

2019 Submission 1

Timestamp: 2019/01/28 08:38:05 AM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

AI, blockchain, AR/VR, and more global access were among the emerging technologies mentioned in the Global IGF 2018-Paris video survey.

Comments:

Nearly 150 attendees at Global IGF 2018-Paris spoke in video interviews on which new digital technologies will create the best opportunities for a better world for all over the next decade. The responses are displayed on the Imagining the Internet site http://www.elon.edu/e-web/imagining/event-coverage/global_igf_2018/best_new_digital_tech.xhtml; and you can also view the video responses in a YouTube playlist here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QN-aZ2WkIoU&list=PLf2o-VmxcSBeCFHcszREBIVjpgea41I0C> Responses by far the most-mentioned were AI, blockchain and more access. While the Internet of Things, VR and others were mentioned by some, many were looking forward to developments in AI and Blockchain and to promoting more access to the internet to more people globally.

Issue Areas: AI, Access, Blockchain, IoT

2019 Submission 2

Timestamp: 2019/01/28 10:48:09 AM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Network Security

Comments:

Intrusion Prevention System

Issue Areas: Cybersecurity

2019 Submission 3

Timestamp: 2019/01/28 02:29:53 PM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Internet of Things - Where is it at policy-wise and what is needed for industries to confidently develop the technology

Comments:

Would also be curious to hear about what aspects of IoT overlap with more traditional Internet governance topics

Issue Areas: IoT, IG

2019 Submission 4

Timestamp: 2019/01/28 16:57:24

Stakeholder Group: None / Other

Submission:

Internet shutdown and the Digits Right in Africa

Comments:

Issue Areas: Access, Human Rights

2019 Submission 5

Timestamp: 2019/01/28 07:54:02 PM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

1) Impact of Culture & Language on Internet UX, architecture, and business opportunities 2) The need and importance of Authentication

Comments:

1) Culture and Language: How do these things impact what people want from the Internet and how Internet-centered businesses best deliver Internet experiences to the end-user? (Submitted last year resubmitting this year.)
2) Last year, trust was spoken about as a problem throughout the panel sessions, but the best possible solution is authentication. Can authentication (i.e., handshakes, access management, identities, verification of information,

etc.) How can authentication be improved to provide better cybersecurity, functionality, data persistence, and help fight social problems (i.e., crime, fake news, psychological disorders etc.) arriving from the lack Authenticity.

Issue Areas: Cybersecurity, Trust, Fake News

2019 Submission 6

Timestamp: 2019/01/29 12:52:03

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Current and emerging tech & impact on America's civil society (e.g., IoT, facial recognition, AI, lessons learned from China)

Comments:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/07/08/business/china-surveillance-technology.html> <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2018/12/10/business/location-data-privacy-apps.html>

Issue Areas: IoT, AI, Data Privacy, Surveillance

2019 Submission 7

Timestamp: 2019/01/29 22:02:02

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

The 50th anniversary of the first message sent on ARPAnet and using the past to understand the future.

Comments:

It would be helpful to discuss role of institutional memory in assisting in the creation of a more diverse and robust IG community. This can be a methods and analysis discussion that can be woven through all the discussions.

Issue Areas: IG

2019 Submission 8

Timestamp: 2019/01/30 11:22:16

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

The advantages machine learning, Artificial Intelligence, will to technology tools

Comments:

AI & ML are not well defined or well understood by policy makers, I would like to bring in some experts to sit on a panel to discuss how they help with both industry issues and consumer issues like fraud protection and customer service

Issue Areas: AI

2019 Submission 9

Timestamp: 2019/01/30 01:41:57 PM

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Internet of Things

Comments:

Issue Areas: IoT

2019 Submission 10

Timestamp: 2019/01/31 04:19:09 PM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Digital Inclusion with a focus on fixed wireless deployments in rural America.

Comments:

Issue Areas: Access, Digital Inclusion

2019 Submission 11

Timestamp: 2019/02/01 12:50:55 PM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Minority Small Business integration technologies support focus on startups costs support and exchange as it relates to social Enterprise

Comments:

Bush Foundation SOCAP Study on Social Enterprise how to effectively connect communicate transparency progressive 2018-2019

Issue Areas:

2019 Submission 12

Timestamp: 2019/02/01 02:16:14 PM

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Technology and election policies

Comments:

Proposed title of session: Rock the .vote: How Technology Will Shape Politics Over The Next 20 Years. This panel would be comprised of technology experts as well as political analysts to discuss how tech has and will continue to shape the political landscape in the US and abroad. The panel could be preceded by a Keynote from a US Senator or Representative to discuss how technology both helps and harms the campaign process, for example.

