



Final Report

NETmundial+10

São Paulo
April 2024

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1. Introduction

1.1. Global Challenges for the Governance of the Digital World

Convened in São Paulo, Brazil, in April 2024, stakeholders from around the world asserted the need for improvements to the governance of the digital realm - and spelled out how to bring all stakeholders, people, cultures, countries, and distinct economies together to solve the common challenges we face. Such challenges transcend our divisions and can only be resolved by harnessing the energy of our disagreements, arguments, and hopes to shape a better future for all.

Given the rapid digital transformation and continuous innovation and spread of multiple Internet-based technologies and applications, including the role of new digital and disruptive technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, the governance of the digital world faces new challenges and so requires improvement.

These technologies open up great opportunities for accelerating human, social and economic development and tackling inequalities, building more inclusive societies. At the same time, if not properly managed, they also bring uncertainties, insecurities, and asymmetries among countries, deepening divides. No stakeholder can handle these challenges alone.

The governance of the digital world, more than ever, requires unprecedented coordination and cooperation among stakeholders to effectively unlock the benefits of this massive transformation for everyone, everywhere – and to collaboratively prevent and remediate abuses online.

To strengthen multistakeholder spaces for participation, it is necessary to improve mechanisms for building consensus and producing guidelines and recommendations in such a way that communities' voices have an impact on multilateral and other decision-making processes, so that effective solutions to the challenges we face can be found and implemented.

The 2014 NETmundial meeting was groundbreaking, marking a significant milestone in the evolution of Internet governance. As we approach the 20th anniversary of the World Summit on the Information Society and the Tunis Agenda and a decade after NETmundial, it is high time to address the lingering unresolved issue: how to help all actors to contribute to multistakeholder processes to create the networked global governance architecture that is human-centric, inclusive, environmentally friendly, and development-oriented, as the networked society demands.

In this context, NETmundial+10 had the focus of bolstering the digital governance architecture, bringing together key stakeholders to deliver concrete, non-binding recommendations on how to strengthen the multistakeholder approach as the basis for consensus-building and democratic governance, including in existing multilateral and other relevant decisional fora.

NETmundial+10 reaffirms existing principles to guide the governance of the digital realm, proposes procedures to do so effectively, and delivers messages to shape intergovernmental dialogues and decisions on the future of digital governance. NETmundial+10 reaffirms the need to build an effective and functioning governance architecture that facilitates an informed, participatory and transparent debate between sectors, in a multistakeholder model. This is the best way to contribute to the construction of a digital world that respects fundamental rights and fosters inclusive societies that promote peace, prosperity and environmental sustainability for all.

To help address these challenges, the NETmundial+10:

- Reaffirms the continued relevance of the 10 principles for Internet governance processes adopted in 2014, including for new, more recent digital policy challenges;
- Offers operational guidelines to help the implementation of these principles in a diversity of situations; and
- Provides input into various ongoing processes regarding the evolution of the governance architecture for digital issues.

This document represents the outcome of a collaborative, open, and inclusive process, shaped by 154 written, online contributions from representatives of governments, the private sector, civil society, and the technical and academic communities gathered through an open consultation held between March and April 2024. The consultation was structured around three main topics: Principles for Digital Governance Processes, Guidelines for the Implementation of Multistakeholder Mechanisms, and Contributions to Ongoing Governance Processes. Based on the undertaken consultations, valuable inputs were also gathered from 422 onsite and other online participants on the two days of the event.

1.2. Report Objectives

The present report is intended as a reliable document containing the contributions received and advances noted in the matters addressed by the prior online consultation and the NETmundial+10 event held in São Paulo, SP, Brazil. It describes the applied methodologies to treat the results obtained from the online and on-site contributions, which culminated in the NETmundial+10 Multistakeholder Statement. This statement is a deliverable resulting from the successful application of the multistakeholder model, which included the active participation of

governments and intergovernmental institutions, civil society, the technical community, the private sector, and academia.

To clearly document all stages of the work, this report is structured in the following chapters: Online Consultation Methodology, Online Consultation Results, NETmundial+10 Event Methodology, and NETmundial+10 Event Results. A complementary document presents the participants list and the complete transcription of the panels and working sessions of the NETmundial+10 event, from which all insights could be extracted and recorded for the future reference of the Internet governance community.

1.3. Code of Conduct

Those who took part in the NETmundial+10 meeting, including Committee Members and all those involved as participants, pledged to:

- **Champion Equity and Respect:** Treat all members of the NETmundial+10 community equally, irrespective of nationality, gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or beliefs, disability, age, or sexual orientation. Demonstrate civility in all interactions, both in-person and online.
- **Uphold Professionalism:** Strive to create and maintain a respectful environment, where everyone is treated with dignity. Avoid any form of harassment, including unwelcome, hostile, or intimidating behavior based on any protected characteristic.
- **Engage with Integrity:** Contribute to statement development and decision-making in a reasonable, objective, and informed manner. Exercise independent judgment aligned with the best interests of the global Internet and its users, putting aside personal interests.
- **Value Diverse Perspectives:** Actively listen to the views of all stakeholders when considering issues. Recognize the importance of inclusivity in the NETmundial+10 process and seek to understand differing viewpoints.
- **Build Consensus:** Prioritize collaboration and work to find common ground with other stakeholders to reach solutions that align with NETmundial+10's responsibilities.
- **Act Ethically and in Good Faith:** Uphold fairness, honesty, and goodwill towards fellow participants in the NETmundial+10 process.
- **Champion Responsible Behavior:** Promote ethical conduct and integrity, setting an example for others within the NETmundial+10 community.

2. Online Consultation Methodology

2.1. Online Consultation Objectives

The Online Consultation was designed by the NETmundial+10 High-Level Executive Committee and conducted to obtain insights and perspectives from different stakeholders on principles related to the application of the multistakeholder model, as well as on practices and processes related to its implementation in the context of organizations and fora in the digital and Internet governance environment. This consultation recorded the main insights of the community prior to the discussions at the NETmundial+10 event, and the following specific objectives were defined:

- Measure the degree of consensus in the community on 15 topics related to the implementation of multistakeholder processes, using a “Likert scale” method;
- Via ranking and open questions, collect insights on HOW to implement the principles of the multistakeholder approach;
- Use these insights as the basis for a draft document to be refined and adopted during the two days of the NETmundial+10 event.

2.2. Online Consultation Methodology

The Online Consultation was opened for receiving responses from stakeholders on April 1st 2024 and remained active until April 15th 2024. During the period, stakeholders interested in sharing their perspectives did so through the portal [<https://netmundial.br/consultation>], and their contributions were received and processed by the CGI.br’s methodological consultancy. All contributions were made publicly available in the NETmundial+10 portal.

The consultation was organized with questions of four different types: Private and Demographic Questions, Likert Scale Questions, Open Questions, and Multi-scale Questions. Table 1 presents the referred questions, as well as their types and sequence.

Table - Online Consultation Questions

Q #	Full Question	Type Question
1	First name	Private
2	Last name	Private
3	Stakeholder Group (Sector)	Demographic

4	Email	Private
5	Country	Demographic
6	Organization	Demographic
7	This submission is on behalf of the above mentioned organization	Demographic
8	I have read and agree to the terms of the Privacy and Personal Data Protection Policy. (https://netmundial.br/privacy-policy) I hereby give my explicit consent for the collection, processing and storage of my personal data for the purposes described, including the disclosure of my name and organization on the consultation website, within the context of the NETmundial+10 event.	Private
9	The 2014 NETmundial meeting adopted a set of 10 Principles for Internet Governance (https://netmundial.br/pdf/IGPP-NETMUNDIAL2014.pdf) Processes. In light of the rapid technical, social, and economic evolutions that have taken place since then, please indicate below your degree of support for the following statements: The 10 “NETmundial Internet Governance Process Principles” adopted in 2014 remain relevant to address today’s digital governance challenges	Likert scale
10	The 2014 NETmundial meeting adopted a set of 10 Principles for Internet Governance (https://netmundial.br/pdf/IGPP-NETMUNDIAL2014.pdf) Processes. In light of the rapid technical, social, and economic evolutions that have taken place since then, please indicate below your degree of support for the following statements: Our persistent difficulties in dealing with digital issues largely stem from insufficient inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in policy discussions	Likert scale
11	The 2014 NETmundial meeting adopted a set of 10 Principles for Internet Governance (https://netmundial.br/pdf/IGPP-NETMUNDIAL2014.pdf) Processes. In light of the rapid technical, social, and economic evolutions that have taken place since then, please indicate below your degree of support for the following statements: Our persistent difficulties in dealing with digital issues reflect different interests, priorities and value systems of distinct stakeholders	Likert scale
12	After reviewing the set of Principles for Internet Governance Processes from NETmundial 2014, do you think they need to be supplemented, in order to guide the development of the governance of the digital world? Please detail.	Open Question
13	The 2014 NETmundial statement includes the following “multistakeholder” Internet Governance Process Principle: “The respective roles and responsibilities of stakeholders should be interpreted in a flexible manner with reference to the issue under discussion”. The distribution of roles and responsibilities between stakeholders is an ongoing (and contentious) subject of debate. In this regard, please indicate below your degree of support for the following statements: Each stakeholder group has different roles and responsibilities, depending on the topic and phases of specific governance processes	Likert scale
14	The 2014 NETmundial statement includes the following “multistakeholder” Internet Governance Process Principle: “The respective roles and responsibilities of stakeholders should be interpreted in a flexible manner with reference to the issue	Likert scale

