

Multiple Organizations

ORGANIZATION

Multiple Organizations

TYPE

Collective

CONTRIBUTORS

Sheetal Kumar

POSITION

NA

COUNTRY

United Kingdom

STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Civil Society

1. VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

a) We would like to emphasise the following values that we believe should guide individuals, organizations, and countries when cooperating or working together to address any digital issue or challenge:

Transparency: This means the provision of clear, accurate and accessible information to individuals, organisations, and countries collaborating and/or involved in addressing digital issues.

Accountability: This refers to the existence of clear procedures and mechanisms to guide both participation in and processes concerned with addressing digital issues, along with appropriate processes for review, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting. Defining and providing an adequate remedy to those adversely affected by or as a result of technologies presents a key challenge in the digital age.

Non-discrimination & equality: This means that the processes designed to enable individuals, organisations, and countries to work together to address digital issues should not exacerbate divides between people or exclude people based on their social or economic background, their gender, nationality, race or other characteristics. Instead, it should promote greater equality and should take special measures to understand potential biases (and respective impacts) involved in the implementation of automated decision-making technologies as well as involve individuals, organizations, and countries that could find it difficult to participate, including but not limited to civil society organisations and marginalised communities.

Diversity: This value is related to fairness and equality. It means that the processes designed to promote digital cooperation should respond to a wide range of views, interests and perspectives and reflect the cultural and linguistic diversity of everyone that uses digital technologies. It is also based on an understanding that the social and economic benefits of the widespread application of different digital technologies can only be achieved if diversity holds a central place in such processes. Failure to account for this may lead to further unequal distribution and access of benefits and participation (in the case of digital governance processes).

Responsiveness: This means the processes concerned with addressing digital issues must be both flexible and responsive to local, regional, national, and global dynamics, in a way that is in keeping with the other values listed in this section.

Security: This means the safety and privacy needs of all individuals, regardless of affiliation, that participate in processes concerned with addressing digital issues should be met and prioritised. Recognising that security is a shared responsibility, and that processes and cooperation must be human-centric and human rights respecting.

b) In terms of the principles that should guide digital cooperation, we emphasise the following:

Fair process: This means that the process should be guided by the principles of transparency and accountability (see values above). In particular, this means ensuring that there is a shared and clear understanding of objectives and expected outcomes between cooperating stakeholders.

Collaborative: This means that the challenge or concern to be addressed should be defined clearly from the outset, and stakeholders should agree on common norms to guide working methods, including the extent of transparency, flexibility required, ways of making decisions, and means to promote and protect participants' safety and rights when participating.

Bottom-up: This means that the process should be based on the constituency/ies affected, rather than guided by a centralised group of actors.

Inclusive: Inclusiveness as a value signifies that participants collaborate, while retaining different roles and responsibilities. Inclusivity encapsulates the need to overcome barriers to accessible participation and to dedicate sufficient funding and capacity-building efforts to promote the participation of a rich diversity of stakeholders.

Special provision should therefore be made to guarantee the participation and engagement of stakeholders that tend to be underfunded and underrepresented. Potential indicators that relate to this value component could include assessments of the legal and regulatory framework for inclusive consultation and/or diverse, multistakeholder participation.

Consensus-based: In a consensus-driven process, the participants act with common purpose, in a collaborative

manner and, as far as is reasonably possible, take decisions by general agreement. Compromise and accommodating interests also plays an important role. Conversely, a lack of collaboration and common purpose will make consensus-driven decision-making difficult or impossible.

Sustainability: This refers to processes having clear goals, intended outcomes, and follow-through on such goals and outcomes to ensure they are implemented and/or acted on within an agreed-upon timeline in an accountable manner.

c) We encourage the High-Level Panel to consider, refer to, and build on previous relevant initiatives that have emphasised these values and principles after extensive consultative processes. These values and principles have already been reflected in the outcomes of a number of initiatives, including and listed here in alphabetical order:

African Declaration for Internet Rights and Freedoms: <http://africaninternetrights.org/>

APC Internet Rights Charter: <https://www.apc.org/en/pubs/about-apc/apc-internet-rights-charter>

An Internet Free and Secure: <https://freeandsecure.online/>

Democratic Principles for an Open Internet: <https://openinternet.global/read-principles>

Feminist Principles of the Internet: <https://feministinternet.org/>

Global Network Initiative Principles: <https://globalnetworkinitiative.org/gni-principles/>

International Declaration on Information and Democracy: <https://rsf.org/en/news/international-declaration-information-and-democracy-principles-global-information-and-communication>

International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance:

<https://necessaryandproportionate.org/principles>

IRPC Charter of Human Rights and Principles for the Internet: <http://internetrightsandprinciples.org/site/charter/>

LSE's Trust, Truth and Technology Commission's output document: <http://www.lse.ac.uk/media-and-communications/truth-trust-and-technology-commission>

Manila Principles on Intermediary Liability: <https://www.manilaprinciples.org/>

NetMundial Multistakeholder Statement: <http://netmundial.br/netmundial-multistakeholder-statement/>

Open Letter to G20 leaders: <https://g20openletter.org/>

Open WSIS joint statement: <https://www.openwsis2015.org/joint-statement-on-wsis10/>

Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace: <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/digital-diplomacy/france-and-cyber-security/article/cybersecurity-paris-call-of-12-november-2018-for-trust-and-security-in>

Principles of the Law Governing the Internet: <https://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/digital-culture-media-and-sport-committee/news/declaration-internet-17-19/>