Issue Areas: Campaigns and Elections

2019 Submission 13

Timestamp: 2019/02/03 02:15:23 PM

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Protecting Consumers Against Phone Phishing

Comments:

As people have more information about themselves available online, with more data breaches occurring, it is simple for scammers to use credible information to build trust and initiate spear phishing attacks, leaving the victim with their personal identity information compromised and or financially distressed. Social engineering attacks are difficult to combat, and especially difficult to recover from in terms of financially, psychologically, and more. How might we help people protect themselves from these phishing scams, particularly when they use social engineering tactics? This project will explore potential solutions to better protect consumers based on data collected on "VISHING" (VOICE PHISHING) attacks. The first phase will entail information gathering through in-depth interviews and scraping online sources, and the second phase will include designing a prototype of a tool for consumers to protect themselves against social engineering tactics and testing its plausibility with users. Source-Michelle Chen,, Master of Information Management and System (MIMS), School of Information, UC Berkeley

Issue Areas: Data Privacy, Cybersecurity

2019 Submission 14

Timestamp: 2019/02/04 09:16:07 AM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission: Content moderation

Comments:

Laws passed recently in Europe (such as <https://law.yale.edu/mfia/case-disclosed/germanys-netzdg-and-threat-online-free-speech>) require more aggressive enforcement of moderation policies on social media and other internet platforms. To what extent can platforms preempt this type of regulation with better enforcement? What are the dangers to freedom of expression? In what ways does objectionable content and overmoderation affect historically

disadvantaged groups?

Issue Areas: Content Policy, Freedom of Expression

2019 Submission 15

Timestamp: 2019/02/04 09:28:16 AM

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Internet Crawling

Comments:

crawling is the main part in internet

Issue Areas:

2019 Submission 16

Timestamp: 2019/02/04 11:11:48 AM

Stakeholder Group: Government / Intergovernmental Organization

Submission: Fight with fake and deceptive content especially on social media

Comments:

Issue Areas: Fake News, Content Policy

2019 Submission 17

Timestamp: 2019/02/04 11:41:15

Stakeholder Group: Technical Community

Submission: Cyber Threat Intelligence Capture and Response

Comments:

I think the IGF might like to consider the current state of play on threat intelligence and how this critical area of WWW development might be developed to make the internet a safer place for everyone to interact with.

Issue Areas: Cybersecurity

2019 Submission 18

Timestamp: 2019/02/04 11:55:42 AM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

I would like to propose a session on algorithmic bias, discrimination and human rights.

Comments:

I have written and spoken on the topic and know a community of scholars and advocates who can make this a robust conversation.

Issue Areas: Human Rights

2019 Submission 19

Timestamp: 2019/02/04 12:15:39 PM

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

1. Merits and risks of consumer-driven privacy models. 2. Election infrastructure and security. 3. Info/ed session: device security/privacy

Comments:

Issue Areas: Cybersecurity, Campaigns and Elections, Data Privacy

2019 Submission 20

Timestamp: 2019/02/04 13:16:32

Stakeholder Group: None / Other

Submission:

Standards for enforcement as to the differential between advertised Internet speed, actual speed, and attribution as to any differential.

Comments:

Enforcement as to speed differentials, and enhanced user confidence, may be best accomplished with a combination of private and public sector enforcement, including USG FTC, DOJ, and CFIUS action.

Issue Areas: Access

2019 Submission 21

Timestamp: 2019/02/04 02:16:21 PM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Disinformation/Misinformation and Democracy, National Data Privacy Law Framework, Future of Online News, Broadband and 5G Access/Equality

Comments:

Issue Areas: Fake News, Data Privacy, Access, 5G

2019 Submission 22

Timestamp: 2019/02/04 03:01:47 PM

Stakeholder Group: Government / Intergovernmental Organization

Submission:

The importance of Electricity in community networks

Comments:

Issue Areas: Access

2019 Submission 23

Timestamp: 2019/02/04 08:25:03 PM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Nermundial review

Comments:

A discussion on how the alternate format of Netmundial in effect complements the pursuits of the IGF

Issue Areas: IG

2019 Submission 24

Timestamp: 2019/02/04 08:32:58 PM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Building global Trust in the Multistakeholder process by exemplary balance.

Comments:

Does it require a profound Accountability mechanism to promote Trust in the Multistakeholder process?

Issue Areas: IG, Trust

2019 Submission 25

Timestamp: 2019/02/04 08:55:13 PM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Unreasonable to have both public and private (Grid, ..) connected on the internet. There should be parallel structures like Intranet.

Comments:

Private structures like the Grid, Power Plants and Banks should have its own and not provide access to their secure information and controls online.

