EuroDIG

European Dialogue on Internet Governance

Messages from Berlin
12–13 June 2014

Digital society at stake –
Europe and the future of the Internet

Content

What are the EuroDIG key messages?
The EuroDIG key messages are the key findings of EuroDIG plenary sessions and workshops. They have been compiled and formulated by the reporter of each session in the best attempt to identify and formulate the most relevant and most shared issues and opinions discussed. Further and more detailed information on every EuroDIG session can be found on www.eurodig.org on the sub page of each session, where also transcripts and webcast are available.

HOST

eco

PATRONAGE   **IN COOPERATION**

Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy

Federal Foreign Office

The full speech of the Minister can be found on:
http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/DE/Infoservice/Presse/Reden/2014/140612-BM_EuroDIG.html

Key message of the Federal Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier during his opening speech

"The Internet is different. It is, and it should be, a free, safe and open space. That is why we use this rather technical term: the multi-stakeholder model. Put simply: It takes many to run the internet. And it takes many to make sure it remains free, safe and open!"

"No actor alone can balance freedom and security in the digital world, or ensure human rights and equal access. No government. No corporation."

"... there is fear of the omnipotent state. The fear that the age of Big Data is turning into an age of Big Brother."

"... I think the state has an important role to play in internet governance. But it can only do so, if it builds trust. Trust with all the stakeholders I have been describing: its own citizens, international partners, businesses, users."

"... we need to balance freedom and security. But that balance needs to be reasonable, and the instruments of security need to be proportional to the costs they impose on our privacy."

"... I also sense in the public the opposite fear: a fear of the impotent state. People are worried that Big Brother lurks when they search for a restaurant or order a book online. And they wonder who really makes the rules about all this data: governments or the big corporations? My view on this is the mirror image of what I have just said about trust: Big corporations need it also! The trust of their regulators, and most of all the trust of their customers."

"... the internet is a free and open space. But it is not a legal vacuum! We need standards, and we will need them more and more because the internet will keep growing."

"... We need reliable and transparent standards and it is states and international organizations who will have to coordinate and enforce them."

What is EuroDIG?

The European Dialogue on Internet governance (EuroDIG) is not a usual conference organized top-down by a small committee. It is a platform where participants can set the agenda and shape the issues. Every year EuroDIG takes place in a different European country thereby enabling the local community to take part. This corresponds with the EuroDIG slogan:

EuroDIG is always open, always inclusive,
and it is never too late to get involved!

EuroDIG is an open network of stakeholders to discuss and exchange on emerging issues and challenges concerning the Internet, between all stakeholders (governments, international organisations, business and civil society) and other interested communities, covering the 47 member states of the Council of Europe.

EuroDIG was launched in 2008 and, so far, has held seven annual events (Strasbourg 2008, Geneva 2009, Madrid 2010, Belgrade 2011, Stockholm 2012, Lisbon 2013, Berlin 2014). EuroDIG, as the European Internet governance forum is inspired by and in turn inspiring the global UN Internet Governance Forum as well as the other regional and national IGF initiatives.

![EuroDIG — European Dialogue on Internet Governance]

EuroDIG aims and perspectives

The overall aim of EuroDIG is to provide an inclusive, open and transparent process over the year, coupled with an annual event, to bring together all stakeholders to help shape pan-European perspectives about Internet governance. EuroDIG also helps to feed these pan-European perspectives into the dialogue at the global UN Internet Governance Forum as well as the other regional and national IGF initiatives and to learn from their debates.

One of EuroDIG's strengths is its ability to include and outreach to new communities thereby sharing European experiences on a range of issues such as security vs. integrity, open internet and human rights, critical resources and infrastructure, net neutrality and so on.

EuroDIG is a dynamic process which is in constant evolution and has a growing community.

EuroDIG, Berlin 12-13 June 2014

In 2014, EuroDIG took place in Berlin. It was hosted by the Association of the German Internet Industry (eco), and under the patronage of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy and in co-operation with the Federal Foreign Office as the hosting location. During two days EuroDIG brought together more than 500 participants, of which around 100 participated from 5 regional remote hubs across Europe. Participants from the private sector, governments, international organisations, youth, media, civil society and the academic and technical communities came together to discuss public policy issues and challenges related to the Internet.

