| ID | Title | Theme | Name | Organization | Description and list of panelists | A brief substantive summary and the main issues that were identified | Conclusions and further comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68 | Developing comprehensive cybercrime legislation | Security | Alexander Seger | Council of Europe | Comprehensive and consistent legislation is essential to help societies meet the challenge of cybercrime and thus to enhance the security of and confidence in information and communication technologies. Legal frameworks should take into account the rights of users and the role of the private sector on the one hand, and security concerns on the other. The Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe provides a global guideline in this respect.<br>More than 100 countries worldwide have strengthened or are in the process of strengthening their cybercrime legislation. The aim of the best practice forum is to share this experience and encourage further action in other countries.<br><br>Moderator: Andrew McIntosh, Chair, Sub-Committee on the Media, and Rapporteur on Media Freedom, Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly (PACE), Strasbourg<br><br>Speakers:<br>- Pavan Duggal (India)<br>- Ehab Elsonbaty (Egypt)<br>- Jayantha Fernando (Sri Lanka)<br>- Marco Gercke (Germany)<br>- Cristina Schulman (Council of Europe) | The event underlined that comprehensive and consistent legislation is essential to help societies meet the challenge of cybercrime and thus to enhance the security of and confidence in information and communication technologies. Legal frameworks should take into account the rights of users and the role of the private sector on the one hand, and security concerns on the other. The Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe provides a global guideline in this respect.<br><br>The workshop:<br>â€¢ Promoted globally harmonised legislation based on international standards, in particular the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime<br>â€¢ Highlighted the substantial assistance provided by the Council of Europe within the Project on cybercrime to different countries to harmonise their criminal law provisions on cybercrime with those of other countries in order to facilitate international cooperation<br>â€¢ The participants' questions underlined the complexity of the legislation on cybercrime and the need for assistance and international joint efforts | The Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime is the only binding legal document in the world providing solutions for this issue. It is open for accession to every state and offers guidelines of conduct as well as legal basis for international co-operation to its Parties. It is designed to criminalise offences against the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer data and systems, computer-related offences, content-related offences (i.e. child pornography, racism and xenophobia) and offences relating to infringement of copyright and associated rights in a consistent and harmonised manner.<br><br>In order to put a comprehensive legislative framework in place that is internationally harmonized and permits efficient international cooperation, countries should be encouraged to make use of the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (CETS 185). |
| 72 | Children in the Web 2.0 world â€" the European approach | Security | Margareta Traung | European Commission, Safer Internet programme | . Ana Luisa Rotta: Spanish Safer Internet Centre;<br>. Katia Segers: EU Kids Online | Katia Segers presented the EU Kids Online project as a network of social science researchers from 22 Member States, coordinated by the London School of Economics. The project aims to find existing research on children's use of online technologies and existing policies on the issue, and to collect them in a database. The findings of the gathered research are compared in order to see the differences between the countries. The project also aims to identify gaps where more research is still needed. For example, there is more research available on access to internet and use than there is on potential risks.<br>The follow-up project, EU Kids Online 2, therefore also includes in addition to the above actual research to be carried out via a questionnaire on the topics of online opportunities and risks.<br>Some key trends that have been identified so far are:<br>â€¢ Children's use of internet continues to grow especially among younger children,<br>â€¢ the so called digital gap is closing,<br>â€¢ accessing internet from the home is becoming more common.<br><br>Rachel o'Connell, Chief Safety Officer of Bebo, presented the work that led to the signing of the "Social Networking Sites' Principles", where she helped to coordinate 18 social networking sites to develop good practice guidelines for social networking sites as regards privacy issues and protection of minors. She stressed the importance of self regulation where industry and other stakeholders work together in order to mitigate risks, as well as parent's involvement and interest in their children's activities online.<br>She hailed the initiative of the establishment of the Principles as an extraordinary move by the Commission, which after a 9 months long drafting process lead to the signature of the guidelines on Safer Internet Day in | The moderator closed the workshop by concluding that;<br>â€¢ Shared responsibility and a multi-stakeholder approach are necessary. Not only parents are responsible for children's use of the internet, but also governments, industry etc have to work together to develop more effective awareness campaigns. In this respect Europe is doing well through the Safer Internet programme, where each Safer Internet Centre have advisory boards from different stakeholders, and ensure to listen to the voice of youth through youth panels.<br>â€¢ Self regulation works well but must be followed up.<br>â€¢ Results need to be disseminated and shared for best effect.<br>it is necessary to measure the impact of the campaigns, as well as choosing the right topics to focus on. |
| 87 | 2CENTRE, the Cybercrime Centres of Excellence for Training, Research & Education | Capacity Building | Jean-Christophe LE TOQUIN | Microsoft | 2CENTRE stands for the Cybercrime Centres of Excellence Network for Training, Research and Education. 2CENTRE is a European project which aim at uniting law enforcement, industry and academia<br><br>Moderator:<br>Jean-Christophe Le Toquin<br>Director, Internet Safety, Legal and Corporate Affairs, Microsoft Europe Middle-East and Africa<br><br>Speakers:<br>Dr. Joe Carthy<br>Head of School<br>UCD School of Computer Science and Informatics<br>University College Dublin<br><br>Alexander Seger<br>Head of Department of Economic Crime and Information Society<br>Directorate General of Human Rights and Legal Affairs<br>Council of Europe<br><br>General Amir Alphonse Sadek Tadros<br>General Department of Information and Documentation â€" Interior Ministry of Egypt | In developed and developping economies, Law enforcement has insufficient training options in IT forensics and cybercrime investigations and rely on courses provided by INTERPOL or foreign national law enforcement.<br><br>In addition, a number of countries have developed their own law enforcement cybercrime training programmes either alone or in conjunction with academic institutes. Law enforcement has also been provided with and availed of a large number of training courses, seminars, conferences and hands-on training provided by different industry players in locations throughout the world.<br><br>Both groups of actors â€" law enforcement and industry â€" have arrived at the realisation that ad hoc training provided on request or as part of ongoing but irregular support services do not provide sustainable, scalable, standards based, measureable skills delivering the requirements of the cybercrime forensics investigator today.<br><br>In order to continue the development and delivery of effective cybercrime training to law enforcement on an international level, it is necessary for them to partner with learning organisations and industry to create a network to take responsibility for the programmes and academic oversight, and where possible, offer of appropriate academic qualifications. | Law enforcement and industry face the same challenges, both in countries with developed or developing economies : they do not have a scalable and sustainable program to educate their staff in investigating or addressing cybercrime.<br><br>A program like 2CENTRE, which aims at building capacity for law enforcement at national level, while at the same time building international cooperation between national centers of excellence against cybercrime, met the interest of the participants. |

| # | Title | Category | Name | Org | | | |
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| 90 | Mitigating the Financial Crisis with Open Source Applications | Development | Lillian Sharpley | AfriNIC | The workshop aimed to create awareness on open source application/technology and how this can be used to reduce the financial burden on an organisation's IT infrastructure, especially with the challenges that have been brought about by the global financial crisis. Emphasis was placed on Africa and developing nations.<br><br>1. Mr. Christian ROLAND, is the General Secretary of CHALA (Club des hommes et femmes d'affaires du libre en Afrique) a network of professions involved in FLOSS advocacy and development in Africa, VP of FOSSFA, and COO of ASSIST, an IT company based in Côte d'ivoire (West Africa), providing solutions based on FOSS.<br><br>2. Mr. Samer Azmy, of FOSSFA Council Member, has an area of expertise in Open Source Integration, Unix/Linux System Administration, Open Source Migration, Networks Security, and Virtualization.<br><br>3. Mr. Michuki Mwangi, of Internet Society (ISOC) joined ISOC in April 2008 as Senior Education Manager working with the Education team to promote Internet growth and sustainability in the developing world.<br><br>4. Dr. Viv Padayatchy (also Moderator) is the General Manager of Cybernaptics Ltd, a company specialized in the provision of ICT services in the field of networking, software development and consulting. He holds a PhD in Computational Chemistry. He is also the Chairman of Board at AfriNIC.<br><br>5. Mr. Ben Akoh, is the Information and Communication Technology and | There was a panel of five speakers who:<br><br>- Defined open source software, its background and how it is managed;<br>- Explained the difference between open source software and proprietary software;<br>- Provided alternate solution to proprietary software using open source and suggested specific solutions for common business processes.<br>- Showed a cost-benefit analysis of open source software and proprietary software; and,<br>- Provided case studies of open source software deployments in government sectors.<br><br>At the end of the presentations, the audience was allowed a period to ask questions and share ideas and recommendations. Below are the key issues that were raised speakers and participants during the panel discussion:<br><br>1. Governments should be encouraged to maintain technology neutral policies to allow both proprietary and open source to allow fair competition.<br><br>2. Marketing strategies should become more of a priority for open source developers and distributors, putting more emphasis on the end-user and less on the technical aspects.<br><br>3. Open source is mature enough to offer alternate solution. | It was agreed that FOSS should continue to be a topic of discussion at IGF to continue to increase awareness about a cost effective solution for business operations; to increase the understanding of FOSS; and, to increase the support of FOSS software developers.<br><br>Other conclusions were:<br><br>1. FOSS faces challenges in Africa that needs to be addressed in more organized way<br><br>2. FOSS needs more support in Africa<br><br>3. FOSS awareness in Africa is one of the main challenges<br><br>4. Governments should be encouraged to maintain technology neutral policies to allow both proprietary and open source to allow fair competition.<br><br>5. Marketing strategies should become more of a priority for open source developers and distributors, putting more emphasis on the end-user and less on the technical aspects.<br><br>6. Open source is mature enough to offer alternate solution.<br><br>7. There should be in increased understanding that Open Source is not necessarily free as there is a cost associated with implementation and maintenance. |
| 91 | Promote freedom of information in Internet governance | Openness | Andrea Beccalli, Christine Mary Emeran | UNESCO | Freedom of information is a core element to ensure openness in the information society. Right to information is a key principle of Internet governance, in order to ensure that the cyberspace is sensibly used by government and widely accessible to citizens. The workshop continues UNESCO's efforts to examine the challenges of freedom of information in cyberspace, and seek to mainstream the policy making and legal framework of Internet governance in various countries. | The discussion on freedom of information in Internet governance placed the principles of right to information (article 19 of the universal declaration of Human Rights) in the ongoing political and technological discussion regarding access. In particular, access to information and its restriction represent one of the major challenges of Internet governance. Different forms of restrictions are put in place by public authorities all over the world every day. To fight against cybercrime or child pornography and the defense of public morality, government justify their restrictions of access and freedom of information in place.<br>Stuart Hamilton discussed Internet Governance in libraries at the local and international level and advocacy efforts by libraries and associations. Hamilton defined freedom of information in the context of libraries and professionals rejecting the restriction on the circulation of information. Also, he mentioned statutory rights on part of public to access official information and cited cases such as the 1966 US Freedom of Information Act and 1776 Sweden's Freedom of Information laws to demonstrate the idea of how to give the public access to information held by public authorities. In addition, he stated the libraries neutral role in serving as a point of access for information. He recommended that libraries adopt new skills to adapt to the online situation. He argued for new policies as necessary for libraries to ensure the best framework to access information online. Hamilton argues that IFLA is the best organization with the weight to do so. IFLA produced a manifesto on transparency and good governance from corruption that enables advocacy and guides best practices. These materials can be used to support training workshops around the world, IFLA offered training to 1000 people from 30 countries around the world. The overall purpose of policy documents for Hamilton was to raise awareness of what libraries can do in terms of | The workshop has invited experts from different regions to share their views and experience in promoting freedom of information, and seeks to mainstream the principles of right to information in the policy making and legal framework of Internet governance in various countries. Also presented was an urgent need to expand work on a framework to define the right to information that is not explicitly present in Article 19 of the Human Rights Convention. Another issue raised was on the quality and diversity of information presented by the media market and whether a friendlier approach could be introduced to focus on community broadcasting. Lastly, there was general agreement that requirements for making available copyright materials for international access as "digital books" to decrease existing barriers to access information. |

| # | Title | Theme | Organizer | Organization | Description | Discussion | Conclusions / Action Items |
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| 92 | A Legal Survey of Internet Censorship and Filtering | Openness | Andrea Beccalli, Christine Mary Emeran | UNESCO | By 2009, the Internet has rapidly penetrated into around 123 countries with 1.8 billion Internet users. The Internet opens up unprecedented opportunities for expression and participation. Particularly in those countries with limited freedom of expression, the Internet has become a powerful channel for people to get their voice heard. For example in China, there are above 100 million bloggers by the end of last year, which means 42% of the Chinese Internet users keep a blog. Based on previous discussions on Internet censorship and filtering, this workshop paid particular attention to the legal and regulatory frameworks that regulate and restrict access and content. The workshop explored various types of legislation and regulatory frameworks, which are subject to censorship and practical policy mechanisms in this context. The workshop proposed to examine the extent freedom of expression and the free flow of information is compromised through such mechanisms.<br><br>List of panelists:<br>ï€Mr Mogens Schmidt Deputy, Assistant Director General, Communication and Information Sector, UNESCO<br>ï€Dr Nazila Ghanea, Lecturer in International Human Rights Law, University of Oxford<br>ï€Mr Sohair Wastawy, Chief Librarian Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Egypt<br>ï€Mr Robert Guerra, Freedom House<br>ï€Mr Ben Akoh, Open Society Initiative for West Africa<br>ï€Mr Michael Truppe, Council of Europe<br>ï€Mr Frank La Rue, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression. | Discussions explored a number of issues that relate to freedom of expression and censorship in cyberspace. It was reported by discussants that the real challenges are in fully exploiting the potential of new media while not compromising individual civil rights and liberties, including the right to freedom of expression. Other panelists and speakers stressed the need to make efforts to guarantee that all citizens worldwide not only have the potential but also the right to express their ideas and to freely seek information through electronic networks.<br><br>Ms Sohair Wastawy reported the importance of the ICT issue in the Middle East as a result of the increase in the number of Internet users despite high rates of illiteracy and poverty.  This also means that freedom of information and human rights are relevant issues in the emergence of democratic societies in the Middle East.  Currently, few countries in the region have laws pertaining to freedom of information.  Transparent laws and regulation can provide the public with measures for access to information rights enabling information literacy and access to libraries.  On the other hand, these governments received from ISPs new software for surveillance that enables censorship on the Internet.  The reasons for government filtering may cover social, political, national security, and economic reasons.  However, more cases point that in the Middle East, digital restrictions seem to be placed on the arrest of bloggers in the name of state security.   Wastawy urges for civil society to get involved in the policy making process before governments establish national laws to crackdown on freedom of expression and access to information.<br><br>Robert Guerra from Freedom House presented the latest report on Internet media freedom across 15 democratic and repressive countries, which assessed | Larger questions for Internet governance remain as to how to separate old forms of media regulation with modern forms of technology in the development of laws that protect freedom of information and expression.  In addition, more questions to consider include how the fast rate of adoption influences the way laws are formed in regions such Africa and the Middle East that deal specifically with the media.  Other issues raised for future workshops include Internet users rights to deletion and the right to forget. |
| 93 | The Global Partnership for Ensuring Online Child Protection and Safety: Effective Strategies and Specific Actions | Development | Anjan Bose | ECPAT International, coordinator, Dynamic Coalition on Child online Safety | This workshop will focus on effective strategies and specific actions in developing and promoting a safe and productive experience for children and youth online, and protecting children and youth from exploitation and abuse. It will promote multi-stakeholder cooperation by identifying common elements (strategies/specific actions/good practices), contributions by and synergies between different stakeholders, and mechanisms for interaction and cooperation. The workshop will seek to identify existing examples of interactive, constructive, pluralistic, multi-stakeholder cooperation, as well as to outline continuing challenges.<br><br>The Internet is an essential and valuable resource to children and youth as it broadens and enhances their access to information, content, and enhances interaction with resources and individuals around the world. Countries, organizations, businesses, NGOs, educational organizations, and law enforcement are increasingly concerned both about access to the online world for children and youth, and about how to develop and promote safe and productive experiences, as well as how to address malicious, harmful, or illegal behavior online that affects children and youth.<br><br>The workshop will identify and showcase regional and international best practices in terms of services, programs, policy development and implementation around child safety and child protection measures but also allow critical examination of current standards and approachesand challenges faced in developing and ensuring a safe and productive online environment for children and youth. A key feature that is often discussed around the issue of online child protection is the issue of content and uses of the Internet that are | The panelists brought different perspectives, based on their work and experience, to bear on the issue of promoting safe and productive experiences on-line for children and youth, while addressing malicious, harmful or illegal behavior on-line.<br>â€¢Participants concurred that it is critical to mobilize various stakeholders, integrate diverse perspectives and address all the dimensions of the challenge in order to achieve results.<br>â€¢More synergy is needed, with deeper understanding and cooperation between agencies.<br>â€¢We need to reconcile freedom of access as well as responsibility.<br>â€¢Industry has a responsibility to make the internet safer, but onus is on users as well.<br>â€¢Stopping information does not solve the problem.<br>â€¢We need to create an enabling platform, to embrace the technology and shape it in more creative ways. Input from the users, primarily from the youth is essential for the proper design and development of products that are used by them.<br>â€¢We must create a culture of responsibility and digital citizenship, with rights and responsibilities online, just as in the off-line world.<br>â€¢Strengthen national collaboration and coordination, institute legal measures, consistently advocate and raise awareness, enforce and monitor. In this regard recommendations from major international forums such as the world congress on sexual exploitation of children should be promoted and highlighted for states to ensure their implementation.<br>â€¢Awareness of regional and cultural differences and consideration of social norms is imperative.<br>â€¢We must look at the issue of empowerment and safety from the | Action Items:<br>â€¢Reaffirm the need for national initiatives â€" experience and support from abroad can only help as much as there is a already rich debate in the country.<br>â€¢Transfer knowledge and best practices<br>â€¢Fellowship opportunities from developed countries to emerging knowledge societies, to form qualified cadres in internet safety<br>â€¢Scholars from emerging knowledge societies to participate in international working groups when producing reports<br>â€¢OSI is developing a Global Resources Directory Portal (GRD)<br>â€¢In order to put a comprehensive legislative framework in place that is internationally harmonized and permits efficient international cooperation, countries should be encouraged to make use of the relevant instruments developed by the Council of Europe - the Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (CETS 201) and the Convention on Cybercrime (CETS 185)<br>â€¢The Council of Europe â€" through the Project on cybercrime â€" to continue supporting widely the strengthening of comprehensive legislation on cybercrime, data protection and protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and to promote relevant instruments globally<br>â€¢Call to add a clause to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on on-line child protection<br>â€¢Set standards<br>â€¢Panelists continue to connect with each other and develop partnerships<br>â€¢We must have political will and leadership |

| # | Title | Theme | Name | Organization | Description | Report | Outcomes |
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| 94 | Privacy, Literacy and Social Networks | Openness | Andrea Beccalli | UNESCO | The diffusion of social network applications and social media pose new questions to the standard legal and customary frameworks of privacy protections, and to the creation and diffusion of information. Countries are proceeding with various and different measures to offer citizens the necessary literacy skills and legal means to fully take advantage of using these means. While the spread of new media and tools is ubiquitous with high growth rates in developing countries, awareness of media literacies in those countries are most critical to fully tackle the potentialities of the web 2.0. The workshop gathered concerned stakeholders with policy makers and users to discuss the potentialities and threats of these tools.<br><br>Mr David Banisar, Senior legal consultant, Article.19<br>Ms Jutta Croll, Managing Director, Stiftung Digitale Chancen (Digital Opportunities Foundation), Germany<br>Ms Anriette Esterhuysen, Association for Progressive Communications<br>Ms Desiree Evans Miloshevic, Oxford Internet Institute, University of Oxford<br>Mr Wolfgang Kleinwacther, University of Aarhus | The workshop addressed the challenges to privacy protection posed by the diffusion of social networks. Substantial concerns about privacy become increasingly evident among the users of the social networks applications and in the new cases and forms of privacy mismanagement that emerge daily.<br><br>The panel identified three pillars around which the discussion on social network evolves: technology, legal frameworks, and education, each of them feed into each other. Among the numerous themes touched upon two emerged as particularly important: gender differences and the protection of women rights and the use of social networks in countries with weak legal frameworks for privacy protection. The latter is of particular concern considering also the lack of information literacy in developing countries and the limited capacities of citizen protection by the state.<br><br>The concerns around privacy are accentuated with the widespread diffusion of the mobile internet, therefore, strengthening the call for the definition of the â€˜right to self-surveillance.' Each user should be entitled of their full right to know where his/her data is stored and have greater control over the deletion of their data. Such right presents a legal challenge to be further investigated at the national and international level.<br><br>With the explosion of social networks, more than ever, the link between privacy and literacy becomes relevant. Internet education should be introduced at the earliest age with it brings issues to update the meaning and extension of privacy. Privacy as we codify today is an invention of the industrial age, where borders and legislations neatly divided countries and citizens. However, the Internet introduced a seamless dimension to privacy that needs protection that | From the discussion of the workshop, there were four major areas for further investigation and debate:<br>ï€The technology policy, business models, legal frameworks, and educational challenges connected with the social network diffusion<br>ï€The role of communication and control in the social network era with the extension of the physical environment that brings the creation of a 'self surveillance right'<br>ï€The generational change in the concept of what is private, the evolution of privacy protection along with the regional and cultural differences of the privacy concept<br>ï€Finally, information and media literacy should be embedded in all education curricula; it poses the question of what are the responsibilities of the business sector. |
| 95 | Workshop on Expanding Access to the Internet and Broadband for Development | Access | karine perset | OECD and infoDev | Chair: Dimitri Ypsilanti, Head of Information, Communication and Consumer Policy Division, OECD<br><br>Keynote Speaker: Rohan Samarajiva, Executive Director, LIRNE Asia<br><br>Discussants:<br>Tim Kelly, Lead ICT Policy Specialist, infoDev - World Bank<br>Olfat A. Monsef, Vice President of National Telecommunication Regulator, Telecom Services, Egypt<br>Anriette Esterhuysen, Executive Director, Association for Progressive Communications (APC) /<br>Jake Jennings, Executive Director International External and Regulatory Affairs, AT&T. | Dimitri Ypsilanti, Head of Information, Communication and Consumer Policy Division, OECD, chaired the workshop, of which the aim was to explore how developing countries can take advantage of developments in broadband, what lessons can be learned from the successful growth of mobile services, what policies and regulatory frameworks are needed to promote access to networks, how this can assist with broader capacity building (e.g., science and technology, education, information sharing) and how to promote policy coherence to support the opportunities such networks create for development.<br><br>Rohan Samarajiva, Executive Director, LIRNE Asia, was the keynote speaker. He drew from research conducted in South and Southeast Asia in particular Bangladesh, one of the poorest countries in the world. He stressed that the biggest challenge facing the developing world in this area was to connect low-income groups, but that in turn, solutions to this problem would help with other wider development problems. He pointed out that while a common image of the Internet features a desktop or laptop computer connected by wire or wirelessly, awareness of the importance of the mobile phone as an alternative pathway is increasing. Millions of poor people are beginning to participate in the Internet Economy through their mobile phones.<br><br>Samarajiva questioned whether this participation was happening because of good policy or rather, despite bad policy. He described the â€œbudget network telecom modelâ€�hat is meeting the challenge of connecting the developing world. Akin to low-cost airlines such as EasyJet or RyanAir, this model has already been successful in driving the mobile success story in South Asia and is based on the exploitation of long-tail markets and controlling costs through business process innovations. Key feature are reliance on pre-paid billing and | The OECD/ infoDev workshop on â€œExpanding access to the Internet and broadband for developmentâ€�focussed on the spread of mobile throughout the developing world based on prepaid services and the budget telecom network model, which exploits long-tail markets. Participants discussed the importance of effective competition, of access to spectrum, of removing bottlenecks in international connectivity, and discussed the merits of rationalising taxation in the ICT sector, including by phasing out universal service levies. About 80 people attended the workshop. |