Issue Areas: Cybersecurity, Critical Infrastructure

2019 Submission 26

Timestamp: 2019/02/05 01:01:29 AM

Stakeholder Group: Government / Intergovernmental Organization

Submission:

To Integrated emerging Blockchain Technology in the training management system for Government Application or e-service delivery

Comments:

Recent BlockChain is the new highly emerging technology that adopted in the government application for better and secure environment.

Issue Areas: Blockchain\

[2019 Submission 27](#)

Timestamp: 2019/02/05 03:06:13

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Access and safety

Comments:

Issue Areas: Access

[2019 Submission 28](#)

Timestamp: 2019/02/05 05:59:19 AM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Platform Responsibility

Comments:

Issue Areas: Content Policy

[2019 Submission 29](#)

Timestamp: 2019/02/05 06:18:28 PM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Weighing costs/benefits to regulation, privacy, antitrust, section 230

Comments:

Issue Areas: Data Privacy, Competition, Content Policy, Regulation

[2019 Submission 30](#)

Timestamp: 2019/02/06 08:42:20 AM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Information Technology governance

Comments:

Issue Areas: IG

[2019 Submission 31](#)

Timestamp: 2019/02/06 09:33:51 AM

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Attribution and incontrovertible digital identity

Comments:

Digital Identity to counter identity theft. Attribution, and provenance of sources and facts, to counter "fake news" and public opinion manipulation.

Issue Areas: Cybersecurity, Fake News

[2019 Submission 32](#)

Timestamp: 2019/02/06 11:05:26 AM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Products liability for digital technology

Comments:

<https://cdt.org/blog/when-iot-kills-preparing-for-digital-products-liability/>

Issue Areas: IoT

2019 Submission 33

Timestamp: 2019/02/06 05:42:17 PM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Regulation & self-regulation of social media platforms

Comments:

This panel would look at Facebook's proposal for an advisory council (self-regulation), Article 19's proposal for Social Media Councils, and proposals and efforts in the EU and US to regulate content. What are the opportunities and pitfalls associated with these efforts, and what would it mean for the future of free expression, journalism and democracy

Issue Areas: Content Policy, Regulation

2019 Submission 34

Timestamp: 2019/02/06 07:47:47 PM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

What government actions (e.g., legislation, funding) needed for local mesh networks for better bandwidth

Comments:

Issue Areas: Access

2019 Submission 35

Timestamp: 2019/02/07 12:45:02 AM

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Women in ICT.

Comments:

More and more women became involved in digital processes. A lot of engineers, developers, system admins and others are women. Let's help them to learn and be more professional.

Issue Areas: Gender

2019 Submission 36

Timestamp: 2019/02/07 00:55:20

Stakeholder Group: Government / Intergovernmental Organization

Submission:

e-agriculture in Socials . The roles of Socials and E-commerce in E-Agriculture . Viet nam and Others are Case Studies !

Comments:

daithuanthien.com

Issue Areas:

2019 Submission 37

Timestamp: 2019/02/07 01:33:26

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

1. AI in Human 2. How to connect Rural with Global via E-Governance

Comments:

We want to make sense of technology for rural people

Issue Areas: AI

[2019 Submission 38](#)

Timestamp: 2019/02/07 12:50:38 PM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Child sexual abuse prevention versus sexual speech. Can we have both freedom of expression and act against child exploitation?

Comments:

Issue Areas: Child Protection, Freedom of Expression, Content Policy

[2019 Submission 39](#)

Timestamp: 2019/02/07 16:44:40

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Digital Cooperation - implications for future of IG engagement

Comments:

This could be a town hall approach, similar to what we did with WSIS+10 and include HL panelists and the broader community responding to their recommendations.

Issue Areas: IG

[2019 Submission 40](#)

Timestamp: 2019/02/07 04:46:34 PM

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Disinformation, misinformation, fake information and its affect on trust in the online world - personal and economic life

Comments:

Issue Areas: Fake News, Trust, Content Policy

[2019 Submission 41](#)

Timestamp: 2019/02/07 17:47:52

Stakeholder Group: Technical Community

Submission:

Is the Current Governance System of the Internet a Viable and Sustainable Model for Other Institutions?