	under discussion". The distribution of roles and responsibilities between stakeholders is an ongoing (and contentious) subject of debate. In this regard, please indicate below your degree of support for the following statements: Most digital governance processes are applying the above mentioned "multistakeholder" principle	
15	Do you see room for improvements in the implementation of the above mentioned "multistakeholder" principle? If yes, what would you suggest?	Open Question
16	Numerous initiatives and processes have emerged to address the broad diversity of issues raised by the digital revolution. Sometimes, multiple processes address the same issues in parallel. Please indicate below your degree of support for the following statements: Separate siloed discussions on a specific issue risk creating incompatible and even conflicting outcomes	Likert scale
17	Numerous initiatives and processes have emerged to address the broad diversity of issues raised by the digital revolution. Sometimes, multiple processes address the same issues in parallel. Please indicate below your degree of support for the following statements: Distributed initiatives on a particular issue can help cover the diversity of approaches and perspectives	Likert scale
18	Numerous initiatives and processes have emerged to address the broad diversity of issues raised by the digital revolution. Sometimes, multiple processes address the same issues in parallel. Please indicate below your degree of support for the following statements: Better coordination is needed between processes dealing with overlapping issues	Likert scale
19	If you believe more coordination is needed, please suggest ways to do so and specific text or language that could be included as recommendations in a NETmundial+10 outcome statement.	Open Question
20	If you do not believe more coordination is needed, please explain why, including possible ways to prevent potential conflicts, and suggest specific text or language that could be included as recommendations in a NETmundial+10 outcome statement.	Open Question
21	Some multilateral processes offer the possibility for non-governmental stakeholders to contribute through consultations. However, these examples remain limited and there is often no transparency on how these inputs are taken into account in subsequent stages of discussions among States. Please indicate below your degree of support for the following statements: Since NETmundial 2014, opportunities for non-governmental stakeholders to participate in multilateral processes have been improved	Likert scale
22	Some multilateral processes offer the possibility for non-governmental stakeholders to contribute through consultations. However, these examples remain limited and there is often no transparency on how these inputs are taken into account in subsequent stages of discussions among States. Please indicate below your degree of support for the following statements: More transparent mechanisms should be put in place regarding how input from non-governmental stakeholders is taken into account	Likert scale
23	Some multilateral processes offer the possibility for non-governmental stakeholders to contribute through consultations. However, these examples remain limited and there is	

	often no transparency on how these inputs are taken into account in subsequent stages of discussions among States. Please indicate below your degree of support for the following statements: Relevant non-governmental stakeholders should be able to attend/observe multilateral negotiations on digital issues	Likert scale
24	Some multilateral processes offer the possibility for non-governmental stakeholders to contribute through consultations. However, these examples remain limited and there is often no transparency on how these inputs are taken into account in subsequent stages of discussions among States. Please indicate below your degree of support for the following statements: Relevant non-governmental stakeholders should be able to contribute in a meaningful way to multilateral negotiations on digital issues	Likert scale
25	Please suggest ways to improve meaningful participation of non-governmental stakeholders in multilateral processes and add specific text or language in that regard that could be included as recommendations in a NETmundial+10 outcome statement. If possible, please indicate examples you know of meaningful participation of stakeholders in multilateral-driven processes.	Open Question
26a	Please rank the relevance of the following guidelines in the order of importance in your view: [] Multistakeholder processes should be accessible to all stakeholders, regardless of their background, status, or level of expertise.	Multi
26b	Please rank the relevance of the following guidelines in the order of importance in your view: [] Multistakeholder processes should empower stakeholders by providing them with the necessary information, resources, and skills to participate effectively.	Multi
26c	Please rank the relevance of the following guidelines in the order of importance in your view: [] Stakeholders should treat each other with mutual respect, recognizing the value of diverse viewpoints and contributions.	Multi
26d	Please rank the relevance of the following guidelines in the order of importance in your view: [] Multistakeholder processes should involve informed and deliberative discussion among stakeholders.	Multi
26e	Please rank the relevance of the following guidelines in the order of importance in your view: [] Stakeholders should share responsibility for the outcomes of the multistakeholder process.	Multi
26f	Please rank the relevance of the following guidelines in the order of importance in your view: [] Multistakeholder processes should be governed by the rule of law, with respect for constitutional principles, human rights, and legal frameworks.	Multi
26g	Please rank the relevance of the following guidelines in the order of importance in your view:	Multi

	<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanisms for resolving conflicts among stakeholders should be in place to enable decision-making.	
26h	Please rank the relevance of the following guidelines in the order of importance in your view: <input type="checkbox"/> Digital governance processes should be flexible and adaptable to changing circumstances, evolving technologies, emerging issues, and changing geopolitical dynamics.	Multi
26i	Please rank the relevance of the following guidelines in the order of importance in your view: <input type="checkbox"/> Decisions should consider the long-term implications and sustainability of outcomes.	Multi
26j	Please rank the relevance of the following guidelines in the order of importance in your view: <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building efforts enhance understanding and skills of stakeholders, particularly those from developing countries and underrepresented communities.	Multi
26k	Please rank the relevance of the following guidelines in the order of importance in your view: <input type="checkbox"/> Multistakeholder processes should strive to treat all stakeholders fairly and equitably, considering their respective needs, capacities, and vulnerabilities.	Multi
26l	Please rank the relevance of the following guidelines in the order of importance in your view: <input type="checkbox"/> A global multistakeholder approach to digital governance should recognize the need for collaborative action across national borders and stakeholder groups.	Multi
27a	Please identify up to three relevant items from the above list you consider are not being effectively implemented in current digital governance processes. <input type="checkbox"/> Multistakeholder processes should be accessible to all stakeholders, regardless of their background, status, or level of expertise.	Multi
27b	Please identify up to three relevant items from the above list you consider are not being effectively implemented in current digital governance processes. <input type="checkbox"/> Multistakeholder processes should empower stakeholders by providing them with the necessary information, resources, and skills to participate effectively.	Multi
27c	Please identify up to three relevant items from the above list you consider are not being effectively implemented in current digital governance processes. <input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders should treat each other with mutual respect, recognizing the value of diverse viewpoints and contributions.	Multi
27d	Please identify up to three relevant items from the above list you consider are not being effectively implemented in current digital governance processes. <input type="checkbox"/> Multistakeholder processes should involve informed and deliberative discussion among stakeholders.	Multi
27e	Please identify up to three relevant items from the above list you consider are not being effectively implemented in current digital governance processes.	Multi

	<input type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders should share responsibility for the outcomes of the multistakeholder process.	
27f	Please identify up to three relevant items from the above list you consider are not being effectively implemented in current digital governance processes. <input type="checkbox"/> Multistakeholder processes should be governed by the rule of law, with respect for constitutional principles, human rights, and legal frameworks.	Multi
27g	Please identify up to three relevant items from the above list you consider are not being effectively implemented in current digital governance processes. <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanisms for resolving conflicts among stakeholders should be in place to enable decision-making.	Multi
27h	Please identify up to three relevant items from the above list you consider are not being effectively implemented in current digital governance processes. <input type="checkbox"/> Digital governance processes should be flexible and adaptable to changing circumstances, evolving technologies, emerging issues, and changing geopolitical dynamics.	Multi
27i	Please identify up to three relevant items from the above list you consider are not being effectively implemented in current digital governance processes. <input type="checkbox"/> Decisions should consider the long-term implications and sustainability of outcomes.	Multi
27j	Please identify up to three relevant items from the above list you consider are not being effectively implemented in current digital governance processes. <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building efforts enhance understanding and skills of stakeholders, particularly those from developing countries and underrepresented communities.	Multi
27k	Please identify up to three relevant items from the above list you consider are not being effectively implemented in current digital governance processes. <input type="checkbox"/> Multistakeholder processes should strive to treat all stakeholders fairly and equitably, considering their respective needs, capacities, and vulnerabilities.	Multi
27l	Please identify up to three relevant items from the above list you consider are not being effectively implemented in current digital governance processes. <input type="checkbox"/> A global multistakeholder approach to digital governance should recognize the need for collaborative action across national borders and stakeholder groups.	Multi
28	Please suggest additional elements that could be included in a set of guidelines for multistakeholder collaboration that could be included as recommendations in a NETmundial+10 outcome statement. If possible, please indicate examples you know of multistakeholder processes that stand out in your view as positive models of such collaboration.	Open Question
29	The IGF environment, including the global annual event, the National and Regional Initiatives and the intersessional work, brings together all stakeholder groups on an equal footing. Please indicate below your degree of support for the following statements regarding the IGF: The IGF has been an effective space for Internet governance debates and cooperation	Likert

