital rights.

Digital citizenship should be part of the educational agenda.

Adults should remain the main references in the education and protection of children in the digital environment.

The importance of striking a balance between protection from harmful content and situations online and excessive control that could prevent learning and seeking help on the internet.

Reflecting on our own online practices and behaviors and how these can influence children and adolescents.

b) Key Commitment/ Pledges/ Actions

The panel aims to delve deeper into these issues and begin to address questions about how children's rights relate to the internet and what the main challenges and achievements in this area are.

The Digital Citizenship working group has been formed and the Digital Citizenship strategy has been published, which advocates for the development of skills that allow safe, responsible, critical, reflective, creative, and participatory use of the internet.

Ceibal is committed to closing the gap in access to devices by distributing devices to children and adolescents and launching a reference center for technologies for inclusion.

Ceibal also ensures quality connectivity in all educational centers, facilitating continuous learning even during a pandemic.

The Student Voice Forum has been established to allow children and adolescents to discuss topics of interest and concern related to their digital rights.

The availability of a variety of physical resources, such as computers and connectivity, as well as numerous platforms and specialized resources for classroom work, has been highlighted.

The use of research in Uruguay, specifically the report of Kids Online Uruguay, is valuable for interdisciplinary work.

Emphasis has been placed on the importance of not decoupling education from technology, with digital citizenship content included in the national curriculum.

From an academic perspective, the goal is to have quality evidence and information about young people's access to the Internet, to analyze opportunities and risks in order to generate strategies that provide digital skills to children and adolescents.

There is a challenge to influence global internet governance from a small country like Uruguay to protect the rights of children and adolescents, with a proposed solution of establishing clear policies at the national level and working in collaboration with other nations and international organizations.

4. Apply human rights online

a) Core Principles

Respect for human rights: All discussions and regulations should fundamentally respect the rights of individuals.

Stakeholder inclusion: Any regulatory process should consider the needs of all stakeholders.

Collaborative regulation: The government leans towards collaborative regulation, working with various actors to establish limits in relation to commercial audiovisual content.

Internet governance: Internet has a special governance that exceeds state limits and thus online content regulation may need to be addressed at an international level.

Due process: The removal of online content should follow due process, with clear rules and fair processes, including the possibility of appeal.

Balance between different rights: The state has the responsibility to establish rules in society to seek a balance between rights that may be in tension.

Transparency: Transparency in moderating content and adhering to policies is crucial for internet companies. This includes knowledge about existing tools for content moderation and transparency.

Multi-stakeholder approach: The importance of including multiple actors in policy development and implementation, especially in media legislation and regulations, was emphasized.

b) Key Commitment/ Pledges/ Actions

The government has started taking measures in the audiovisual sector to protect rights and maintain a balance between different rights.

The government has implemented an administrative mechanism to address online content piracy, through which rights holders can report illegitimate use.

The government is working to minimize the impact on freedom of expression while regulating the economic rights of companies.

The panel discussed the need for public consultation mechanisms and addressing regulatory asymmetries in offline and online audiovisual media.

The panel participants agreed to work together on these topics, highlighting the importance of data and the need to regulate without limiting freedom of expression.

The panel discussed future work groups, such as audiovisual media legislation and the challenge of disinformation and public debate polarization.

The panel also discussed the "right to be forgotten" concept, which has emerged in Europe and is being introduced in Uruguay.

5. Accountability for discrimination and misleading content

a) Core Principles

Respecting fundamental online rights such as access to information and freedom of expression.

The regulatory process should cater to the needs of all stakeholders and respect people's rights.

Striking a balance between various rights is important.

Freedom of expression protects even incorrect, offensive, or disturbing speech.

The need for regulatory balance between the state and the private sector.

Moderation of content is not exclusive to large social media platforms; it also takes place across various industries, including financial services platforms.

Clear rules and fair processes for content removal and blocking, including the possibility of appeal, should be established.

Ensuring transparency in content moderation practices across different companies.

The importance of including multiple stakeholders in policy-making and development, especially concerning media legislation and regulations.

Child-Centered Approach: Discussions and policies are centered around the rights of children and adolescents in the digital environment.