Comments:

The United States has just experienced the longest government shutdown in its history. And, it occurred while the United Kingdom was mired in BREXIT indecision. It is an understatement to say that democratic institutions across the globe are being tested like never before. In the midst of dire concerns and predictions, might the democratic models of Internet governance afford a beacon of hope for other types of global democratic governance? And if so, are they are transferable? And are they even sustainable? The so-called Internet ecosystem is made up of largely voluntary organizations, such as the Internet Society (ISOC), the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), and others. They are largely dependent on volunteers who help keep the network of networks stable, secure and resilient. Quite simply, the Internet works. Furthermore, it works well, exemplified by a global reliance on the Internet for commerce, communication, education and information. That is not to say that a bottom up, multiple stakeholder model is a thing of beauty. Like other democracies, it is messy and very slow. But it works and works well because its little-known foundation of democratic governance works. However, the democratic rule of the Internet is about to face some of its own challenges. As the original founders of the Internet governance organizations age and ultimately leave their positions, is there enough interest among young people to assume the vital functions that keep the Internet open, functional and free? This panel will explore not only the democratic rule of the Internet today but the challenges in keeping it sustainable into the future. Panelists will consider whether the democratic models that helped launch the Internet need to be up-dated or altered, and if so, how?

Issue Areas: IG

2019 Submission 42

Timestamp: 2019/02/08 05:30:37 PM

Stakeholder Group: Technical Community

Submission:

Principles Underpinning Norms for Cyberstability

Comments:

As part of its mission the Global Commission on the Stability of Cyberspace (GCSC, <https://cyberstability.org>) is documenting a set of principles that guide stakeholders in achieving cyber stability and that are the foundation for norms proposed by the commission. Norms such as "the Call to Protect the Public Core of the Internet" (<https://cyberstability.org/research/call-to-protect/>), and those published in the 'Singapore Norm Package' (<https://cyberstability.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/GCSC-Singapore-Norm-Package-3MB.pdf>) . During this session, members of the GCSC want to engage in a conversation with the US IGF community in order to inform their work.

Issue Areas: Cybersecurity, Public Core

2019 Submission 43

Timestamp: 2019/02/10 13:32:23

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Future of Work

Comments:

Personal agency for workers is becoming more and more critical. This means access to information, virtual and literal mobility, constant retraining, etc. The internet will play an important empowerment role.

Issue Areas: Future of Work

2019 Submission 44

Timestamp: 2019/02/10 22:16:03

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Connecting the unconnected, digital inclusion and accessibility, can community networks solve connectivity issues, future of work.

Comments:

Issue Areas: Access, Future of Work, Digital Inclusion

2019 Submission 45

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 08:44:39

Stakeholder Group: Technical Community

Submission:

Assume you will cover areas of cybersecurity policy, fake news vs. freedom of expression, GDPR vs. U.S. 'data as product' controversies, net

Comments:

neutrality status. Note: I am moving to Washington end February, interested in participating in committee once the chaos of the move is over.

Issue Areas: Cybersecurity, Fake News, Freedom of Expression, Data Privacy

2019 Submission 46

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 09:05:55 AM

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Internet of Things Governance

Comments:

Norms of Internet governance (open standards, multistakeholder coordination, immunity from intermediary liability) are being challenged by cyber- physical systems. At the same time, these systems are creating unprecedented security and privacy problems with cascading effects on the entire Internet. What needs to happen now?

Issue Areas: IoT, IG, Data Privacy, Cybersecurity

2019 Submission 47

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 09:06:46

Email Address: xxxxx@xxxxxx.xxxx

Name: xxxxx xxxxxxxxxx

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Broadband availability and adoption - what barriers exist & what policy reforms could encourage more widespread broadband access in the US?

Comments:

Issue Areas: Access

2019 Submission 48

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 09:08:50

Stakeholder Group: Technical Community

Submission:

The Politics and Ethics of Hacking Back

Comments:

Hacking back opens up a wide range of cyberdefense tools, including honeypots as well as proactive measures. The problem is a private company generally has no legal right to defend itself.

Issue Areas: Cyber Conflict

2019 Submission 49

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 09:16:08 AM

Stakeholder Group: Technical Community

Submission:

DNS Hijacking

Comments:

Consider the following: <https://cyber.dhs.gov/ed/19-01/>. The bottom line here is that it's time for an upgrade of security employed to protect domain name registrations. Even DNSSEC is weakened by this category of failure. At least "important" domain names should consider registration security requirements.

Issue Areas: Cybersecurity, DNS

2019 Submission 50

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 09:20:26

Stakeholder Group: None / Other

Submission:

1 IoT security 2 Importance of collaboration for rural & remote access 3 Unintended consequences of regulation 4 Impacts of consolidation

Comments:

1) There is a growing, global call for IoT security, and in many countries it is an area without partisan disagreement. Governments, civil society, technologists, and others are actively working together to ensure that users are protected from malicious attacks and botnets are prevented. The Canada, Senegal, France and many others have take a multistakeholder approach to IoT security, enlisting the help of all stakeholder groups to ensure they do their part. In the United States, home to one of the largest markets for IoT devices in the world, there is no comprehensive plan, label, or education campaign for IoT security. What can the stakeholders present for the IGF USA do to push forward in this space?