FACTS & FIGURES

3 Welcoming addresses by

- Michael Rotert, Chairman of the Board, eco – Association of the German Internet Industry e.V.
- Federal Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier
- Neelie Kroes, European Commission Vice President (Video message)

6 Plenaries:

- Digital society at stake – Europe and the future of the Internet
- Digital Activism and Privacy – quick fix or long term involvement?
- The Internet is broken – Bringing back trust in the Internet
- Economy – How ICT can foster growth and development in Europe?
- Security, Internet principles and human rights
- A secure and non-fragmented cyberspace: rule of law in a cross-border environment

8 Workshops:

- When the public sphere became private
- The Three musketeers of ICT for development: Access, inclusion and empowerment
- Neutrality across the ICT value-chain: from Networks to Platforms
- Cloud and big data: Delivering on the promise while safeguarding privacy
- Intelligent risk management for children and youths in the digital age
- European copyright for the digital age
- The Role of IXP (Internet Exchange Points) in Internet Governance
- Hate speech and its consequences for human rights online

| 1 Opening session | 2 High level key notes | 1 Internet 101 session |
| 1 Closing session | 10 Flash sessions (30 min) | |

3 Side – events

- ICANN Breakfast Discussion "Greasing the Wheels of the Internet Economy"
- Exhibition "Forgotten on the Internet" by the German Ministry of Interior
- Meeting of the Dynamic Coalition on the Internet of Things

5 Pre - events

- New Media Summer School
- IGF-D
- Factory opening ceremony including a start up fair
- Acatech roundtable on "Industry 4.0 – the network-based industrial revolution"
- ICANN – The evolution of ICANN and Internet governance ecosystems

e-participation

Remote participation facilities and captioning were put in place in order to reduce the different gaps related to the Internet. Several factors may hamper physical attendance, such as professional commitments and travel costs. Twitter plays a more and more an important role for e-participation. Attendees agreed that both the audience and speakers benefit when tweets are being displayed and thereby feed directly into dialogue to improve interaction.

Hubs in 5 European countries: Albania, Armenia, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine
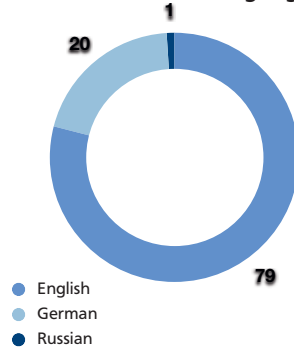
Overview of the usage of e-participation

Session	Nr. of Remote Participants	Nr. of Remote Hubs	Level of interaction between remote participants and the moderator of the session
Plenary 1	19	3	none, only one question. More interactions on twitter, but questions were not very specified. Lack of awareness of twitter users that their questions might be really asked.
Plenary 2	7	0	2 questions via chat, 4 questions via twitter
Plenary 3	8	1	2 questions from the remote participants
Plenary 4	10	1	
Plenary 5	11	1	
Plenary 6	11	1	1 comment, 2 question
Workshop 1	4	0	1 concrete question
Workshop 2	8	0	3 concrete questions in the chats, some comments and questions on twitter and one presentation by a remote participant about his initiative
Workshop 3	5	2	1 comment
Workshop 4	3	2	3-4 questions using twitter
Workshop 5	1	1	
Workshop 6	3	0	none
Workshop 7	3	0	none
Workshop 8	5	2	actively on twitter and chat system

Top words

User mentions

Twitter languages

- English
- German
- Russian

1
20
79

Countries

49
302
366

- Germany
- European countries
- Non-European countries

Stakeholder groups

33
45
51
61
62
99
115
119
132

- Business
- Governmental
- European and international organisation
- Youth
- Technical
- Civil society
- Academia
- Other
- Press/Media
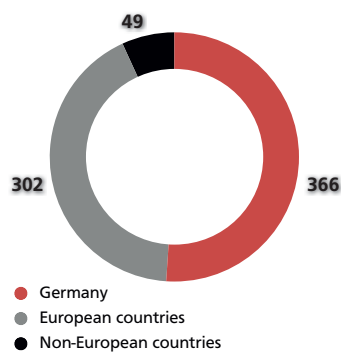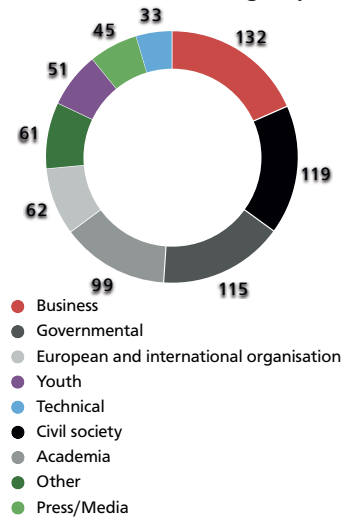
Number of registrations per year