| # | Title | Theme | Organizer names | Organization | Short description | Session report | Additional notes |
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| 96 | Code of good practice on information, participation and transparency in Internet governance | Openness | Anriette Esterhuysen (APC), Michael Remmert (CoE) | Association for Progressive Communications | The workshop provided an opportunity for IGF participants to discuss a draft Code of Practice on Information, Participation and Transparency in Internet Governance and to contribute to the next phase of the Code's development.<br><br>The draft Code has been prepared by the Council of Europe, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the Association for Progressive Communications, following earlier discussions at IGF2 (Rio de Janeiro) and IGF3 (Hyderabad). It builds on the experience of existing Internet governance entities and of participation mechanisms in other governance domains, such as the UNECE Aarhus Convention. It seeks to provide a platform to enhance information and participation in all Internet governance bodies, and thereby further improve their transparency and accountability.<br><br>The session was organised as a workshop with discussion groups, rather than a series of presentations. The draft Code was introduced by:<br><br>oMichael Remmert, Council of Europe<br>oAnriette Esterhuysen, Association for Progressive Communications<br>oDavid Souter, ict Development Associates (project consultant). | Following an introduction to the draft Code, participants in the workshop divided into two groups, led by (1) Jeanette Hofmann (London School of Economics, IGF MAG) and Brendan Kuerbis (Internet Governance Forum) and (2) Constance Bommelaer (ISOC) and Kieran McCarthy (ICANN), which discussed the following two questions:<br><br>oDo you welcome the code of practice in principle?<br>oWhat additions, deletions or changes would you suggest to the draft text?<br><br>The outcomes of these discussions were reported to the workshop as a whole, and followed by a general discussion on the most appropriate ways forward for the draft Code and the role it could play in fostering more inclusive engagement in Internet governance. | The draft Code was commended by participants in the workshop as a positive initiative in itself, as a framework through which Internet governance entities could examine their current practices, and as a platform on which they could build transparency and inclusiveness in future, as the Internet continues to evolve and as it extends its impact within society, economy, culture and government.<br><br>Participants made a number of valuable suggestions for development of the Code's content and presentation, which are being considered as the Code is finalised.<br><br>Participants also discussed opportunities for a number of Internet governance bodies to engage with the Code during the period between IGF4 and IGF5, reviewing their own practice and looking into ways in which this might develop in response to the information and participation needs of stakeholders and the changing environment for Internet policy, standards and governance.<br><br>The sponsors of the draft Code are actively following up these discussions with ISOC, ICANN, W3C and other Internet governance bodies. They intend to finalise the Code and hope to implement a number of initiatives with specific IG bodies before IGF5 meets in Vilnius. |
| 97 | Global State of Copyright and Access to Knowledge | Access | Bassem AWAD | Consumers International and ACA2K (www.aca2k.org) | I- Short description:<br>Although the Internet's reach is global, copyright laws remain tethered to national borders, providing different terms of protection, exceptions and limitations, and enforcement mechanisms. This has resulted in a patchwork of rights of access to copyright materials across the world, incorporating little regard for the special needs of users in developing countries. This in turn has produced both uncertainty amongst consumers about what the law allows, and contributed to their disenchantment with a legal system that often does not allow permit them reasonable access to materials that they need for their educational and cultural advancement. The Access to Knowledge movement is a global Internet-linked movement aiming to improve consumers' access to materials protected by copyright, including learning materials, through various mechanisms including law reform, education, and by addressing access barriers such as cost, availability and access to ICTs. This workshop will introduce two multi-country research programmes, one of the African Copyright and Access to Knowledge (ACA2K) Project, and the other of Consumers International (CI). These studies approach the study of copyright at the doctrinal and practical levels. The former encompasses national copyright laws, related access and case law. The practical component involves qualitative impact assessment interviews with different stakeholders to determine the impact of the legal framework on access.<br><br>II- List of speakers:<br>1. Mr. Tobias Schonwetter, Faculty of Law, University of Cape Town, South Africa;<br>2. Dr. Bassem AWAD, Chief Judge at the Egyptian Ministry of Justice and IP Expert; | The session was moderated by Dr Bassem Awad from ACA2K, who is also Chief Judge at the Egyptian Ministry of Justice.<br><br>Our first panelist was Lea Shaver of Yale University's Information Society Project, who dealt with the purpose of copyrighti law. One popular view is that its purpose is to maximize revenues for copyright industries such as publishers, movie houses and retailers, which makes sense to regulators as a source of growth and foreign exchange. But in fact the purpose of copyright is to encourage creativity and the diffusion of creative works. Copyright should therefore not be an industrial subsidy, but a tool for access to knowledge. If copyright law gets in the way of creativity and access, it is frustrating this purpose.<br><br>Thus Lea's first main point was that in assessing copyright law our touchstones should be access, affordability and participation. Our tools to uphold these values can be framed in terms of consumer protection, human development and human rights. Copyright shapes affordability and access because as the scope of rights expands, the more control is centralised and the less competition. It also shapes participation, because under current law the amateur who wants to build upon existing works is at a disadvantage, and risks running afoul of others' rights.<br><br>Her second point was that we are seeing a shift in the economics of knowledge distribution. This has massively changed the ecosystem in which text and creative works travel. Distribution and format shifting is now much easier and cheaper than before. Yet copyright protection is ever increasing, and this cannot be justified by the need for additional incentives for creativity. Rather, it | 1) Lea Shaver of Yale University's Information Society Project, who dealt with the purpose of copyrighti law. One popular view is that its purpose is to maximize revenues for copyright industries such as publishers, movie houses and retailers, which makes sense to regulators as a source of growth and foreign exchange. But in fact the purpose of copyright is to encourage creativity and the diffusion of creative works. Copyright should therefore not be an industrial subsidy, but a tool for access to knowledge. If copyright law gets in the way of creativity and access, it is frustrating this purpose.<br>Thus Lea's first main point was that in assessing copyright law our touchstones should be access, affordability and participation. Our tools to uphold these values can be framed in terms of consumer protection, human development and human rights. Copyright shapes affordability and access because as the scope of rights expands, the more control is centralised and the less competition. It also shapes participation, because under current law the amateur who wants to build upon existing works is at a disadvantage, and risks running afoul of others' rights.<br>Her second point was that we are seeing a shift in the economics of knowledge distribution. This has massively changed the ecosystem in which text and creative works travel. Distribution and format shifting is now much easier and cheaper than before. Yet copyright protection is ever increasing, and this cannot be justified by the need for additional incentives for creativity. Rather, it reflects the problem of rent-seeking ("the Disney effect" - so termed for the extension of the copyright term to avoid Disney's loss of its early Mickey Mouse assets).<br>However Lea closed noting that there is a counter-movement emerging of organisations seeking to invoke the public interest in access to knowledge. This movement has gained traction following the passage of the TRIPSi agreement |

| 105 | Preserving free expression on the internet and protecting children's rights online | Security | John Carr | The European Commission, Safer Internet Programme, eNACSO | 1) Dr. Alison Powell, Oxford Internet Institute<br>2) John Morris, Director, Center for Democracy and Technology<br>3) John Carr, European NGO Alliance for Child Safety Online<br>4) Bjorn-Erik Ludvigsen, CIRCAMP | IGF Report Back<br><br>Alison Powell<br>Oxford Internet Institute<br><br>In much of the world, the internet is now an expected everywhere-always-on utility used for information gathering, communication and social networking. Yet along with its incredible power to open access to knowledge, the same characteristics that make the internet so unique (its potential for openness, its facilitation of anonymity, and the proliferation of information and content across its platforms) create concerns that undesirable content is proliferating, and that children, in particular, are being exposed to specific risks (content, interactions) that are risky.<br><br>This poses a conundrum:  how to maintain the generative environment that inspires innovation and develops democracy, without increasing risk for the most vulnerable?  How to design systems of governance that avoid unintended consequence?<br><br>Advocates of online child protection and freedom of expression share a deep-seated belief in the importance of protecting basic human rights. Yet these beliefs are often clouded by perceived (and real) opposition in the actual practice of law, policy, and regulation. This has restricted the policy options available for dealing with threats to both child safety and free speech online, and often resulted in these interests being portrayed as diametrically opposed.<br><br>Advocates on both sides of this debate first met in Oxford in October, 2009, to | As an exploratory or opening discussion between two sets of advocates who normally do not meet with each other, the value and importance of this workshop was widely recognized. It was agreed that ways should be found to continue the discussions. Perhaps at next year's IGF? |
| 106 | The mobile Internet in developing economies - child safety dimensions | Security | John Carr | The European Commission, Safer Internet programme, eNACSO, ECPAT International and ISOC India Chennai | Moderator: Olivier Crépin-Leblond - ISOC England<br>Panel Speakers (in order)<br><br>Gitte Stald - Associate Professor, IT University of Copenhagen<br><br>Jonne Soininen - Head of Internet Affairs, Nokia Siemens Networks<br><br>Rudi Vansnick - Chair, ISOC Belgium<br><br>Anjan Bose - ICT Officer, ECPAT International<br><br>Ruben Rodriguez - President, INHOPE, The International Association of Internet Hotlines | A recording of this session is available on:<br><br>http://www.un.org/webcast/igf/ondemand.asp?mediaID=ws091118-sphinx-pm1<br><br>It was noted that this session was the result of the merger of several proposals, and that the title of the overall session had been changed. The range of presentations reflected this.<br><br>Whilst the first three speakers spoke about the dangers of children accessing internet content, the last two speakers concentrated their efforts on the use of new Internet technologies in the context of sexual exploitation of children through the generation of pedophile content, particularly in developing economies.<br><br>Gitte Stald - stald@itu.dk<br>The mobile Internet takes the Internet to a new level of portability. Use of the Mobile Internet is now increasing at a faster rate than standard Internet connectivity using computers. In this field, technology in developing countries is only two years behind technology in developed countries.<br><br>Whilst most Internet access in the developed world takes place using computers, the developing world is likely to access the Internet using mobile devices. Thsi is due to infrastructure reasons and cost, and means that most children in the developing world will likely access the Internet through a mobile | |
| 109 | GREENING THE INTERNET | Capacity Building | Preetam Maloor | International Telecommunication Union (ITU) | Internet based-applications are a key to unleashing many opportunities for real solutions to climate change, such as smart homes, smart appliances, smart transportation and smart energy grids.  Many companies today are already recognizing that going Green is not just  "nice to do", they are doing this as it makes good business sense.<br>The ICT industry has been making progress in energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy, and best practices can be already shared. Even new technologies such as NGN, are innately green compared to their predecessors. The ITU-T through its SG-5 is examining possible standards to measure and reduce the impact of ICTs  on the environment to help advance the Green ICT. Energy efficiency is the easiest and quickest thing companies can to do reduce their consumption. Some obvious examples can be found in new types of data centres, and innovative techniques such as water cooling, air cooling, flywheel storage, virtualization of servers, etc.  Virtualization and cloud computing have now added an interesting dimension to increasing efficiency through the Internet. | The Panelists spoke and presented on a wide range of issues concerning the Internet and Climate Change and agreed on the importance of including ICTs and the Internet in any future global agreements on climate change.  Issues addressed included policy and regulatory frameworks, the need to build more energy efficient data centers, sustainable development, trends toward more energy efficient networks of the future and green universities.  Ms. Munyua presented research from Kenya on e-waste that showed the dangerous effects from toxic ITC equipment that is shipped to the country. | |

| # | Title | Theme | Organizer | Organization | Introduction | Session Report | Conclusions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 110 | Global Internet Access for Persons with Disabilities | Diversity | Alexandra Gaspari | International Telecommunications Union (ITU), European Broadcasting Union (EBU) | **Introduction**<br>The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the European Broadcasting Union (EBU), in collaboration with the Dynamic Coalition on Accessibility and Disability (DCAD) organized a workshop at the 4th Internet Governance Forum (IGF) meeting on "Global Internet Access for Persons with Disabilities" on the 16th November 2009, in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt. The workshop was organized as an activity of the Dynamic Coalition on Accessibility and Disability (DCAD) and the European Broadcasting Union. The workshop highlighted the different aspects on how to make the internet accessible for persons with disabilities. The workshop pointed out the necessity to make the Internet accessible to all, regardless of individual capabilities of different users.<br><br>Organizations that are members of DCAD include, among others: the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), SKID, Council of Europe, Digital Accessible Information System Consortium (DAISY Consortium), Global Initiative for Inclusive Information and Communication Technologies (G3ict), the Indian Centre for Internet & Society, International Center for Disability Resources on the Internet (ICDRI), Internet Society (ISOC), Internet Society Argentina (ISOC-AR), UNESCO, Web Accessibility Initiative (W3C).<br><br>**Goal of the workshop**<br>In 2006, the UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which obliges its signatories to provide public information in formats and technologies appropriate to different kinds of disabilities. The ITU, as the world's pre-eminent global ICT standards | The panel was divided in different parts describing several issues, namely, what are the access challenges to meet, the Media content for persons with disabilities, the UN Convention for Persons with disabilities and the specific measures that can be taken in order to implement accessibility. The panelists, mainly DCAD representatives spoke and presented the different issues related to the global access to the internet from the point of view of the persons with disabilities. Some of the strategies that governments can adopt to ensure a thriving assistive technology marketplace and affordable products were presented. Another presentation investigated, from the point of view of a disabled user of ICTs, the economic benefit of including the needs of people with disabilities in technological products and services. People with disabilities and older people gain disproportionately from the inclusion of the Universal Design, but that all stakeholders benefit. | **Conclusions**<br>It is expected that the UN Convention will make assistive ICT technologies as common as wheelchair ramps and audible signals for traffic lights. Assistive technologies include screen readers (which read content from websites out loud for the visually impaired), captioning or sign language on television for the deaf, cell phones that include features such as special volume control, large character touch pads and predictive text features and auditory SMS messages for the blind as well as the adoption of accessible website design by both the public and private sectors. Finding solutions to these challenges is not always a simple matter. On the one hand, equipment and software is now available that provides amazing breakthroughs for people with disabilities. On the other hand, there are many barriers to finding the most appropriate equipment, particularly at affordable prices.<br><br>The workshop was captioned.<br>All the material and the presentations are available on the ITU-T website at the following address: http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/worksem/accessibility/20091116/index.html |
| 114 | Need-based and market-based Internet resource allocation | Critical Internet Resources | Bill Woodcock | The Regional Internet Registries | The impending scarcity of IPv4 Internet addresses creates new challenges in address policy. Historically, Regional Internet Registries have relied on need-based resource allocation mechanisms, which have allowed the Internet to experience its unprecedented growth to date. But some economists have suggested that market-based allocation mechanisms can help manage the newly emerging scarcity. Each of the five registries is evaluating these questions, along with further complexity resulting from the matter of inter-regional transfer. This session presented a variety of perspectives, including participants from each of the five regions.<br><br>The session was moderated by Steve Ryan a senior partner and head of the Government Strategies Practice Group in the law firm of McDermott Will & Emery. He served as General Counsel to the U.S. Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs and Deputy Counsel of the President's Commission on Organized Crime, as well as Assistant U.S. Attorney in Washington, D.C. Steve is a noted expert on the legal ramifications of Internet number resource allocation policies.<br><br>The other speakers were:<br><br>John Curran, President and CEO of ARIN. He was formerly the founding Chairman of the Board of ARIN. Mr. Curran was previously CTO and COO for ServerVault, CTO for XO Communications, and CTO for BBN/GTE Internetworking. He has co-chaired the IETF Operations and Network Management Area and served as a member of the IPng (IPv6) Directorate.<br><br>Paul Wilson, Director General of APNIC. | Steve Ryan began the session by outlining the issues and introducing the speakers.<br><br>John Curran gave the first talk, explaining the system by which IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are currently allocated through the delegation hierarchy of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority and the Regional Internet Registries; the community governance mechanism by which equitable access to resources is assured, and the regulatory principles that ensure conservation.<br><br>Paul Wilson continued, speaking on the issue of IPv4 address scarcity, and the mechanisms whereby unused addresses may be transferred to other parties who can justify a greater need.<br><br>Milton Mueller went on to cast the scarcity of IPv4 addresses in a neoclassical economic framework, describing a range of possible future in which economic speculation might predominate over operational utilization of addresses, or an increasingly finely-granular transfer market might value individual use over the integrity of the routing system as a whole.<br><br>Tom Vest spoke about the applicability and inapplicability of economic markets to IP addresses and other scarce public resources, and discussed the regulatory oversight required when market mechanisms are applied to public goods.<br><br>Bill Woodcock concluded by outlining the dangers of failure to uphold the balanced duties of access and conservation of both addresses and the routing tables which ensure Internet stability and functionality. He explained several of the fundamental incompatibilities between the very complex nature of IP | This workshop successfully raised and addressed a critical issue of great topical importance, and provided a forum for all points of view on the topic. |

| # | Title | Category | Name | Organization | Description | Session Report | Outcome |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 115 | The role of Internet Exchange Points in creating Internet capacity and bringing autonomy to developing nations | Access | Bill Woodcock | Packet Clearing House and ISOC | The workshop built upon the successful IXP Best Practices sessions at the 2007 and 2008 Internet Governance Forums. The main themes covered in this workshop were: how Internet bandwidth, the capacity to route Internet traffic, is produced within Internet exchange points, an overview of the distribution of Internet exchange points globally, and discussion of the role of Internet exchange points in making developing regions autonomous from the draining expense of international telecommunications carriage. The creation of an Internet exchange point is the single most economically-empowering decision that the Internet community within any region can make, and the one which will most secure their future as an independent and viable center of local content and online community.<br><br>The session was moderated by Bill Woodcock, Research Director at Packet Clearing House, a non-profit which has supported the formation and operations of Internet Exchange Points globally since 1994.<br><br>The other speakers were:<br><br>Haitham El Nakhal, ICT Technical Affairs Advisor to the Egyptian Telecom Regulatory Authority and administrator of the Cairo Internet Exchange, one of the longest continuously-operating IXes in Africa.<br><br>Nishal Goburdhan, Chief Technology Officer at AfriNIC, and one of the founders of the Johannesburg IX, the largest exchange in Africa.<br><br>Roque Gagliano, Senior Project Engineer and Policy Manager at LACNIC, and past chair of NAPLA, the Latin American IX association. | Bill Woodcock began the session by introducing the speakers and the general concepts behind Internet traffic exchange and Internet Exchange Points in particular, and gave a brief update on the state of the world's exchanges in November, 2009. Specifically, there were 338 exchanges extant; the largest European exchanges were generating between half a terabit of bandwidth per second and two terabits of bandwidth per second; 88 countries have IXPs, while 159 do not yet; Europe had the highest annualized absolute growth over the course of the year, at 1.18Tb/sec, while Africa had the highest percentage growth, at 86%, up from 588Mb/sec in October of 2008 to nearly 1.1G in October of 2009; the Netherlands Antilles, Bulgaria, and Haiti all had new exchanges turned up in the past year, and Iceland, Bangladesh, Russia, and Uganda had the highest annualized percentage growth rates relative to the prior year. Still only 23% of Internet exchanges support IPv6.<br><br>Haitham El Nakhal then gave an update on the state of the Cairo IXP, detailing its history and participation, and explaining some of its notable operational and policy successes, particularly in mitigating the international fiber cuts that had proved so debilitating to many of Egypt's neighbors that lack IXPs.<br><br>Nishal Goburdhan then gave an update on the state of the Johannesburg IXP, focusing on communicating the complex lessons learned by trial and error over the fifteen-year history of the exchange, and also discussing the causes of the failure of the Cape Town IXP, and how South Africa's ISPs are revitalizing it.<br><br>Roque Gagliano then gave an update on the state of Internet exchange points in Latin America and the Caribbean, focusing particularly on the fact that two of the world's three new IXPs in the last year were in the Caribbean, and how that | The workshop built upon the successful IXP Best Practices sessions at the 2007 and 2008 Internet Governance Forums. Several themes were discussed that highlighted the role of Internet exchange points in making developing regions economically autonomous; how Internet exchange points foster the development of local content and culture; and how IXPs facilitate other critical infrastructure like the Domain Name System. We regard the session as a success, and look forward to conducting sessions on Internet Exchange Points and their benefits at future IGF meetings. |
| 120 | IPv6 Transition: Economic and Technical Considerations | Development | Baher Esmat | ICANN | Organizer: ICANN, NTRA, AfriNIC<br>Moderator: Sherif Guinena, National Telecom Regulatory Authority of Egypt (NTRA)<br>Panelists: David Conrad (ICANN VP of Research and IANA Policies); Patrik Fältström (Consulting Engineer with Cisco System; Advisor to Swedish IT Minister); Gamal Hegazy (Solution Architect, Alcatel-Lucent); Mark Elkins (Posix Systems, SA; Board Member of AfriNIC).<br>This workshop addressed the issue of IPv4/IPv6 transition from a practical point of view, with a prime focus on developing countries and challenges facing those countries to move towards the transition. | Recent data showed that 12 /8s IPv4 blocks are being consumed every year, and as per potaroo.net, IANA would run out of IPv4 addresses in Sep 2011, while the RIRs would still have IPv6 blocks until Aug 2012. Speakers seemed to agree that IPv4 would continue to be there for a long time, in coexistence with IPv6. An analysis on the pros and cons of IPv6 in comparison to IPv4 showed that address space is the key advantage, while other features like mobility, QoS, and auto-configuration despite being theoretically good; many of them are still immature and have implementation problems in reality. The same analysis showed that IPv6 may not be better that IPv4 with regard to routing and security.<br> There was also the view that IPv4 exhaustion will result in more NATing , and that NAT in general breaks the end-to-end architecture of the Internet, which is not the case with IPV6. There was also the view that IPv4 addresses still exist (no real shortage), and a lot of services are being implemented and run using NAT, which seems to be working.<br>Technical/hands-on experience was shared. Acquiring IPv6 address space has been a straightforward process. AfriNIC have been promoting IPv6 and three years ago they used to give it for free. AfriNIC's goal was to raise awareness among community and encourage them to get ready so to minimize any risk of damage, and also to learn from mistakes made with IPv4 assignment.<br>Deploying IPv6 is not difficult, it is rather another protocol running on the network, and it needs a bit of more knowledge. Some glitches with few services required digging for solutions, e.g. reverse DNS, double defining virtual hosts...etc.<br>A recent European Commission's research on IPv6 readiness showed that 92% of service providers surveyed do not have any IPv6 on their network, 17% of organizations use IPv6 in one sort or another, less than 30% of organizations | Questions and comments from the floor were mainly about the cost involved in the transition to IPv6. It was indicated that the cost is not only the hardware and software costs which are not substantive, but also the costs involved in the reconfiguration. However; the panel seemed to agree that this coast is naturally embedded in the routine systems upgrades, but on the other hand this requires building human resources capacities capable of handling the v4/v6 transition.<br>One comment was about statistics shared on readiness, noting that 15 years ago a lot of organizations did not realize they would need access to the Internet.<br>There was an opinion that suggested developing a model transition strategy that developing Countries can consider while targeting transition to IPV6. |
| 135 | Teaching Internet Governance - The experience of the Schools of IG | Capacity Building | Olga Cavalli | University of Buenos Aires, Argentina | Internet Governance is a cross cutting theme and there were no specific teaching programs that covered all aspects of Internet Governance from an integral perspective. The Workshop objective was to describe the experience of the three Summer Schools on Internet Governance that took place during 2007 and 2008. Many of the former students of the different IG Schools are now deeply involved in different IG processes like ICANN, teaching or in Government roles ruling the Internet.<br><br>List of Panellists:<br><br>Olga Cavalli -  Professor Universidad de Buenos Aires<br>George Victor Salama - National Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA) – Egypt<br>William J. Drake - Graduate Institute International and Development Studies , Geneva, Switzerland.<br>Wolfgang Kleinwaechter - Professor University of Aharus, Dennmark.<br>Avri Doria - Professor Lulea University<br>Sandra Hoferichter - Euro SSIG | The value of the IG schools is bringing younger participants broadening the participation specially from representatives from developing countries, all with a multistakeholder approach and with a multibackground experience. The workshop reviewed the existing experiences and new improvements to be implemented in the IG schools after the three successful experiencies.<br><br>These were the main issues identified:<br><br>- In each School local and regional aspects are specially considered, in order to make it a relevant learning space for young professionals interested in IG.<br><br>- For faculty members is challenging to finding a correct level of complexity in their presentations as the students have different backgrounds and knowledge base.<br><br>- Logistics and preparation is a main part of the success, and is a complex task to do, specially the stage related with the selection of the fellowship candidates that will attend the Schools. | The three experiences, Europe, Arab Counties and Latin America, have resulted successful experiences in relation with the local and regional impact and with the high involvement of new participants in the IG process. |