30	The IGF environment, including the global annual event, the National and Regional Initiatives and the intersessional work, brings together all stakeholder groups on an equal footing. Please indicate below your degree of support for the following statements regarding the IGF: The IGF lacks the required financial resources to properly perform its mission	Likert
31	The IGF environment, including the global annual event, the National and Regional Initiatives and the intersessional work, brings together all stakeholder groups on an equal footing. Please indicate below your degree of support for the following statements regarding the IGF: With appropriate conditions, the IGF has the capacity to innovate multistakeholder approaches	Likert
32	The IGF environment, including the global annual event, the National and Regional Initiatives and the intersessional work, brings together all stakeholder groups on an equal footing. Please indicate below your degree of support for the following statements regarding the IGF: A strengthened IGF would be the preferred space to improve coordination among digital governance processes	Likert
33	Do you believe that a strengthened IGF environment, including the NRIs and the intersessional work, could be the right place to coordinate debates on the governance of the Internet and digital issues, and thus help tackle the problem of governance fragmentation? If so, in which ways should the IGF environment be strengthened in order to fulfill this role?	Open Question
34	If you think NETmundial+10 should send messages to the Global Digital Compact, please indicate below what these key messages would be.	Open Question
35	If you think NETmundial+10 should send messages to the WSIS+20 review process, please indicate below what these key messages would be.	Open Question
36	Do you think there are other processes that could benefit from the outcomes of the NETmundial+10 meeting? Please detail and indicate which key messages could be sent to those processes.	Open Question

Once the contributions were received, they were made available online through <https://netmundial.br/consultation/contributions> and were compiled automatically through a CSV file, which was processed in a digital spreadsheet format. Considering the raw data from the 154 valid contributions received through the online consultation, each type of question was treated specifically, in order to obtain data consistent with the appropriate objectives of the questions. These different types have been divided into groups and explained as follows in the context of data analysis.

Group 1 - Demographic and Private Questions: Data on stakeholder group (sector) and country were treated in the format of descriptive statistics, in order to highlight the proportion of contributions submitted by sector, such as to confirm the multistakeholder nature of the consultation. Furthermore, percentages of participation by country and consequently by continent could be obtained. First Name, Last Name, Email and Organization information were kept to

identify the author of complete contributions through the aforementioned portal <https://netmundial.br/consultation/contributions>.

Group 2 - Likert Scale Questions: For Likert scale questions, five degrees were assigned to each answer option, namely: 1- Strongly-disagree; 2- Disagree; 3- Neutral; 4- Agree; and 5- Strongly-agree. The response "Skip" and the lack of response were treated as "Zero (0)". The number of responses of these grades for each question was counted and the related proportions within the total sample of contributions (154) were obtained. In addition to these counts, the means, medians and standard deviations of the samples were also calculated, which evidenced their degrees of divergence and convergence. Main trends were identified in this context. Furthermore, the amounts of contributions by sector involved in the consultation were analyzed, which also highlighted intra- and inter-sector divergences and convergences.

Group 3 - Open Questions: The open questions were qualitatively analyzed, in order to assess the contributions of the content brought by the different stakeholders, considering they were designed to receive open texts up to 2,500 characters each. To achieve this objective, firstly, each contribution generated by an author received an unique identification code (ID), which included all contributions from that stakeholder to all open questions to which the author responded. Within this ID, each question received an uppercase alphabetical code that allowed the identification of all contributions from this author. Therefore, question 12 received the code "A", question 15 received the code "B", and so on, until the code "J" assigned to question 36.

Once such a structure was established, the analysis of the content obtained from the contributions was carried out based on the identification of the so-called "Content Units". For the same contribution, different Content Units can be present and identified. Each identified content unit was correlated to an alphabetic code in lower case that was assigned sequentially according to the divisions of each content unit.

At last, the whole structure was compiled in a database in a digital spreadsheet format. The overview of the code structure is presented as follows, considering the example of a contribution ID_0(XXX), in which XXX varies from 001 to 154 (154 = total amount of contributions) from a specific stakeholder:

Table 2 - Identification of Content Units

Question 12	A	ID_0(XXX)A_(a, b, c, d, e...)
Question 15	B	ID_0(XXX)B_(a, b, c, d, e...)
Question 19	C	ID_0(XXX)C_(a, b, c, d, e...)
Question 20	D	ID_0(XXX)D_(a, b, c, d, e...)

Question 25	E	ID_0(XXX)E_(a, b, c, d, e...)
Question 28	F	ID_0(XXX)F_(a, b, c, d, e...)
Question 33	G	ID_0(XXX)G_(a, b, c, d, e...)
Question 34	H	ID_0(XXX)H_(a, b, c, d, e...)
Question 35	I	ID_0(XXX)I_(a, b, c, d, e...)
Question 36	J	ID_0(XXX)J_(a, b, c, d, e...)

Once all contributions were identified according to Table 2, a total of 2,766 records were obtained, which allowed for a clearer grouping of topics. To obtain these groups, the content units were classified as “Proposals”, “Comments” and “Examples”, according to the following definitions:

- Proposals: guidelines, suggestions or concrete actions, in fact with a perspective of application and eventually mentioning tools, methods or related items.
- Comments: The “Comments” were those contents related to broad affirmations, ideas, opinions of indirect relation to the topic in question and general comments.
- Examples: related to the examples of organizations and processes mentioned by respondents answering Questions 19 and 33.

In specific cases (Questions 12 and 36), two other categories were also considered: “Principles (suggested in the contributions)” and “Organizations and Processes”, respectively.

- Principles (suggested in the contributions): related to the Principles for Internet Governance Processes from NETmundial 2014 mentioned by respondents answering Question 12.
- Organizations and Processes: related to the organizations and processes mentioned by respondents answering Question 36.

The categories in this “second” classification varied according to the nature of the question and of the contributions (since some questions eventually did not present contributions from a certain category and, therefore, it may have been disregarded for the respective question), and converged into the simplified lists presented in 3.4.

Table 3 - “Second” classification of Open Questions

Question	#	“Second” classification
Question 12	A	Principles* (suggested in the contributions)
Question 15	B	Proposals
Question 19	C	Proposals, Comments, Examples
Question 20	D	Proposals, Comments
Question 25	E	Proposals, Comments, Examples
Question 28	F	Proposals, Comments, Examples
Question 33	G	Proposals, Comments, Examples
Question 34	H	Proposals, Comments
Question 35	I	Proposals, Comments
Question 36	J	Organizations and Processes*, Proposals, Comments

(*) Exceptional categories for the respective issues.

Group 4 - Multi-scale Questions: Each of the two multi-scale questions had a specific treatment, considering the structure of data received for treatment and analysis.

In the case of Question 26 (see Table 1), a descriptive statistical treatment was carried out, which culminated in a frequency histogram resulting from the assignment of points according to the stakeholders' responses. In this case, when a stakeholder assigned a response “1” to a given option, that option received “12 points”; when giving an answer “2”, that option received “11 points”; and so on, until answer number “12” from that stakeholder received “1 point”. This structure was applied to all contributions received, so that the different options received scores assigned by each stakeholder.

Once the scores were assigned, the points from all contributions were added for each option and, in this way, the total points received by each option could be ranked in a histogram. Using this method, the maximum possible number of points for any given option was 1,848 (154×12), while the minimum possible was 154 points (154×1).

Regarding Question 27 (see Table 1), respecting the data structure available for analysis, each option selected by each stakeholder received one point. Each person could select up to three options, so each selected option received one point and, in the end, the total points received by each option were added up. The scoring range for each option, therefore, was between 0 and 154

for this analysis. The points were summed up and presented in rank format to identify the top and bottom options.