170   229   419   545   605   625   717

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014
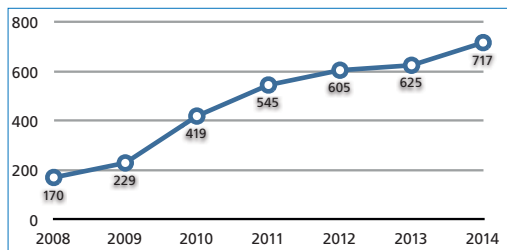
KEY MESSAGES FROM PLENARY SESSIONS

Digital society at stake – Europe and the future of the Internet

Reporter: Avri Doria, Independent researcher

1. The Internet is global and the periodic talk of an European Internet is counterproductive at best.

2. Europe is committed to human rights but has diverse views on how to balance these rights and how to enforce them.

3. Multistakeholderism means all stakeholders have equal footing in discussions, though one of the stakeholders may take the lead in implementation and deployment of the decisions.

4. It is unclear whether or how democratic oversight of surveillance is possible. Multi-stakeholder work is needed to deal with transnational issues, that (re-)balances the various aspects of security in the context of human rights.

5. The Internet is a paradise lost – while it is unclear that paradise ever existed, we want it back. We should not accept limits on our on-line freedoms too easily.

Possible ways forward:

1. Continue working to expand the dialogue into a multilogue.

2. Continue the work on capacity building, especially for European political leaders

3. Pick a European policy goal and focus during the year between now and the 2015 EuroDIG to produce an input to both the IGF and the EU. E.g.: Concrete steps for finding our way back to the Internet we want.

Digital Activism and Privacy – quick fix or long term involvement?

Reporter: Martin Fischer, Trainer & Facilitator

1. Activism as a way of meaningful participation can be ensured through privacy. In particular in authoritative regimes privacy is of the essence to allow resistance to government policy. Therefore the application of privacy tools by the citizens in it-self can be already understood as an act of activism. At the same time activism needs to speak up against mass surveillance in order to ensure Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Assembly and keep privacy on the agenda!

2. Petitions are a popular way to showing support for societal issues. Many of these are collecting much more data than necessary. It needs to be clearly made distin-guishable what data needs to be known and which is requested additionally. Paula Roth: "Just because you want change doesn't mean that you have to be a public person or should become a public person."

3. There have been first successful steps for crowd-sourcing of legislation in Finland. This process can have an empowering effect and increase participation and legiti-macy of policy. Additionally there are various digital tools to keep records of voting and contributions of policy makers, which increase transparency.

4. Digital activism can greatly enhance the outreach and involve many more people in a more direct way. Media literacy needs to be considered to ensure equal partici-pation opportunities. This overlaps with open source discussions, as these tools allow diversity and openness but often cannot compete with proprietary tools, in particular in regards to social networks.

The Internet is broken – Bringing back trust in the Internet

Reporter: Lee Hibbard, Council of Europe

1. Need greater respect for the rule of law and its enforcement so that democratic oversight is effective. This necessitates transparent application of the law, including due process safeguards, to ensure both governments and business are accountable for their actions for example vis-à-vis the activities of national security institutions. Institutions that do not respect (work outside of) the rule of law should be dismantled.

2. Business should be more transparent and accountable. They should make greater efforts to meet the needs and expectations of both users and governments.

3. Users should be able to regain control of the privacy of their data. They should be able / empowered to use privacy enhancing technologies. They should insist on their human rights being respected which includes demands (on data controllers) to be more transparent and asking why enforcement is not carried out.

4. There is a moral responsibility to protect people on the Internet, including those who take great risks to blow the whistle on practices which do not respect human rights. Internet users should be mobilised to discuss and shape debate on the protection of those who take such risks in the public interest.

Economy – How ICT can foster growth and development in Europe?

Reporter: Olivier Crepin-Leblond, ICANN's At-large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

1. Adapt education systems and encourage entrepreneurship with young people

2. Change attitudes to risk-taking and address the stigma of failure in European Society

3. Speed up European integration of the regulatory environments and make the regulatory environments agile to support and not hinder the evolution of technology and business

4. Reboot Europe – stop putting barriers up to protect the past at the expense of promoting the future – because the Internet is a chance for everyone.

Security, Internet principles and human rights

Reporter: Matthias Traimer, Federal Chancellery of Austria

1. Internet security is often misused by states to justify arbitrary interferences with citizens` fundamental rights. By applying vague definitions to terms like national security and terrorism many governments take disproportionate measures – such as mass surveillance of online activities of their people. Digital disarmament is therefore urgently needed.