| 139 | The challenges of becoming literate to foster participatory cultures | Capacity Building | Lee Hibbard | Council of Europe and National Telecom Regulatory Agency of Egypt | Millions of people are using the Internet throughout the world today. The Internet has an enormous potential for improving the quality of life of its users in many different ways. Promotion of Internet literacy is vital for societies that depend on digital information. A number of projects are aiming to promote Internet literacy among the population, especially for children.<br><br>But what are the risks of using the Internet without having previously acquired the appropriate skills and knowledge? How can individuals be trained to use the Internet? What should the role of different stakeholders be? The workshop will search for answers to these questions.<br><br>Samy Tayie, Professor of Public Relations and Advertising, Faculty of Mass Communication, Cairo University, Egypt;<br>Ibrahim Saleh, Officer of the Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS);<br>Sheba Mohammed, Policy Analyst, Trinidad and Tobago;<br>Malte Spitz, European Youth Forum;<br>Andrew McIntosh, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe;<br>Hosein Badran, Regional Chief Technology Officer (CTO) and Distinguished Systems Architect, Cisco Systems International, Egypt;<br>Yasser Kazem, Director of the E-Learning Competence Center (ELCC) of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT) Egypt;<br>Ahmed Hefnawy, Converging Services Manager, National Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA), Egypt;<br>Nevine Tewfik, Director, Cyber Peace Initiative, Egypt;<br>Divina Frau-Meigs, Dynamic coalition on media education;<br>Lee Hibbard, Council of Europe | 1. The challenges and risks to users were considered from a variety of regional perspectives. This examination showed that there were differences between developed countries and developing ones, in their understanding of risks and challenges. For the MENA region, issues of access and dependency on foreign content were a major concern. The imbalance was also felt in the Caribbean area as well as the Latin American region: some cultures are downloading cultures whereas others are uploading cultures. So participation in the culture of the digital networks is crucial for providing regional and national content. These challenges were less felt by the European region contributors: media rich in content and access, they were more concerned with inclusion and media rights in the context of human rights (freedom of expression, privacy, dignity,â€¦).<br><br>But in spite of these differences, there was a general perception that, for Internet to become a tool for empowerment, there was a need to prevent the digital world from becoming a source of alienation as there are risks of loss of identity and addiction, not to mention spam and unsolicited marketing, as well as risks of content becoming only entertainment-driven. The general consensus was that there was a need to foster participation in the digital networks, combining it with the protection of young people from harmful content and with state provision of quality content to ensure that people engage with the media and feel motivated to contribute in ways that make sense to their personal needs. Becoming e-literate was also perceived as a means of creating trust in the media in regions where there is a lot of malaise about the media, as they are perceived as too dependent either on the State or on Corporate interests. | This workshop, co-organized by the Dynamic Coalition on Media Education, Cyber Peace Initiative, UNDP Egypt's ICT Trust Fund and the Council of Europe, was very well attended and many contributions of value came from the floor as well as from the panellists, with noted comments from youth representatives. It examined the challenges and risks of using the Internet without having previously acquired the appropriate skills and knowledge. It then discussed the meaning of those e-competences in order to foster effective participation on the digital networks. It concluded with a common examination of the role of different stakeholders.<br><br>The three convenors of the workshop wrapped up the major conclusions and suggestions for future action:<br><br>-connect with human rights and issues of respect, dignity, freedom of expression and privacy<br>-connect with e-learning and emerging issues of cross-literacy and media convergence<br>-connect with policy-making, within a global Internet governance framework<br>-raise awareness for media literacy, with initiatives like the Dynamic Coalition for Media Literacy or the Cyber Peace initiative<br>-provide assessment tools, benchmarking frameworks, public policy solutions, private-civic-public experiments. |
| 150 | Global Capacity Building for Internet Governance | Capacity Building | Rajeshree Dutta Kumar | Centre for Science Dev | In recent years, developing countries, civil society organisations, and concerned academics have sought to promote broad development agendas in the international institutions and policy debates dealing with such issues as trade, debt, and intellectual property. But in the field of Internet Governance (IG), such parallel initiatives have yet to take shape in adequate numbers and frequencies. Accordingly, the purpose of this workshop session was to begin a multistakeholder dialogue on the nature of a possible development agenda in Internet Governance.<br><br>An interesting cross-section of the Internet Governance community was in attendance including representation from the Ministry of Communications & Information Technology in Egypt, the Department of Information Technology from the Kurdistan Regional Government in Iraq, the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names & Numbers (ICANN), the Directorate of e-Government in Kenya, the Commonwealth Secretariat/DiploFoundation and Interliaise from the Netherlands.<br><br>List of Panelists:<br>1) Dalia Zaki, Programme Assistant, UNDP, Egypt<br>2) Tracy Hackshaw, Internet Society (ISOC) Ambassador, Trinidad & Tobago | The panelists decided to organize more of a roundtable setting with full interaction facilitated by Mr. Hackshaw and Ms. Zaki. Ms. Zaki introduced the session by pointing out that in order for Global Capacity Building in the area of IG to be successful, key public policy issues need to be examined in the areas of:<br><br>1. Infrastructure and Management of Critical Internet Resources<br>2. Privacy & Security<br>3. New Economic models/e-Commerce<br>4. Networks - linking telecentres<br>5. Video & Visual methods of knowledge transfer<br>6. Training the Trainers<br>7. United Nations organisational support<br><br>Mr. Hackshaw added to this list, observing that non-traditional areas were in dire need of support and exploration including:<br><br>1. Relevance & Localisation of Content<br>2. Mobile & the emergence of significantly high levels of mobile penetration in the developing world<br>3. Digital Convergence<br>4. Youth, Gender & the Environment<br><br>With the above in mind, the following questions needed to be answered:<br><br>(a) Which of the many issues involved in Internet Governance should be given priority in the near-term? | As the roundtable discussions moved forward, the following key points emerged in response to the posed questions:<br><br>1. Even if IG or ICT standards or policies are developed, which body will ensure that they are enforced? Mr. Hackshaw referenced ISOC's Internet Ecosystem (http://www.isoc.org/pubpolpillar/docs/internetmodel.pdf) in providing a snapshot of the various actors involved in IG<br><br>2. Training and capacity building were urgently needed in the area of Cybersecurity.<br><br>3. It was stressed that capacity training and not just training was what was required in the developing world i.e. focusing on materials dealing with traditional media and new media.<br><br>4. Where will the budget and funding for the expansive requirement for Capacity building come from? Top down? Bottom Up?<br><br>5. In the developing world, ICT and IG issues are not necessarily aligned with national priorities such as a clean and regular supply of water, affordable and adequate health care, etc. Any capacity building effort must take into account the different needs and priorities of different countries - a "catch-all" solution is highly unlikely to be sufficient<br><br>6. Related to the points raised above, it was noted that ICT and IG issues did not currently form a visible part of the United Nations' Millenium Development Goals. To this end, it is extremely difficult to (a) obtain/raise national or |

## 151 Cyber Security R&D: Developing a Vision & Roadmap — Security — Rajeshree Dutta Kumar — Centre for Science Dev

Organised by the Centre for Science, Development and Media Studies, CSDMS (www.csdms.in) from UP, India, a not-for-profit research institution established in 1997, the workshop brought together Cybersecurity production personnel, Cybersecurity researchers, and scientific application researchers from across the globe.

The purpose of the Workshop was to primarily identify the research needs and opportunities associated with Cybersecurity, focusing especially discussion on those needs associated with supercomputing, user facilities, high-speed networks, laboratories, and other open collaborative science stakeholders. The Workshop sought to create a proactive and forward-looking approach to research and development in the Cybersecurity area from a rigorous analytical and technical basis that would stimulate new open science research directions and have a lasting impact on Cybersecurity.

Key Goals:
â€¢Identify the research needs and opportunities associated with cybersecurity for science
â€¢Gather future science cybersecurity priorities
â€¢Develop a list of research and development priorities for Cybersecurity R&D
â€¢Produce a report describing the results of the discussion, which will provide further impetus to the researchers and the studies in the field.

Panelists who led the discussion were:
1) Tulika Pandey, Additional Director, Ministry of Communications & IT, Department of Information Technology, Government of India
2) Tracy Hackshaw, Republic of Trinidad & Tobago, Internet Society (ISOC) Ambassador

1)Ms Tulika Pandey, Ministry of Communications & IT, Government of India, opened the session by providing the platform for discussion. Ms. Pandey delved into the aspects of Cyber-security vis-Ã -vis security in the traditional environment. She also elaborated on the overlapping facets of Security, Information Security, Cyber Security and Network Security. Ms Pandey further elaborated on some of the security assumptions in IPv6 and urged network engineers and researchers to do an in-depth study of the IPv6 protocol for its security loopholes. She also listed some of the aspects possible security lapses that could occur in IPv6 deployment if the security requirements were not sensitively implemented.

While delving into the aspects of Cyber-security vis-Ã -vis security in the traditional environment she elaborated on the structural Planes and Layers of the Internet where the principles and policies of security whether technological or legal needed careful implementation.

Emphasising on the increasing critical need to develop new R&D Agenda for Cyber-security, she reasoned out the Why with the following observations on the recent Information and Communication exchange trends worldwide?
a)Monitoring and control of various core infrastructure like electricity, water supply, and medical services are getting computerised, increasing their dependency on ICT
b)The emerging information infrastructure differ radically in scale, connectivity and dependencies from traditional structures
c)Communication systems are interconnected resulting in global inter-dependencies and vulnerabilities including threats to the national systems
d)Protective measures require continual technological improvements and new approaches to minimize threats on ICT.
2)Internet Society (ISOC) Ambassador Tracy Hackshaw from Trinidad &

Opening the panel session with a call for a more localised approach to Cybersecurity, the discussions were actively ensued by representatives from countries like Mauritius, Mexico, Trinidad & Tobago and Egypt. The discussions moved to the peculiar issues in dealing with Cybercrime and Cybersecurity in their jurisdiction. Some of the core themes included:
1. The need for international capacity building and knowledge sharing in the area of Cybercrime/Cybersecurity policies and legislation - reference was made to the toolkits and model laws produced by the ITU and Commonwealth Secretariat (for example);
2. Knowledge sharing regarding practical solutions employed by the public and private sectors to combat Computer Misuse and Credit Card Fraud for example. The major or central outcome of the Workshop that emerged was the â€˜need to examine Cybercrime from a non-traditional viewpoint. Cybercrime and Cybersecurity are uniquely different from traditional crime and different approaches are required to not only protect, but also to develop proactive strategies to mitigate the potential risks.â€™

## 160 Securing Cyberspace: Strategy for the Future — Security — Liesyl Franz

This workshop is the result of a proposal merger completed by CNCERT/CC, Internet Governance Project, Nominet UK, TechAmerica

Securing cyberspace impacts civil society, the private sector, and governments. Users face numerous threats, e.g., crimes conducted over the Internet, compromised infrastructure, and malware. In many cases, resolution of cyber crime and security problems is achieved through national and transnational multi-stakeholder collaboration. Private sector actors and law enforcement actors often work together, recognizing the benefits of these lightweight and flexible cooperative arrangements to address cyber security and crime.

However, these efforts are not without challenges, including sharing information in trusted environments, insufficient cooperation mechanisms, and balancing privacy and free expression. Some governments also feel vulnerable and view the functioning of the Internet as a matter of national security that cannot be left to non-governmental bodies. Nationally, there are efforts to build Computer Security Incident Response Teams, identify leaders for cyber security, establish cyber security organizations and/or strategies, and improve the public-private partnership, while continuing to cooperate effectively internationally.

This workshop will examine different initiatives dealing with cyber crime and security issues, the alternative approaches they can take, and the different opportunities and challenges these approaches might present. It brings together experts and practitioners and will highlight areas of agreement as well as conflicting interests among the stakeholders, identify the strengths and weaknesses of different approaches, and seek ideas on policies that can help improve security without undermining the global character of the Internet.

Panelists:

This workshop was intended to examine different initiatives dealing with cyber crime and cyber security issues, the alternative approaches they can take, and the different opportunities and challenges these approaches might present.

DNS and IP address registries, ISPs, software providers, legislative bodies, regulators and academia were represented, and shared their perspectives on efforts to address problems.

While there are a range of domestic and transnational cooperative and collaborative multi-stakeholder efforts, numerous challenges remain including information sharing in trusted environments, insufficient cooperation mechanisms, unclear incentive structures, and achieving balance â€“ or synergy â€“ between security, privacy, and free expression.

A full audio recording of the session is available at <http://www.un.org/webcast/igf/ondemand.asp?mediaID=ws091117-nilevalley-pm1>.

Continued need for multi-stakeholder cooperation

â€¢In a constantly changing online threat environment we cannot find solutions alone and will need to continue to learn to work together, learn from each other, exchange information and create best practices with industry, police and justice, ISPs, RIR and LIR, governments, enforcement agencies.

Transnational scope of the problem

â€¢Collaboration is necessary and cannot be limited to a national level because of global dimension of internet. Bad actors are very often outside jurisdiction or treaties, move from one jurisdiction/country/domain to the next, or operate from â€œpassiveâ€¶jurisdictions. Collaboration enables preventive measures, sharing expertise, access to information.

Social dimensions (legal, economic) of the problem

â€¢Addressing cyber security cannot not be just about technology. It cannot be solved simply by technological solutions, or solely by on organization/country â€“ a transnational approach is needed that addresses people issues, effective policies/procedures, and role of technology (people, process, technology).
â€¢There is a need for an appropriate and flexible legal and regulatory framework/environment that recognizes important role of collaboration/co-operation and can also adapt to changes in the threat landscape and recognize the shifting nature of cyber security/cyber space.
â€¢Cyber security is a shared responsibility of all actors; each his own role in his own capacity. Self regulation does not mean no regulation, it means regulating

| 164 | Partnership in Action: International Examples of Good Practice | Capacity Building | Martin Boyle | UK-IGF | This workshop aimed to highlight the exciting projects that have been recognised by the Manthan Project in South Asia, the UK Best Practice Challenge and the Australian & New Zealand Best Practice awards as making the Internet a better, safer, more accessible and more entertaining place.<br><br>Panel members:<br><br>â€¢Ian Taylor MBE, Member of the UK Parliament:  Chairman<br>â€¢Lambert van Nistelrooij, Member of the European Parliament from the Netherlands:  Ambient Assisted Living, a programme to improve life of elderly through ICT<br>â€¢Osama Manzar, Founder, Digital Empowerment Foundation: Examples from South Asia<br>â€¢Lesley Cowley, CEO of Nominet:  Nominet Best Practice Challenge<br>oHenry Warren, Gemin-i.org (Rafi.ki Project)<br>oWill Gardner, CEO Childnet International:  Hearing the voices of young people<br>â€¢Cheryl Langdon-Orr, Director of auDA, co sponsor of the Australia-New Zealand Best Practice Awards<br>â€¢Andrew Miller Member of the UK Parliament: Make It Happy programme.<br><br>The International Sustainable Development Resource Centre was unable to attend the Sharm el-Sheikh IGF:  they sent in their slide presentation on the lessons from their work and this is attached. | Speakers outlined the motivation for the different initiatives.  They emphasised the importance of learning from others and for promoting the exchange of ideas.  The awards also help recognise achievements from the organisations that have made a real difference in their communities.<br><br>The Australian and New Zealand Internet Best Practice Awards work focus on security, access, openness and diversity, four key themes in the IGF (http://bestpracticeawards.org.au), as well as a best youth initiative.<br><br>The UKâ€™s Nominet Best Practice Challenge started with a similar focus on four IGF themes, but has evolved these to cover six areas of interest: development, security, personal safety, raising industry standards, the Internet for all, and open Internet (www.nominet.org.uk/about/bestpracticechallenge).<br><br>The Manthan Awards (www.manthanaward.org) predates the IGF â€“ it has been in existence since 2004 â€“ and looks for best practices in e-Content and Creativity.  Originally looking at India, it now addresses eight countries in south Asia:  India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan & Afghanistan in 13 categories.<br><br>Case Studies:<br><br>Lambert van Nistelrooij MEP introduced the Ambient Assisted Living Joint Programme (www.aal-europe.eu).  This is a joint research and development funding programme implemented by 20 European Union Member States and 3 Associated States.  The objective of the programme is to enhance the quality of life of older people through the use of Information and Communication | The workshop agreed that there was value in:<br><br>1. Developing a database of examples of good practice identified through some form of review process.  This would not necessarily need to be done through the IGF;<br>2.The IGF should build more on best practice, looking at possible solutions to issues and concerns.  This could be through using case studies and examples in thematic workshops and the work of Dynamic Coalitions;  and<br>3.Work was needed to make the identification of good practice and its presentation more effective:  it needed to be in a way that could be understood and drawn on by the business community and civil society more easily. |
| 176 | Open Content and Open Licensing in the Arab World: Opportunities and Challenges Facing their Use and Applicability | Openness | Rami Olwan | Creative Commons | Professor Brian Fitzgerald from Queensland University of technology has chaired the workshop on â€œOpen Content and Open Licensing in the Arab World: Opportunities and Challenges Facing their use and Applicabilityâ€•and gave an introductory remark on Creative Commons and its importance to the region. He introduced Mr. Ziad Maraqa from Abu- Ghazaleh Intellectual Property and his involvement with Creative Commons Jordan as a co- project leader.<br><br>Ziad Maraqa gave an introduction on Creative Commons as an open content license. He introduced the concept of Creative Commons and how does it work in practice. He explained how Creative Commons licenses are expressed in legal code, human readable and machine-readable. He also explained and compared between six Creative Commons licenses Attribution, Attribution-Share Alike, Attribution-No Derivatives, Attribution-Non-commercial, Attribution-Non commercial-Share Alike, Attribution-Non-commercial-No Derivatives. He finally gave practical examples of how CC is been applied in the Arab world and adopted by Al Jazeera in their repository site for the videos taken during the Gaza war and available under a Creative Commons attribution license.<br><br>Rami Olwan a Research Fellow at ARC Centre of Excellence for Creative Industries and Innovation, Brisbane, Australia   gave a presentation entitled â€œOpen Content Licensing and Creative Commons- A Jordanian Perspectiveâ€•The presentation tackled the meaning of open content and open content licensing and their importance to the Arab World and developing countries. He also went through the history of Creative Commons and its foundation in 2001 by prominent U.S academics. Jordan was the first country from the Middle East to adopt the project in the region since 2002. The | Ziad Maraqa gave an introduction on Creative Commons as an open content license. He introduced the concept of Creative Commons and how does it work in practice. He explained how Creative Commons licenses are expressed in legal code, human readable and machine-readable. He also explained and compared between six Creative Commons licenses Attribution, Attribution-Share Alike, Attribution-No Derivatives, Attribution-Non-commercial, Attribution-Non commercial-Share Alike, Attribution-Non-commercial-No Derivatives. He finally gave practical examples of how CC is been applied in the Arab world and adopted by Al Jazeera in their repository site for the videos taken during the Gaza war and available under a Creative Commons attribution license.<br><br>Rami Olwan a Research Fellow at ARC Centre of Excellence for Creative Industries and Innovation, Brisbane, Australia   gave a presentation entitled â€œOpen Content Licensing and Creative Commons- A Jordanian Perspectiveâ€•The presentation tackled the meaning of open content and open content licensing and their importance to the Arab World and developing countries. He also went through the history of Creative Commons and its foundation in 2001 by prominent U.S academics. Jordan was the first country from the Middle East to adopt the project in the region since 2002. The Jordanian Creative Commons team translated the American licences to Arabic and made the necessary amendments to make it compatible with the Jordanian Copyright Law and the civil law legal system. Mr Olwan finally noted the open content licensing in the Arab World is still in an early stage and there is a need to conduct public awareness and to do research on the enforceability of Creative Commons licenses. This in his opinion would make Arab users more interested in Creative Commons. | Rami Olwan acknowledged the importance of building this sort of connection between Creative Commons and academic institutions. He also hoped that more research is done on how Creative Commons could help the development of research and education in the Arab world. Issa Mahasneh also added that unfortunately academics in the Arab World and most professors and instructors are not completely aware of the open access and he hoped that Jordan Open Source Association to be more active in the future in spreading the idea. It is important also for other communities in the Arab world to encourage educational organization and governments themselves to adopt open access. |

| 186 | Online Education: Maximizing the Efficiency | Capacity Building | Ginger (Virginia) Paque | DiploFoundation | Workshop description and list of panelists:<br>To provide more inclusion, especially in the times of economic crises there is a growing need for online learning - a cost-effective and innovative alternative to the conventional in-situ meetings often accompanied by high travel costs. Online education offers myriad of new opportunities both for professionals and â€œdigital nativesâ€<br><br>This workshop explored actual challenges, advantages and techniques of effective online education differences comparing to traditional and contemporary in situ educational techniques, with emphasis on Open Educational Resource possibilities.<br><br>Panelists:<br>Divina Frau-Meigs, Director, Masterâ€™s programme â€œE-learning Engineeringâ€ at Sorbonne University, Expert with the Council of Europe, France (Moderator)<br>Carolina Rossini Berkman Center for Internet and Society, Brazil<br>Charity Gamboa Embley Literacy Lubbock, Phillipines<br>Pablo Molina, Georgetown University, Washington, DC<br>Priyanthi Daluwatti, The DiploFoundation Capacity Development Program | The Moderator and panelists discussed the possibilities offered by Open Educational Resources and the need to continue to develop and use these tools. The online education workshop at the IGF brought together thinkers and innovators in the areas of distant education and open education. Apart from the necessary distinctions of concepts, and a dive into the concept, methodology and justifications of Open Educational Resources, the group debated with a small but attentive and participative audience the impact of Internet governance, cyberinfrastructure and open standards in education policy.<br><br>The concept of improving the quality of education pertains to training teachers in OER, the exploration of newer pedagogical models and a much broader framework for teacher and learner empowerment. This notion was established through a training program on open education for educators across the globe by Mozilla Foundation, CC Learn and P2P University on open content, open technology and open pedagogical skills. The various examples suggest that online educators should to modify their teaching practices to harness the competences required by the digital networks, like play, simulation, pooling of resources, navigation, etc. This will empower users as they already master some of these competences in an implicit, intuitive way. Building on these competences can then truly lead to the co-construction of knowledge, with full participation of both trainer and learner.<br><br>The DiploFoundation Capacity Development Program was cited as an example of a program that provides the intensive discussion and interaction among participants to share professional and regional experiences which allows them to contribute to group knowledge building. The result is an effective | Open Educational Resources received special attention from those from the audience coming from developing countries in search for new models of education more akin to the Internet culture of collaboration. The question of access was raised, not so much as access to infrastructure but as access to infostructure and to quality content, validated by peers as well as teachers.<br><br>Further mention was made to attach OER to media education as a means to enhance information sharing on line as well as communication competences for participation. Ideas about connecting OER to the whole movement of human rights based internet also raised interest.<br><br> We hope we have achieved a core understanding of the main concepts and opportunities OER brings, in order to spark further discussion in regard to the adoption and expansion of OER. |
| 199 | Arabic Script IDNs: Challenges and Solutions (merged) completed Submit Report | Critical Internet Resources | Ram Mohan | Arabic Script IDN Working Group (ASIWG) | The workshop was organized by the Arabic Script IDN Working Group (ASIWG), a self-organizing group that consists of parties interested in the implementation of Arabic script in Internationalized Domain Names. The workshop discussed:<br>â€¢ The need for ASIWG, work done so far and recommendations of the group,<br>â€¢ The approach followed by ASIWG in problem solving, developing a common Arabic script table and compiling the Arabic script variant table(s) across Arabic-script-based languages,<br>â€¢ Policy considerations and criteria set by ASIWG for decision-making,<br>â€¢ Technical challenges and possible solutions,<br>â€¢ Importance of safeguarding end-user experience<br>â€¢ Status of IDNs implementation within ICANN<br>Panelists:<br>â€¢ Abdel Aziz Al-Zoman, Director of SaudiNIC, Saudi Arabia<br>â€¢ Sarmad Hussain, Professor and Head, Center for Research in Urdu Language Processing, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Pakistan<br>â€¢ Ayman El-Sherbiny, First Officer, ICT Policies, ICTD, United Nations ESCWA<br>â€¢ Baher Esmat, Manager, Regional Relations, Middle East, ICANN<br>â€¢ Manal Ismail, Director, International Technical Coordination, NTRA, Egypt | â€¢ The need and importance of cooperation & collaboration among the different language communities sharing the same language/script,<br>â€¢ Variant analysis, implementation and a proposed solution for automating variants handling at the registry level,<br>â€¢ Recommendations of the group with regards to the use of Arabic script in IDN ccTLDs as well as IDN gTLDs, and<br>â€¢ Invitation & outreach to other Arabic-script-based languages | â€¢ Importance of collaboration among the different language communities specially those using the same script to collaboratively work on issues such as how to identify variant characters and how to deal with those variants.<br>â€¢ Importance of the timing as now is the right time to ensure that recommendations coming from language communities are being considered before policies are finalized.<br>â€¢ Although registration rules and policies may differ from one registry to another, it is important to have some homogeneity and agreement on general policy issues for a consistent and predictable end-user experience.<br>â€¢ Importance of starting with the necessary minimum set of characters then, if needed, extending further when ready as the reverse will not be possible.<br>â€¢ Urging language communities to look at language tables already within the IANA database before submitting their own.<br>â€¢ IDNs are just the start, more effort need to be exerted to enrich the Internet with local content and to have the necessary tools and applications serving end-users needs. |