3. Online Consultation Results

All contributions to the online consultation are available in the link: [\[https://netmundial.br/consultation/contributions\]](https://netmundial.br/consultation/contributions).

3.1. Contributions per Sector

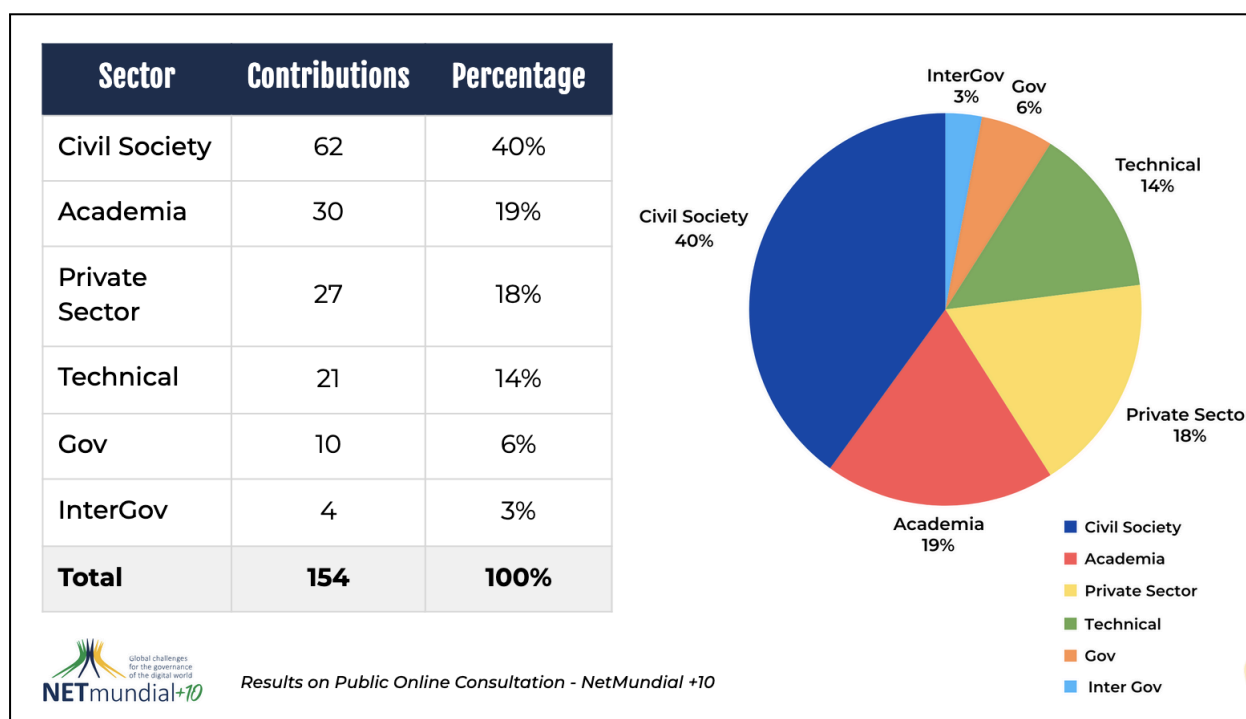
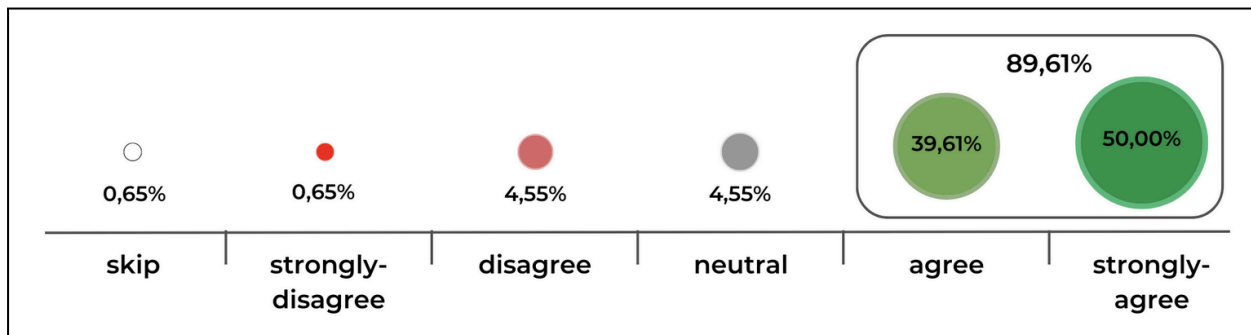


Figure 1 - Contributions per Sector

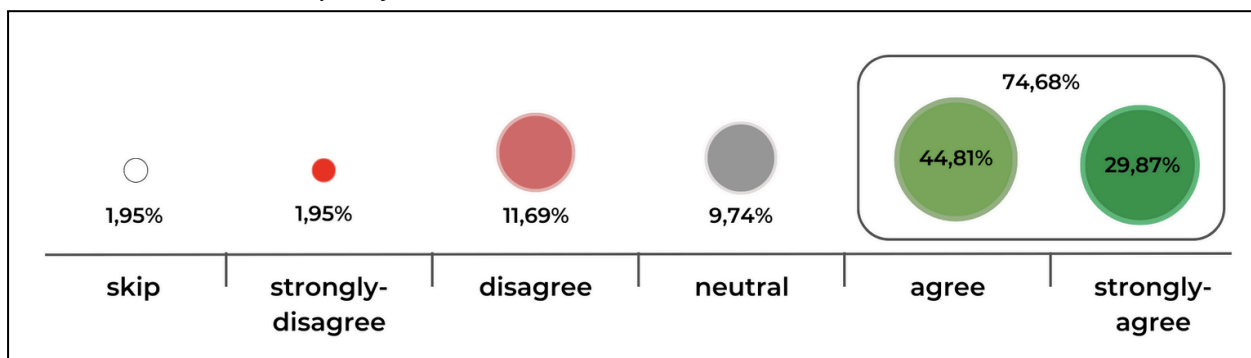
3.2. Likert Scale Questions

Below the percentage of responses of contributions that selected each of the six options of each Likert scale type assertion is shown.

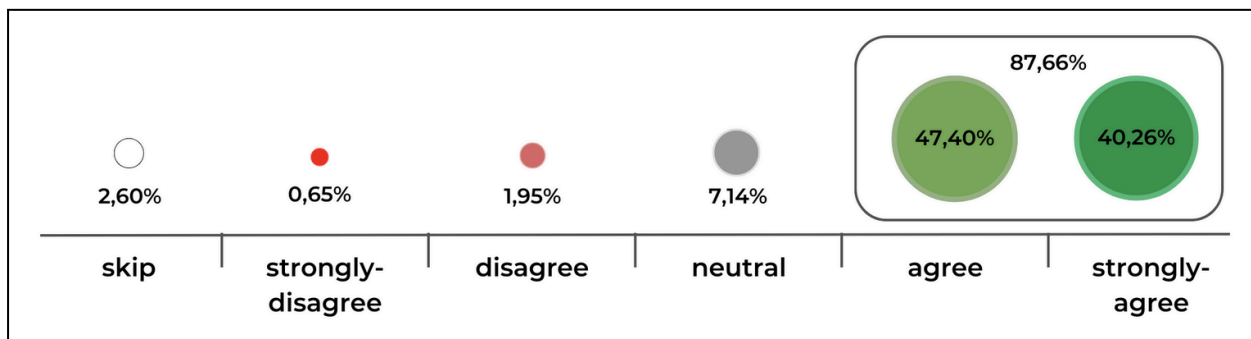
The 10 “NETmundial Internet Governance Process Principles” adopted in 2014 remain relevant to address today’s digital governance challenges



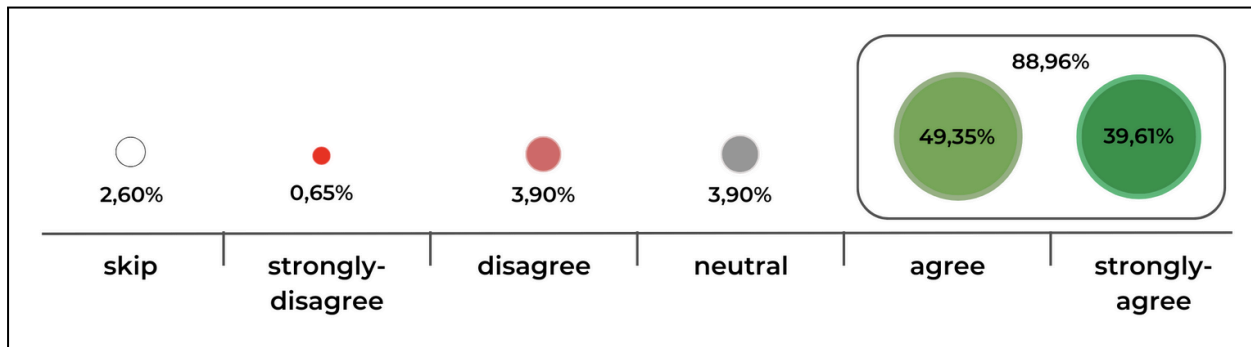
Our persistent difficulties in dealing with digital issues largely stem from insufficient inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in policy discussions



