

List of proposals for EuroDIG 2023 (as of 31 October 2022, 24:00 CET)



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

24	Vittorio Bertola	Open-Xchange	Private sector																		<p>- The Data Act: user control on data and simpler cloud switching</p> <p>The proposal for a new Data Act introduces several provisions that are aimed at empowering users and promoting competition. It gives users the right to extract the data generated by Internet-connected hardware devices and move them to third parties; it introduces anti-lock-in provisions that should facilitate cloud infrastructure customers that want to move away from dominant platforms and into competing ones. However, there are views that advocate against this proposal, or that promote amendments that would significantly limit its impact. An explanation of the law and a discussion on its usefulness would be a good topic.</p>
25	Menno Ettema	Council of Europe	Intergovernmental organisation																		<p>Suicides by youngsters such as Amanda Todd in 2012 and Molly Russel in 2017 are widely covered in the media, exemplifying the ultimate psychological impact that hate speech and other harmful content online can have.</p> <p>The impact of hate speech on targeted individuals and groups is widely documented by institutional monitoring bodies, such as the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance of the Council of Europe, and NGOs. Yet, most hate speech goes unreported, and users, getting accustomed to hate speech, either believe that they can handle it or are too ashamed to seek support or unaware where to find it.</p> <p>How can we reach out to victims and, more broadly, how to support all those targeted by hate speech, before it's too late? Are there appropriate support services in place, and are they up to the task? What is missing and which measures can different stakeholders, including internet platforms, NGOs and State authorities set up?</p> <p>The Council of Europe will conclude in the spring of 2023 a review study of support mechanisms for those targeted by hate speech across a selection of member states and providing examples of promising programmes, activities and policies. The study builds on the Recommendation CM/Rec (2022)16 on Combating Hate Speech adopted in May 2022, and it will serve as a strong bases to review how a comprehensive and multi-stakeholder approach can ensure effective support for the victims and targets of hate speech and other harmful content.</p>
26	Menno Ettema	Council of Europe	Intergovernmental organisation																		<p>The surge of hate speech at the start of Russian Federation's war against Ukraine raised multiple questions, including whether a different approach to moderating online hate speech should apply in times of conflict. The Covid19 health crisis equally sparked waves of hate speech against specific groups, to the point that the World Health Organisation announced that the pandemic was accompanied by an "infodemic", constituting a serious risk to public health and public action.</p> <p>Recommendation CM/Rec (2022)16 on Combating Hate Speech, adopted in May 2022, provides guidance to member states and other relevant stakeholders towards a comprehensive and properly calibrated set of legal and non-legal measures to prevent and combat hate on- and offline. Effectively implemented, the measures proposed can build social resilience against hate speech in society. It also ensures key-stakeholders can quickly upscale efforts to fight online hate speech and provide support those targeted. Cooperation among all relevant actors, including state authorities, internet platforms and CSOs, proves crucial in times of crisis, to ensure that human rights and democratic principles prevail. The Council of Europe will conduct a study in 2023 on effective practices to combat hate speech in time of crisis. The EuroDIG session will inform the study by reviewing how a comprehensive and multi-stakeholder approach can deliver quicker and more effective response to hate speech in time of crisis.</p>
27	Mikko Salo	Faktabaari	Civil society																		<p>Digital information literacy is a modern civic skill that underpins participation in democratic decision-making. Finland is renowned for its high literacy rate, and the teaching of multiple literacies has been integrated into current curricula from early childhood education onwards.</p> <p>However, on digital platforms we all are confronted with a bewildering flood of information that they may not be able to filter out with the skills they have acquired in the school community and at home: claims about products by influencers, search results tailored by commercial algorithms, cleverly scripted propaganda and authorisations to track online behaviour or physical movement in urban space hidden behind countless 'yes' buttons. It is therefore important to strengthen the digital information literacy of all the web users, especially young people, in order to identify how we are being influenced online.</p> <p>Finnish Faktabaari has recently published within EDMO NORDIS project a Digital Information Literacy Guide for citizens in the digital age also in English and would be interested to compare views on how to concretely build awareness and engage people for healthier digital information ecosystems: https://faktabaari.fi/dil/digital-information-literacy-guide/</p>

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40	Sébastien Bachollet	Interne Society France (&) EURALO	Civil society			■	■					■	<p>Improving Digital cooperation is a key priority of the United Nations both at the global level and local level. Building on the roadmap for digital cooperation which suggested strengthening the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) ecosystem, it is essential to foster a multi-stakeholder approach and improve digital cooperation at the national and local levels. Cooperation between European IGFs, local and regional (NRIs), and between NRIs and the European institutions is key to enabling tangible outcomes for stakeholders.</p> <p>Improving Multi-stakeholder fora is a key priority for Internet end users and the other stakeholder groups. Their participation at all levels (national, regional and global) is very important for the various actors but also for the future of Internet Governance.</p> <p>Key questions arise: what role could the IGF and NRIs play after 2025? How to strengthen multi stakeholder cooperation at the local and regional level? How to take the messages developed at those levels to the global IGFs? How to encourage tangible outcomes for Internet users?</p>
41	Lucien Castex	Internet Governance and Regulation Research Group, CIS CNRS	Academia			■	■					■	<p>Internet fragmentation and human rights. Is Internet fragmentation already there? Access restrictions, automated customisation, regulation have resulted in divergences in the way content and services are available to internet users. How should we assess the impact of the 'splintering' of the internet on Human Rights in the wake of the EU legislative agenda?</p> <p>The UN Secretary-General' report, Our Common Agenda, proposes a Global Digital Compact expected to outline shared principles and address key digital issues such as avoiding Internet fragmentation and applying human rights online as well as improving digital cooperation. How can EU commitment to promoting the development of a single, open, neutral, free and secure Internet be combined with a human right centric approach amid a tense geopolitical environment?</p> <p>This topic is particularly important for European Stakeholders in the "times of trouble".</p>
42	Giacomo Mazzone	Eurovisioni	Civil society			■				■			<p>THE MANIFESTO OF PUBLIC SERVICE INTERNET TWO YEARS LATER: the manifesto about PSI signed by Habermas and Chomsky among many others, imagined that a different Internet is possible. a model based on public service principle, and different from the merely commercial one proposed by Internet Platforms giants as well as diverse from the model of social control proposed by China. What was seen at the time of its publication as a visionary proposal, now that EU rules over the platforms are entering in force (GDPR, data protection, DSA-DMA), seems possible and affordable. Having a debate around this proposal (and other similar, such as the "Solid" project of Tim Berners Lee) at EuroDIG 2023 seems very timely and appropriate, to check if a European way to the Internet of the future is really possible.</p>
43	Giacomo Mazzone	rai	Press			■	■			■			<p>The arrival of DSA-DMA, the implementation of the GDPR and of the Audiovisual Media Directive, and of the EU new code of practice of internet platforms will finally create the conditions for a sanitization of the on-line ecosystem and to tackle disinformation, misinformation and their diffusion over the web.</p> <p>would be useful to make a point within the organizations that are active in this field to which kind of implementation is needed to be the more effective and the more protective for citizens without harming human rights.</p> <p>Organizations such as EDMO and the national hubs created by EU to fight disinformation, the EC team in charge of the application of the code of practice and projects such as the MPM - Media Pluralism Monitor and the guidelines for digital and media literacy are the interlocutors to be invited to join such collective reflection.</p>