| 200 | Remote Participation: Mapping the Field, Evaluation and Multistakeholder Involvement | Capacity Building | Marilia Maciel | DiploFoundation | Workshop description:<br>At the IGF Hyderabad, the Remote Participation Working Group and the IGF Secretariat coordinated with local partners in the creation of IGF hubs and gave support for Remote Participation in the IGF Since then, the debate about remote participation has gained momentum. Nonetheless, stakeholders must review:<br>a) How they can benefit from the improvement in remote participation possibilities at the IGF;<br>b) What their role is in the projects that aim to enhance remote participation;<br>c) How stakeholders can work synergistically in order to implement remote participation.<br>The workshop will discuss remote participation both from a policy (what should be done) and a best practices approach (what has been done).<br>Policy:<br>1- Mapping the field of remote participation. Identify the impelling/institutional arrangements (global and regional) where remote participation is most needed. Identify additional prospective stakeholders that should be involved in this initiative and how to engage them.<br>2- Inclusion of people from developing countries<br>3- Inclusion of people with disabilities.<br>Best practices:<br>1- Best practices at the IGF: an evaluation (including remote hubs)<br>2- Guidelines for RP at the IGF: a step towards a code of best practices in the field of remote participation?<br><br>List of panelists: | MarÃlia Maciel introduced the debate. She said that the workshop happens in a special moment in the history of the IGF; a moment of reflection and evaluation. It is important to discuss if remote participation has helped the IGF to fulfill its main goals and how it could be further improved in the future<br><br>Markus Kummer said that a conference about the Internet would not be complete without providing the opportunity for remote participation. He emphasized some improvements, such as live captioning from the main room. In his opinion, one of the issues that should be discussed is how to bring remote participants to the debate in an efficient and timely manner. He stressed that it is important to have good moderation for remote participation. Technology is important, but the human factor is essential. The remote moderators, the volunteers who connect to remote participants are the key to the success of the initiative.<br>Hubs are a very good initiative, which make easier to identify remote participants. Live video interventions from the hubs should be further encouraged. In order to do that, technology and moderation should be improved<br><br>Nermine El Saadany mentioned that different kinds of constraints hamper participation in conferences such as the IGF. Finding a way to communicate with remote participants helps to overcome the information divide.<br>She said that capacity Building is a fundamental precondition for remote participation. There should be people informed about the IGF so they will have the ability to interact and contribute meaningfully and also be interested in taking part in initiatives, such as the hubs. She agrees with the importance of the human factor, highlighted my Markus Kummer. | • All speakers agreed that the human factor is essential to the success of remote participation. The importance of remote moderators was emphasized.<br>• Remote participation is a necessity. In order to be effective, the IG regime should bring as many people as possible and involve broader communities in the policy process<br>• Live captioning proved to be important. It would be good to have live captioning for all rooms, but this increases technical complexity and should be evaluated<br>• One issue to be further discussed is how to bring remote participants to the debate in an efficient and timely manner<br>• Live video interventions from the hubs should be further encouraged<br>• Capacity building should be strengthened. It is an important pre-condition to improve remote participation<br>• It is the responsibility of the hubs and its organizers to be accountable and prepare the local meetings in advance in order to be able to make good use of the opportunity given<br>• We should create a system of remote participation that could be used not only in the IGF itself, but also in other occasions, such as on the meetings of the dynamic coalitions<br>• It is important to think about how to integrate different web tools for participation. There should be a broader planning analyzing how these pieces fit together (official platform for remote participation, the use of twitter, facebook, etc).<br>• One suggestion to integrate the tools mentioned above was to have a central site (probably IGF website) that would be a focal point where all the feeds and posts from all platforms would be exhibited<br>• More multistakeholder involvement is needed. MAG could help to put in |
| 204 | The Governance Issues of Country Code Top Level Domains | Critical Internet Resources | Y.J. Park | Delft University of Technology (TUDelft) and International Telecommunication Union (ITU) | Speakers presented the current challenges of ccTLD governance issues.<br><br>Co-Organisers:<br>. Delft University of Technology(Y.J. Park)<br>. ITU (Preetam Maloor)<br><br>List of panelists:<br>. Hans Kleinâ€™s, Georgia Tech, USA<br>. Malcolm Johnsonâ€™s, ITU. | The following governance issues were addressed at the panel.<br><br>(1)Authority of ccTLDs and IDN ccTLD Fast Track<br>(2)Identity of Globalized ccTLDs<br>(3)Regional TLDs: .EU, .ASIA, and .ARAB<br>(4)ISO 3166-1 List as Buible of ccTLDs<br>.Issue of Island ccTLDs<br>.Geographical TLDs like .CAT<br>(5)The Role of USG as coordinator of the 252 ccTLDs in terms of delegation and re-delegation process<br>(6)Role of IANA under unclear procedural process<br>Yuri Kargapolov (Ukraine) made a presentation on Ukraine governmentâ€™s experience of .UA re-delegation process since 2001. Country Code Top Level Domain of Ukraine .UA re-delegation is still being under negotiation with IANA/ICANN.<br>(7)Role of Government in terms of delegation and re-delegation<br>Turkey made a presentation on how Government of Turkey plays a role for .TR after government passed legislation on .TR.<br>(8)Regional representation instead of national representation in the ICANN decision-making process<br>(9)Stable operation of ccTLDs<br>Matthew (?) (AFNIC CEO) addressed the stability of ccTLD operation. (?)<br><br>3. IGF Community Participation:<br>Around 80 people attended ccTLD governance workshop. After panelâ€™s presentation, interactive discussion between the panel and attendees of the workshop continued. This workshop attracted diverse stakeholders of IGF | This workshop could identify the challenges of ccTLD governance issues as of 2009, which are still foreign to many stakeholders of IGF community. This workshop confirmed the lack of understanding of ccTLD issues especially political negotiation of TLD delegation and re-delegation matters in the IGF community.<br>2010 IGF is expected to accommodate to more substantial debates among different stakeholders on governance issues. |

| # | Title | Category | Name | Organization | Description | Discussion | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 206 | Domain Name Use: Theft, Threats, and Solutions | Security | Ram Mohan | Security and Stability Advisory Committee | The loss or unauthorized modification of a domain name can have a lasting and material impact on the domain name owner and Internet user.  Domain name owners may lose an established online identity and be exposed to extortion by name speculators.  The loss of an active website and email can disrupt or severely impact the business and operations of the domain name owner, including (but not limited to) denial and theft of electronic mail services, unauthorized disclosure of information from phishing web sites and traffic inspection (eavesdropping), and damage to the domain name owner's reputation and brand through web site defacement.  The workshop will discuss: Domain Name Hijacking and Theft - Loss of domain names during the Renewal process - Domain Name Front Running - Registrar Impersonation Phishing Attacks - Best Practices for domain name safety - Protecting domain names from abuse.  The workshop will discuss potential guidelines and best practices about safe domain name use, protection against phishing, and other safeguards for domain name users.<br>The Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) advises the ICANN board and the community on matters relating to the security and integrity of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems.  The Committee's membership draws from the commercial, not-for-profit, academic and law enforcement sectors, has broad geographic representation, and includes all segments of the Domain Name System (DNS) community.  The Committee includes root server operators, generic and country code registry operators, registrars and address registries, and network security experts.<br>Panelists and presentation titles:<br>Moderator and Introductory Comments - Jim Galvin, Afilias and Member of the SSAC<br>Domain Name Hijacking & Theft: What is the Problem – Patrik Fältström, | Patrik Fältström's primary point was that domain name hijacking is an economically interesting activity, i.e., where there is domain name hijacking there exist business cases for the bad behaviour.  He described a number of ways with which a domain name could be hijacked.  He pointed out that DNSSEC helps many of these cases and asserted that there are examples in Sweden where attacks were mitigated when the ISP was validating DNSSEC signatures.  He closed by describing what can be done with a domain name when it has been hijacked, e.g., click-through advertising, stealing data, fraud, trojan infections, and being added to a BOTNET.<br>Jim Galvin gave a detailed presentation of SAC040.  The SSAC recommendations published in the report are as follows.<br>Recommendation (1) Registrars are encouraged to offer stronger levels of protection against domain name registration service exploitation or misuse for customers who want or need them.  Measures enumerated in this report can be offered as optional services to customers, individually or bundled.<br>Recommendation (2) Registrars should expand existing FAQs and education programs to include security awareness.  Registrars should make information concerning the measures they take to protect domain registration accounts more accessible to customers so that they can make informed decisions regarding protective measures when they choose a registrar.<br>Recommendation (3) Registrars should consider the value of voluntarily having an independent security audit performed on their operations as a component of their security due diligence.<br>Recommendation (4) ICANN and registrars should study whether registration services would generally improve and registrants would benefit from having an approved independent third party that will, at the request of a registrar, perform a security audit based on a prescribed set of security measures. | Stefano Trumpy summarized 5 key points for the closing.<br>1. ICANN should participate in security activities.  It derives most of revenue from the DNS and its related system so working to protect it and improve it is appropriate.<br>2. We need DNSSEC as a tool to protect users.  Adoption is accelerating and hopefully that will continue.<br>3. ICANN should address the issue of Whois accuracy.<br>4. ICANN should add ensuring security to its registrar contracts.  We need registrars to increase sensitivity to security with registrants and to increase their cooperation during security events.<br>5. ICANN should provide best practices for ccTLDs and their registries, and create a campaign to get acceptance of them. |
| 207 | Ensuring Continued Investment and Digital Growth In A Climate of Global Economic Challenges | Access | Daniel J O'Neill | GIIC/WITSA/FICCI | The Workshop examined the challenges facing all economies at this time, with a special recognition that policy and regulatory decisions are critical in developing economies to address the continued need for investment in high speed networks, Internet access and services, and supportive policies for growth and development.  Using a multi-stakeholder approach in workshop organization and delivery, aimed to identify initiatives of the private sector and of governments, including the important roles of governments "as users" Participants were invited to discuss initiatives involving e-health, e-government; e-education and ICT and the Environment.  Emphasis was placed on highlighting relevant policy drivers that are supporting continued digital growth in the current economic environment.  The workshop aimed to identify key policy themes as its objective.<br><br>The workshop feature participants from different perspectives and geographic regions discussing why continued investment in high speed networks and increased Internet access is critical to ensuring continued growth and development by providing the necessary access and opportunity for economic expansion.<br><br>Daniel J. O'Neill, GIIC Executive Director moderated the discussion, following an introduction by Anders Halvorsen, WITSA Director of Public Policy.  The session featured the following panelists:<br><br>"Graham Vickery, Head, Information Economy Group, OECD<br>"Masanobu Katoh, GIIC Commissioner and Senior Vice President, Member of the Board, Fujitsu, Keidanren<br>"Waudo Siganga, National Chairman of the Computer Society of Kenya, | WITSA Public Policy Director, Anders Halvorsen, set the stage by informing the group that -based on recent data from IHS Global Insight-, after three quarters of contraction; the world economy began to recover in the second quarter of 2009. Leading indicators were improving across regions and the global inventory correction was winding down. Financial markets stabilized, but credit remained tight. A moderate recovery was likely in 2010 and strengthening growth in 2011–12. The speed of regional recoveries was expected to vary, with Asia leading, the Americas in synch with the global cycle, and Europe lagging. The recovery was expected to be weak–at least initially. Despite fears, wage and price inflation would likely remain tame. The dollar would weaken, but not collapse.<br><br>Mr. Graham Vickery, Head, Information Economy Group, OECD, presented the workshop with a technology policy viewpoint of the use of ICT in the economic crisis.  He presented survey data showing that 12 of 14 countries responded to a survey said they had increased their ICT policy priorities for economic recovery.  The three main areas cited for these increases were: ICT skills and employment; broadband and technology diffusion to business.<br><br>The second component of Mr. Vickery's presentation was on the government and industry initiatives on green ICT.  On the government side, the review of 92 government programs showed a vast majority of these programs designed to directly impact the use of energy.  In terms of targeting areas for "enabling impact" of government green ICT initiatives, the focus was more wide spread on the use, distribution and manufacturing elements of technologies associated with global warming and energy use. | Interaction with the audience of 30 people focused on the viablility of public-private partnerships as a means to encourage continued ICT investment in the current economic climate.<br><br>"Mr. Graham Vickery pointed out that, in OECD countries, investments in ICT are made predominantly by the private sector. In building public-private partnerships, the parties need to carefully set both technical and performance goals.<br>"Mr. Waudo Siganga agreed. Mr. Siganga added that governments are often major sponsors of major infrastructure projects, and that the lack of adequate regional ICT infrastructure to support high-quality and high-speed Internet connection in Sub-Saharan Africa is recognized as a major obstacle for setting the region's economic and social development in motion. Consequently, a number of initiatives are underway to create regional – and national - backbones, and some of these initiatives are private-public partnerships. The need for these regional backbones has been made even more urgent in light of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted by the UN World Summit on the Information Society in November 2005, which asks multilateral institutions and bilateral public donors to consider providing more financial support for regional and large-scale national ICT infrastructure projects. Without access to affordable infrastructure, there will be little chance of building an information society. As part of the global agenda to improve communications and data transfer technologies, South Atlantic 3/West Africa Submarine Cable (SAT3), a high capacity optic fiber, was laid along the Western coast of Africa, from Morocco to South Africa. Similarly, a cable has been laid along the entire North African coast up to the Red Sea. The Eastern Africa Submarine Cable System (EASSy) is another initiative to connect countries of |

| 212 | Multistakeholderism at the IGF: assessing impact on participation | Development | Parminder Jeet Singh (Workshop Moderator/IT for Change/India) | IT for Change | IGF is a particular experiment in the area of global governance, whereby an â€˜officialâ€™ global body â€" mandated by a world summit â€" is constitutively multistakeholder, going beyond the typical inter-governmental model in the international arena. However, multistakeholderism can only be seen as an instrument of enhanced and more democratic political participation, and not an end in itself. This panel aimed at assessing whether and how IGF's unique multistakeholder model has actually impacted participation in global Internet Governance processes. Such examination discussed the issue of participation with respect to different groups and sections of the global society. The workshop produced outcomes to feed into the IGF review process.

Panelists:
Felipe Santarosa (Government/Brazil);
George Papadatos (Government/Greece);
Karen Banks (APC/UK);
Jennifer Warren (Lockheed Martin Corporation/USA);
Murali Shanmugavelan (Panos London/UK). | Multistakeholderism is a vital part of the IGF that brings a crucial contribution into the space of global governance. The moment is propitious to discuss the principle and the implementation of Multistakeholderism since the IGF itself is being reviewed and the next steps are being defined.

It is positive to observe that IGF participants come from various sectors and represent slightly differing points of view and interests.

Based on speeches' transcripts and the list of sectors and countries represented at IGF in Rio de Janeiro and Hyderabad, panelists presented a study on actual participation in these previous IGF's meetings. According to the four groups defined by UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) classification, where 1 is the most developed and 4 the least developed countries, it was possible to verify that IGF's participants came overwhelmingly from the developed world (HDI 1 and HDI 2), both in terms of individuals as well as organizations. By excluding the participants from host countries to avoid skewed results caused by a high number of attendees who do not travel when the event is in a different place, the study concluded that more than 70% of the organizations that participated in the second and third IGF Meetings came from the 20% of countries which are classified as HDI 1 and HDI 2. Even within the developing world, the participation of Southern countries is minimal, i.e., at the IGF Meeting in Brazil, there was not even a single speaker from the least developed country world in any of the main sessions.

Considering the number of individuals, the result is even more skewed: organizations from the developed world can send more people per organization than institutions from the developing world. | The initial study presented at the workshop brings lessons to ensure the actual participation of developing countries in future workshops and dynamic coalitions.

It is of great value that the impact of participating in IGF Meetings can generate changes for a long period in terms of policymaking. It demonstrates a linkage among different participants that may seem too fragmented during the event. It is important to formalize this process of connection within the venue (among different sessions) and subsequently to it (when participants go back to their home-countries).

To invest in capacity building was mentioned as an important demand to promote the participation of developing world's countries and hence enrich the debate at IGF. However, technical capacity-building is not enough. This effort must be extended to political aspects in order to assure that people from the least developed countries are able to understand and articulate their own interests and that these issues will be addressed at IGF.

Following the same argument, it is crucial to have funding support, particularly public funding, to promote developing countries' participation at IGF.

As stated by one of the panelists, in democracy, substantive participation, not just formal participation, is important. Although IGF may have been successful in terms of formal participation, there is still a long way to go regarding substantive participation. If IGF does not focus on this principle, we may reduce the exclusion in one way, but increase it in another. |
| 216 | The Internet and Citizenship: Applying a Gender Lens | Access | Anita Gurumurthy/IT for Change (India) | IT for Change | IT for Change, APC Women's program and SulÃ¡ BatsÃº co-hosted this workshop to analyze the interface between citizenship and the Internet through a gender perspective. The theme brought inquiries in three dimensions: 1. within the Internet itself, considering the impact of the present paradigm and emerging trends on inclusion of women, particularly marginalized ones; 2. at a global citizenship scenario, understanding the trans-local nature of the Internet; and 3. within national contexts, examining how the Internet re-situates the citizen and redefines citizenship vis-a-vis the state and the market.

Moderator: Anita Gurumurthy (IT for Change/India)

Panelists:
Heike Jensen (Humboldt University in Berlin/OpenNet Initiative Asia);
Margarita Salas (SulÃ¡ BatsÃº Cooperative/Costa Rica);
Olga Cavalli (Government of Argentina). | Heike Jensen (Humboldt University in Berlin/OpenNet Initiative Asia) addressed the issue of citizenship on the Internet within the context of censorship, particularly focusing on the aspects that hinder women from participating in public spheres.

Margarita Salas (SulÃ¡ BatsÃº Cooperative/Costa Rica) spoke about how the feminist movement strategically used digital technologies to resist from the Free Trade Agreement with Central America and Dominican Republic (CAFTA) and make visible women's proposals and concerns.

Olga Cavalli (Government of Argentina) considered the existing barriers that impede women from using technology and developing a career â€" the lack of motivating teaching methods in elementary education and a cultural issue that reinforces the idea that women are not smart enough to work as scientists or engineers. | The use of digital technologies by the feminist movement in Costa Rica to fight against CAFTA proves that in a context of power imbalance where the government, the private sector and the mainstream media control the resources to communicate, it is crucial to use the Internet as a virtual meeting point, and then have the content uploaded, downloaded and distributed throughout communities. This example shows that we do not need to be connected to harvest benefits from the Internet, as long as there are collective uses in place. In Costa Rica, women opened up their own spaces and made their voices and opinion heard in a way that would not be possible using only mainstream media. The presence of female leaders became visible and they were established as figures of knowledge. The feminist movement also established important alliances with other sectors, which recognized that feminist vision coincides with many social movements' perspectives.