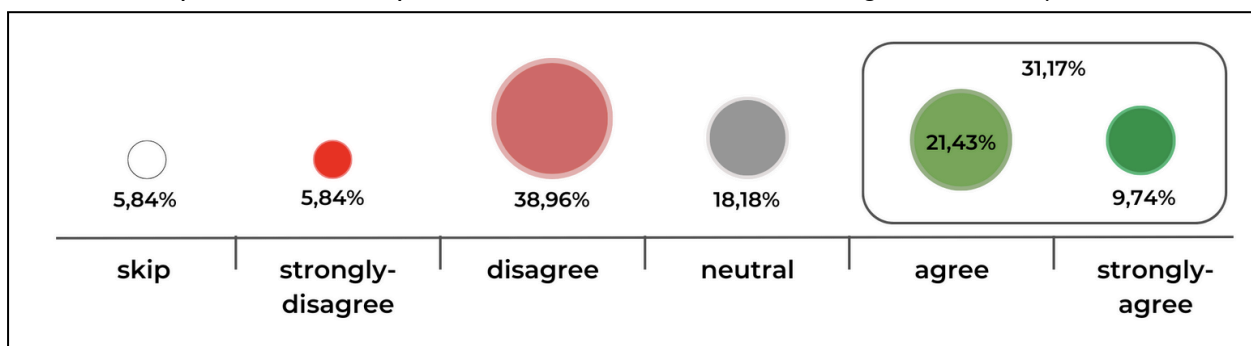
Our persistent difficulties in dealing with digital issues reflect different interests, priorities and value systems of distinct stakeholders



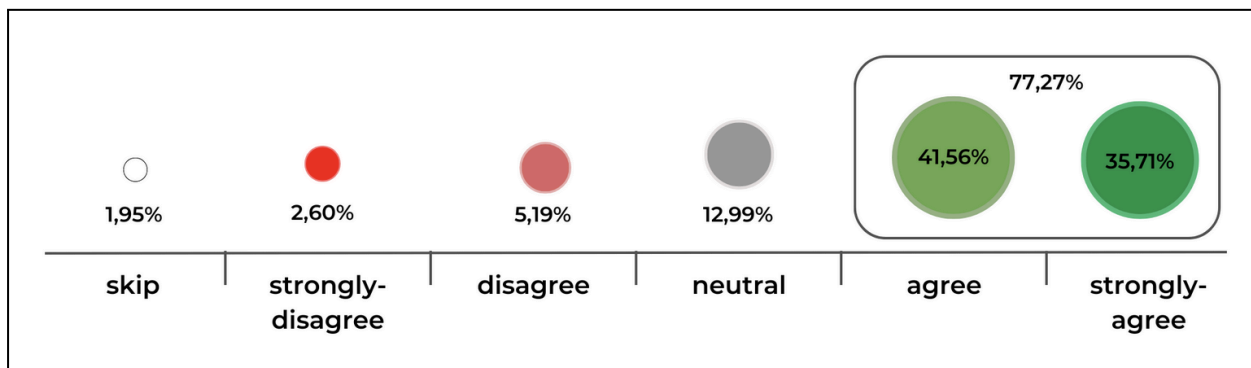
Each stakeholder group has different roles and responsibilities, depending on the topic and phases of specific governance processes



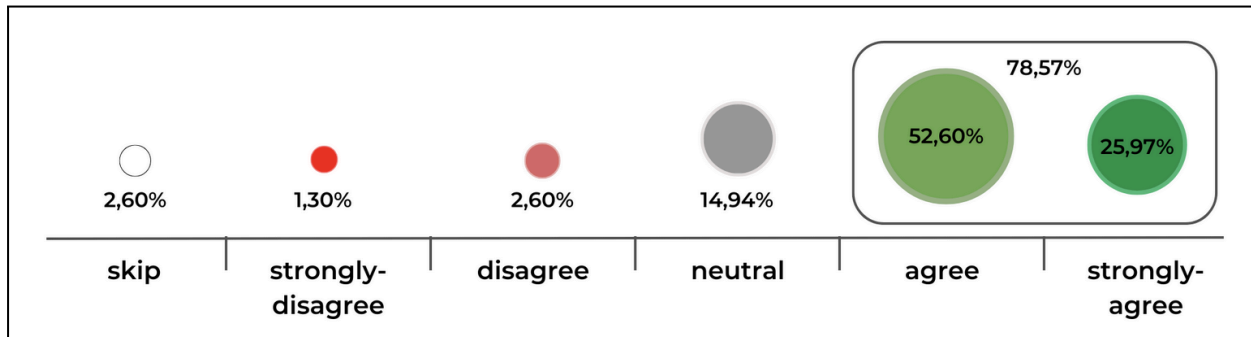
Most digital governance processes are applying the (...) “multistakeholder” principle (regarding “roles and responsibilities interpreted in a flexible manner according to the issue”)



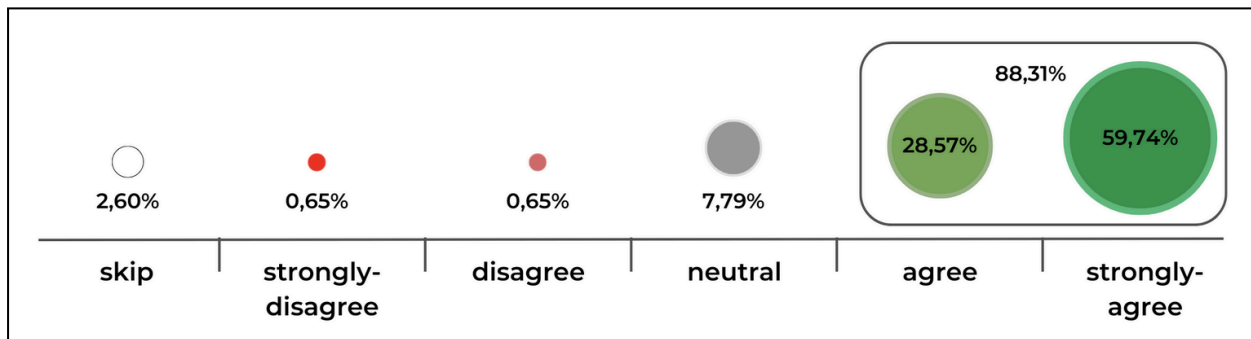
Separate siloed discussions on a specific issue risk creating incompatible and even conflicting outcomes



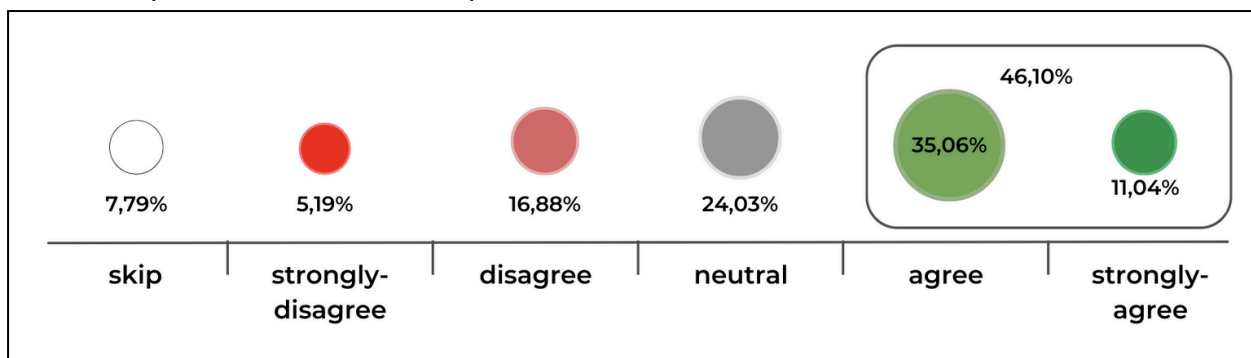
Distributed initiatives on a particular issue can help cover the diversity of approaches and perspectives



