

List of proposals for EuroDIG 2023 (as of 31 December 2022, 24:00 CET, update 2023/01/26)



- 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

ID	Submitted by	Affiliation	Stakeholder Group	Categories the proposal is related to								Suggested issue	
				Access & literacy	Development of IG ecosystem	Human rights & privacy	Innovation & economic issues	Media & content	Other category	Security & crime	Technical & operational issues		
1	Amali De Silva-Mitchell	UN IGF Dynamic Coalition on Data Driven Health Technologies	Other	■			■					■	What is the optimal ecosystem to accelerate the space of data driven health technologies ? Are there better ways to build back stronger and faster ? What should we pursue and what should we shed from the experience of using telemedicine during covid ?
2	Amali De Silva-Mitchell	UN IGF Dynamic Coalition on Data Driven Health Technologies	Other		■	■	■						Doctor, medical staff, medical equipment and service access is in shortage and will reach a crisis soon. How can the internet and emerging technologies be used to assist healthcare, research, collaboration for service delivery and development, including education?
3	Stephanie Teeuwen	Netherlands IGF (NL IGF)	Civil society				■					■	Internet fragmentation and the three categories of causes (technical, political, economic) and the two areas that are affected by internet fragmentation (economic, human rights).
4	Dennis Redeker	Universität Bremen	Academia			■						■	Quantum technology, including quantum cryptography, might upend the current system of (asymmetric) encryption including on the protocol level (if it ever comes to full implementation). Europe and European stakeholders should be prepared to co-design new post-quantum encryption, protocols and legal and ethical guidelines. This issue relates to privacy and human rights as well as demanding (potentially) new international agreements and institutions to govern a potential quantum future.
5	Amali De Silva - Mitchell	UN IGF DC DDHT	Other			■						■	In the media we are increasingly hearing about the lack of awareness and sensitivity to secure the medical internet of things, associated devices and services, access, privacy of data and all matters of risk for the internet. It can be a matter of life or death if a device or service is compromised, or data corrupted. The need to ensure the UN Sendai principles is also key. As customized patient care from home, which is remote, becomes more internet dependent in real time, should an enhanced set of ethical, protection and technical internet standards, for devices and services, for the medical internet of things be developed and adopted ? The patient is a vulnerable individual in the community increasingly dependent on the internet.
6	Mathieu Paapst	University of Groningen	Other		■	■							In Europe, we not only have the GDPR, but we also have the ePrivacy Directive. This contains rules concerning the use of cookies, local storage, pixels, API calls, and other resources that can store or read data from the device of an end user. According to these rules, the end users should be informed about the function and purposes of these resources. In general, we can distinguish five purposes: Statistics, Statistics-anonymous, marketing/tracking, Functional and Preferences. The larger problem is that there is no consensus about those purposes. For example, one website may speak about the "functional purpose" for a particular cookie, whereas other websites call the purpose for that same cookie "Technical pur", " Essential", or " strictly necessary". "Statistics" or " analytics" are sometimes also called "Performance", and marketing/tracking is sometimes known as "ad-storage". Preferences Cookies are in some jurisdictions known as functionality. This is of course not transparent to the end-users. We should therefore find consensus in order to standardize the names of these purposes.
7	Pekka Mustonen	The Pirate Party of Finland	Other	■		■							While technology is developing and our everyday life is getting more and more digital we also have people who don't have access to any of this. There still are many senior citizens who have never touched a computer/mobile phone. How can we make sure that everyone is still able to survive in more and more digital world?
8	Frédéric Cohen	UN DESA/IGF - DC DDHT	Intergovernmental organisation		■		■					■	The use of robotics as a model of life to develop health technologies