Censorship is a key element to be analyzed, as highlighted Heike Jensen. It shapes the public spheres and impacts possible forms of citizenship on the Internet. Censorship can take various forms: direct (laws and their applications and state violence) and indirect (administrative requirements to operate the media, market and financial conditions, architectural and infrastructural circumstances, and social norms). However, eliminating these blocks is not in the self-interest of the state nor the market. How can these imbalances be stopped from consolidating? To what extent does the transnational public sphere offer a space to build pressure, and how is this related to the local and the national? The drawing of political/administrative boundaries is a key issue and feminists need to debate which boundaries they find useful. The principle of subsidiarity may be a useful one to retain, since not all issues are or should be global ones. Boundaries are necessary. Could they be based on local |

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| 230 | Youth and Internet Governance: the way forward | Capacity Building | Rafik Dammak | IG Youth Initiative | This workshop was organized to discuss the main emergent issues faced by youth and push for further discussions and proposals : the creation of a cybersafety taskforce for youth , the formation organization of a Dynamic Coalition for youth involvement,participation of young citizens in democratic processes of their countries through social media on the Internet, involvement of young leaders with innovative solutions, and a more general debate on youth and social media and Internet use.<br>As format the workshop was divided according three main themes followed by a Q/A session : Cyber safety, Youth participation and Youth in social media and Internet use. Each panelist had only 5 minutes to present in order to have more time for listening the public feedback.<br><br>List of speakers<br>Amr Elsadr <aelsadr@telemedint.net>,<br>Agnieszka Wrzesien <agawrz@wp.pl>,<br>Noha Fathy Mohamed <nfathy@mcit.gov.eg>,<br>Mohammed Fathy <mfathy@itida.gov.eg>,<br>Marilia Maciel <Marilia.maciel@fgv.br>,<br>Johan Ekman <johan.ekman@helsinki.fi>,<br>Pascal Bekono <pbekono@gmail.com>,<br>Markku Rasanen <markku.rasanen@effi.org>,<br>Jyry Suvilehto <jyry.suvilehto@effi.org>,<br>Eugene Daniel <edaniel2@elon.edu>,<br>Fatani RAFID <RFATANI@unog.ch>, | Cyber Safety<br><br>Agnieszka Wrzesien<br>Online safety for children and young people has become a growing social concern recently. While it is obviously impossible to eliminate all Internet risks, awareness-raising and educational programmes seem to be the best methods to empower children and young people to stay safe online. In this respect the role of adults is of fundamental importance, however we must remember that young people themselves have a crucial role to play in conveying online safety messages to their peers. As new technologies are the domain of young people, much hope is put into peer-to-peer mentoring. Young people with leadership skills can effectively work in their peer groups by promoting safe and positive use of the Internet and new technologies. They also play an important role in promoting online mechanisms (Helpline services) where children and young people can raise concerns about different dangerous situations they encounter online and seek support and guidance. A Polish example of www.helpline.org.pl was mentioned.<br><br>Amr Elsadr:<br>The presentation was a brief description of the history of Net-Aman, the Internet safety focus group of the Cyber Peace Initiative launched by the Suzanne Mubarak Women's International Peace Movement at the International Youth Forum in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt in 2007.<br>The presentation time allowed was only about five minutes, so most of the presentation was prepared in the form of pictures telling the story of Net-Aman, the inception, capacity building in different disciplines (Internet safety, youth empowerment, entrepreneurial activities for young Egyptians, and | The main recommendation was to create a dynamic coalition for youth and Internet Governance and there are a clear interests from the panels and participants from the audience. The workshop provide an opportunity to be in contact with youth from Asia for further collaboration and involvement on the to be formed dynamic coalition. There is also an appeal for more youth participation and representativeness on IGF like former experience of Youth caucus in WSIS process.<br>An important point was the dynamic created by an active participation of the audience since we allocated a consequent Q/A session. Many participants intervened especially about children protection and youth empowerment. |
| 234 | Issues Regarding the Mobile Internet | Critical Internet Resources | George Sadowsky | I* technical community. | The mobile Internet has arrived, increasingly in the form of a web browser, limited or full function, embedded in a mobile telephone.  The uptake of mobile telephony in the developing world and the dramatic decline in the cost of processing power virtually guarantees that there will be hundreds of millions of mobile web devices available within a few years, with data services provided with broad geographic coverage.<br><br>The growth of the Internet will have a major impact on the developing countries, where mobile phone use is expanding rapidly.  It is possible that very soon the mobile phone will become the principal method of Internet access within those countries.  People and organizations involved with economic and social development can use this leverage to provide services to hundreds of millions of people heretofore not connected, but only if the regulatory framework is supportive and only if standards are in place to assure interoperability in this new dimension of Internet expansion.<br><br>This new environment raises issues of the role of telecomm regulation and interoperability and cross-regulatory issues with the financial sector as m-commerce and m-banking applications migrate to such devices.  The borderless nature of the Internet will exacerbate problems as these devices move around the world.<br><br>Tim Berners-Lee, Chair, World Wide Web Consortium (U.K.)<br>Stéphane Boyera, Manager, Web for Society Program, Web Foundation (France) | It is now clear that one of the major drivers, if not the major driver, for the expansion of Internet services is the mobile Internet platform.  This platform is applicable to both development and developing countries, but its major impact will be in the developing countries since the cellular infrastructure is expanding mush faster than the fixed line infrastructure and even the wireless infrastructures associated with the Internet.  NGOs have been quick to take advantage of simpler cellular-based strategies such as SMS, and are aware of and are starting to understand how to exploit more advanced mobile information environments to support civil society activities.<br><br>At the IGF meeting itself, Tim Berners Lee, the inventor of the World Wide Web, announced the formation of the Web Foundation, dedicated to research and applications of the Web.  A primary thrust of the Foundation is to study the exploitation of the Web for society and societal progress.  The Foundation's major focus in this area will involve the mobile web, as it isthe platform that is rapidly expanding to encompassing more of the non-connected, i.e. the poor and disadvantaged in developing country environments.<br><br>Initial experiments in mobile banking have now evolved into production systems, viz., in Kenya, the Philippines and South Africa.  Models of such m-banking vary, and are now being examined and are spreading.  Depending upon the nature of services offered and the territory over which the service extends, financial regulators are very likely to become involved.  Such joint regulation of a financially based communications service is likely to become more important in the future as the services become more plentiful.<br><br>There was general agreement that mobile Internet is a powerful new platform | This dimension of Internet development is increasing in importance, and increasing attention should be given to it in terms of development, applications, empowerment, and effective guidance and regulation. |

| 235 | Virtual Worlds and Public Diplomacy in the Digital Age | Access | Leigh Jackson | UK Department for Business, Enterprise & Regulatory Reform | This workshop provided an introduction to Virtual Worlds (that is, online multiuser environments) and their relationship with the practice of Public Diplomacy.<br>List of panelists :<br>. Sue Baxter: Department of Business, Innovation, and Skills, UK Government;<br>. Ren Reynolds: tVPN;<br>. Jovan Kurbalija: DiploFoundation;<br>. Nagwa El Gazzar: Misr International University;<br>. Lizbeth Goodman: Futurelab<br>. Mr. Michael Thatche: Microsoft Middle East & Africa;<br>. Ms. Dorette Steenkamp: Uthango Social Investments;<br>. Mr. Dave Taylor: Imperial College London; | Key challenges:<br>â€¢Virtual Worlds are still viewed by many policy makers as a minority entertainment form this underestimates both the scale and breadth of their use.<br>â€¢Virtual Worlds challenge policy makers they are difficult to categorise<br>oIn terms of use they are an entertainment form, but also are used in commerce, science and education.<br>oVirtual worlds combine many media forms which are typically governed by separate laws, regulatory frameworks and governance bodies<br>oVirtual Worlds also tend to be global in respect of their development, hosting and use â€" this gives rise to a wealth of inter-jurisdictional issues<br><br>Key opportunities:<br>â€¢Virtual Worlds preset a range of opportunities which have both direct beneficial outcomes and tend to have positive environmental impacts, these include:<br>oPublic engagement e.g. drug and sexual heath awareness<br>oLearning & teaching e.g. hands on / creative learning<br>oCollaboration e.g. virtual meeting<br>oScience e.g. virtual laboratories<br>â€¢For policy makers Virtual Worlds provide an ideal test case where intersecting policies can be examined in a practical context. | The workshop closed with a short Question and Answer session lead by Mr Ian Taylor MP. This concluded with a summary of some of the key challenges and opportunities for virtual worlds and public policy. |
| 237 | Using ICTs and the Internet To Meet Environmental Challenges | Diversity | Siv MÃ¸rch Jacobsen | Denmark & OECD | The aim of the workshop was to debate which actions to take in order to utilize ICTs and the Internet to meet environmental challenges. To discuss policies and next steps for improving environmental performance, making more effective use of the Internet in meeting environmental targets, and harnessing the ICT sectorâ€™s potential for sustainable growth and employment, speeding a green recovery and underpinning green growth in a time of economic turmoil.<br><br>The workshop was moderated by Dr. Hossam Allam, Regional Programme Manager, Centre for the Environment & Development for the Arab Region & Europe (CEDARE).<br><br>Heather Creech, Director of Global Connectivity, IISD, emphasized the importance of researching<br>third order/systemic changes, as increased global connectivity causes economic and social transformation. Several specific issues to tackle were outlined: - Better analysis of systemic effects is needed including methods to measure systemic effects. - Application of ICT-enabled networked governance approaches to sustainable development policy-making and implementation. - An integrated approach to issues and policies at national and international levels. - Sustained attention to capacity in the South: Revitalization of bilateral, multilateral ODA agencies on ICT: What does â€œmainstreamingâ€•ICT mean? - R&D on how to drive â€œgreen intelligenceâ€•out to the edges where the individual is.<br><br>Finn Petersen, National IT- and Telecom Agency, Denmark, explained about the Danish approach. In spring 2007 The Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation started to explore the relation ICT and climate. Use of ICT was | - | - |

| 243 | Broadening Mobile Content & Sustainable Access | Access | Osama Manzar | DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT FOUNDATION |
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**Background Note**

Mobile phones are the best representation of convergence of Information & Communication Technologies and have overtaken Internet in its pervasiveness â€" occurrence, commonness, incidence, frequency and last but not the least popularity around the globe. Today a mobile phone multiplies in its functional roles of â€" a phone, a gaming device, a watch and alarm, a calendar, a memo pad, a geo-positional tracking aid, an IPOD, a camera, a video camera, a web browser, a device for online purchase and utility bill disbursal and this is not the end of the list.  In its new avatar mobile phones have become a gadget for the young and the old, the lads and the ladies. Needless to say it has become our seventh sense, a habit and almost a necessity for billions across the globe. In countries like India, every month, 10 million mobiles are added, and the latest penetration has already crossed 400 million.

Reference & relevance of mobileâ€™s reach to last mile
Mobile content naturally refers to all the application software and interfaces for the various functional operations. Lately, its utility for provisioning of e-services of education, health, government to citizen services and entertainment has caught everyoneâ€™s imagination.

Naturally, it entails a greater need for need based content. An instance is usage of Mobile for agricultural marketing purposes in country like India, Uganda... As the information flow increases due to the mobile phone coverage expansion, the cost of crop marketing decreases, particularly more so for perishable crops, such as banana, in remote areas because the increased information allows traders to collect perishable products more efficiently.

**Content @ mobile â€" Issue for the IGF workshop**
The larger issue that this workshop aimed to raise is appropriate and need based mobile content generation and delivery for inclusive growth through bridging information gaps.  The focus was on visit mobile content that largely restricts effective and optimum usage of mobile applications. Continuous enhancement of utility based content of the mobile to meet regular and need based content for the marginalized groups and communities located in remote surroundings and countryside is the need of the day. More importantly the m-services shall gain the confidence of the user communities on the mobile tool as â€˜ICT application for the massesâ€™ if they are contextual and in local language. Until now English has remained the standard for all mobile devices and services through these.  However, on the hindsight, because of English as lingua franca for mobile devices, English language is being learnt in developing countries like India easily and without any additional cost.

Thus, the larger issue is of mobile communications for inclusive growth with greater focus on need based and user oriented mobile content for addressing information and content gaps. There is need to rethink about mobile content applications from multiple stakeholders perspectives. The larger question is how mobile application can effectively fit into the larger public service delivery network. This means, a consumer who seeks a health query on his mobile receives an instant and reliable response. Strategies for formulation of international standards for the keypads, visual interface and mobile operating systems that ensure interoperability will go a long way to reinvent mobile phones as an effective public service delivery platform.
Workshop provided different perspectives on the issues under discussion
The workshop focused on the larger issue of mobile communications for

oInternet, Navigation map, banking services, SMS alert and social facilities by SMS bring out as the positive points for the need to broaden mobile content access to serve content and information needs
1.internet through mobile will be more useful and content exchange platform
2.People try to access Navigation map to locate the known place.
3.People like to get Banking Services to check the balance and for money transaction
4.SMS Alert for bank transaction and parent meeting in babyâ€™s school or pay the telephone bill and etc.
5.Social Facilities like News, Movie, restaurant, taxi services and etc.

oBring out 5 key challenges towards the same
1.Precaution for Cyber crime
2.Required standard National Legislation; Different country is different stages in development of national legislation
3.In an era of IT people like to get facilities of banking service; it is good to save the time, risk for hacking   the user ID and password.
4.SMS for small text, if the text is complex and long content then how it will be share.
5.Roaming charge should be removed. Specially in India when you cross one state to another state then you have to pay roaming charge.

oMusic, Internet, Phone bill pay, twittering. Playing game, alert service, navigation map and etc those are  widening usage of mobile access to meet content needs and their possible replication and extension
1.People use predominantly Voice and SMS through mobile to communicate

| 248 | Spanish and Latin Content in the Internet | Openness | Olga Cavalli | FundaciÃ³n TelefÃ³nica de EspaÃ±a |
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The Spanish language and other languages spoken in Spain and in the Latin American region like Portuguese and CatalÃ¡n are growing in number of users and in the relevance and quality of their content.
They also mean a relevant tool for enhancing the local culture and local communities.
The workshop purpose is to explore the latest experiences in the use of Spanish and other Latin languages in the Internet, focusing on concrete results in relation with community inclusion, content development and education involvement.

List of Panellists:

Prof. Jorge Perez MartÃnez, Universidad PolitÃ©cnica de Madrid - Internet Governance Forum EspaÃ±a - FundaciÃ³n TelefÃ³nica de EspaÃ±a.

Ernesto MajÃ³, LACNIC

JesÃºs JimÃ©nez, Instituto Cervantes

Vanessa Fusco, Ministerio de Justicia de Minas Gerais, Brasil

AdriÃ¡n Carballo, International Relations Director, South School on Internet Governance

Juan Carlos Solines Moreno, Ecuador

An extensive revision about the use of Spanish and other lating languages like portuguese was made, wich a very interesting exchange of experiences among the panellists and the attendees.

Organizers of the IGF of Spain recognized the importance of this issue and exchange some experiences about best practices and documents produced in these meetings.

Also Instituto Cervantes explained how the language is promoted in onter countries where Spanis is not de local language.

LACNIC talked about their role in relation with the critical Internet Resources and also about the relevance they give to the diversity of languages, he commented that all employees of LACNIC speak English, Spanish and Portuguese.

Latest figures about spoken language were exchanged and it was remarked that the biggest Spanish speaking country in the world will be the USA.

The experience of the use of Portuguese as a tool for preventing cybercrime was also presented.

Finally a case study about publication of academic papers in Spanish in Wikipedia was presented.

| # | Title | Category | Organizer | Organization | Description | Report | Conclusions |
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| 257 | The Privacy & Security Implications of Cloud Computing | Security | Katitza Rodriguez, Director, EPIC International Privacy Program | Electronic Privacy Information Center & Instituto Nupef | **Concise Description**<br><br>Cloud Computing and its privacy and security implications are at the forefront of the news media debate around the world. However, only regulators from developed countries are discussing its privacy and security policy implications. In 2008-2009, the US Federal Trade Commission and The Ontario Privacy Commissioner discussed the matter. The Council of Europe raised the question of cloud computing, jurisdiction and international law enforcement at its Octopus conference in March 2009. The OECD discussed the subject during a workshop organized by the Committee for Information, Computer and Communications Policy (ICCP) in October 2009. Civil Society has advocated for strong data protection laws and heightened enforcement, while business interests dispute whether regulation is necessary and law enforcement agencies highlight the challenges for investigating cybercrime and securing electronic evidence when the data is stored in the cloud. Those services are being used all over the world. However, there is a lack of understanding of the issue and a lack of participation by stakeholders from developing countries in this debate.<br><br>This workshop will explain the definition and various types of cloud computing services, and focus the policy debate on privacy and security risks of those services at the user level. The objective is to understand how personal data is managed and processed, and to develop effective policy frameworks so that users can exercise control over their own personal data when that data is stored and processed in the cloud. It will also discuss how the current system of mutual legal assistance and jurisdiction may work for law enforcement agencies when the data is stored in the cloud, and attempt to identify the | Cloud Computing: your information on someone else's hard drives (Schneier)<br><br>Clouds: What's new is old is new, Mr. Joseph Alhadeff, Chief Privacy Officer for Oracle Corporation, started his presentation by affirming that Cloud Computing is a concept that is very difficult to define. He offered some definitions and an overview of the taxonomy of cloud computing, and its evolution over the years.  "Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction." (NIST Definition v5).<br><br>Is cloud computing a new paradigm? Cloud computing is "an amalgam of existing technologies." "Some use models, coupled with scope of availability and ease of use is part of what is new (Alhadeff).<br><br>Bruce Schneier, Chief Security Technology Officer of British Telecom, started by posing a piercing assertion: cloud-computing means "your information on someone's else hard drives.""Cloud computing is all about outsourcing."<br><br>Benefits and Challenges<br><br>Cloud computing services help reduce capital expenditures; you can pay for what you use, release resources when not needed, turn your organization's fixed cost into a variable cost, and may improve security. (Alhadeff) | The full report of the event is available at http://www.thepublicvoice.org/events/egypt09/ |
| 263 | Online Advertising and the Future of Privacy Balancing Business Imperatives and Consumer Rights | Openness | Katitza Rodriguez, Director, EPIC International Privacy Program | Electronic Privacy Information Center, Instituto Nupef, Center for Media and Communications Studies, Central European University | **Workshop Description**<br><br>A powerful global system of online data collection for targeted interactive marketing has become one of the principal features of the Internet. Throughout much of the world, individual user information is now routinely collected for profiling, tracking and targeting purposes, which has raised growing concern over personal privacy and consumer welfare. Sophisticated digital marketing technologies, including the use of neuroscience for the creation of online advertising, has also generated public debate, especially related to public health. While advertising plays a critically important role in the Internet and Web 2.0, the majority of users are not well informed about the potential impact personal data collection will have on their daily lives. There are, however, other online advertising models beyond behavioral targeting that may allow companies to reach Internet users without the same risks to privacy. And a regulatory structure that protects user privacy will actually instill consumer confidence in the online economy, benefitting businesses and buyers alike. Online advertising is a global industry, and its impact on Internet users and privacy is profound, affecting developing and more economically advantaged countries.<br><br>This workshop is a follow-up to the event held during the IGF 2008. It will start by summarizing the major developments on this topic around the world during 2009. It will discuss some of the online advertising and behavioral targeting models applied in search engines, online video, online games, and Web 2.0, and will discuss how personal data is being collected and how it is used. Balancing freedom of speech, privacy, online marketing and consumer protection, various alternatives will be explored, including a discussion of | **Conference Report**<br><br>Consumer privacy is under siege both, online and offline<br><br>Commissioner Pamela Harbour opened the panel by setting the scene on online privacy. She explained that the explosion of free, online content and services that collect, integrate and disseminate consumers' personal information (webmail, blogs, mobile applications, social networks sites) are increasingly becoming part of one's personal digital life. "While these technologies potentially offer valuable benefits, not all consumers are fully aware of the privacy implications of the services."<br><br>As consumers pay for free content and free services by disclosing their personal information, their data is increasingly being use to generate targeting advertising that subsidizes their activities, she stressed. Already, it is possible to assemble a digital dossier that captures individual interests and habits runs them through a predictable model and then, determine what that person will likely do in the future.  "Consumer privacy is under siege both, online and offline. Behavioral advertising represents one aspect of the multifaceted privacy conundrum surrounding data collection and use."<br><br>Tipping Point<br><br> "I am troubled by the asymmetry between consumer perceptions and business realities.""Once your data is shared, it can't be deleted." (Commissioner Harbour) | **Conclusions**<br><br>Commissioner Harbour stressed that companies must engage in more serious enquiries over privacy and competition issues that affect consumers, particularly as they move to cloud computing, smart grids and mobile services.<br><br>Mr. Rotenberg made a call to recognize the significant transformation that has taken place in the collection and use of personal data in the online environment. He recommended that policymakers and businesses consider how new business practices and privacy can co-exist.<br><br>Ms. Backler urge to work on an "Ecosystem wide industry solution"in order to offer protection to the privacy of users on a coordinated basis, and to find ways to label ads and educate consumers on why they are targeted on the Internet. She also expressed that there is the need to educate publishers about so they can choose the kind of advertising that publishers really want.<br><br>Ms. Selaimen concluded by sharing some concerns in relation to online advertising practices that are impacting subjectivity and violating human rights. One of them is the possibility that in a world that commodifies everything, privacy itself will become a commodity in the near future. The other is directly linked to defending our need to be human, not a commodity. She underlined the importance of human rights in contemporary information and surveillance societies.<br><br>A full conference report is available at: The Public Voice: http://thepublicvoice.org/EPIC-Behavioral-Targeting-IGF-vf.pdf |

| 265 | "medicines on the web - risks and benefits" | Security | Sabine Walser | Council Europe, EDQM |
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**1. Introduction**

The workshop, co-organised by the Council of Europe EDQM and the Criminal Law Division, dealt with health protection of the internet user from counterfeit medicines and other illegal offers of pharmaceuticals and healthcare products via the internet through empowerment of the internet user, establishment of best practices and regulatory policies, and, where necessary, legal instruments for combating counterfeiting of medicinal products and similar crimes threatening public health, where necessary.

The quality of medical counseling and pharmaceutical products obtained via the internet cannot be taken for granted; the above products could entail considerable risks. Moreover, criminal activities concerning the production, distribution, and use of medicines and healthcare products (including counterfeit and illegal medicines and healthcare products) are widespread and the internet is frequently misused for these purposes.

The Council of Europe aims at counteracting the advertising and selling of illegal medicines and healthcare products via the internet through a comprehensive strategy comprising specific policies and legal instruments, improving patient information, the quality of healthcare that can be obtained online.

The Council of Europe is preparing an international binding legal instrument against counterfeiting of medical products and similar crimes involving threats to public health, a Council of Europe convention . The convention is expected to be adopted in 2010 by the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers.

**3. Summary presented by the workshop moderator, Mr Hugo Bonar, Enforcement manager, Irish Medicines Board**

The Council of Europe workshop raised the dangers of buying medicines from the internet through unreliable medicines, compromised confidentiality of patients, unknown legitimacy of medicines, the variation of quality of health and product information, and medicines in foreign language labeling.

It emerged from the discussions that all medicines need to be safe and of appropriate quality, regardless of the pharmacy from which they are obtained. This should also apply to the quality of pharmaceutical care activities. Mr Paul Zickler, MD, Canadian International Pharmacy Association (CIPA) stated that â€œ...there was definitely a need for access to safe and affordable medications internationally. When conducted legitimately and with the proper regulatory oversight, distance-based pharmacy care can provide this access. Several jurisdictions currently license and regulate the practice of international medicine to ensure that appropriate safety standards are in place...â€•In order to enjoy the benefits of safe and affordable medications by mail order trade/internet/international pharmacy which is as safe the workshop concluded on the following:

1.Prescription-only medications should only be dispensed at a distance by licensed pharmacists from a regulated and authorised facility providing pharmacy services and pharmaceutical care activities.
2.No dispensing of medicines without prior face to face interface with a licensed physician providing an original valid and verifiable prescription.
3.No shipping of narcotics and restricted medicines via mail order across

**4. Key conclusions**

All medicines need to be safe and of appropriate quality, and the quality of pharmaceutical care delivered needs to be appropriate, from whichever pharmacy they were delivered.

Consumers and patients expect to benefit from medicines on the net through being able to choose from different offers, competitive prices of medicines and healthcare, the ability to compare prices, convenience, anonymity also due to the stigmatisation of certain diseases, and convenient access.

However, to date, patients have not uniformly benefited from medicines on the net due to inequalities in access to information, and shortcomings in information transfer from producers to patients. Often, medicines obtained outside of regulated and legitimate supply chains pose, including certain offers via the web, significant health risks due to substandard quality of product and the pharmaceutical care, and criminal conducts.

Initiatives are required for
- better access to balanced and accessible information,
- balanced medication related health literacy,
- provisions for verification of information on medicines on the web,
- participative setting-up of standards for the presentation of specific information on the web.

In particular information about medicines on the net should be unbiased and user friendly, including valid information easy to read and easy to find.

| 270 | Public Policies for an improved interconnection at lower costs | Access | Ruth Puente | LACNIC |
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Todayâ€™s Internet inter-connection discussion includes a higher number of actors that participate in elaborate discussions that ultimately generate the reduction of the access cost. These changes have also been driven by a change in the users habits and traffic pattern, from a web-page only Internet to a network dominated by peer-to-peer applications. In this complex scenario the issue this workshop addressed how to generate effective public policies that improve the quality of the interconnection of todayâ€™s Internet while lowering the costs for the end users.

The workshop was organized in two sections. During the first section the topic of the workshop was introduced by two speakers and in the second section a panel of commentaries discussed the possible measurements from governments.

Speakers:
Augusto Gadelha (Secretary Brazilian Minister of Science and Technologies)
Roque Gagliano (Policy Manager, LACNIC)
Nishal Goburdhan (CTO AFRINIC)
Jacquelynn Ruff (Verizon Business)
Malcolm Hutty (LINX-London Internet Exchange Point)
Valeria JordÃ¡n(Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean)
Lorena PiÃ±eiro (Chilean Council of Transparency)

Public: 48 people

Todayâ€™s Internet inter-connection discussion includes a higher number of actors that participate in elaborate discussions that ultimately generate the reduction of the access cost. These changes have also been driven by a change in the users habits and traffic pattern, from a web-page only Internet to a network dominated by peer-to-peer applications. In this complex scenario the issue this workshop addressed how to generate effective public policies that improve the quality of the interconnection of todayâ€™s Internet while lowering the costs for the end users.