Links: <http://iotsecurity2018.ca> <https://www.internetsociety.org/blog/2018/11/a-critical-first-step-for-iot-security-in-senegal/> <https://www.internetsociety.org/news/press-releases/2019/internet-society-advances-iot-security-in->

france/ <https://www.internetsociety.org/resources/2018/iot-security-for-policymakers/> 2) In 2018, over half the world's population was said to have access to the Internet. And while that is a milestone to be celebrated, it makes the difference between those with and without Internet access even more stark. In the United States, rural, remote, and Indigenous communities are significantly less likely to have access to the Internet than their urban and non-Indigenous counterparts. And they can't get access alone. It will take coordination and collaboration between all stakeholder groups -- from local community members, to technology experts, civil society, the federal government, and more working together to close the digital divide in the US. This is a topic that was discussed at length at the 2018 Indigenous Connectivity Summit, and it will be discussed again at the 2019 Summit in Hawaii. This session could highlight times when collaboration has led to robust connectivity solutions in rural and remote areas, and what more the stakeholders in the room could do to ensure rural broadband is a reality.

Links: <https://www.internetsociety.org/indigenet/https://www.internetsociety.org/resources/doc/2019/2018-indigenous-connectivity-summit-community-report/> https://www.internetsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/2018-Indigenous-Connectivity-Summit-Community-Report_EN.pdf

3) Today, almost every country in the world is currently in the business of "regulating the Internet." But regulation of the Internet can have unintended consequences. One such consequence is extra-territorial application. Another one is how regulation can impact the infrastructure of the Internet, challenging the characteristics of its original design. This becomes particularly important for what it means for a resilient, global Internet. The Internet was not designed to recognize physical boundaries or to comply with only one actor's rules. Resiliency is ensured through diversity of infrastructure and this diversity comes from nodes located globally, in different parts of the world. Internet regulation that is unfocused, uninformed and disproportionate can provide the wrong incentives for state actors to engage in a regulatory race that will only result in a fractured, less resilient Internet. As the United States considers new regulations on privacy, security, and other important issues, this workshop will seek to advance a conversation about how policy makers should balance the need for user protection with the need to protect the integrity of the infrastructure of the Internet.

Links: <https://www.internetsociety.org/blog/2018/10/splintering-the-internet-the-unintended-consequence-of-regulation/> <https://www.internetsociety.org/resources/doc/2018/the-internet-and-extra-territorial-effects-of-laws/>

4) Consolidation is not a new phenomenon, but often an expected evolution as industries and markets mature. Opportunities to reduce costs, expand market share, and enhance scalability are intrinsic incentives in any economic domain where companies acquire competitors or subsume parts of the production chain. Globally, trends of consolidation in the Internet Economy – including growing forces of concentration, vertical and horizontal integration, and fewer opportunities for market entry and competition – may shape not just the ways in which the Internet is used by people around the world, but its future technical evolution in the next three to five years. Today, such trends of consolidation are visible in almost all parts of the Internet economy, from access provision to services at the application layer. Looking from the national to the global level, what are the underlying drivers of these trends? What are the implications for the Internet's technical evolution and its users?

Links: <https://www.internetsociety.org/globalinternetreport/2018/concept-note/> <https://future.internetsociety.org/>

Issue Areas: IoT, Access, IG, Competition

2019 Submission 51

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 09:23:47

Stakeholder Group: Technical Community

Submission:

Formalisation of the contributions of machine learning and advanced statistical analysis(AI) in development of internet services.

Comments:

There seems to be many applications of ML and AI that are not made clear to users and this is not only unfair but highly dangerous, especially where systems are showing signs of serious bias in the data they rely upon for their proper and accurate operation.

Issue Areas: AI

2019 Submission 52

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 09:25:40

Stakeholder Group: Technical Community

Submission:

IDN Homographic Attacks

Comments:

Consider the following: <https://static.ptbl.co/static/attachments/191691/1540208800.pdf?1540208800>. That presentation is somewhat technical but the concern is easily motivated and described. We need better user tools

and applications that account for this directly, and they are possible. This is a universal acceptance issue.

Issue Areas: Cybersecurity, DNS

2019 Submission 53

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 10:44:31

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

The Next Generation Internet: Investigating Community Networks as a Socio-Legal, Technical System and as a Public Trust

Comments:

SEEC Harlem (CNS-1737453) project involves research within the Harlem community in New York City, and with partner universities (University of Arizona, University of Virginia, and Fordham University). SEEC Harlem aims to exploit edge cloud computing in the dense urban environment of upper Manhattan to realize new affordable and accessible computing. Silicon Harlem and the mayor's office of NYC are the primary community and government partners for both projects. From a local governance standpoint, we are working with a participatory technology assessment methodology to look next generation community internet as a public trust.