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15	Wout de Natris	De Natris Consult	Private sector		■							<p>The future of Internet Governance. At the WSIS +20 advise will be provided on whether to continue with the IGF (and thus all NRIs, like EuroDIG). This merits a few timely actions and the answering of questions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Has Internet governance a role after 2025? 2. Is there a role for the IGF after 2025? 3. If so, what are the decisive arguments? 4. How to win over those in doubt of multistakeholderism? 5. What are the successes of the IGF system? 6. Does the current model allow for tangible outcomes? <p>These answers will assist those working towards WSIS +20 and provide the arguments in favour of continuation that can be used on meetings on Internet governance in general and the IGF in particular, also the ones that will be organised by our community and assist the makers of all the presentations that will have to be made globally.</p> <p>To do an inventory within EuroDIG would be a good start and a powerful message.</p>
16	Marko Ala-Fossi	Tampere University	Academia		■					■		<p>Together with a group of Nordic colleagues from Denmark , Norway and Greenland we are currently preparing a research project under a tentative title "The backbone of digitalisation: A New Nordic agenda for digital infrastructure studies."</p>
17	Minna Horowitz	The Nordic Council of Ministers / University of Helsinki	Intergovernmental organisation		■	■		■				<p>This proposal seeks to highlight the findings and recommendations of the think tank of the Nordic Council of Ministers (2022-2023).</p> <p>In the Nordic countries, the public discourse stands at a critical juncture. Rapid digital development creates new conditions for our democracies and the public debate. As the public debate moves online, online platforms have become a critical part of our democratic infrastructure. The trend is global, but the Nordic countries share a particular cultural commonality that provides a good starting point for a common Nordic approach to utilizing the opportunities and addressing the challenges of increased digitalization – particularly in our democratic debate.</p> <p>Yet, there is still much we do not know enough about that is context and country-specific. That is why the Council has set up a think tank to focus on the influence of Big Tech on the democratic debate in the Nordics. The think tank contributes to the debates to clarify our understanding of what societal influence we want Big Tech to have on Nordic democracy and how we can ensure that they support it. Its report will be published in Spring 2023.</p> <p>In addition to addressing the Nordic situation, the results of the think tank address the importance of context in (re)thinking about internet governance, especially concerning DSA and EMFA.</p>
18	Luiza Brandao	Alexander von Humboldt Foundation	Civil society			■				■	■	<p>Cross-border data flow is part of the internet global functioning, and has receiving attention from policymakers, regulators and courts in Europe, such as in the GDPR and the cases Schrems I and II, or at international negotiation to establish a new agreement with the USA, a digital single market, or to operate in the global digital trade. The proposals regarding the international aspects enabled by the internet also need to dialogue with the technical and architect aspects the networking. It includes intricate logics of operating traffic and routing internationally, which very often are restricted to the engineering field. The importance of the global internet for a digital future, as well as the need to guarantee human rights, such as privacy and freedom of expression, across multiple countries, combined with the threats of the internet's fragmentation and lost of its global nature justify the need to consider technical, political, economical, and social aspects of cross-border data flow. Multidisciplinary and public interest oriented dialogues, in spaces as the Euro DIG, are crucial to move forward in the comprehension and effective regulation of transnational data flows.</p>
19	Chris Buckridge	RIPE NCC	Technical community		■						■	<p>Is the UN commitment to a multistakeholder approach to Internet governance (as enshrined in the Tunis Agenda) at risk as we move towards the WSIS 20-year review? Is there a need to better shape, define and evolve multistakeholder processes and modalities for Internet governance?</p>