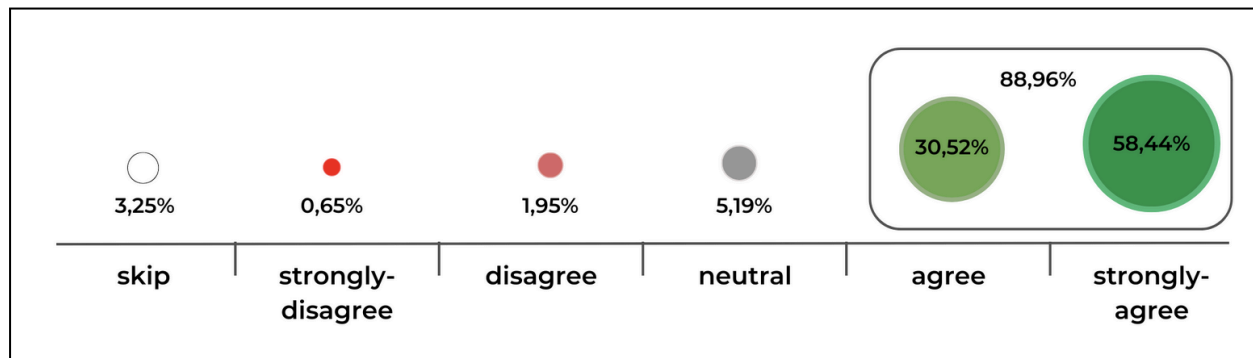
Better coordination is needed between processes dealing with overlapping issues



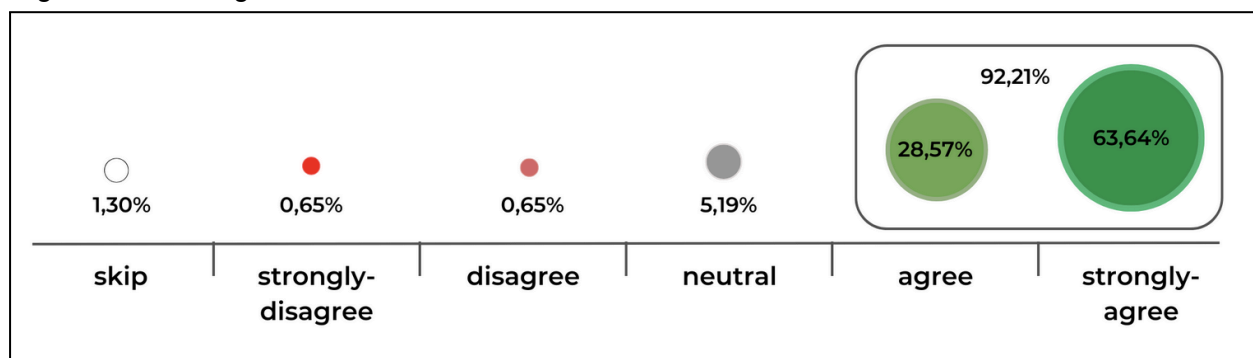
Since NETmundial 2014, opportunities for non-governmental stakeholders to participate in multilateral processes have been improved



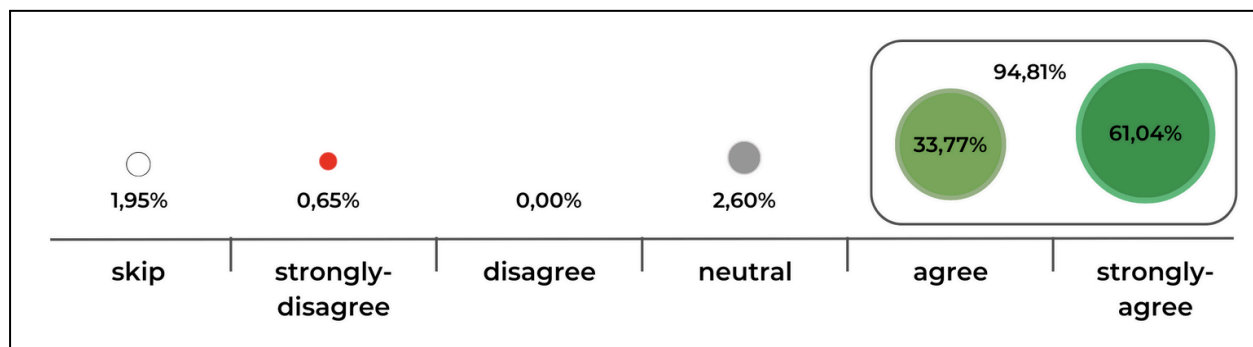
More transparent mechanisms should be put in place regarding how input from non-governmental stakeholders is taken into account



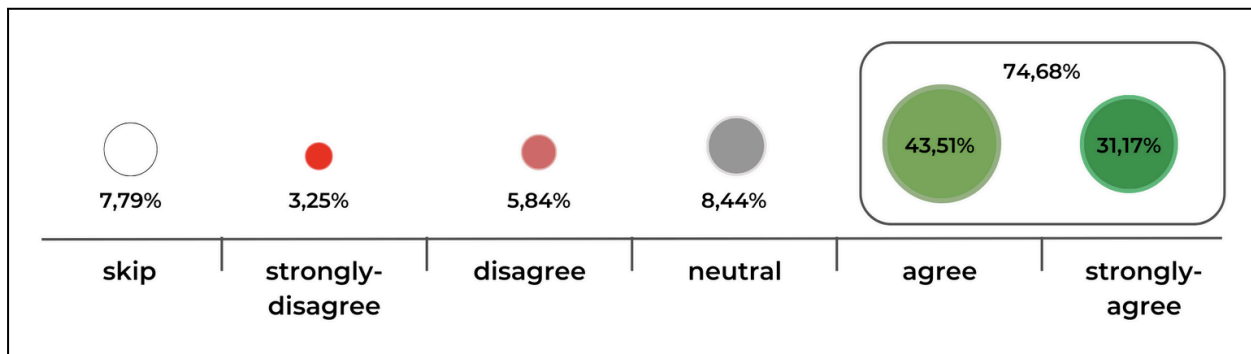
Relevant non-governmental stakeholders should be able to attend/observe multilateral negotiations on digital issues



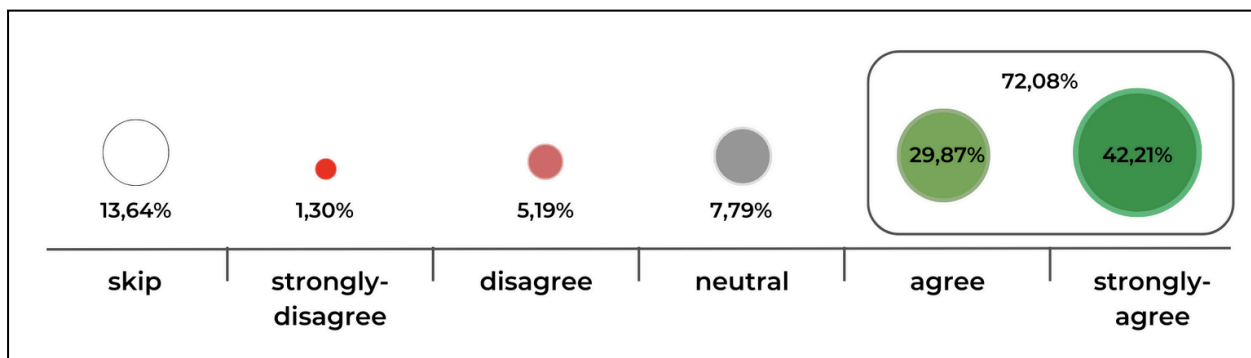
Relevant non-governmental stakeholders should be able to contribute in a meaningful way to multilateral negotiations on digital issues



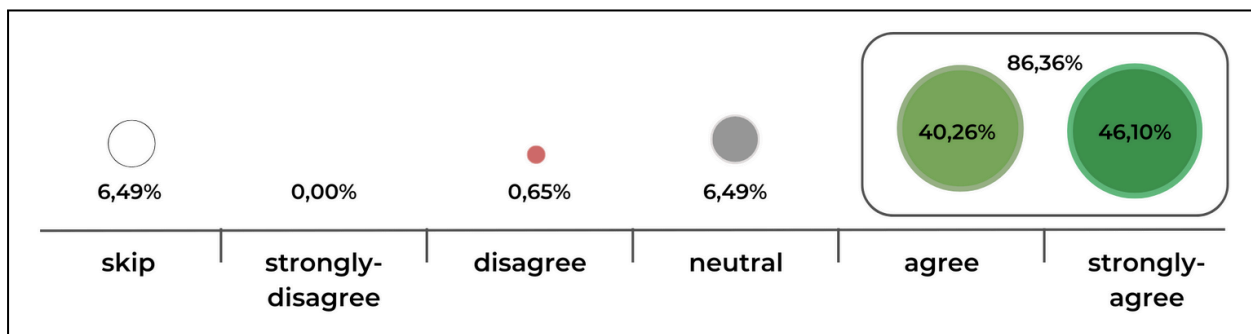
The IGF has been an effective space for Internet governance debates and cooperation