Issue Areas: Access

2019 Submission 54

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 10:44:40

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

How can the public (individuals, organizations) force international bodies (UN, ITU, etc.) to allow participation in Internet governance.

Comments:

Issue Areas: IG

2019 Submission 55

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 11:16:01 AM

Stakeholder Group: Technical Community

Submission:

The need to permit or enable political speech by private U.S. citizens, including paid ads, excluding businesses, non-citizens

Comments:

There is a need to permit political speech (intended to influence and electoral campaigns or ballot issues) by private citizens up to thresholds that require reporting to the FEC or a creation of a campaign or PAC. The response to 2016 foreign influence campaigns or election meddling by Russia, etc. has resulting in restrictions on platforms that are too tight/tighter than US federal election laws and many state laws require. A private US citizen should be able to buy an advertisement - or make a free post - with an appropriate disclaimer without having a campaign committee number. Additionally, platforms should do more to educate users on their opportunities to form campaigns and acquire the appropriate credentials in time to be able to express their personal political ideas before it gets to late in the political cycle to do so. A private citizen, for example, should be able to buy a \$10-25 boost or traffic to a personal Youtube vlog that includes an endorsement for a specific vote on a ballot measure or local election, if that isn't prohibited or is left up to individuals and local campaigns to keep track of uncoordinated personal political expenditures or in kind contributions, under law.

Issue Areas: Freedom of Expression, Campaigns and Elections

2019 Submission 56

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 11:18:43

Email Address: xxxxx@xxxxxx.xxxx

Name: xxxxx xxxxxxxxxx

Stakeholder Group: None / Other

Submission:

The desirability of creating new user-driven ecosystems, founded on trust and accountability, to overlay the current

platform-centric Web.

Comments:

The GLIANet Project aims to build a trustworthy Web ecosystem, by using targeted market interventions to re-balance the existing user-platform dynamic. The project website is www.glia.net. A short overview can be found in a recent Fast Company piece, <https://www.fastcompany.com/90293980/to-fix-the-web-give-it-back-to-the-users>. Draft of a summary white paper is also available upon request. Topics for discussion at IGF-USA 2019 could include: the need for more trust, support, and accountability in the open Web; the pros and cons of using "countermediaries" as a bridge between users and online platforms/the Web; applying common law principles of fiduciary obligations to countermediaries; and mapping the ecosystem of technologies that users can employ as autonomy-enhancing tools.

Issue Areas: Trust

2019 Submission 57

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 11:35:39

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Data protection (data privacy), Speech + censorship on/by platforms, risks of border surveillance, U.S. ICCPR review (happening this year)

Comments:

Issue Areas: Data Privacy, Freedom of Expression, Surveillance

2019 Submission 58

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 11:38:44 AM

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Aligning with the UN and other bodies to agree upon a standard definition for digital literacy. See additional context below.

Comments:

According to UNESCO, "literacy is the ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate, compute, and use printed, and written materials associated with varying contexts" (UNESCO). However, there is no such consensus or clarity around a standard for digital literacy. Without such a global or uniform definition, it is difficult for the world to address digital cooperation issues and measure progress. Imagine the impact if the UN were to support a comprehensive framework for digital skills and intelligence and endorse a global standard for a definition of digital literacy and skills. This could aid in achieving a measurement and reporting methodology while enabling individuals, organizations, and nation states to track their progress over time.

Issue Areas: Digital Inclusion

2019 Submission 59

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 13:03:17

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Cross-border taxes on digital content and online advertising revenue

Comments:

Several EU countries are proposing a Digital Services Tax, equal to 3% of advertising revenue earned on content seen by European eyes. More than half of this tax would be paid by American companies. And it would discriminate by targeting online ad revenue while not taxing revenue from ads in print and broadcast media.

Issue Areas: Taxation

2019 Submission 60

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 13:44:36

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Using antitrust laws to punish online platforms for political expression

Comments:

We have seen the weaponization of antitrust laws to attack platforms that host political views and amplify opposition attitudes. Even if express actions are not taken, threats of antitrust actions can result in limits to free speech

platforms.

Issue Areas: Competition, Freedom of Expression

2019 Submission 61

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 13:49:54

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Free Speech Or Hate Speech: Should Online Due Diligence Change?