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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.</p> <p>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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33	Thomas Slätis	RSF Finland	Civil society			■				■	■	Individual privacy has been increasingly challenged since the development of mechanisms for data extraction and monetisation on internet and the advent of surveillance capitalism. While using services especially by tech giants the user tacitly approve relinquishing data. This has at least three consequences that would need to be addressed more vigorously: 1) What does the concept of individual privacy mean to a young generation that has grown up and possibly finding it natural to exchange personal data for services? How has the hard won concept of privacy changed culturally, socially, juridically over the last 15 years?; 2) Encroachment of privacy is also compromising personal security in terms of, inter alia, confidentiality of professional, personal, health and other sensitive information; and 3) How can the use of technologies be developed so as to more clearly signal and prompt users to note the risks posed to privacy and security?
34	Regina Filipová Fuchsová	EURid vzw, DCDT	Technical community	■	■			■				We would like to discuss the impact of poor data and misinformation on young people. Is there some particularity valid for this group of stakeholders? We would like to look into the question whether young people want greater data security and what they are willing to pay for that.
35	Regina Filipová Fuchsová	EURid vzw, DCDT	Technical community	■		■					■	We would like to discuss the role of data accuracy as a tool for law enforcement authorities and those institutions enforcing intellectual property rights (and eventually consumer protection ones). Some registries as well as registrars (as part of the DNS) introduced self-regulatory measures to increase the data accuracy, what is the effectiveness from the viewpoint of the organisations representing law enforcement, intellectual property rights or consumer protection.
36	André Melancia	Technical Community	Technical community			■		■				Fake news, disinformation and manipulation: How the last 5 years saw extreme-right wing rulers get elected based on lies (USA, Brazil, Brexit, Italy, etc.), and what the Internet and media need to do to fight populism and misinformation to support truly Democratic processes. Having fact-checkers doesn't work (there's fact-checkers to check other fact-checkers, all have lost all credibility). Normal newspapers and media channels have lost journalistic integrity. What measures should be taken? How can we guarantee credible and verifiable content on the Internet? What legislative steps should be taken to prevent extreme-right funding of bots and sites spreading misinformation? Etc.
37	André Melancia	Technical Community	Technical community	■		■		■				Guaranteeing Accessibility for everyone: Making sure everyone, regardless of Disability, can access the Internet (websites, services, etc.), any mobile apps, and even any IoT based solutions. In many countries it is mandatory for public institution websites to be WCAG compliant (and other standards). Disabled access to content is also a Human Right, included in many countries' Constitutions. How to spread the word about the need for supporting compliant content? Raising awareness about software and hardware-based solutions to cope with Disability problems. Etc.
38	André Melancia	Technical Community	Technical community			■				■	■	Processes (political, legislative, technical community awareness, etc.) to guarantee the implementation of Technically proven solutions to many problems of today's Internet, including IPv4 address exhaustion (causing a disparity of costs in different countries in the world and limiting access) by using IPv6, guaranteeing digitally signed and also encrypted DNS (for security and privacy, with many technical options available), guaranteeing cheap or free (and facilitated) access to HTTPS encryption certificates and their effective usage (for security and privacy), IoT implementation issues (including tampering, communication and storage security, etc.), and much more. Please note many of these issues are critical in today's non-Democratic scenarios (censorship, war, etc.)
39	Callum Voge	Internet Society	Civil society			■				■	■	Both the European Union and the United Kingdom have proposed new rules that seek to improve safety online. While these rules are well intended, both proposals take an approach that places an obligation on online communication service providers to screen private communications to detect harmful content. This obligation would, in practice, push service providers to either weaken or remove end-to-end encryption entirely. Encryption is an integral building block for the open, globally connected, secure and trustworthy Internet. Decisions made in the EU or the UK have global appeal and would be copied by other government around the world, including those that would exploit the loss of encryption for political control and censorship. Relevant documents: EU proposal for a regulation laying down rules to prevent and combat child sexual UK Online Safety Bill

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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. 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. 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>
44	Stephen Wyber	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions	Civil society	■							<p>Echoing a proposal made by the National Parliamentary Library of Georgia, we would like to suggest that an issue that could be usefully explored is how we can make for meaningful and effective media and information literacy in Europe as a support for citizenship. A debate should draw on the experience of different actors in working to build individuals' own resilience and resistance to misinformation online during the pandemic. This would mirror the extensive work already done by the European Commission around codes of conduct for social media platforms by putting a welcome focus on empowering and enabling individuals, helping ensure a more rounded European response.</p> <p>In particular, discussion about such issues should get beyond more basic approaches and look in depth at what does and doesn't seem to work, as well as the interaction between media and information literacy and wider citizenship education. It could draw on researchers from different fields to help inform policy discussion as well, and make sure that we avoid overly simplistic or ineffective solutions.</p> <p>We would recommend that there is consideration, in this context, of how existing networks can be drawn on, in particular libraries, which have strong existing links with communities and experience and expertise in collecting and sharing knowledge with all, rather than any one single group such as school-age children.</p>

