# Policy Questions to be addressed by the 2013 IGF

The IGF Secretariat made a public call to the global IGF stakeholder community to submit relevant policy questions that they would like addressed at the 8th IGF in Bali. These are the policy questions submitted to the IGF Secretariat as a result of that request for input to shape the discussions.

While many of the workshops and focus sessions already have detailed policy questions that they plan to address during the respective sessions, the following questions were received by the Secretariat and the IGF discussions should seek to address them as time permits (categorized by sub-themes):

**Building Bridges: The role of Governments in Multistakeholder Cooperation:**

1. Are governments which pitch for multi stakeholderism in the international arena adopting the same in internet related policy making in their respective countries?

2. In the post NSA leak scene, will increasing focus on multi-laterism affect multi stakeholderism?

3. Are governments taking efforts to encourage and ensure participation of all stakeholders in national delegations to international internet policy forums or conferences?

4. There is a lot to do about governments trying to regulate the internet through the ITU. A lot of work however currently takes place in self-regulatory bodies, governments may not or insufficiently be aware of. An important question could be: How can governments be integrated in self-regulatory internet bodies, so that their concerns are heard and where possible mitigated, without impeding on the (economic) developments and freedom of information flows? Who need to be brought into contact to establish this and where?

5. What do governments need to consider when promoting the multistakeholder model?

6. How can governments facilitate and support multistakeholder structures?

7. What support do governments require for building multistakeholder models?

**Internet Governance Principles:**

1. What steps should be taken to ensure effective multi-stakeholder participation at policy making level in international organizations designated as Action line facilitators in the Tunis Agenda?

2. How can the management of critical internet resources be made more transparent and inclusive?

3. Can the exercise of sovereign rights by nations be restricted when it encroaches the rights of users in other jurisdictions?

4. What are the core characteristics that need to be considered in developing these principles?

5. Should standard development processes be used as guidance for setting these principles?

6.  What legitimacy tools are required for setting up these principles?

**Principles of Multistakeholder Cooperation**

1. What steps can be taken to bring in more organisations and countries to the Internet policy making arena so that there is effective representation of interests of all geographical regions and stakeholders?

2. What should be the principles of multi- stakeholder co-operation to ensure proper representation of interests of all constituent groups?

3. How can effective representation of all stakeholders be ensured at a decision making level and not just at consultation level in all international organisations?

4. How do we provide effective means for communicating ideas and opinions, having regard to the language, culture, education, ability, location, and other circumstances of the participants?

5. How do we facilitate contributions from volunteers and groups with little resources so that decisions are not skewed in favour of those groups with the most resources (time, money, political influence, etc.)?

6. How do we most effectively share responsibility and build in accountability?

**Legal and Other Frameworks: Spam, Hacking and Cybercrime:**

1. Will the newly framed ITRs, considering the fact that most of the developed nations are not signatories to it, have any impact on efforts to thwart unsolicited communication?

2. In the light of Budapest Convention on Cybercrime seeing limited adoption by countries, what are the challenges in having an international legal framework on cybercrimes?

3. How can the IGF provide sustenance to countries which presently are less equipped to deal with these topics? Can it in the future assist in bringing together the right organizations and experts? At the IGF challenges and issues come forward that could be identified, classified and distributed to the right organizations. The IGF could play a form of coordinating role here?

4. One of the hardest questions is territoriality where the fighting of spam, hacks, botnet infections and cyber-crime is concerned. Can IGF aid in discussing this topic to find ways that look into cross border cooperation without impeding on territoriality but on adopting best

practices and matching legal frameworks that make cooperation possible, by starting with those nations and institutions that are willing to look into this challenge?

5: How many Law Enforcement officers are attending the IGF in Bali? (I recently attended the 2nd AfIGF in Nairobi last week. I was the ONLY law enforcement officer in attendance. I felt there was need to involve many officers when it comes to CYBER SECURITY issues. We are the people in the frontline and leaving us out is dangerous.)

6: Cybercrime and Law Enforcement are inseparable. What Policy and Strategy has previous IDFs done to ensure that Law Enforcement Officers are in tune with Cyber Crime fight?

7: Uniform laws on Cybercrime. How is IGF going to make sure that Cybercrime laws are same (uniform) with the rest of the world? One crime in Indonesia must be a crime in Zambia.

8. What legal mechanisms can be used to support Internet governance and multistakeholder structures?

9. What elements need to be put in place to ensure all Internet users (including citizens, companies, government, etc) continue to have confidence in the Internet?

10. How could we strike a reasonable balance between a nation's interest in protecting the security of its citizens in "cyberspace" and its citizens' rights to privacy, freedom of expression, access to information, freedom of association, etc?

**Internet as an engine for growth and sustainable development:**

1. How does the development of the Internet's open standards contribute to innovation and economic growth?

2.  In what ways does the Internet empower people?

3.  How can we encourage investment in physical Internet infrastructure without compromising the global nature of the Internet?

4. How can various stakeholders cooperate to create multilingual content on the Internet?

5. How can International organisations contribute to building Internet infrastructure in developing/least developed countries?

6. Are principles of net neutrality violated while rolling out internet infrastructure in developing countries?

**Human rights, freedom of expression, free flow of information on the Internet:**

1. Is Right to Internet a Human Right?

2. Is there a need to treat expression on the internet differently from content in other media?

3. Whether liabilities imposed on intermediaries in various jurisdictions affect freedom of expression of users?

4. What enablers need to be recognized by all policy makers to support the free flow of information on the Internet – globally, regionally and locally?

5. What is the nexus between fundamental rights and Internet standards development?

6. How can the Internet inform the better understanding of fundamental principles and visa versa?

**Emerging Issues: Internet Surveillance**

1. The need to prevent mass surveillance carried out in the guise of targeted surveillance.

2. Balancing cybersecurity and privacy.

3. Principles of open internet/net neutrality.

4. One of the emerging issues is on internet regulation. Regulation vs. self-regulation where the internet is concerned. How can countries that have questions on internet regulation vs. self-regulation be aided to work on a level playing field that assist the current best (industry) practices being adopted, best practices that make the internet and thus countries and institutions safer from harm?

5. Better channels of cooperation between stakeholders, especially in areas such as cybersecurity.

6. Agreement on fundamental, minimum, principles for Internet governance and multistakeholder cooperation.

7. Priorities for the IGF, the Internet community and multistakeholder governance post-2015.

**Taking Stock**

1. How can the IGF support challenges, issues, etc. to be followed up after the IGF meeting, to prevent everyone from just going home? How could the IGF facilitate a debate to continue and develop the theme for next year?