Comments:

We recently submitted the following for consideration at RightsCon and it may be relevant for IGF USA as well: New hate groups are appearing in rapid, successive fashion. When the public is outraged at you as a provider, how do you determine if a new group on your network is a hate group? How much research do you do as a provider to determine if they have violated your terms of service agreement - yet? This session will discuss difficult real and possible scenarios. We'll show how Internet companies can set clear and open criteria around acceptable usage.

Issue Areas: Freedom of Expression, Content Policy

2019 Submission 62

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 14:05:20

Email Address: xxxxx@xxxxxx.xxxx

Name: xxxxx xxxxxxxxx

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

The UNHLP on Digital Cooperation is due to issue its report in May 2019. Should this impact US internet governance long-term strategies?

Comments:

Issue Areas: IG

2019 Submission 63

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 14:10:07

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Artificial Intelligence & The Role of Government Regulation

Comments:

Machine learning and artificial intelligence/augmented intelligence (AI), powered by streams of data and advanced algorithms, have incredible potential to improve countless consumer and enterprise use cases. For example, in healthcare, AI can prevent hospitalizations, reduce complications, and improve patient engagement. Yet, applications of AI have also given rise to a variety of potential effects and challenges for U.S. policymakers to consider, including notice/consent, bias, inclusion, transparency and digital due process, and law enforcement access to data, among others. As AI innovations continue to be developed and even start to enter today's regulatory processes, U.S. policymakers at the legislative and regulatory levels are considering whether policy changes are needed. This session should feature diverse viewpoints from across the IGF-USA community to advance the public conversation on the role government oversight should have with respect to AI.

• <http://fortune.com/2018/12/06/artificial-intelligence-regulation-government/> • <https://issues.org/perspective-should-artificial-intelligence-be-regulated/> • <https://theconversation.com/congress-takes-first-steps-toward-regulating-artificial-intelligence-104373>

Issue Areas: AI

2019 Submission 64

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 02:10:07 PM

Email Address: xxxxx@xxxxxx.xxxx

Name: xxxxx xxxxxxxxx

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Application of antitrust law to online platforms

Comments:

Online platforms have become integral parts of many Americans' lives, being used for social communication, many areas of commerce, and other new ways. Increasingly, policymakers on the Hill and at key federal agencies (e.g., FTC) have begun to more seriously examine whether there is a need for antitrust intervention in online platform markets. This session should feature policymakers from both the Hill and FTC, as well as industry and civil society stakeholders, who can educate IGF-USA members about, and provide diverse perspectives on, the current debate regarding antitrust law and platforms. •<https://www.competitionpolicyinternational.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/CPI-Nazzini.pdf>•<http://www.mondaq.com/unitedstates/x/695472/Antitrust+Competition/Abuse+of+Dominance+Concernin+g+Online+Platforms> •<https://www.concurrences.com/en/conferences/online-platforms-the-interplay-of-regulation-and-antitrust-enforcement>

Issue Areas: Competition, Regulation

2019 Submission 65

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 02:12:08 PM

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Trends in Regulatory Approaches to 'Over-the-Top' Services – Should Telecom Laws be Applied to Network Edge Services?

Comments:

Traditionally, telecom laws around the world have applied to copper line voice service providers. These laws have, in many countries, since been applied internet service providers (the providers of pipes that data packets flow through). More recently, policies (some proposed and some in place today) have sought to apply the same telecom laws to "over-the-top" services, or services that are access over a telecom network's infrastructure. Such policies are currently being debated in the U.S., as well as in other key jurisdictions like India. This session would feature stakeholders from government, industry, and civil society that will debate whether OTT services should or should not be exposed to telecom regulatory-like regimes and make recommendations on a path forward.

•<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/telecom/telecom-news/telcos-otts-not-comparable-new-regulation-for-ott-may-hurt-innovation-bif/articleshow/66812461.cms?from=mdr> •<https://www.techradar.com/news/germany-wants-ott-service-providers-should-be-regulated-like-telcos>

Issue Areas: OTT, Regulation

2019 Submission 66

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 02:13:44 PM

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Status of efforts to create a US federal privacy framework

Comments:

With the EU's General Data Protection Regulation in effect and US states (e.g., California) adopting privacy regulatory regimes, there is more pressure than ever before for the federal government to adopt a modern privacy framework. Already, work is afoot on the Hill, as well as at key federal agencies like NTIA and NIST. This session should feature policymakers, as well as IGF-USA community member viewpoints, and would (1) educate IGF-USA attendees on the current status of federal privacy framework efforts and how they relate, and (2) provide key perspectives from government, industry, civil society, and other IGF-USA community stakeholders.