The workshop was organized in two sections. During the first section the topic of the workshop was introduced by two speakers and in the second section a panel of commentaries discussed the possible measurements from governments.
Roque Gagliano, Policy Manager, LACNIC, gave an introduction to the interconnection topic, giving the technical aspects that it implies and also describing the current complex environment with all the actors involved in the interconnection field, stressing which actors are more active and how infrastructure has changed since the discussions at the WSIS.Ten years ago developing areas and particularly Internet traffic in the Latin American region was characterized by its asymmetry and the dependency to international connection from outside of the region. Traffic between countries would normally take a path through the USA. The cost on the international link included both the submarine cable capacity and the Internet port at the destination.

Inter-connection discussions have change greatly since the WSIS. This workshop helped policy makers to identify the new actors and trends in order to implement effective policies that help reducing costs

| 271 | Managing Internet Addresses: Global and regional viewpoint. | Critical Internet Resources | Adriana Rivero | LACNIC | The aim of this workshop was to present detailed information about the functioning and main activities that the RIRs develop, including description and analysis of their processes (PDP, allocation process, criteria and evaluation of the requests), their involvement in the projects to foster the Information Society and their current challenges in the management of the Internet resources.<br><br>Topic was presented by 2 main speakers:<br>1) Haitham El-Nakhal, from the Egyptian Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (representing the Afrinic community)<br>2)Germán Valdez, Communications Area Manager at APNIC, the Regional Internet Registry for the Asia Pacific region.<br><br>Pannelists:<br>- Governmental vision: Heather Dryden, Senior Advisor on Internet governance at the Canadian Federal Ministry of Industry.<br>- Civil society perspective: Willie Currie, Manager of the Communications and Information Policy Program at APC (Association for Progressive Communications)<br>- Private sector: John Sweeting, Director of Network Engineering at Time Warner Cable, USA.<br>Moderator:<br>Vladimir Radunovic, Coordinator of the Internet Governance and Policy Educational and Training Programmes at Diplo Foundation. | - Haitham El-Nakhal, from the Egyptian Telecommunications Regulatory Authority (representing the Afrinic community) presented "The Regional Internet Registry System."In his presentation he made a comprehensive description of the function and role of | After the presentations, a panel of commentators made up by representatives from different sectors (private, governmental, and civil society) joined the discussion giving their own views on the topics addressed.<br><br>The panel was moderated by Vladimir Radunovic, Coordinator of the Internet Governance and Policy Educational and Training Programmes at Diplo Foundation.<br><br>Heather Dryden, Senior Advisor on Internet governance at the Canadian Federal Ministry of Industry gave a government vision.<br><br>She indicated that aspects related to RIRs of importance for Canada include:<br>-A good, efficient and uninterrupted functionality and operation of the Internet<br>-Welcomed the creation of a working group in ARIN, a place for governments to gather and to focus on some of the issues of particular interest to them, to influence appropriately and participate in the PDP of their region.<br>-Adoption of IPv6 is of great importance for the government — Canada is involved in the creation of an IPv6 Task Force and they are making recommendations to facilitate IPv6 adoption. The Canadian government is interested in the economic aspects of IPv6 adoption, and how they affect competition between ISPs. Concerned about Canadians continuing to have access to government services on line.<br>-She emphasized the importance of re-allocation of IPv4 addresses<br>-Made a note on WHOIS database and access for law enforcement<br><br>Willie Currie, Manager of the Communications and Information Policy Program |
| 273 | A Methodological Proposal for Analyzing Governance of CIR Functions: | Critical Internet Resources | David Satola | The World Bank | The Workshop was organized by Afilias, Alfa-Redi, the American Bar Association, the Council of Europe (CoE) , Diplo Foundation, the Global Internet Policy Initiative (GIPI),  ISOC Bulgaria, ISOC Pacific, The Oxford Internet Institute, and the World Bank.<br>Workshop panelists were Henry Judy, K&L Gates, who, as described below, presented the main discussion paper of the Workshop, Jan Malinowski of the Council of Europe, Desiree Miloshevic of Afilias, Erick Iriarte of LACTLD, and George Sadowsky of GIPI.  The Workshop was moderated by David Satola of the World Bank. | The Workshop considered a report on the most recent version of a paper setting forth an approach to analyzing the governance of Critical Internet Resource (CIR) functions from the standpoint of the legal corporate governance of ICANN. The paper was outlined in some detail by Mr. Judy, who was also one of the paper's principal authors.  The workshop moderator, who was also one of the principal authors, then requested each of the remaining panelists to comment on the outline from their respective points of view.  Questions and comments were then elicited from all in attendance. | In very general terms, the paper explores the connection between the corporate governance of ICANN and Internet Governance generally and presents the relevant provisions of ICANN's constituent instruments and their evolution as well as the functions performed by ICANN as evidence of this approach.  In analyzing ICANN's functions, the paper presents ICANN's outsourcing and "in-sourcing"processes on an operational level, illustrates the process analysis to help establish its validity, and ties the functional analysis back to the constituent instruments.  Finally, this paper examines the corporate governance implications of the recently adopted Affirmation of Commitments. While the quality and usefulness of the paper was generally recognized, it was suggested that the authors consider adjusting it in a number of respects.  The principal comments are set forth below:<br>1.  The paper did not make adequately clear that internet governance generally and the governance of CIR functions in particular are a broader topic than an analysis of ICANN's functioning alone.  In other words, the paper needed to more clearly recognize that many entities other than ICANN contribute to the overall governance of the internet.<br>2.  Perhaps because the paper's primary approach was from the legal standpoint it might be read to suggest a certain fixity in ICANN's organizational arrangements.  Although the paper noted that a capacity for flexibility was one of the advantages of ICANN current organizational arrangements, the tone of the paper might be read to suggest a sense of caution about taking advantage of that inherent flexibility.  It was noted that the dynamism and fluidity of the reality of the internet may require an organizational adaptability.<br>3.  Mr. Malinowski suggested that the paper might be clearer on how, in its analysis, ICANN might adjust its governance structure and/or constituent |

| 274 | The Use of Internet in the Arab Region: Prospects and the Future | Access | Hanane Boujemi | DiploFoundation/Ministry of Communication and Information Technology-Egypt | The Objective of this workshop is to debate about the usage of Internet in the Arab region and to what extents it is contributing effectively in integrating the Arab Internet user in the digital age.<br>The scope of this workshop covers access to Internet in the Arab region from three angles. It discusses the case study of Egypt highlighting the role of the government in enhancing the use of internet as a tool of development, the state vision and the initiatives in place.<br>The workshop has also given an insight of the facts and numbers about Internet users in the region and how the private sector is involved in promoting access. The other topic this workshop will be tackling is the role of Internet in research. It explores how the Internet is used in universities and research centers both under the access aspect and the application aspect. The majority of the universities and research centers are offered access, and are participating in international research networks but the level and quality of usage vary significantly. It would be important to know how researchers and students are benefiting from the usage of Internet.<br>Finally, the workshop delivers critical analysis of Internet usage in the Arab region, the current situation and how it can be used lucratively. It also describes the role of civil society and gives a synopsis about Diplo's focus on capacity development challenges and community building of policy makers in Arab region.<br><br>Hanane Boujemi- DiploFoundation<br>Adel El-Zaim- IDRC<br>George Victor- NTRA- Egypt<br>Jawad Abbassi- Arab Advisors Group<br>Anas Tawileh- Meedan | - Emphasizing the importance of having online content originally in Arabic since the meaning could be lost in translation to encourage more access to the Web in the Arab region.<br><br>- Discussing filtering in the Arab region and to what extent it limits acces | The workshop also discussed fact and figures about Internet penetration in the region and the type of connection mostly used. It also highlighted various aspects of Internet infrastructure and the future for the region. |
| 275 | Content regulation, surveillance and sexuality rights - Privacy, Agency & Security | Openness | Jac sm Kee | Association for Progressive Communications, Women's Networking Support Programme (APC WNSP) and Alternative Law Forum (ALF) | Organiser & co-organisers:<br>Association for Progressive Communications, Women's Networking Support Programme<br>Alternative Law Forum<br>Centre for Internet and Society<br><br>This workshop opens with the OpenNet Initiative-Asia documentary, directed by Subasri Krishnan and Namita A. Malhotra, which looks at the dynamics of internet censorship and surveillance practices as experienced in the everyday lives of people across different parts of Asia. It presents a site to unpack the contesting rights of privacy, security and openness for a plurality of users who access and use the internet in the exercise of their rights and freedoms. The concepts of "harmful content" and "protection" have been anchoring this debate, both at the IGF and at national and regional fronts in policy development, resulting in implementation of filtering software at various levels of access, greater reliance on surveillance practices in governance and the development of legal instruments for regulation, protection and redress.<br><br>This workshop aims to further the analysis around this area of contesting rights and surface best practices and potential strategies through: 1) documentation of the impact of content regulation and surveillance practices on the rights of users in a diversity of contexts and realities, particularly women; 2) the extensive initiatives, monitoring efforts and policy developments that have been undertaken on this issue by multiple stakeholders in the area of women's rights and sexuality rights; 3) bringing in new knowledge through two cross-country research projects - ONI-Asia and EroTICs - on the area of internet content regulation, sexuality rights and women's rights in five regions. This is | The workshop was opened by the screening of a 10-minute documentary video short, directed by Subasri Krishnan and Namita A. Malhotra, as part of the OpenNet Initiative: Asia project. It highlighted the context of internet use, content regulation, surveillance, sexuality and sexual rights in India, Indonesia and Malaysia, and surfaced the complexity and fluidity of definitions, use and experience in this area.<br><br>The segment on India, the longest in the video, features a series of interviews with sexual rights and communication rights advocates to explore the social, political and legislative culture, traditions and transgressions around "obscenity", sexuality and pornography vis-a-vis the internet. Amongst the comments, Nishant Shah of the Centre for Internet and Society notes that the user of technology is immediately presumed as guilty and constantly placed under the onus of proving that s/he is "a good ethical subject" - i.e., not engaged in terrorism, pornography or piracy - in order to be entitled to the use of technology. The segment on Indonesia, entitled "Reckless teenagers in an age of technology" was a satirical look at young people and their sexual expression and activity online, explored through a music video mash-up. The final segment on Malaysia featured the press conference video of a popular human rights activist and politician who announced her decision to resign when intimate photographs of her were circulated without her consent. All three segments presented a provocative overview to the multiple dimensions of culture, private \| public, law and expression on the issue of sexuality and content regulation of the internet.<br><br>The first speaker of the workshop, Wieke Vink, is from the Youth Coalition - an international organisation of young people (ages 15-29) working on the | 1) The discussion and formulation of responses - whether in policy, legislation or technical solutions - on safety, security and internet regulation must be framed from the perspective of rights. This ensures that excessive burdens are not placed on various actors invested in the use and development of the internet, and that security is not used as a shortcut to distract from the real risks and dangers at hand.<br>2) The internet governance debate will benefit from greater participation from the sexual rights movement, including that of young people, women and people of diverse sexualities, to better understand the actual value and risks that the internet presents to the exercise of rights. This is also to balance out the debate from focussing on the negatives and dangers to examining benefits and other forms of strategies and responses.<br>3) It's noteworthy to explore public health and public education as important policy dimensions that should equally be taken into consideration when debating on policies on safety, sexuality and young people. Safety and security of young people when looked at from this perspective encourages openness instead of standing in conflict or tension with it. |

| 276 | Assessing the role of the participative web in Youth Empowerment; a regional outlook | Capacity Building | Dr. Hosein Badran | Cisco Systems | This workshop aimed at providing a critical view of key developments and challenges affecting the youth empowerment, through education and skill development using the potential of the participative web in the region. The workshop explored actual projects that have relied on web 2.0 tools. Experiences in the Middle East and North Africa region were discussed to identify the issues and challenges and to promote and assist other initiatives around the world. Several approaches and case studies were explored by panelists, including:<br>- Combining Cyber security and youth empowerment to best utilize the Internet as both an education and skills enhancement tool<br>- Education and Safeguarding providers â€" Walking the tight rope; Balancing access with safeguarding for children across the UK<br>â^' Initiative of Silatech, which is part of the Qatar Foundation sponsored by Shaikha Mouza First Lay of Qatar. Silatec initiative addresses the gap in youth employment by developing the necessary technical and business skills through utilization of Web2.0 and collaboration tools<br>â^' Partnership for Lebanon Initiative and national Broad Band infrastructure modernization project to enhance youth skill development and employment opportunities as well as private sector evolution.<br>â^' Experience from EU Commission â€" Safer Internet Forum<br>Panelists were:<br>- Dr. Hosein Badran, Chief Technology Officer-MEA, hbadran@cisco.com, Cisco â€" Moderator<br>- Ken Corish, South West Grid for Learning UK; ken.corish@plymouth.gov.uk<br>- Ruth Harris, European Commission, Safer Internet Forum on Internet Safety; ruthharris13@googlemail.com<br>- Charles Nagy, Chief Technology Officer, Silatech, Qatar Foundation; | The main points presented and discussed during the panel are:<br>- Silatech/Qatar Foundation presented their vision of preparation of youth to the job market, through the utilization of web2.0 technologies. The initiative will cover several Arab countries, in addition to African countries, e.g. Zembabwi. Three main dimensions were identifies: mind set (e.g. gender issues), policy (how to modify existing policy constraints), and access (available skills, technology readiness  in country). Target youth age is between  18-30 years.<br><br>- Dr. Yasser covered different aspects of Egypt Education Initiative, including the introduction of ICT content in university curriculum,   establishment of Egypt Learning Center, providing ICT knowledge to hugh schools throughout Egypt. So far more than 600 schools have been enlisted, target is 1000 schools over the next short period. This initiative covers training of both students and teachers on basic ICT knowledge, content developed through partnership with Cisco Network Academy program.Recent expansion of the EEI initiative includes content development as well.<br>- Partnership for Lebanon initiative was presented by Salam Yamout. This initiative aims at modernization of the country telecom sector, through the development of regulatory frame work and modern broadband telecom infrastructure, as well as market readiness for the adoption and use of broadband telecom access. On the youth and web2.0 front, the initiative established annual youth camps attended by about 50 youths each time from different back grounds. They used web2.0 and social networking tools to communicate and develop IT skills. PfL also established a Community Center project for dissemination of ICT and internet access knowledge in the community at large. A third dimension of youth empowerment  was the | - Importance of education for teachers on relevant technology aspects of social networks and internet safety. In some cases, students are more familiar with new tools than teachers.<br>- A critical challenge is the speed of curriculum development and adopti |
| 277 | Internet Governance, Activating and Listening to the Voice of Teens | Capacity Building | Lucinda Fell | The Cyber Peace Initiative of the Suzanne Mubarak Womenâ€™s International Peace Movement | Panelists:<br><br>Lucinda Fell, Childnet International<br>Ellen Ferguson, Childnet International<br>Mohammed Fathy, Cyber Peace Initiative<br>Youth Panel taken from the SMWIPM Youth Camp<br>Andrew Miller, MP<br>Alun Michael, MP<br>Karim Al-Fateh, Intel<br><br>The workshop was convened by Childnet International and the Cyber Peace Initiative to communicate two methods of how to promote Internet governance and safety awareness with teens.  The aim of the workshop was met through analysing the processes adopted in two national projects, featuring two different models of youth participation and engagement and to model best practice sharing key observations to aid other delegates in replicating similar projects in future years.<br><br>The workshop also placed at its heart an International team of â€˜teen youth panelistsâ€™ from the Cyber Peace Initiativeâ€™s Youth Camp who shared what their experiences of Internet Governance were, covering the themes of access, openness, security, diversity, rights and digital citizenship, The camp also coincided with the special importance given to teensâ€™ involvement and empowerment, as a capacity building effort to form future savvy young cadres in internet issues and safety concerns.<br><br>The youth panel were active participants in the session bringing a fresh and | With just 1 Â½ hours to conduct the session in, it was important to set the scene and outline the best practice identified and achieved by the partners. Both partners showed engaging and comprehensive presentations, and prior to moving on to the discussions with the youth panel, Childnet showed a video communicating the voice of youth in the UK which was representative of the 1,500 plus young people who were engaged in the UK as part of the Youth IGF Project.<br><br>Hearing the voice of youth on film led into presentations from 7 pre-selected youth panellists who gave two minute statements on their experience of Internet Governance.<br><br>The participants covered different aspects of Internet Governance and agreed that taking part in the Cyber Peace Initiativeâ€™s IGF 2009  Youth Camp had given them the opportunity to question themselves on the topics which they had not previously done and also to share the experience of young people in their country.<br><br>Following the presentations the discussions were varied and the issues that were covered in particular included different online experiences, internet rights and responsibilities, privacy and disparity and access and representation.<br><br>The participants felt that children and young people should be afforded the same rights online and offline and that there shouldnâ€™t be a distinction between these rights.  They highlighted the right to an Internet that represents them and their culture.  They acknowledged that there were many young people globally who werenâ€™t able to access the Internet and that they | The youth participants felt that moving forward young people should be integrated into the heart of the IGF, and would like to see youth representatives on the various IGF committees.  They sought real action and input following the session and an insight into strategy discussions, both at the IGF and also with the Internet industry.<br><br>The chairâ€™s concluding remarks from the session reiterated the mile-stone that had been reached in including young people in the discussions at the IGF, but proposed that this is just the start in working towards the meaningful inclusion of young people in the IGF process.  There was a commitment from those present in the session to continue to progress the work of youth inclusion in discussions around this topic leading up to the IGF 2010 in Vilnius with the golden aim to be to get the voice of youth heard from the main stage. |

| No. | Title | Category | Name | Organization | Description | Details | Conclusions |
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| 279 | Research on Access to Knowledge and Development | Development | Nagla Rizk | The Access to Knowledge Global Academy (A2KGA) | The Access to Knowledge Global Academy (A2KGA) held the workshop entitled "Research on Access to Knowledge and Development" on November 17, 2009 (14.30-16.00). Panelists presented research results from partnering academic institutions within A2KGA. These are academic centers dedicated to policy-oriented research, education, and advocacy in the area of access to knowledge and development. They are engaged in capacity building within the access to knowledge framework, seeking to ensure that the potential for knowledge-based development is maximized through programs, technologies, and business models that enable knowledge to be shared widely and to flourish in conditions of freedom, promoting human development.

Panelists presented research results from Brazil, Egypt, South Africa and the United States. Research results from other member countries (Argentina, Chine, Ethiopia and India) were cited by the moderator. Presentations were made over 60 minutes, followed by a 30 minute Q&A session.

Panelists

Brazil
Carlos Affonso Pereira de Souzan, Vice-Coordinator, Center for Technology and Society (CTS) at Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV/RJ), Brazil
Egypt
Hossam Bahgat, Director of the Egyptian Initiative for Personal Rights (EIPR)
Sherif El-Kassas, Associate Professor at the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, American University in Cairo.
Sherif Kamel, Dean, School of Business, American University in Cairo.
Nagla Rizk, Associate Professor of Economics, American University in Cairo (workshop organizer) | The purpose of the workshop was to share outcomes of cross-national research on access to knowledge. This cross-national research looks at knowledge in its wider sense, going beyond access to data to encompass the utilization and promotion of knowledge and knowledge-embedded goods, tools and skills. At the heart of this work is the belief in knowledge as an integral component of sustainable human development.
The workshop provided a wider perspective on the utility and importance of the access to knowledge framework and its relevance to the developmental needs of the global South. A relatively unfamiliar topic in Egypt, access to knowledge was discussed in the workshop as a framework for the relationship between intellectual property and development.
The workshop focused on three themes within the A2K framework: Access to Education (A2E), Open Source Software (OSS) and Access to Medicines (A2M). These three themes are common in A2K research in the different countries represented on the panel. Of particular importance is the comparative approach to these issues, highlighting the uniqueness of individual countries while distilling common themes in some or all of the countries under study. This emphasizes the belief that intellectual property should not be dealt with as a one-size-fits-all, but rather nuanced to respond to the developmental realities of each country. It is fair to note that while studies included more detail than could be presented in one hour, the presenters made it a point to give the audience a flavor of the research done in each country, even if the emphasis and detail came out different for each country and respective theme.

Access to Education (A2E)

Nearly all A2KGA participating countries have conducted research on | Below are conclusions reached based on a vibrant discussion and audience comments following the presentations

1.Dialogue with Policymakers
Panelists as well as workshop participants recommended that access to knowledge research findings and policy recommendations be communicated to policy makers within countries. Indeed, this will be the first item on the agenda of the Access to Knowledge for Development (A2K4D) Center, to be inaugurated at AUC next February.

This point is particularly relevant to OSS in Egypt. It was rightfully noted by the audience and agreed to by panelists that there is little demand by the Government of Egypt for OSS. This calls for raising awareness as well as providing training and education on OSS.

Finally, it is worth noting, some of the research findings in Brazil and South Africa are already being reflected in ongoing policy reforms

2.Connection to global A2K players
Panelists agreed to a comment from the audience on the importance of furthering strong connections with the global A2K movement. This is something that members of A2KGA have been active with, perhaps individually given its recent establishment. Indeed, this workshop is our first group presentation as one team. It will be the first of many proactive endeavors as one team on the global scene.

3.Regional connections |
| 286 | Towards access: combining intellectual property, competition and human rights | Access | Abbe Brown | AHRC/SCRIPT, University of Edinburgh | A discussion of the extent to which, and how, the fields of IP, competition and human rights can be combined to pursue the objectives of the IGF and WSIS, notably in relation to access to essential technologies.

Moderator: Dr Abbe Brown (University of Edinburgh)

Panellists: Lea Bishop Shaver (Yale Law School and A2K Program Director, Information Society Project)
Dr Nagla Rizk (American University in Cairo)
Ren Reynolds (Virtual Policy Network)

Remote contributions were submitted by:

Professor Charlotte Waelde (University of Edinburgh)
Dr Christopher Stothers (Milbank Tweed, University College London)
Professor S.K. Verma (Director, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi) | Introduction

A transcript of the workshop (which includes a narration of each of the remote contributions) is here: http://www.un.org/webcast/igf/ondemand.asp?mediaID=ws091118-nilevalley-am1

There are many fora in which IP can be considered outside the IGF, notably the World Intellectual Property Organization. IP can have a positive impact on encouraging innovation, but IP owners also have the power to restrict access to information and to technology, which is inconsistent with the WSIS and IGF goals. Various steps have been taken to address this, for example through the Doha declaration at the WTO in respect of TRIPS and the WIPO Development Agenda. Yet there are also attempts, notably through trade agreements and the proposed ACTA agreement, to extend the power of IP beyond the standards set out in the TRIPS agreement. IP, and its treatment, should therefore be part of the landscape when considering how best to pursue WSIS and IGF goals.

Human rights and competition should also be part of this landscape. IP can be argued to be consistent with competition, as both seek to encourage innovation, and also with human rights, as IP can be means of rewarding innovation and delivering other human rights, for example through the development of medical treatments.

Yet competition and human rights may also have a role in limiting the power of IP when it goes too far, for example in relation to digital rights management. | 1.A contribution can be made by looking outside IP to address the problems which can arise from the exercise of IP.

2.Human rights and competition could have a key role in fettering and managing IP. Looking to competition may, for example, assist in unlocking the impasse which courts and policymakers have reached between human rights and IP; and human rights could assist in relation to competition and IP. Compulsory licensing could be a helpful tool.

3.Further action should not, however, be pursued at global level, for two reasons: the debates, which have been seen to be finely balanced, will simply continue in a new fora, without any progress; and solutions should be better focussed on the national and regional, within the local factual, legal, constitutional and societal parameters (while subject to TRIPS and international human rights).

