

Content Policy - Submissions

1. **Compare / contrast the US and new EU models of content moderation. Do we want an internet controlled by private sector or governments?**

Comments: As critics of content moderation that want more posts removed from social media and e-commerce sites look for alternative solutions, the EU presents a different model where government plays a much greater role in what context exists online. But, does that model really work?

2. **how should content moderation work (normatively speaking)**
3. **Assess early experiments with review of social media content policies and moderation decisions.**
4. **Deplatforming and content moderation throughout the stack:**

Comment: In the wake of the Capitol Insurrection leading to services from the content and application layers through to infrastructure layers kicking off white supremacists and the president from their services, the question of where content moderation should take place and whether private companies should be able to do so themselves have become central to internet governance, and even given rise to new legislation in Poland and proposals in the US to regulate such decisionmaking. There are a huge number of people who could be included on this panel and would suggest that there could be a series of panels looking at the various dimensions of the fallout, incl what this means for the sect. 230/Intermediary liability debate and whether it is time to rethink how First Amendment Law is interpreted in the digital domain. My take here <https://courtneyr.medium.com/trump-v-tech-what-is-censorship-and-who-gets-to-do-it-f98c33cf1729>

5. **Content Accountability in Tech**

Comments: Should social media platforms and tech companies be more responsible with the tools they have created and be held accountable for the real life consequences of the content they host? How can these companies become better stewards to their users (build their own tools, Section 230?)? Spiderman's Uncle Ben said it best, with great power comes great responsibility.

6. **Consideration (who, how accredited, what oversight) of "trusted notifiers" for internet safety (content, abuse, IP, etc).The importance of ensuring the Internet's infrastructure is not a casualty of platform regulation**

7. **A framework for deplatforming.**

Comment: What are the rights, limits, and liabilities for those that should be deplatformed vs those that shouldn't.

8. **Should social media platforms be regulated as "common carriers" and be forced to display all user posts?**

9. **"Is the future of content moderation going to be de-centralized and personally managed by users? "**

Comments: Many critics of content moderation by social media sites have proposed that consumers should be in primary control of what content they see online. But what would this really look like? And what challenges would be posed by such a content moderation regime?

10. **What have reforms of Section 230 and intermediary liability taught us so far? (e.g. Backpage, FOSTA, Roommates, Grindr)**

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- 11. Is Section 230 the scapegoat for subjective gripes about content moderation from both sides of the aisle?**
- 12. How would the repeal or reform of Section 230 shape the next generation of new social media and e-commerce marketplaces?**
- 13. Do intermediary liability limits make digital markets more competitive?**
- 14. AI Content Moderation**
- 15. How would increased intermediary liability affect digital markets and consumers?**
- 16. Challenges of cross-border internet**

Comments: "The vast majority of online interactions take place across multiple jurisdictions. Today's legal frameworks were designed before the internet and therefore are not always applicable to instantaneous exchange of information, goods and services across multiple jurisdictions. Enforcement of local legislation by States on the cross-border internet, is leading to an unprecedented proliferation of processes and potentially incompatible solutions. This is particularly evident in three key areas: 1.) cross-border access to e-evidence, 2.) content moderation and restrictions and 3.) DNS level action to address abuses. Solutions to regulating cross-border internet need to include governments, internet companies, technical operators, academia, civil society, and international organizations as each has an important role to play to address the challenges of cross-border internet. "