• <https://www.adweek.com/programmatic/sen-marco-rubio-introduces-federal-privacy-legislation-to-supersede-state-laws/> • <https://www.sfchronicle.com/politics/article/California-law-could-be-Congress-model-for-13604213.php> • <https://www.ajc.com/news/battle-lines-forming-ahead-looming-privacy-law-fight/BD23aBV4VamPNmzrXKX1QO/> • <https://www.ntia.doc.gov/press-release/2018/ntia-seeks-comment-new-approach-consumer-data-privacy> • <https://www.nist.gov/privacy-framework>

Issue Areas: Data Privacy

2019 Submission 67

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 15:00:45

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Weighing Security & Privacy Issues In Debate on DNS over HTTPS

Comments:

Mozilla, CloudFlare, Tucows, British Telecom, and PowerDNS would be examples of great candidates to discuss this important issue, and I'd be happy to help pull something like this together.

Issue Areas: Cybersecurity, Data Privacy, DNS

2019 Submission 68

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 15:04:56

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

What has the Internet community learned from a year+ without open WHOIS? What other avenues should be explored?

Comments:

The digital world should not unduly expose anyone to threats against their physical or economic safety. Digital trust and security in online transactions requires the transparent identification of providers of goods and services and a means of contacting them. The debate continues surrounding the appropriate level of information gathering and access related to the Registrants Directory Serviced known as WHOIS. How close are we to access?

Issue Areas: DNS, Trust

2019 Submission 69

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 03:11:34 PM

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Internet Accessibility

Comments:

The internet has produced incredible advances in creating an experience for those with disabilities equivalent to those without disabilities. Further, demographic trends (e.g., the aging Baby Boomer generation) have led to the creation of niche market opportunities to service those with disabilities. Platform owners and the developers who leverage their ecosystems have recognized the responsibility to develop technology that is accessible and usable by everyone, including those with disabilities. This session should feature software developers, policymakers, as well as industry and civil society stakeholders, who can educate, and share perspectives with, IGF-USA member about the latest cutting-edge collaborations in creating internet accessibility for all – both challenges and opportunities.

• <https://www.internetsociety.org/resources/doc/2012/internet-accessibility-internet-use-by-persons-with-disabilities-moving-forward/> • <https://marketingland.com/how-to-make-your-content-more-accessible-to-the-visually-impaired-255553> • <https://www.vox.com/the-goods/2019/2/5/18210912/websites-ada-compliance-lawsuits>

Issue Areas: Digital Inclusion

2019 Submission 70

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 15:27:49

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Usage of Internet as an International Development Tool

Comments:

The internet is much widespread than ever; however, the pace of internet growth has also slowed down in the last few years; especially, in the underdeveloped countries where different kinds of infrastructure are needed. Some community networks, satellite connectivity and other projects by the likes of Facebook and Google had brought some hope but they soon vanished. The focus on the west is mainly on the usage of internet for developing solutions that are more centric to entertainment; the biggest internet companies are social media firms and internet devices manufacturers and they certainly don't have a vision for using the internet in a way that could benefit the most underdeveloped countries of the world. A great tool as internet can go much more beyond face-filters and 4K movies to becoming a tool for poverty reduction, quality education and beyond.

Issue Areas: Access

2019 Submission 71

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 15:55:43

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Two areas worth exploring would be international coordination on artificial intelligence and competition policy.

Comments:

Issue Areas: AI, Competition

2019 Submission 72

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 16:14:06

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Limits on national approaches to Internet policy and necessity of multi-level policy coordination and policy processes.

Comments:

Issue Areas: IG

2019 Submission 73

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 20:21:08

Stakeholder Group: Private Sector

Submission:

Platform liability for user content

Comments:

Limits on platform liability are the backbone of net 2.0 since it enabled user-created content. Today, these liability limits are under threat from multiple business and political interests wanting to turn back the clock on the internet economy and reestablish their control over information publication. Debates on platform liability will help educate attendees and viewers on what has enabled massive growth in user-created content online over the last two decades.

Issue Areas: Content Policy, Platform Liability

2019 Submission 74

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 20:25:53

Stakeholder Group: None / Other

Submission:

Moderation of user content on social media platforms

Comments:

As pressure has increased on social media to improve content moderation on their platforms, critics have argued that these efforts lack transparency and are too strict. A discussion on how social media platforms should balance these opposing pressures is key in educating the public, government, and civil society in the intricacies and challenges facing platforms that work to responsibly moderate content.

Issue Areas: Content Policy

2019 Submission 75

Timestamp: 2019/02/11 20:45:20

Stakeholder Group: Civil Society / Academia

Submission:

Blockchain for Social Good: Discussion of Best Practice of how technology can impact communities from the ground up

Comments:

Blockchain can make a difference for in the millions of Unbanked, land tenure, electrical distribution, etc

Issue Areas: Blockchain