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45	Stephen Wyber	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions	Civil society	■										<p>Not all internet access is equal. The sort of global standards used by the ITU and Broadband Commission too often also include infrequent or low quality access that are far from being able to provide the meaningful internet access that is needed to deliver on the full potential of connectivity. Beyond simple connectivity, quality of access is also strongly dependent on skills, confidence, and access to content.</p> <p>Delivering on this can stray far beyond core digital policies, and require engagement with and contributions from other policy areas, not least education, urban development, and culture. It can also imply a more comprehensive set of solutions for access itself, including public access and secondary access solutions in times of disaster.</p> <p>It would therefore be valuable to use the opportunity provided by the evidence of the pandemic in order to think again about what it means for Europe to promote inclusive and meaningful internet access.</p>
46	Stephen Wyber	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions	Civil society					■						<p>The internet brings huge possibilities to boost Europe’s capacity for education, research and access to culture. The pandemic “ for those with the skills and connectivity to benefit “ demonstrated how much progress could be possible towards a more inclusive Europe through providing remote access. However, it became clear that laws around online content “ and in particular copyright “ were far from well suited to this, and that too often, the possibility to continue with key public interest activities was dependent on the discretion of rightholders and other gatekeepers.</p> <p>It would therefore be valuable, building on previous discussions at EuroDIG around the Digital Single Market (DSM) Directive, to look holistically at how well current rules and practices are serving us in terms of enabling access and use. In particular, it would be worth looking at unfinished business from the DSM Directive, as well as in the wider framework, in order to inform early thinking about what could be achieved under the next Commission.</p>
47	Roberto Gaetano	EURALO	Civil society		■		■						■	<p>Last year we had a session on Delay-Tolerant Networks (DTN) in which we explored mostly the technical issues and the use for inter-planetary communication, while the governance issues were not addressed as they were not in scope. However, the need to address these governance issues using a multi-stakeholder model was expressed, to avoid that the standards in inter-planetary communication are driven by commercial interests rather than by consensus of the community. Potential interested organizations include IPNSIG and UNOOSA.</p>
48	Roberto Gaetano	EURALO	Civil society	■				■					■	<p>The issue is the problems that people in disadvantaged situations may face. A practical example is given by the Sámi population, nomadic rein herders in the north of Finland - and spread in the Arctic region. Issues include the connectivity problem, the language problem (all Sámi languages are in the UNESCO list of endangered languages), lack of Universal Acceptance of their IDN character sets, and maybe more. It would be a great opportunity to have them at EuroDIG in Tampere.</p>
49	Silvia Crocitta	EuroDemos Youth Mobility NGO	Civil society	■				■						<p>With the growing of both the media and the response to the lack of access to literacy, tackling the spread of online and traditional disinformation and misinformation became a standpoint, especially among young people.</p> <p>Based on our CSO research, we could notice that since Brexit, Covid19 and the war perpetrated by Russia against Ukraine, indicators could show a set of lacks and blind spots related to fake news, propaganda and similar techniques adopted to persuade the public and even engage it and involve it in active or passive spreading.</p> <p>In order to ensure the protection of European values and democratic systems we should think about a 360 degrees action plan that preserves and supports EU citizens in the identification and counter-narrative of any scale disinformation campaign or entire tales of fake news.</p>

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50	Vladislav Ivanets	Free Moscow University	Civil society	■	■					■	<p>HOPE. «EU candidate states and their integration into the digital European legal space». In 2022, Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova declared their desire to join the EU in response to Russia’s aggressive war on the European continent. In addition to these countries, the current European Union enlargement program contains several other candidates, including a group of the Western Balkan countries and Turkey. But to what extent the legislation and infrastructure of these states are in line with current EU digital policies, laws, and technical requirements?</p> <p>How can the legal framework for Internet regulation in these countries be restructures to comply with European jurisdiction? What efforts and means are planned to be taken to reduce the technical differences and smoothly integrate the new states into the EU infrastructure landscape? What should be done about some still existing ‘restrictive’ local laws that contradict the humanitarian and legal foundations of Europe? Encouraging newcomers to join the EU, the Internet community, with the participation of parliamentarians, legal experts, and other stakeholders, should give a realistic perspective to the upcoming processes along the way.</p>
51	Vladislav Ivanets	Free Moscow University	Civil society		■						<p>RISK. «False Flag Participation». The participation of different stakeholders and organisations is crucial for Internet governance nature, but is it really equal, reliable, and sufficiently balanced? A brief observation of the latest IG events revealed that some participants and organisations are not what they try to seem. Quite often behind the screen of ‘civil society’, ‘academia’, ‘private sector’ and ‘tech community’ pro-government initiatives, gongo organisations, financial interests lobbyists, impostors or even detractors can be found. Do organisers of IG initiatives make enough effort to check and confirm that participants and organisations really belong to the groups they declare and speak from? Isn’t it a time for local and international IG communities to develop and implement some kind of filters or other tools for more transparent, trustworthy and equitable representation? This question is to be addressed to the secretariats and organising committees of IG initiatives, NRIs representatives, and reliable and verified participants from civil society, tech community, business, and academia.</p>
52	Vladislav Ivanets	Free Moscow University	Civil society				■	■		■	<p>RESILIENCE. «The Visible Impact of Sanctions on the Internet Infrastructure and Community». The EU began imposing its sanctions on Russia in March 2014. By now, the 9th package of Western sanctions has already been announced against authoritarian regime, and Russia has become the world leader in the number of restrictive measures imposed on the country. But can we as a global Internet community feel the real impact of political, financial, technological, and industrial sanctions, or have the ‘canceling’ actions of the private sector and civil society proved to be more effective against the Russian authorities?</p> <p>Has Russia’s disconnection from SWIFT affected the spread of disinformation in Western countries (and what are the actual figures)? How has the banning of software for state corporations affected their destructive activities? Has the influence of pro-Russian political cells and ‘expert groups’ decreased in media due to the complication of funding and travelling (or did it rather affect academics and civil society)? Can sanctions and secondary sanctions affect the stability and connectivity of the Internet? Can the huge relocation of IT specialists from Russia affect the European labor market? Any other positive or negative VISIBLE outcomes of the Western sanctions for IG ecosystem and global Internet infrastructure? All these questions need a separate discussion between high-level speakers, business reps, civil society, researches, monitoring groups, and others.</p>
53	Natālīja Bokučava	Internet Society	Other							■	<p>Combating the spread of false information with the involvement of law enforcement agencies, without restricting human rights.</p>
54	Charlotte Freihse	Bertelsmann Stiftung	Civil society		■	■					<p>Platform councils – the way toward democratic platform governance?</p> <p>Discussions about the accountability and governance of social platforms, such as Facebook, Twitter, TikTok and co. aren’t new. But may the concept of platform councils finally chart a way forward? The idea has been gaining traction in different contexts, across the European Union and beyond. The German government has pledged to set them up in their 2020 coalition agreement, the Facebook Oversight Board continues to draw attention, and other pilots are popping up. We aim to bring together representatives from various (proposed) platform councils to reflect and assess in how far the concept really supports civil society voices, increases platform accountability and can scale to be representative of a diverse, global user base.</p>