4.There is also a place for other principles: a development focus, or consumer protection, may assist more in some situations than human rights or competition. Both these other principles could be argued to be relevant to assessment of "abuse" of IP, within articles 8(2) and 40(2) TRIPS.

5. Further work should proceed at a national and regional level, with a focus on legal solutions. This should be carried out alongside the wider and valuable work of civil society in pursuing the WSIS and IGF goals. This could, like the WIPO Development Agenda and Access to Knowledge activities, contribute to new attitudes being taken to IP by courts and decision makers. Links should be maintained with established IGF dynamic coalitions, scholars, activists and |

| # | Title | Theme | Name | Organization | Description | Discussion | Conclusion |
|---|-------|-------|------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 287 | Adopting IPv6: What You Need To Know | Critical Internet Resources | Chris Buckridge | ITU, Number Resource Organization | This three-hour workshop featured opening remarks, followed by panel discussions on the following three themes:<br>- Assigning resources<br>- Training, outreach activities<br>- Specific country experiences on adopting IPv6<br><br>The workshop room was at full capacity, with standing room only. | Below, the issues discussed by panelists and participants from the floor are arranged by theme rather than chronological order.<br><br>The Current IPv6 Deployment Situation<br>While IPv6 growth on the Internet is small, it is currently growing at an exponential rate. It is not necessary for all networks to deploy IPv6 immediately, but networks do need to be prepared for IPv6. For countries that have limited Internet penetration in IPv4 â€" for example, within Africa â€" it was suggested that networks could go straight to deploying IPv6 without worrying about the expense of legacy systems that more developed nations are grappling with.<br><br>The ITU has recently conducted some studies into IPv6, which have showed a general lack of IPv6 readiness amongst ITU Member States. IPv6 progress happening in 2009 is less visible, however: it is now possible to build and operate IPv6 networks with less effort, so people are not making press releases about it any more when they deploy IPv6.<br><br>How IPv6 Addresses Are Distributed<br>The policies governing how IPv6 is distributed are developed and adapted over time in a bottom-up process by the Regional Internet Registry (RIR) communities. Refinements made through the policy cycle over time have made it easier to obtain IPv6 from the RIRs. One participant at the workshop confirmed that although their network had initially not met the AfriNIC criteria for an IPv6 allocation, the affected organisation had proposed policy changes, and the community had adopted a policy that helped smaller networks obtain IPv6. It was acknowledged that a very few IPv6 requests may have not met the | It was generally agreed by all workshop participants that IPv6 deployment is the only option for future Internet growth and that all stakeholders, including the technical community, government, and business, need to work together to educate and encourage the community, particularly in developing areas, to prepare for IPv6 deployment.<br><br>Looking long-term, IPv6 offers great opportunities: in the 1990s, there was an â€œIPv4 revolutionâ€ when the Internet blossomed and subsequently brought down prices for network access and networked devices. As IPv6 adoption spreads, enabling greater Internet penetration, there will be a similar effect. |
| 288 | Child On-line Safety Indicators: Measuring the Un-measurable | Security | Amal Nasralla | The ministry of Communications and Information Technology - Egypt | Purpose of the workshop:<br><br>- Share vision about significance of indicators for the work on e-safety;<br>- Identify a possible link between indicators development and undergoing efforts;<br>- Communicate initial efforts for developing child e-safety indicators;<br>- Raise awareness of some possible approaches<br><br>lIST OF PANELLISTS:<br><br>- Laurent Bernard, Policy Analyst, OECD<br>- Christina Bueti, Policy Analyst, International Telecommunications Union (ITU)<br>- John Carr, Secretary of the UKâ€™s Childrenâ€™s Charities Coalition on Internet Safety<br>- Cristina Schulman, Program Manager for Cypercrime, Council of Europe<br>- Anjan Bose, ICT officer, ECPAT International<br>- Amal Nasralla, Monitoring and Evaluation Director, MCIT, Egypt | Although there are several endeavors devoted to Child On-line Safety, questions regarding sufficient and coordinated input and the efficiency and effectiveness of processes are raised.<br><br>How can we measure the efficiency and effectiveness of Child Online Safety endeavors?<br><br>Input indicators should be developed regardless of current activities<br><br>There is a need for outcome mapping of potential change at all levels | There is a need for indicators-based monitoring and evaluation process with standardized data collection mechanisms |
| 291 | Internet Governance: Economic- Recovery and Growth | Capacity Building | Luz Rodriguez | ICC BASIS & Lithuania | Moderator:<br>Herbert Heitmann, Chair ICCâ€™s Commission on E-Business, IT and Telecoms (EBITT), Chief Communications Officer, Global Communications, SAP<br><br>Panelists:<br><br>1) Joseph Alhadeff, Vice President Global Public Policy and Chief Privacy Officer, Oracle, United States of America<br><br>2) Mohamed Elnawawy, Vice President for Corporate Strategy (CSO), Telecom Egypt (TE), Egypt<br><br>3) Desiree Miloshevic, Visiting Industry Research Associate, Oxford Internet Institute, United Kingdom<br><br>4) Aurimas Matulis, Director, Information Society Development Committee under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, Lithuania<br><br>5) Nermine El Saadany, Director of International Relations Division, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Egypt<br><br>Lead discussant:<br>Former Ambassador David Gross, Partner, Wiley Rein | Panelists and participants had an interactive exchange on how addressing Internet governance issues appropriately can stimulate economic recovery and growth. Economies can be boosted by putting in place the necessary legal, policy and regulatory approaches that promote innovation, infrastructure and investment in the Internet and ICTs.<br><br>The panel began with the results of the Oxford Internet Institute Policy Forum discussion paper â€œThe New Economic Context of Internet governanceâ€ that showed that there was no immediate evidence that the economic downturn has caused any changes or call for changes in the roles of stakeholders in internet governance processes. Nonetheless, Desiree Miloshevic questioned whether there will be more regulation or more liberalization as a result of the economic crisis. She believed that the recent signing of the Affirmation of Commitments between the US Department of Commerce and ICANN is an example indicating that the response will be greater liberalization. She urged governments to support the internet as an essential driver of economies, stating "itâ€™s the oil that makes everything move smoothly." She discussed a case study that examined the United States Stimulus Bill aimed at creating jobs and as a sign that a stronger Internet sector was perceived by policy makers as a key facilitator to the economic downturn. A remaining question is who will make next investments- private sector or government. Participants also considered whether there was a difference between governments' use of stimulus plans, where those in mature markets may implement policies to protect existing industries during economic downturns while those in emerging markets may support investment in ICT as a source for future growth. Panelists cited figures that support these claims- 25 million jobs can be created globally due to ICTs, especially mobile broadband. | The panel concluded that to spur economic recovery and drive growth, there must be awareness among world leaders to the advantages of getting Internet policy right. The workshop highlighted many promising examples of highly flexible regulations stimulating economic growth, but panelists felt there was more that could be done to bring other sectors into the loop. |

| 295 | Lost in non-ASCII translation. | Critical Internet Resources | Peter Van Roste | CENTR | The current restriction for top level domain names to include only ASCII characters is one of the main obstacles that prevent billions of users from full and easy access to the benefits of the internet. Therefore, the launch of Internationalised Domain Names at the top level has become of paramount importance. An internet which speaks all languages at all levels makes businesses and people more competitive and mobile, enhances inclusiveness and diversity at the same time, contributes to bridge the digital divide and ensures that the cultural heritage is better preserved.<br>This workshop aims at illustrating the advantages of having non-ASCII top-level domains. It will explain the process of their introduction and the expected impact on the non-ASCII communities through the inputs, remarks and statements of government, ccTLD and civil society representatives.<br><br>Panelists:<br>- Mohamed El-Bashir, .SD<br>- Zhang Jian, CNNIC<br>- Leonid Toderov, Coordination Center for TLD RU<br>- Vaggelis Segredakis, Foundation for Research and Technology Hellas - Institute of Computer Science<br>- Manal Ismail, Egyptian Ministry of Telecommunications<br>- Elisabeth Markot (European Commission)<br><br>Moderator: Baher Esmat (ICANN) | More details on the linguistic problems were given at a workshop organized by CENTR on IDN ccTLDs, where Manal Ismail from the National Telecom Regulatory Authority listed as issues:<br>CENTR Report of 4th IGF meeting, 15-18 November 2009<br>Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt Page 4 of 12<br>if˜ left-to-rights script<br>if˜ change of characters depending on position in a word<br>if˜ delimiter role<br>if˜ two set of numbers<br>if˜ Arabic diacrits as issues to be solved.<br>Manal also said that IDNs would not solve all language barrier problems, as content still had to be developed in Arabic and all-Arabic domain name registrations will be only gradual.<br><br>Linguistic problems for the Greec community were presented by Vaggelis Segredakis from the foundation for research and technology Hellas. Vaggelis explained the problems with variants and how this could create confusion for the end user.<br><br>More general presentations about IDN planning were also given in this session by CNNIC and the coordination center for TLD RU.<br><br>The EU Commission underlined during the CENTR session the importance of multilingualism for the .eu registry where preparations to allow registration of second level domains in all EU languages are ready (start of registrations is Dec, 10th). | The Workshop provided an overview of the difficulties and opportunities IDNs will bring to communities that use non-ASCII scripts. |
| 297 | Introduction to Internet Operations | Critical Internet Resources | Kurt Erik Lindqvist | Netnod (ISOC, NRO, MENOG, AfNOG, Cisco, Nokia Siemens Networks) | This workshop is designed to provide a basic understanding of the principles of Internet addressing, both numbering and naming. It will highlight how Internet naming and numbering differs from circuit switched telephony, for those with a regulatory background in telephony.<br><br>It will provide a straightforward introduction to some of the fundamental technical concepts of Internet operations, presented by representatives of the Internet technical community. Presentations will focus on IP addressing, Internet routing and basic principles of the domain name system (DNS), and include details on the "why" as well as the "how". The workshop will conclude with a description of how traffic is routed across the Internet, including the difference between 'transit' and 'peering', and the role of Exchange Points (IXPs).<br><br>This workshop is aimed at government representatives, regulators and others involved with Internet policy work. Participants do not need to have a technical background. With a more complete understanding of the concepts examined in this workshop, participants will be better equipped to fully engage in Internet governance discussions.<br><br>The panelists where<br><br>Christian O'Flaherty, ISOC<br>Michuki Mwangi, ISOC, Africa (Kenya)<br>Patrik Fältström, Cisco and advisor to the Swedish government<br>Jonne Soininen, Nokia Siemens Networks<br>German Valdez, APNIC | The workshop highlighted how the business models on the Internet have changed traditional telecom business models, what the enabling technologies where for these changes, and also explained some of the terminology used. The workshop also discussed the roles of governments in the current Internet names and numbering governance.<br><br>Further we discussed how the current governance model uses bottom-up transparent processes in forming the number and naming policies.<br><br>Last we got presentations on how Internet emerged in two regions, Africa and South America, and the experiences from forming the local governance structures and how operators and the community have cooperated and shared knowledge and experiences. | We had some very interesting presentations on how the Internet, with new business models and bottom-up governance models have allowed for innovation and formation of new services. |

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| 298 | Transnationalization of Internet Governance - The way forward | Critical Internet Resources | Ian Peter | Internet Governance Caucus with a multistakeholder working group to be advised | The Internet's present governance structures grew out of certain historical contexts, as well as some new socio-political realities around the Internet. In the context of rapid changes that the Internet has wrought, the key and emerging issues related to its governance could not have been anticipated by anyone. One thing however is clear by now; the Internet is not just a technical artifact, requiring technical governance with regard to keeping it running smoothly, but a key socio-political phenomenon requiring participative, inclusive and ccountable political governance, which includes its transnationalization. It is important to analyze the needs of evolution and transnationalization of internet governance from various standpoints and the direction in which we might move from here.<br><br>Panelists:<br>Moderator: Ian Peter, Internet Government Caucus<br>Wolfgang Kleinwachter, International Communication Policy and Regulation<br>Janna Anderson, Imagining the Internet and Pew Internet, Internet research<br>Robert Kahn, Internet co-Founder, Technical Community<br>Jeremy Malcom, Comsumer Association of Malaysia<br>Robert Pepper, Cisco Systems<br>Anja Kovacs, CIS India | The workshop briefly reviewed both existing structures and current gaps in Internet governance, then discussed the advantages and disadvantages of alternative models and present some institutional possibilities of what to do next. | The workshop concluded that nothing is likely to remain static in this field. As the Internet grows and changes, so will its governance needs; the key question is whether its governance institutions maintain the flexibility to adopt to changing needs or whether new structures will be necessary to adjust to different circumstances |
| 302 | Network Neutrality | Openness | Vladimir Radunovic | DiploFoundation | The workshop discussed the accuracy of a very term of Network Neutrality in opposition to a term of Open Internet. It further discussed economics and engineering aspects of networks and how network management regulation might affect those investments. It also discussed the end-user perspective, need for transparency and a freedom of choice. As a cross-cutting issue, the implications to the digital divide and development were examined. Needs for policy and regulatory approaches towards network management were questioned and discussed, including analysing several experiences on national levels.<br><br>The workshop involved a variety of stakeholders presenting different perspectives to the audience and listening to their opinions. It aimed at listening to the interests and concerns of technical community, incumbents, Telcos and ISPs, service and content providers, civil society groups, users, government representatives and regulators, etc.<br><br>The workshop was structured in three parts with specific goals:<br><br>(1) Mapping the field:<br>- engineering aspect;<br>- economical aspect;<br>- socio-cultural aspect and end-user perspective;<br>- implications to a developing world;<br>- policy aspect.<br>Ultimately, outlining the areas of common agreement and putting in forefront the remaining confronting views of stakeholders involved. | [Subject to further refinement]<br><br>(Part 1)<br>MAPPING THE FIELD<br><br>The first part of the panel discussed core aspects of the debate, including the convenience of the very term of â€œNetwork Neutralityâ€ and its essence and core principles. A discussion on appropriate network management was connected to the debate on rights of all parties involved. Concerns over approaches to regulation of Network neutrality brought into focus the aspects of investments, liability and innovations in network and applications as well as in economic models - including pros and cons of carriers charging content providers and models of packaging Internet offer. General consensus was achieved on several aspects, yet more clearly defining the remaining open issues.<br><br>The term â€œNetwork neutralityâ€ was found by most speakers as potentially ambitious and misleading one, which should rather be replaced by â€œPolicies for Open Internetâ€ Nevertheless, voices were heard also that the word â€œopenâ€ might be even more ambiguous than â€œneutralityâ€ and that one should rather keep the old term to better communicate the debate to wider range of users. Another term that was heard based on the discussions is â€œAppropriate Network Managementâ€ The bottom line most agreed upon, however, is that one should focus on a concrete question - or a set of questions to be responded to - rather than on a phrase. In that sense the term used should provide a normative base for deciding what is appropriate practice and | The workshop clarified a general consensus on the basic principles related to Network Neutrality - rights of users to access any content, application or service, and transparent and non-discriminatory network management, as well as the right of carriers to manage the traffic in accordance to these principles. A straight-forward challenge was posed for future discussions: defining appropriate network management.<br><br>A shift was suggested in terminology: using â€œPolicies for Open Internetâ€ instead of â€œNetwork Neutralityâ€, yet was not unanimous. It was agreed that the term should reflect a normative base of deciding what appropriate traffic management is. It should also be able to convey the essence of the debate to the wider audience. While there is space for more deliberation on the term, it is likely both terms will be used equally in future.<br><br>Innovations were jointly supported as long as these do not endanger core principles and do not hamper other innovations. The innovations in economic models were carefully debated, while the model of carriers charging content and service providers came into forefront of discussions and will need further analysis and debates.<br><br>More should be explored on how each of these discussions impact developing countries. Besides, the impact of emerging trends - such as mobile services and cloud computing - on Network Neutrality should be analysed.<br><br>A key challenge that emerged from the workshop and that might present a basis for future debates is:<br>What would be the right ecosystem that would respect core principles while |

| 304 | Measuring the impact of Internet governance on sustainable development | Development | Tony Vetter | International Institute for Sustainable Development | Mechanisms are needed to monitor the impact of Internet policy and governance choices. How do we determine whether these choices are helping to achieve the broader sustainability goals of humanity? What do Internet policy makers need to measure to find out whether they are "getting it right"? This workshop provided an opportunity for participants to explore the range of indicators needed to monitor whether Internet policy and governance choices are leading to an Internet that is supporting social, environmental and economic goals, as well as innovations in accountability and governance. The workshop was organized to be interactive, using a breakout group format to engage participants directly rather than rely on a traditional panel format.<br><br>At the beginning of the workshop, the following panellists gave presentations to prime breakout group discussions:<br>- Heather Creech, Director, Global Connectivity, IISD<br>- Dr. Hossam Allam, Head, ICT4D, CEDARE<br>- Susan Teltscher, Head, Market Information and Statistics Division, ITU-D<br><br>After the breakout groups had reported back, the following panellists offered their observations and learnings from the discussions:<br>- Susan Teltscher, ITU-D<br>- Dr. Hossam Allam, CEDARE<br>- Alan Finlay, Consultant to APC | Report from Environmental indicators breakout group<br>- This breakout group had something of a clean slate in that not a lot of work has been done yet on Internet and supporting technology environmental indicators. Here are some of the ideas for such environmental indicators that were discussed.<br>- Tracking ICT re-use vs recycling vs disposal rates<br>- Percentage of material used in ICT manufacture that is recyclable at end-of-life<br>- Average life span of ICT products prior to recycling or disposal<br>- Carbon footprint reduction resulting from e-service use<br>- Public awareness of ICT re-use or recycling options<br>- Availability of environmental content on the Internet<br>- Corporate greening of ICT infrastructure<br>- Incentives for greening ICT infrastructure<br><br>Report from Economic indicators breakout group<br>- There is a need to develop indicators that explicitly address the impact of ICT on GDP. Could potentially look at<br>- volumes of ICT exports and imports<br>- Employment rates in ICT related industries<br>- Income generation in ICT related industries<br>- Need more research into implicit measures of ICT on GDP. For example<br>- Measuring the impact of ICTs on efficiency<br>☐In-depth analysis of ICT impact on productivity in other sectors – services, etc.<br><br>Report from Social indicators breakout group | An initial general observation made by Heather Creech was that the indicators advanced by each of the breakout groups appeared to parallel the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in many ways. It was agreed that this was worth exploring further.<br>In terms of Internet and supporting technology environmental indicators, Susan Teltscher commented that not a lot of work has been done there yet and that this is an area where it would be important to focus more discussion. She expressed interest in taking initial learnings from this session to such discussions. She also noted that monitoring the availability of environmental content on the Internet as a measure of the success of awareness raising efforts had promising implications for furthering environmental objectives. Regarding Internet and supporting technology economic indicators, Susan noted that in the case of the indicators forwarded by that breakout group, we already have well developed definitions for those which would make it easier to move to the data collection phase. Once the data is available country level academics and policy researchers would do the analysis.<br>Susan acknowledged that identifying workable Internet and supporting technology social indicators is a significant challenge. She commented however that some notable progress had been made on this front by UNESCO in their work developing and using indicators of ICT use in education (http://www.unescobkk.org/index.php?id=1803). This work identified ten core indicators and about thirty more through their work with developing countries to look at the impact of ICT use on education. Susan also pointed out that the World Health Organization is conducting its second global e-Health survey to gather evidence on trends and uptake of the use of ICT for health (http://www.who.int/goe/data/en/). In general terms Susan commented that speed and quality of access are very important technical indicators when |
| 305 | Sustainable Capacity Building for Internet Accessibility Public Policy Development | Capacity Building | Gunela Astbrink, Internet Society of Australia and the Australian Communications Consumer Action Network and Maliha Kabani, President, International | International Sustainable Development - Resource Centre (ISD-RC), Geneva and ISOC Australia | Workshop Description<br>The workshop aimed to shared the experience of build capacity among policy makers and user groups for a more accessible Internet and how it bring change in developing regions<br><br>The workshop advocate for change so that people with disabilities no matter where they live can participate in the Internet economy and benefit from opportunities for employment, education and recreational pursuits as are enjoyed by the rest of the population.<br><br>List of Pane lists<br>Gunela Astbrink, Internet Society of Australia and the Australian Communications Consumer Action Network and Maliha Kabani, President, International Sustainable Development Resource Centre (Geneva) | Summary and the main issues that were identified. The Content of the workshop will included:<br>- Background on accessibility: the importance of the issue, statistics on disability, international laws, conventions and regulation on disability, importance of Internet development in LDCs and developing regions<br>- Concept and examples of universal design<br>- Identifying pockets where capacity building is required<br>- Experiential discussion – real life stories from people with disabilities with examples on making the Internet accessible<br>- Engagement with Government, regulators and other key stakeholders including strategies (with examples) recognising differences between regions and current issues.<br>- Methodologies that could support Internet Development (success stories and future interventions)<br><br>This workshop was trialled at PacINET in Papua New Guinea in September 2009. Workshop materials developed will be revised based on feedback from PacINET participants. | This proposed workshop by its very nature adheres to the multi-stakeholder principle. Representatives from disability organisations and development organisations were primary beneficiaries of the workshop. However, the content of the workshop highlight international legal instruments such as the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as international regulatory developments through, for example ITU-T, will interest many other stakeholders.<br><br>Finally, the presenters have experience from the European, Asian and Asia Pacific region. The topics covered in the workshop are both to developing countries and to developed countries.The workshop offers the perspective of women, children and people with disabilities in developing countries as well as people with disabilities in developed countries. It expected that these different perspectives reflecting the two organisations responsible for the workshop will be broad-ranging but yet touch on many complementary issues.<br><br>The workshop end with Vote of thanks<br><br>Please visit www.intgovforum.org for Audio Recording/report |
| 314 | Human Rights and Principles in Internet Governance: Practical Steps | Openness | Lisa Horner | Global Partners and Associates | The ongoing evolution of the internet and associated networked communications has profound implications for human rights.  New opportunities for fully realising our fundamental rights and freedoms have been unleashed by the development of new communication tools, platforms and practices.  However, new challenges have also arisen, for example with the emergence of new forms of surveillance and censorship.  There is an urgent need to develop strategies for protecting human rights in the internet age, whilst at the same time ensuring that internet governance fosters the continued development of an internet that supports the further realisation and expansion of human rights.<br><br>This workshop examined practical strategies for incorporating human rights standards into internet governance processes and policies.  Discussants shared their experiences of working on a wide range of initiatives that are helping to protect and expand human rights online, drawing out lessons learnt and emerging best practice.  The focus was on challenges and opportunities for multi-stakeholder cooperation to create enabling environments and tools for the protection and promotion of human rights in the internet age.<br><br>Discussants included:<br><br>The Global Network Initiative (GNI)<br>Discussants: Rebecca MacKinnon, Global Voices/University of Hong Kong<br> Ebele Okobi-Harris, Director of Business & Human Rights, Yahoo! Inc.<br><br>Human Rights Guidelines for Internet Service Providers<br>Discussant:  Michael Truppe, Council of Europe Expert | The workshop began with an opening presentation from the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression, Mr Frank La Rue. La Rue's comments provided a useful backdrop for the workshop discussions, highlighting the universality of human rights and the importance of understanding the dramatic impacts that the internet is having upon them.  He commented that perceptions of freedom of expression have evolved over the years.  The right used to be seen as a passive responsibility of the state, in other words not to interfere with individuals' right to freedom of expression.  The right is now increasingly recognised as encompassing active responsibilities to enhance the free flow of information and put the necessary infrastructure in place for its full realisation.  He highlighted the ways in which communication technologies are helping to raise awareness about human rights violations to increased numbers of people across the world more quickly than was previously possible, and how the internet is enhancing people's ability not only to develop opinions through gathering information, but also to speak out about those opinions.  Finally, he stressed the centrality of the internet for helping to achieve social and economic rights; for helping to enhance development.  It is therefore crucial for states to work in cooperation with other stakeholders to realise their responsibilities to ensure that all people across the world have the broadest possible level of accessibility to the internet.<br><br>The workshop then moved on to examine the experiences that stakeholders have had in trying to ensure that internet governance works to enhance rather than undermine human rights.  A number of common points emerged from the discussion. | The workshop reaffirmed the relevance of human rights to internet governance and the importance of taking concrete steps to uphold human rights in and through internet governance.  Through showcasing a wide range of practical initiatives being led by different stakeholders, the workshop provided an arena for sharing information, lessons learnt and best practice approaches that can be built upon and adapted to address different issues in different contexts.  A number of participants commented that this process of information sharing was valuable, and should continue on an ongoing basis.<br><br>The workshop demonstrated that practical, multi-stakeholder and self-regulatory initiatives can have real impact in upholding and advancing human rights online.  However, in order to be effective, such initiatives have to abide by key underpinning principles such as transparency and building on existing human rights standards.  They also have to translate human rights into "implementation principles" that apply rights standards to specific internet governance and policy issues.<br><br>Whilst progress is being made, there remains much work to do to ensure that internet governance processes and practice protect and advance human rights. Greater coordination is needed between initiatives such as those discussed in this workshop, and more serious commitment is needed by institutions and actors across the three main stakeholder groups to participate in existing initiatives and implement new ones.  This workshop demonstrated that the IGF can and should be a venue for making progress in these areas.  This progress would be accelerated if human rights and associated principles received more explicit attention within the main agenda of future IGFs and internet governance policy arenas. |