Santa Clara Principles on Transparency and Content Moderation: <http://globalnetpolicy.org/research/the-santa-clara-principles-on-transparency-and-accountability-of-content-moderation-practices/>

World Summit on the Information Society Geneva Declaration (2003):

<http://www.itu.int/net/wsis/docs/geneva/official/dop.html>

World Summit on the Information Society Tunis Agenda (2005):

<http://www.itu.int/net/wsis/docs2/tunis/off/6rev1.html>

WSIS joint civil society submission: <workspace.unpan.org/sites/Internet/Documents/UNPAN95473.pdf>

Web Foundation Contract for the Web: <https://contractfortheweb.org/>

UNESCO Internet University Indicators: <https://en.unesco.org/internetuniversality>

United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/un-guiding-principles>

2. METHODS AND MECHANISMS

- a) The signatories to this joint submission have not provided a joint response to this question
- b) The signatories to this joint submission have not provided a joint response to this question
- c) The signatories to this joint submission have not provided a joint response to this question

3. ILLUSTRATIVE ACTION AREAS

a) The signatories to this joint submission have not provided a joint response to this question

b) Below we include successful examples of cooperation among stakeholders in the illustrative action areas identified by the Panel in the call for contributions:

What are successful examples of cooperation among stakeholders in these areas?

Cybersecurity collaboration in Mauritius: <https://www.africaportal.org/publications/collaborative-cybersecurity-mauritius-case/>

Development of the "Marco Civil da Internet" (UNESCO report for case study): <https://en.unesco.org/news/what-if-we-all-governed-internet-unesco-launches-new-study-internet-governance-forum-2017>

Development of the Sustainable Development Goals: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015>

Digital security incident response teams, including networks (<https://www.first.org/>) and helplines (<https://www.accessnow.org/help/>); awareness campaigns (<https://medium.com/codingrights/safersisters-online-security-tips-in-gifs-222589166ed8>); trainings (<https://www.first.org/events/training/seoul2018/>) and localization projects

EU Cyber Security Month: <https://cybersecuritymonth.eu/>

Freedom Online Coalition Working Group 1 – An Internet Free and Secure: <https://freeandsecure.online/>

Global Commission on the Stability of Cyberspace: <https://cyberstability.org/>

Global Network Initiative: <https://globalnetworkinitiative.org/>

Journalism Trust Initiative: <https://rsf.org/en/news/rsf-and-its-partners-unveil-journalism-trust-initiative-combat-disinformation>

#KeepItOn Coalition and related efforts combating internet shutdowns: <https://www.accessnow.org/keepiton/>

IGF's intersessional work, such as the Best Practice Forums (BPFs), Dynamic Coalitions (DCs) and the National, Sub-Regional, Regional and Youth IGF initiatives (NRIs): <https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/igf-regional-and-national-initiatives>

Internet and Jurisdiction Network: <https://www.internetjurisdiction.net/>

Multistakeholder National and Regional cybersecurity confidence building experiences and efforts (national example study here): <https://igarape.org.br/en/a-strategy-for-cybersecurity-governance-in-brazil/>

Multistakeholder convenings including the RightsCon Summit Series; the Internet Governance Forum, with its national, regional, and global events; Internet Freedom Festival

Multistakeholder Approaches to National Cybersecurity Strategy Development (examples included in report):

<https://www.gp-digital.org/publication/multistakeholder-approaches-to-national-cybersecurity-strategy-development/>

NETmundial (Lessons learned study here):

<https://www.apc.org/sites/default/files/ExtractingLessonsFromNETmundial.pdf>

UN Action Plan for Safety of Journalists: <https://en.unesco.org/un-plan-action-safety-journalists>

UNESCO Internet Universality indicator process: <https://en.unesco.org/internetuniversality>

United for News Coalition: <https://www.unitedfornews.org/>

Below we identify five issue areas where further digital cooperation, underpinned by the values and principles outlined above, is required:

The question of regulation, including of digital markets/platforms, user data, and content curation and moderation – particularly where collaboration with journalists, news media, journalism support, and media development organisations would be helpful (see this issue paper and post-IGF 2018 statement for more information).

Cybersecurity strategy development (to ensure cybersecurity policy is human rights-respecting), and capacity building among civil society and local authorities or municipalities.

AI & Ethics: the Future of Life Institute's AI Principles and Open Letter on AI, the Toronto Declaration on Equality and Non-Discrimination in Machine Learning, the Report of the Special Rapporteur to the General Assembly on AI and its impact on freedom of opinion and expression and the Council of Europe's Charter for AI in judicial systems provide some guidance on how the values and principles outlined above should be reflected in digital cooperation efforts.

Digital trust and security including in approaches to strengthen user trust and security which are user-focused and incorporate privacy by design principles.

The engagement of the United Nations and other intergovernmental bodies on digital issues in order to ensure that these bodies do not regulate the internet in a way which undermines human rights, and the values and principles outlined above.

c) Please see our response to section 1 on what values and principles should underpin future cooperation.

4. OTHER IDEAS ⓘ

The signatories to this joint submission have not provided a joint response to this question

5. REFERENCES ⓘ

Please see our responses above for links to all documents referenced.

Please see below all signatories to this submission:

Access Now

Association for Progressive Communications (APC)

Bytes For All, Pakistan

Coding Rights

Columbia Global Freedom of Expression

Global Forum for Media Development

Global Partners Digital

Igarapé Institute

Institute for Research on Internet & Society - IRIS

Instituto Nupef

Internet Policy Observatory Pakistan

IPANDETEC - Central America

Jonction, Senegal

Media Monitoring Africa

Public Knowledge

Research ICT Africa

Rudi International