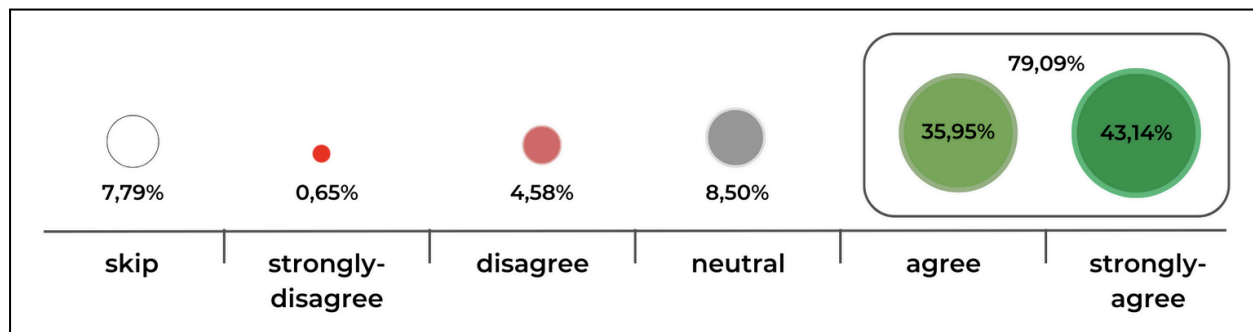
The IGF lacks the required financial resources to properly perform its mission



With appropriate conditions, the IGF has the capacity to innovate multistakeholder approaches



A strengthened IGF would be the preferred space to improve coordination among digital governance processes



3.3. Multi-Ranking Questions

This section presents the results for Questions 26 and 27.

Question 26 had the maximum possible number of points of 1,848 (154*12), while the minimum possible was 154 points (154*1).

Table 4 - Question 26

Option	Points*	Rank	Keyword
B	1232	1	<i>empower stakeholders (info, skills)</i>
D	1176	2	<i>informed and deliberative discussion</i>
C	1139	3	<i>treating each other with mutual respect</i>
F	1129	4	<i>governed by the rule of law</i>
A	1113	5	<i>accessible to all stakeholders</i>
E	964	6	<i>shared responsibility for the outcomes</i>
H	925	7	<i>flexible and adaptable to change</i>
K	914	8	<i>strive to treat all stakeholders fairly and equitably</i>
G	902	9	<i>mechanisms for resolving conflicts</i>
L	870	10	<i>cross-border and cross-silo cooperation</i>
I	840	11	<i>long-term implications of outcomes</i>
J	814	12	<i>capacity-building</i>

Question 27 had the maximum possible number of points of 154 and a minimum of 0 points.

Table 5 - Question 27

Option	Points	Ranking	Keyword
B	62	1	<i>empower</i>
A	49	2	<i>accessible</i>
L	44	3	<i>global multistakeholder approach</i>
J	42	4	<i>capacity-building</i>
D	41	5	<i>informed and deliberative</i>
I	38	6	<i>long-term implications</i>
H	36	7	<i>flexible and adaptable</i>
G	36	8	<i>mechanisms for resolving conflicts</i>
E	26	9	<i>share responsibility</i>
F	24	10	<i>governed by the rule of law</i>
C	23	11	<i>mutual respect</i>
K	20	12	<i>strive to treat all stakeholders fairly</i>

3.4. Open Questions

Question 12

After reviewing the set of Principles for Internet Governance Processes from NETmundial 2014, do you think they need to be supplemented, in order to guide the development of the governance of the digital world? Please detail.

Principles (suggested in the contributions)

1. Reinforce the principle of net neutrality
2. Include principle of transparency and openness
3. Include principle of fair share
4. Include principle of non-discrimination and diversity
5. Include principles to address artificial intelligence, blockchain, Internet of Things (IoT) and neural devices
6. Principles need to be operationalized through a protocol
7. Principles need to be rearranged and clarified
8. Include principles for digital inclusion
9. Include principles for global cybersecurity
10. Include principles for privacy and data protection
11. Include principles for sustainable development (environmental, economic growth and social inclusion)
12. Include principle for dispute resolution and enforcement mechanisms
13. Include principle to address diverse global community
14. Include principle for mutual respect between stakeholders
15. Include principle for capacity building
16. Include principle for rule of law
17. Include principle for indigenous participation
18. Include principle for multilingualism and interculturalism
19. Include principles for accessible and inclusive Internet such as Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)
20. Include principle to recognize the importance of online spaces as fora for effective, bottom-up civic participation
21. The principles of NETmundial 2014 must be preserved and strengthened
22. Include principles for a transparent and democratic procedure participation
23. Include principle to increase civil society influence in the process outcome
24. Include principle for combating disinformation and fake news
25. Include principle for freedom of expression and online censorship
26. Include principles for multistakeholder cooperation
27. Include principles emphasizing policy processes and multistakeholder participation

28. Include principles to reaffirm multistakeholderism
29. Include principles to fight against the abuse of economic power in the digital world
30. Include principles adhering to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
31. Principles for free market

Question 15

Do you see room for improvements in the implementation of the above mentioned “multistakeholder” principle? If yes, what would you suggest?

Proposals

1. New wording: "The respective roles and responsibilities of stakeholders should be interpreted".
2. New wording: “according to the size, role, and impact of the stakeholder with reference to the issue under discussion”.
3. “a less hierarchical, more networked (UN) system wherein decision-making is distributed, and where the efforts of a large number of different actors are harnessed towards a collective mission” (p.6 of Report of the High-Level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism)
4. We suggest considering including "and depending on the current landscape of internet governance in their own jurisdictions."

Question 19

If you believe more coordination is needed, please suggest ways to do so and specific text or language that could be included as recommendations in a NETmundial+10 outcome statement.

Proposals

1. One old proposal could be reformulated: The IGF as a multistakeholder "clearinghouse" for policy development in the digital sphere.
2. NETmundial+10 should call for new opportunities for new stakeholders to participate in both UN processes and Internet governance fora. Wording proposal: "NETmundial+10 fosters a meaningful multistakeholder dialogue under an inclusive, transparent and accountable framework."
3. Distributed initiatives on a particular issue can cover diversity of approaches, however should proactively seek ways to reduce fragmentation in outcomes.
4. Distributed initiatives should have a clear outline for outputs and actively collaborate on outcomes with the shared objective of bolstering the resilience of the multistakeholder model.

5. Crucial step towards enhancing coordination in global digital governance processes is in answering the questions: 'Whose internet are we governing?' and 'Are the voices of all relevant stakeholders truly included in these discussions?'
6. Better multistakeholder coordination requires the establishment of checks and balances on certain players with asymmetrical economic and political power, through the construction of transparency models on their decisions and actions in relation to the management and control of the flow of data on the internet.
7. We hereby affirm the need for enhanced coordination among various multistakeholder initiatives, processes, and platforms, recognizing the critical importance of streamlined efforts and the efficient use of resources in addressing the challenges and opportunities presented by the digital revolution.
8. We demand the establishment of a global mechanism that will ensure information sharing, avoid duplication of efforts, and identify gaps in the global digital governance ecosystem.
9. We propose the creation of a comprehensive, publicly accessible Digital Governance Repository, cataloging ongoing initiatives, outcomes, best practices, and research, and facilitating knowledge exchange and collaboration among stakeholders.
10. We urge for the promotion of multistakeholder Workshops and Forums, bringing together representatives from various initiatives to share updates, discuss intersections, and explore opportunities for collaboration and joint actions on cross-cutting issues.
11. We advocate for the development of global standards to guide digital initiatives.
12. We encourage the conduction of mutual impact assessments periodically to evaluate the collective impact of concurrent initiatives on specific issues.
13. We call upon governments, international organizations, the private sector, and philanthropies to provide financial and in-kind support for relevant initiatives.
14. NETmundial+10 outcome statement could "recommend the establishment of working groups or task forces, setting up regular progress update briefings, and enhancing information sharing between the digital governance processes and initiatives dealing with the adjacent or overlapping issues. Regular information sharing and updates shall ensure that all relevant stakeholders are aware of the most recent developments, which are easily accessible on the official web resources of respective initiatives, and provide enough information to identify areas of overlap or synergy, as well as opportunities for engagement."
15. Cooperation between stakeholders needs to be reinforced at a fundamental level, calling for actors to actively seek to carry out structured and productive discussions with each other with the earnest goal of reaching solutions and compromises. Stakeholders are encouraged to engage in regular, inclusive dialogues, utilizing neutral facilitation and mediation whenever necessary.
16. We believe that the greatest challenge that NETmundial+10 should face is not only to differentiate the role that the private sector and non-governmental organizations have when discussing governance issues, but even more so to open instances of dialogue between these sectors, especially in an era where the development of artificial intelligence generates profound challenges and impacts on the different actors of civil society.