2. Internet security, which doubtlessly is both an obligation and necessity to protect people, networks and data, should be re-conceptualised with regard to the core value of human rights. The challenge is to find the right balance between the protection of human rights based freedoms and security protection needs in a universal context done in a very heterogeneous world of morals, values and ideals.

3. Especially for communities that are endangered by non-democratic governmental but also societal repression, the Internet must be a tool to help them defend their rights and to have them defended for them. The Internet should not allow Big Brother to watch us, but should allow us to watch Big Brother.

A secure and non-fragmented cyberspace: rule of law in a cross-border environment

Reporter: Tatiana Tropina, Max-Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law

1. Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime provides a good basis to avoid conflicting legal frameworks for cyber security and the fragmentation of the Internet. It can be considered as a starting point for a global multi-stakeholder dialogue to achieve global commitments on fighting cybercrime. Internet governance therefore could be seen as one of the keys to continue promoting the Convention on Cybercrime and encourage more governments to support and sign this important framework.

2. Though Cybercrime Convention is a potentially good instrument for harmonizing fragmented approaches, capacity building in a multi-stakeholder environment is one of the key challenges in cross-border cyberspace. Collaboration between public and private parties shall go beyond the issues of the role of the ISPs in fighting cybercrime and consider all possible intermediaries, including platforms, global service providers, e-commerce provides and other entities.

3. Proper and harmonised legal frameworks, capacity building and confidence building measures should complement each other. It also should be taken into account that some issues, such as illegal content removal, are still very far from the point where consensus can be reached, and there are no legal instruments for real harmonization of approaches. Thus, to avoid the fragmentation of the cyberspace, all the stakeholders involved should work together on how to handle the issues when national legal frameworks differ significantly.

KEY MESSAGES FROM WORKSHOPS

When the public sphere became private

Reporter: Plamena Popova, University of Library Studies and IT (UniBIT)

1. It is essential to define the public interest. A clear definition on the public interest is the first step towards understanding of the current characteristics of the public/private ratio in the digital fora.

2. The balance between Intellectual property rights (especially Copyright) and the public interest in the Internet sphere is currently challenged and in the same time important for the balanced (in a view of the ratio private – public) development of the digital sphere.

3. There is a necessity of development and support of infrastructure(s) related to the digital sphere build on democratic standards and human rights. Public administrations should be considered as a key player in this direction. It is of critical importance the development of such infrastructures and as a whole-models to be based privacy impact assessments.

4. Regulations on Internet as digital environment should be performed in line with the human rights' principles and standards. However, any further attempts for regulations on the digital sphere require more effective international regulative community. One of the mentioned ways lies in the direction of the multi-stakeholder model.

The three musketeers of ICT for development: Access, inclusion and empowerment

Reporter: Dominik Golle, Social Media and Strategic Partnerships,
Cito System GmbH / Black Swan Institute

1. There has to be a holistic approach to policies aiming to improve Accessibility, Social Inclusion and Empowerment. A common European approach can be useful for setting minimum standards.

2. It's paramount to not only train end users, but give didactical training to multipliers and to tie in efforts in the respective country's formal education system.

3. It's highly context dependent what the 'right' policy is – basic infrastructural requirements have to be addressed first, before tackling with issues of digital literacy.

Neutrality across the ICT value-chain: from Networks to Platforms

Reporter: Luca Belli, Council of Europe / CERSA, Université Paris 2

1. Internet traffic management – if needed for quality of service reasons – should be appropriate, transparent and not-discriminatory

2. The net neutrality principle is instrumental to the full enjoyment of Internet users' fundamental rights

3. To protect net neutrality principle, national and European policies are required, in addition to the competition-driven market

4. Specialised services should not cause a detriment to the quality of the regular "Open Internet"

Cloud and big data: Delivering on the promise while safeguarding privacy

Reporter: Olivier Crepin-Leblond, ICANN's At-large Advisory Committee (ALAC)

1. Data protection laws like the '95 directive are useful but ill-suited to big data because it requires individual identification of each piece of data in order to protect it;

2. There should be ongoing work for the strengthening and improvement of this '95 directive;

3. Europe has stronger data protection laws but there is less ability to impose high fines than in the United States in case of breach. Thus laws have less of a deterrent effect;

4. There is a huge potential for cloud and Big Data including gains for consumers and for the economy as a whole. Big data is accepted by consumers when it makes products less expensive or more suited to their use of the product, yet it needs to be kept in check;

5. The problem is not Big Data itself, but the ethical use of Big Data.

Intelligent risk management for children and youths in the digital age

Reporter: Regina Henke, I-Kiz (Zentrum für Kinderschutz im Internet)

1. Positive Content production shall be encouraged. It is not produced sufficiently by conventional business models; public subsidies for positive content are needed. Young people themselves shall be empowered as creators of content.