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55	Charlotte Freihse	Bertelsmann Stiftung	Civil society	■	■					■	Decentralization as democratization: Mastodon instead of platform power With Musk's takeover of Twitter, the disparate power that major platform owners currently hold is more visible than ever. If nothing else, this opens a window of opportunity to look at alternatives and reflect on the various design features we can opt for to prevent and defend against power imbalances. Is decentralisation the key? Could federated networks like Mastodon scale and still contribute to the public common good? We want to shed a light on these questions and more in our session because: While there is lots to be hopeful about, the road towards social platforms serving the common interest is still long – and rocky.
56	Chris Buckridge	RIPE NCC	Technical community				■		■	■	In light of ongoing climate-related crises and the global effort to address climate issues, it is vital to continue EuroDIG's focus on the relationship between Internet development and governance and environmental issues. The Internet offers an essential tool in understanding the situation and in mitigating the impacts of climate change (both for humans and the broader environment), but it also poses its own threats in terms of ICT waste, energy use and environmental impact. Like environmental governance, Internet governance is challenged to manage global, borderless resources through a combination of traditional state-based governance and emerging multistakeholder approaches - EuroDIG offers an important opportunity to explore those commonalities and identify opportunities for shared learning.
57	Emilia Zalewska	NASK, Youth IGF Poland	Technical community			■	■		■		Over the last few years, one of the emerging issues is the impact of new technologies on the environment. The technical revolution is increasingly demonstrating its dramatic effects in this area and create the challenges we all face today - how to benefit from digital transformation without simultaneously destroying the environment we live in? Aware of this problem, the European Union is intensifying its efforts to create a framework for sustainable, environmentally responsible development. One of the flagship outcomes of this work is the European Green Deal, a package of policy initiatives, that aims to achieve climate neutrality in the Union by 2050. However, despite many actions at the EU level and by individual European countries, they may not be sufficient on a global scale. In addition, in many countries, the environmentally necessary limitation of technological development may mean that the ones most at risk of exclusion will be kept away from digital transformation. Therefore, a discussion is needed on the following topics: What other measures can be taken in Europe to combat the negative effects of digitalisation on the environment? How to partner with other countries and regions to work together in a united and similarly committed manner towards sustainable development? How to ensure that sustainable development is "genuinely sustainable" - i.e. does not exclude vulnerable groups?
58	Nicola Frank	EBU	Other					■			I am happy to organize a session on 'Media resilience and hope in troubled times' (working title). We could address how media reach their audiences on different distribution platforms and which content they offer to support with information, but also with entertainment.
59	Emilia Zalewska	NASK, Youth IGF Poland	Technical community			■	■			■	If one had to decide what are the recent, most trendy words in new technologies, "metaverse" would definitely be one of them. Big tech companies are already investing tons of funds in creating a new, completely virtual world in which the humanity will work, learn, do business, spend free time and connect with others. Whether we share their enthusiasm or not, the level of global interest indicates that sooner or later at least elements of the metaverse will start to become more widely used. Even now, some platforms of this type are already quite popular, especially among younger users. For this reason, we should already be thinking about the potential risks and challenges of the metaverse and whether we have sufficient tools to counter them. For example, will the current regulations, like DSA or GDPR be able to provide sufficient level of protection for users, their data and privacy on such platforms? So far, technological breakthroughs have taken policy-makers by surprise, perhaps now there is a possibility to prepare for one of them in advance.