Active Participation: Children and adolescents are actively involved in discussions and decisions about their digital rights.

Digital Citizenship: Emphasis is placed on developing skills for safe, responsible, critical, reflective, creative, and participatory internet use.

Digital Inclusion: Addressing gaps in access to digital devices and quality connectivity, including for those with disabilities, is a priority.

Protection from Harm: Efforts are made to protect children and adolescents from risks and harms in the digital world, including privacy violations and exposure to inappropriate content.

Evidence-Based Approach: Policies and interventions are informed by research and evidence on the digital behaviors and needs of children and adolescents.

b) Key Commitment/ Pledges/ Actions

The government has implemented an administrative mechanism to address online content piracy.

The government is leaning towards collaborative regulation, where different actors have been consulted and limits are set concerning commercial audiovisual content.

There is a commitment to cautiously advancing online content regulation to limit disruptions to the right to expression and freedom.

Private sector companies are trying to establish their own policies and adhere strictly to them transparently.

The government of Uruguay is working to minimize the impact on freedom of expression while regulating the economic rights of companies.

The government is willing to work with internet platforms to ensure better dissemination of their tools and services.

The government is observing advancements in digital rights globally.

There is a commitment to addressing regulatory asymmetries in offline and online audiovisual media.

There is a pledge to anticipate and not merely react to problems as they arise in relation to misinformation and the polarization of public debate.

Looking to successful data protection agencies in other countries for best practices.

Continuation of discussions on how children's rights apply in the digital environment and addressing related challenges.

Conducting workshops in educational institutions with students, teenagers, their families, and organizations to promote digital citizenship.

Distribution of digital devices to children and adolescents, providing quality connectivity in all educational centers, and conducting the Student Voice Forum, where children and adolescents can express their concerns and interests.

Development of personalized devices for children and adolescents with disabilities.

Use of specific learning materials and resources in the classroom to promote digital citizenship and safe online behaviors.

Promotion of research and use of evidence to inform interventions and policies, such as the Kids Online Uruguay report.

Encouraging adult involvement in children's online activities to guide and protect them.

Advocacy for clear national policies and international collaboration to influence global internet governance and promote a safer online environment for children and adolescents.

8. Other areas (please specify):

Specify area: Youth Engagement and Digital Skills Development

a) Core Principles

Digital Access: Everyone, regardless of socio-economic status, should have access to digital technologies, not only in terms of devices and connectivity but also in terms of the necessary skills to effectively utilize them.

Digital Citizenship: Digital citizenship is a right, and the traditional concept of citizenship should not be separated from digital citizenship.

Youth Engagement: Young people should be encouraged to participate actively in the digital world as it is crucial for access to citizenship and social participation.

Multi-stakeholder Approach: All stakeholders, including the youth, should participate in the advancement of internet governance.

Continuous Learning: Recognizing that the digital world is continuously evolving, there should be a commitment to ongoing learning and development of digital skills.

b) Key Commitment/ Pledges/ Actions

María from ObservaTIC pledged to implement policies that allow everyone to become digital citizens, ensuring access to devices, internet connectivity, and the necessary skills.

Alvaro Muñoz of the Telefónica Movistar Foundation highlighted their work in promoting digitalization among young people, providing free and accessible digital skills training in areas where other institutions might struggle to reach.

The Telefónica Movistar Foundation has committed to their digital literacy program, believing that youth, whether or not they have direct access to technology, should have the necessary skills to navigate the digital environment.

The Foundation has been working with institutions like Inisa to ensure that young people, even those who have lost their freedom, have access to these crucial digital skills.

Nicolás Fiumarelli of Youth IGF Uruguay spoke about their initiatives in the youth internet governance forums ecosystem, emphasizing the importance of the multi-stakeholder model and active participation of all stakeholders, including the youth.

Fiumarelli expressed the need to motivate more young people to understand these spaces and their role in public policy building.

The discussion in the last segment highlighted the importance of fostering participation from childhood and adolescence, using the digital environment as a tool for political participation, and

the need to create more participation spaces and include cybersecurity teaching from an early age.