2. Parental Control by technical means can be useful to a certain age. The best interest of the child shall be in the foreground. Parents need to learn how to apply technical control in a balanced strategy of child protection and children's rights.

3. Safety by Design can be established through safety impact assessments based on guidelines developed with respective industry standard organizations and accompanied by awareness campaigns for the users.

4. Empowerment of children and youths needs education of the parents, so that they can educate the children. Parents need to set restrictions, but they also need to understand that young people need some time without limits to learn their OWN limits.

European copyright for the digital age

Reporter: Lorena Jaume-Palasí, Ludwig Maximilians University /
IGF-D Youth forum

1. The intended purpose and the current function of copyright laws need to be reconsidered.

2. Copyright laws permit different usages online and offline. Considering the current digital reality, the same rights that apply offline should also apply online.

3. Multistakeholder dialogue and collaboration to elaborate on new alternative copyright regulation is mostly encouraged

The Role of IXP (Internet Exchange Points) in Internet governance

Reporter: Henning Lesch, Association of the German Internet Industry (eco)

1. The Internet is a critical infrastructure. So it is essential to maintain stability, reliability, security.

2. The Internet is a network of networks. By design the Internet is one global and decentralized network.

3. Internet Exchange Points are an active part of the Internet Community and play an important role in Internet Governance. They provide a solid and reliable infrastructure backing up the worldwide Internet, are a neutral marketplace for interconnection open for anybody, enhance the coverage of broadband services, enhance competition and diversity

4. Access to the Internet is an important means to exercise human rights and fundamental rights. The Recommendations of the Council of Europe especially the "Guidelines for Internet Service Providers"(H/Inf (2008)9) and the "Human Rights Guidelines for Internet users" (Recommendation CM/Rec(2014)6) should be promoted and applied by all relevant stakeholders. It´s essential to get broad distribution and public awareness.

Hate speech and its consequences for human rights online

Reporter: Adriana Delgado, Activist, No Hate Speech Movement

1. As a new form of public space, the internet needs to become more inclusive and matters of internet accessibility and literacy should be addressed, starting with next year's EuroDIG session.

2. The inexistence of a universal definition of hate speech is one of the major problems when addressing the subject on a borderless space such as the internet

3. Given how on the internet deleted content easily resurfaces, and how the online ethos is one of great freedom of speech, education and awareness raising could be better alternatives for dealing with free speech

4. Although no consensus on this matter was reached, the topic of limits of freedom of expression in what concerns hate speech was discussed. Legally speaking, free speech is not an absolute right and that limitations are defined by national law.

Programme overview

Thursday, 12 June 2014	08:00			09:00			10:00			11:00			12:00			13:00	
Weltsaal							Wellcome	Opening	Plenary			Plenary 1					
Europasaal		Exhibition "Forgotten on the Internet"															
Rathenau Saal										Coffee		Flash 1		Flash 2			
Stresemann Saal																	
Adenauer Saal		Org Team meetings															
Willy Brandt Saal		VIP / Press															
Europasaal Foyer														Registration open			

Friday, 13 June 2014	08:00			09:00			10:00			11:00			12:00			13:00	
Weltsaal				Key note		Plenary 4					Plenary 4 break out session						
Europasaal		Exhibition "Forgotten on the Internet"															
Rathenau Saal					Flash 7		Flash 8			Coffee		Workshop 5					
Stresemann Saal	Internet 101											Workshop 6					
Adenauer Saal		Org Team meetings									Workshop 7						
Willy Brandt Saal		VIP / Press									Workshop 8						
Europasaal Foyer														Registration open			

Legend

- EuroDIG session
- Side event
- Registration
- Exhibition
- special use
- clear venue

	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00

Day 1

	Plenary 1 break out session		Plenary 2	Plenary 3			Social Event
Vernissage	Exhibition "Forgotten on the Internet"					clear the venue	
Lunch	Workshop 1	Coffee	Flash 4	Flash 5	Flash 6		
	Workshop 2		Flash 3	IoT Side event			
	Workshop 3	Org Team meetings					
	Workshop 4	VIP / Press					

Day 2

	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00
	Plenary 5		Plenary 6	Wrap Up			clear the venue
Lunch	Flash 9	Flash 10	Coffee				
	Org Team meetings						
	VIP / Press						

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