| 316 | Implementing the WSIS Principles: A Development Agenda for Internet Governance | Development | William Drake | Centre for International Governance, Graduate Institute for International Studies, Geneva, & partners listed above | Panelists<br><br>William J. Drake, organizer and moderator<br>Senior Associate, Center for International Governance, Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland<br><br>Anriette Esterhuysen<br>Executive Director, Association for Progressive Communications, South Africa<br><br>Derrick Cogburn<br>Associate Professor of International Relations, American University, and Senior Scientist and Chief Research Director at the School of Information Studies, Syracuse University, United States of America<br><br>Olga Cavalli<br>Advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and representative to the Governmental Advisor Committee of ICANN, Government of Argentina<br><br>Christine Arida<br>Director for Telecom Planning and Services, Egyptian National Telecom Regulatory Authority (NTRA), Government of Egypt<br><br>Alice Munyua<br>Convenor, East African IGF and Kenya ICT Action Network, Communications Commission, Government of Kenya | Because the workshop enjoyed an expanded three hour time slot, it was possible to engage a wider than usual range of speakers. The panelists included seven females and one male---five governmental and three nongovernmental representatives, from seven countries around the world. In addition, the increased time allowed ample opportunity to probe the issues deeply and to have a robust discussion with the sizeable audience. Two online platforms were used in parallel, and about a dozen people participated thereby from around the world. All the online participants' questions were read out by the moderator during the open discussion portion of the program and addressed by the panelists.<br><br>In brief, the workshop proceeded as follows. To set the stage, the moderator began with an overview presentation that summarized the evolution of the discussion to date, both in the previous IGFs and related events organized in Geneva and by the Global Internet Governance Academic Network (GigaNet); outlined four possible substantive elements of development agenda; and proposed two possible options for taking the process forward in the IGF and beyond. The speakers then drilled down into the details of these elements and options and offered comments on related matters as well. This was followed by an extended Q&A segment with the audiences in the room and online.<br><br>With regard to the substantive focus of a development agenda, the first possible element discussed was capacity building. Panelists and audience members shared examples of initiatives underway and of challenges encountered in seeking to enhance the ability of developing countries to participate effectively in global Internet governance. Other points raised included the importance of building the skills and knowledge of both | Participants are considering options as to whether and how to move forward. |
| 318 | Promoting Cultural Diversity through Cultural Heritage (CH) in Cyber Space | Diversity | Hind Mostafa | CULTNAT | The idea of cultural diversity falling into stereo type trap was also discussed in terms of how people generally perceive certain cultures to be better or superior to others.<br><br>Main Panel Speakers:<br><br>Dr. Fekri Hassan<br>Dr. Reem Bahgat<br>Ms. Tulika Pandey<br>Dr. Rodolfo Ambrosetti<br>Dr. Tarek Shawki<br>Dr. Adel Danish<br>Ms. Heba Hussam<br><br>The panel was initiated by Chairman speaker Dr. Fekri Hassan who introduced the concept of Cultural Diversity and how it has been perceived from past to present times. | Dr. Shawky discussed several important aspects regarding the concept of Cultural Diversity and adopting advanced technologies to culture and shed the light on important initiatives currently taking place such as the Memory of the Arab World register, which aims to protect collections of heritage from countries in the region.<br><br>He also praised the role of certain institutions such as Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Dar El Kutob and the World Digital Library for their massive efforts in the preservation of cultural heritage such as ancient manuscripts and also implied preservation of heritage would one way lead to better and more prosperous economic state.<br><br>Finally, he discussed a new project initiative where he talked about schoolbooks projects and the perception of the "Image of the other" and the mark it leaves behinds in the minds of school children.<br><br>The discussion was ended by a brief talk about the importance truly understanding the concept of cultural diversity.<br><br>Dean of Computers and Information section- Dr. Reem Bahgat:<br><br>Dr. Bahgat talked about issues related to promoting cultural diversity through cyberspace in order to reach the conclusion about understanding, respect and tolerance of cultures.<br><br>Translation of different languages of a work is regarded necessary for cultural interchange and for cultures to be able to understand each other. A best | Final Notes from the panel were points made regarding trying to preserve the knowledge and at the same time exchange it without there being too many limitations that prevent the dissemination and access of knowledge. |

| 319 | Workshop on Fundamentals: Core Internet Values | Development | Sivasubramanian Muthusamy | ISOC India Chennai supported by OneWebDay Inc and Ian Peter Associates | What is the Internet? What makes it what it is? What are its architectural principles? What are the core values? And what is happening to the core values in the process of its evolution? What is it that needs to be preserved and what changes are inevitable? What does the Internet Community say as what can't be changed? How could changes and improvements be brought about without compromising on the core values? How would the different positions between stakeholders be reconciled to commit to the core Internet values? The workshop has been organized to answer these questions and define the core Internet values.

Panel Chair: Lynn St Amour, President and CEO of the Internet Society.

Ian Peter, Ian Peter Associates; Coordinator of the Internet Governance Caucus

Daniel Dardailler, Worldwide Web Consortium (W3C)

Rt. Hon' Alun Michael, MP., United Kingdom

Nathaniel James, OneWebDay

Markus Kummer, Executive Director of the Internet Governance Forum

Alejandro Pisanty, Member, Board of Trustees, Internet Society.

Markus Kummer, Executive Director, Internet Governance Forum

Apologies: | Lynn St. Amour, President and CEO of the Internet Society

Internet is much more than a technology. Its origin was not a single act of invention, but very much a process of collaboration and cooperation, based on shared values, processes, practices and ideals that actually underline the Internet, in addition to the technical developments. The Internet Model is characterized by open standards, transparent governance, community-driven processes. with architectural principles governed by a common set of operating values. The model relies on processes and products that are local, bottom-up, and accessible to users around the world.

Daniel Dardailler,. W3C Associate Chair for Europe and Chair of the Official Liaison Task Force of W3C.

On a technical level, Internet is a layer and the Web is an application on top of that layer. The Web is completely independent of the Internet. On the Internet everything is extensible and independent of each other.

In comparison with other technologies such as telephone, the Internet is based on open standards, everybody is able to participate in the design process.. These are the principles that came with the development of the Internet.

We have one root and need to maintain that because multiple roots would break one of the essential principles  The Web is sending data through a pipe and we don't want the data to be looked at by the careers, by the ISPs, for example. We don't want the data to be fast-laned or restrained. This principle of network neutrality is important. | The Internet model is open, transparent, and collaborative and relies on processes and products that are local, bottom-up, and accessible to users around the world. This needs to be preserved. We need to preserve the system of a single root. The principles of network neutrality and platform independence must also be preserved. We need to involve young people who grew up with the Internet and are bound to approach the Internet issues in a totally different way and their talents could be made use of and they could be engaged in a positive way.

IGF needs to help communicate with policy makers. On the other side, the IGF community needs to understand policy makers and legislators as also the pressures on Ministers

People have to become Internet-wise just as people need to become street-wise. On Security issues, what is required is proportionate response, which is scientific, evidence based and people based.  "Laws rarely prevent what they forbid"  We need to show that a cooperative approach works and that core internet values deliver a healthy community. The Internet Community has to deliver solutions instead of relying on the last refuge of the policy makers.

The panel proposed to continue discussing this topic by forming a dynamic coalition for the next few years

The panel commented that IGF and ICANN are complementary, and should not seek to duplicate functions. |
| 323 | Roundtable: Balancing the need for Security and the concerns for Civil Liberties | Openness | Sivasubramanian Muthusamy | ISOC India Chennai co-orgnaized by the Electronic Privacy Information Center | Governments are concerned about Cyberwarfare and related threats, business entities suffer from cybercrime in various ways while the average user faces various forms of security threats online. These threats are real but the measures against these threats are considered disproportionate and happen to cause greater harm sometimes than the threats to be warded off. Moves to address the security concerns often result in breach of privacy, This round table was organized to bring together different points of view on Security and Privacy and encourage a free and unrestrained debate to look for convergence in some areas between the two sides. The roundtable approached this broadly with a view to define and enumerate concerns on both sides and look for unseen common grounds.

http://bit.ly/igf323

Panelists:

Alejandro Pisanty (Workshop Chair) Director General for Academic Computing Services of the National University of Mexico (UNAM) and Member of the Board of Trustees of the Internet Society

Prof Dr.Wolfgang Benedek, Director of the Institute of International Law and International Relations of the University of Graz, Austria and of the European Training and Research Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Graz (ETC)

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When 9/11 happened, the reactions were to tighten security and to introduce new kinds of regulations. Our title is large, Security Vs Civil Liberties and balance could be refuted in a certain way. Why should we balance absolute human rights against security interests?

Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights does not contain any qualifications. But Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights has certain possibilities for restricting rights, in particular for public safety and securiy. But in International covenants, under article 4 a state has to declare a state of emergency to introduce any restrictions. Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights, the qualification is that such  measures have to be necessary in a democratic society. We have certain Standards developed by European court of  human rights in Strasbourgh, on how to deal with such restrictions. Also the standards developed by the European Court are restrictive on such restrictions.

During the terror attack in 2009 in Mumbai, India, many International participants of the IGF Hyderabad had to take a flight from Mumbai to Hyderabad despite adverse travel advisories.  There is a certain measure of insecurity that we have to take into account in our world of today. You can not fully avoid risks. The anti terrorist legislations which we have seen over the last few years  are under the presumption that you can largely avoid risks and therefore you have to give away freedom in order to preserve security. We | National security and security in general are a means to an end, it is not quantifiable.

Citizens have to develop Electronic Common sense - a way of behaving in electronic world

We have given away quite a good part of our freedom but its effect on security has been less than proportional

Privacy is not antithetical to security, privacy is component of security. In order for us to be secure we must also have privacy.

There is considerable difference between north and south, privacy as known in the North is not known the same way in the south

The danger of unintended consequences is that certain regimes use what is happening in the West as an enabling excuse to solidify their powers. So it is very difficult to have one size fits all type of legislation.

We need accountability mechanisms rather than overly burnt legislations.

if citizens are to give away privacy, the authorities have to be more accountable, they have to give away some of their secrecy, legacy of being able to hold back. That would be an enduring formula for the protection of privacy.

There is a structural flaw in the cyber-crime convention that human  rights concerns are not included on the same level as security concerns.  More has to |

| 325 | Understanding Internet Infrastructure: an Overview of Technology and Terminology | Capacity Building | Bill Woodcock |
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**Organizations (325):** The Caribbean Telecommunications Union, Cisco, Afilias, AfriNIC, ARIN, AIMS, the NRO, the Jamaican Office of Utilities Regulation, and PCH

This workshop built upon very successful previous workshops at the 2007 and 2008 IGF meetings. The workshop provided an educational, factual backdrop to the policy debates which are the focus of the IGF.  Many people in the civil society and intergovernmental spheres, whose interest in Internet governance is relatively recent, are potentially disadvantaged in fully participating in the policy debate by the abstruse technical terminology and concepts.  This workshop served as a layperson's introduction to the topology of the Internet, providing definitions and explanations for key terms like transit, peering, hot-potato, exchange point, root and top-level domain name server, routing and forwarding, and the International Standards Organization's seven-layer protocol model. This background, provided at the very beginning of each year's sessions, gives participants the background to decode the arguments presented in other sessions through the remainder of the week.

The panel was moderated by Bill Woodcock, Research Director of Packet Clearing House, and consisted of:

Mark Tinka, Network Architect at Global Transit, an Asian backbone network operator based in Kuala Lumpur, and previously network architect at Africa Online Uganda, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe.

Nishal Goburdhan, Chief Technology Officer at AfriNIC, and previously network architect at Internet Solutions, a backbone network based in Johannesburg.

Christian Oâ€™Flaherty, Senior Education Manager at the Internet Society, and past manager at Global Crossing Latin America, LACNIC policy chair, and director of Argentinaâ€™s national academic network.

The ninety-minute session began with an overview of the topics to be covered and brief introduction of the panelists and their backgrounds.  Mark Tinka and Nishal Goburdhan presented a twenty minute walk-through of the Domain Name System, how domain names are constructed and secured, and how user-manipulated information like email addresses and web URLs are handled by the underlying mechanisms of the Internet.  This was followed by a fifteen-minute explanation of the Internet Protocol version 4 and version 6 addressing schemes, routing mechanics, how the equitable distribution of infrastructural costs are guaranteed, and how these mechanisms differ from those of the twentieth-century telephony network. Art Reilly and Christian Oâ€™Flaherty then gave a fifteen-minute overview of the organizations of Internet governance, the roles, responsibilities, and method of public input to each, and how they all fit together to form a cohesive and comprehensive mechanism for guiding the productive, fair, and inclusive growth of a network which approximately doubles in size each year.

Each of these presentations were accompanied by diagrammatic slides, containing definitions and additional information and references, which were made available to the participants and the public: http://www.pch.net/resources/tutorials/igf-internet-topology-and-terminology/internet-topology-and-terminology.pdf

These presentations were followed by a twenty-minute Q&A session in which the panelists addressed participants' questions regarding the transition from Internet Protocol version 4 addresses to Internet Protocol version 6 addresses, routing diversity and the resiliency, the functional role of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority and its relationship to ICANN and the United States

The session provided a quick but functional introduction to the key terms and concepts employed in Internet governance policy debates, and the technical reasons and causes which shape them. More importantly, it gave participants pointers to additional sources of information, and venues for active participation in the Internet governance process, as well as human introductions to individual experienced Internet engineering and governance participants who had agreed to provide mentoring and answer further questions through the week and beyond. We regard the session as a success, and look forward to conducting similar sessions at future IGF meetings, for as long as they may be desired.

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| 328 | Access to satellite communications as a key for Capacity Building: a Reference Model looking for affordable costs | Access | Marina Russo |
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**Organizations (328):** CBICT consortium, composed by:  â€œTNO-ICT, the consortium leader, is a branch of TNO, the Netherland organization for Applied Scientific Research, one

Aim of the workshop was to discuss with participants from Governments, private sector and Civil Society the first results from the â€œCapacity Building through ICTâ€(CBICT) initiative and evaluate together potential solutions to the issue of providing satellite access for Sub-Saharian-Africa (SSA) communities at sustainable costs. The workshop has been structured through 6 sections:

1 â€“ Introduction: explaining the aim of the workshop and introducing the main issue of Access and of Satellite Communications as a mean to provide fast connectivity in remote areas of developing countries; and the basic concepts of Capacity Building and Sustainability.

2 â€“ CBICT initiative presentation: CBICT initiative started in 2008 by European Space Agency (ESA) in the frame of the Advanced Research on Telecommunications Systems Programme (ARTES Element 1) and carried on by a consortium lead by TNO organization, supported by Avanti Communication ltd and by two NGOs (IICD and ActNow Alliance), recently produced  a â€œCBICT Reference Modelâ€ a structured set of guidelines aimed to support capacity building projects. This model has been initially developed from existing CB projects: gathering lessons-learned, taking into account both technical issues and human and organizational aspects and bundling all the collected elements with the experience of members of the consortium.  In 2009 the model has been applied to two projects: one in Mali (Health and Governance sectors) and one in Cote d'Ivoire (Education and Civil Society sectors) in order to update it with local experiences, and collect lessons learned and recommendations.

3 â€“ The experience in Man, Cote d'Ivoire:  The Man geographical and political

ICTs can play a substantial role to promote the social and economical development of SSA Countries, still a recent study from egov4dev.org states that e-government initiatives in developing or transitional countries are: 35% total failures, 50% partial failures, only 15% successes.

ESA is promoting the use of ICT, in particular integrating satellite communications, in order to enable the adoption of e-Applications for capacity building in the less advantaged regions.

The lessons learned from the CBICT projects in Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire and Mali confirmed the relevance of the adopted methodology, based on a multi-stakeholder, bottom-up approach, on open modular integrated technical solutions and on a continuous learning process.
The main guidelines can be so summarized: pay attention to the real needs of the users and to the local environment, both in terms of territory and human organization; plan with accuracy people training, involving not only technicians but all the relevant stakeholders; start a process that local users can really manage, avoiding the creation of new dependences; facilitate the involvement of local leaders, capable to work in team with different organizations; assure adequate timings for the execution and the operation; adopt a multi-stakeholder approach: only a truly collaboration among civil society, private sectors and public administration can assure sustainability and an enduring success.

The problems met showed the need for additional projects efforts, mainly in two directions:
1) deepen people and organizations relations in order to increase local

One of the most crucial aspects for sustainability of capacity building initiatives is â€œpartnershipâ€

Partnerships are crucial for project sustainability. The experience made with RM usage and in the post project phase identified that new relationships, especially inside each region, must be put in place, in order to expand the group of stakeholders, so increasing project sustainability.

The main actors to be connected with will be:
nearby universities professors and students, mainly in the health, science and ICT sectors, in order to support the design and the development of new applications, specifically oriented to the needs of local communities, and also with the objective of creating local places for the production of original contents;
local entrepreneurs, interested to contribute to the CB  initiatives, in order to reinforce their market share and create a positive and successful environment for local business;
nearby ICT suppliers, providing spare parts, with the main objective of creating an adequate demand to sustain (and facilitate the creation of) analogous initiatives;
nearby civil society organizations, groups and NGOs, in order to share resources and create a wider network of users, so empowering communities;
local public institutions, regional administrations and national governments, in order to lead, sustain and/or facilitate (both from a political and an economical point of view)  internal processes to support initiatives in the health, education and governance sectors and the relations with international players (e.g. communication providers, financial institutions, U.N. organizations). They are

| 346 | Open Knowledge Environment in Bridging Digital Divide for Innovative Research and Development | Development | MA JING | China Association for Science and Technology | Workshop description:<br>Six presentations were made at the workshop focusing on the theme of Internet governance of Open Knowledge Environment (OKE for short) in bridging digital divide. Prof. GAO Xinmin<br>Standing Vice Chairman of Internet Society of China, Member of the Advisory Committee for State Informatization<br>Prof. QING Sihan<br>Institute of Software, Chinese Academy of Sciences<br>Dr. William Drake,<br>Director of the Project on the Information Revolution and Global Governance, the<br>Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland<br>Prof. TAO Xiaofeng<br>School of Telecommunication Engineering, Beijing University of Post and Telecommunication<br>Prof. LIU Chuang<br>Director of Global Change Information and Research Center, Institute of Geography and Natural Resources, Chinese Academy of Sciences<br>Mr. Lambert van Nistelrooij<br>Dutch politician, Member of the European Parliament. Member of the Christian Democratic Appeal<br>Prof. Wolfgang Kleinwächter<br>International Communication Policy and Regulation, University of Aarhus | Through panel discussion, the following consensus was reached:<br>(1) The OKE was needed, as it will help developing countries in the innovative research, education and development;<br>(2) Much attention was paid to challenges of Internet governance dimension of open knowledge environment, especially in developing countries. Concerns on national security, intellectual property protection, technology transformation and capacity building were identified at the discussions;<br>(3) Experiences and cases on strategy and policy reform from China as well as European countries were presented. Diversity modes of Internet governance of OKE from the cases showed the gaps and possibility in enhancing OKE.<br>(4) It is necessary to continue more detailed discussions and exchanges regarding the Internet governance dimension of OKE, especially the principles and guidelines of OKE. | Discussions on principles and guidelines of internet governance of open knowledge environment in bridging digital divide will follow up. China Association of Science and Technology (CAST) will work with the partners to continue the discussions. |
| 361 | Open Standards: A Rights-Based Approach | Openness | Pranesh Prakash | Dynamic Coalition on Open Standards | Workshop Description:<br>There is a complex and entangled relationship between the rights of consumers, citizens, non-citizens, governments, competing corporations, etc., within which the promotion/adoption/enforcement of standards plays a part. For instance, governments have a duty towards their people to ensure that the data that they hold in trust for the people is easily accessible to them and can be reused by them. Still, governments are also the largest consumers of standards, and by adopting certain standards, force the public to make certain choices as well. Similarly, ensuring unhindered portability from one product to another comparable one, and interoperability of comparable devices and applications should be seen as part of that set of minimum rights of consumers, inclusive of governments, that corporations are obliged to respect. Part of the aim of the workshop will be to disentangle the relationships between some of these rights and map out some directions which a rights-based framework can take. To further establish the translation of these rights from principles to practice will be the goal of this workshop.<br><br>The workshop will help bring out the issues that are currently being faced and likely to be encountered in the future by governments, consumers and the public, addressing specific areas such as the needs of the disabled community and perspectives of developing countries, and the possible solutions that governments and vendors can offer through implementation of open standards. The discussion would primarily revolve around issues of governmental procurement of software, open e-governance, portability, and interoperability, which affect everything from communications protocols, documents, multimedia, and databases, to hardware. | **Importance of Open Standards in Government-held data**<br>* Sir Tim Berners-Lee began by contextualising the entire debate, addressing the dynamic nature of rights and the differences that may arise in the case of competing and conflicting rights.<br>* The importance of open standards at the government level was then discussed. It was noted that governments have a duty towards their people to ensure that the data that they hold in trust for the people is easily accessible to them and can be reused by them. Governments, by adopting certain standards force the public to make certain choices as well.<br><br>**Social effects of open standards**<br>* Since technological standards exhibit path dependence, it is difficult to change over to another even if that other format is superior to the first.<br>* Thus, clearly, standards benefit when there is a 'natural monopoly' and the challenge lies in creating a monopoly in a technology without the supplier of that technology exhibiting monopolistic tendencies.<br>* This can only be done when the technology is open and developed openly, and has multiple implementations, of which the web standards and the W3C are excellent examples.<br>* If the technology or the process are semi-open, then because of the few intellectual property rights attached to the technology, some would be better off than others.<br><br>**Citizens' Rights**<br>* Citizens should not be required to pirate or purchase particular software to interact with the state. If e-governance solutions are based on proprietary standards, not all citizens would be equal. | * Technological standards have grave social impact, and thus should not be left solely to technical committees<br>* Many citizens' rights are affected directly by the choice of standards at the governmental level. There are multiple instances where citizens have suffered when government agencies have resorted to using propriety standards.<br>* Multiple standards in a single domain are antithetical to the process of standardization, while multiple implementations aid in competition.<br>* Standards are not a singular solution for interoperability issues, but without open standards interoperability would not be possible. Open standards are necessary, but not sufficient.<br>* In the interests of their citizens, governments should lead the market, rather than let industry dictate proprietary standards.<br>* Governments should categorize open standards, with clear time-tables for shifting to open standards, to enable industry to meet governmental demands satisfactorily. |