17. Enhancing capacity-building initiatives, focusing on underrepresented groups and regions.
18. Work collaboratively, across borders and sectors.
19. The Internet Governance Forum should serve as the space for coordination between processes dealing with overlapping issues.
20. There is a need for better coordination between government and non-government stakeholders.
21. Better coordination is essential to strengthen Internet governance and promote effective implementation.
22. The IGF can establish a periodic panel for updates and coordination among different international bodies, similar to what already occurs in ICANN with its regulatory updates panel.
23. Better coordination between the main digital events, strengthening coordination between, for example, the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS+20) and the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).
24. There needs to be better coordination among the different processes and initiatives to reduce duplication, better use of resources, avoid conflict, and enhance engagement and coordination in order to get better outcomes.
25. We reaffirm the need to address, under the multi-stakeholder model, the inclusion of various initiatives that seek to establish models of governance of the Internet and the digital world, from the use of emerging technologies such as the Internet of Things, Blockchain, Virtual Spatialities, and Artificial Intelligence.
26. Recommendation that emphasizes the importance of effective coordination among all stakeholders involved in internet governance.
27. To combine a distributed and subsidiary approach with a sufficient degree of peer coordination that allows to connect the issues, processes and actors.
28. Use IGF as a platform, and definitely fund it appropriately.
29. Create a framework to facilitate collaboration across different governance forums and initiatives.
30. Strengthened Regional and Local Engagement: Promote the development of regional and local governance mechanisms.
31. Call for the establishment of a Global Internet Coordination Framework, underpinned by the principles of inclusivity, transparency, and mutual respect among all stakeholders.
32. Establishment of a dedicated coordination mechanism for Internet governance processes.
33. Encourage the organization of regular stakeholder dialogues and consultations to foster understanding, trust, and cooperation among diverse stakeholders.
34. Emphasize the importance of enhanced information sharing among stakeholders to improve transparency and coordination.
35. Follow-up and monitoring structures should be defined at the earliest stages of those processes.
36. Avoiding creating new structures is essential to avoid duplication of efforts.

37. Continuing coordinating organization, such as an agency, with the capacity for international action directed towards internet governance.
38. Implementation of a global calendar with clear expectations around future landmarks to promote transparency and accountability in internet governance initiatives.
39. Empowered participatory governance model that prioritizes inclusivity, diversity, and transparency.
40. Effective coordination is required to ensure that the 'multi' alone in a MSM is also specifically multi-equal.
41. Managing the real risk that any outputs are also agreed to using a form of consensus.
42. Committed work from governments and institutions in order to improve Media and Information Literacy.
43. Better coordination is key, but this requires resources (people and financial).
44. Implementing "collaborative and transparent governance tools".
45. Standard-setting, and regulatory experimentation are some governance tools that could be promoted in a more collaborative and transparent way.
46. The formal establishment of forums and technical cooperations, with some institutions assuming a coordinating rule could be beneficial to promote better coordination.
47. To share outcomes between different events in relation to digital governance.
48. To make a presentation of the IGF 2023 to participants attending the NETmundial+10.
49. Outcomes of the NETmundial+10 should be presented to participants attending the IGF 2024.
50. Arrange regular gatherings to discuss specific topics related to the internet governance, with clear goals to be achieved at each meeting.
51. Ensure a balanced composition of stakeholders.
52. Publish the meeting minutes to a broader audience to collect additional inputs.
53. [Better coordination] to reduce duplication, better use of resources, avoid conflict, and enhance engagement and coordination in order to get better outcomes.
54. The annual global and regional IGFs could be the platform where the different processes come together to discuss and debate issues.
55. The need for meaningful involvement of persons with disabilities.
56. Education and capacity building.
57. Embedding of disability inclusion in strategic plans and establishing institutional ownership.
58. Ensure that the Internet is accessible to people with disabilities through compatibility with assistive technologies, screen readers & alternative input methods.
59. Advocate for open-source technologies and platforms to foster innovation and allow for the development of inclusive solutions that meet diverse needs.
60. Encourage content creators to adopt accessibility standards, making information, media, and services universally available.
61. Uphold the principle of "Nothing About Us Without Us."
62. NETmundial should recommend supporting the IGF+ idea of the UNSG Roadmap on Digital Cooperation.

63. [NM+10 should] vote for a NETmundial+10 committee to voice and raise the main agreements in other Internet governance venues.
64. Topics that are at stake and the respective support document are easily reachable and accessible to all the interested parties (including people with disabilities).
65. Broader communication, if possible, in different languages to allow a wider inclusion of all geographies, including developing countries.
66. We do see a need for reinforced coordination on a global level. Discussions are often repeated in different venues and partially overlapping in several organizations.
67. Strengthen the inclusivity of global digital governance and reinforce the dissemination of global expertise, experiences and good practice.
68. The UN is the only inclusive global platform where all states have a seat at the table. At the same time, there is room for improvement in the meaningful participation of stakeholders in UN processes.
69. Continued participation of sectors in dialogue.
70. The IGF can establish a periodic panel for updates and coordination among different international bodies, similar to what already occurs in ICANN with its regulatory updates panel.
71. The outcome statement should acknowledge a prevailing context characterized by an increasing fragmentation in decisions regarding internet governance.
72. Create mechanisms to control and validate.
73. Create a process for continuous improvement and education about Internet Principles.
74. Strengthened Internet Governance Forum, as well as its National and Regional IGF Initiative network.
75. Diverse approaches in mitigating multi-layered challenges in the digital ecosystem can build more governance resilience. If one approach fails, the others may work.
76. Need to create new communities.
77. Isolated definitions and decisions should be avoided whenever possible.
78. Global governance processes that lack clear position statements or well documented post-engagement outputs.
79. Trade agreements that contain digital or ecommerce related provisions must take into account and in no way preempt existing and developing internet and technology governance processes.
80. An independent team, which is recognized by most of the current organizations/fora, is established, is populated by multistakeholder representatives, and reviews the appropriateness of the current processes.
81. IGF and WSIS follow up processes need to better coordinate efforts among themselves in order to fully exploit their diversity. Strengthening the intersessional work, particularly the policy networks, will be instrumental toward this end.
82. Procedurally: Unlike NETmundial 2014, we now have hybrid modalities that can help foster more meaningful discussions and reach more diverse voices.

83. With virtual participation a possibility we need to ensure that individuals have access to "open, secure, and accessible communication platforms" and "digital divides should be addressed through financial technological assistance for civil society actors who are less able to acquire the necessary technology and connectivity on their own".
84. Substantively: We need geographically diverse case studies of existing and potential harms. This requires more meaningful consultation with those most at risk (individual and communal level).
85. Considering the CSTD already has a mandate for global public policy issue and digital governance being a global public policy issue, a slight tweak on the working of the CSTD would enable other stakeholders to participate in their proceedings for which consensus can be achieved.
86. Reform IGF, create mechanisms for overseeing reporting trends perhaps in coordination with WSIS Forum-based processes. Do NOT create a bureaucracy in NYC UN.
87. To conduct discussions in multi-stakeholder forums such as IGF and NETmundial, while balancing the burden on participants.
88. Effective coordination needs dedicated expert personnel, time, and technology, to navigate conflicts and align goals, making it a resource-intensive endeavor.
89. Coordination efforts should include conflict resolution.
90. To enhance participation, innovative alternatives could involve utilizing new methodologies for a "long tail" approach to materialize participation, seamlessly connecting local contexts with global levels working dissent and steps to build consensus.
91. [For better coordination], each of these spaces designate a general rapporteur (who can be appointed by the High-Level Executive Committee), whose mission is to disseminate the results in other relevant forums.
92. The IGF MAG should identify a way to streamline the communication channels between the national/regional IGF initiatives and the global one.
93. A cooperation protocol is needed to enable interoperability between heterogeneous governance structures and foster coordination among those dealing with similar issues.
94. The best way to address the diversity of agents, interests and rights is within the scope of discussions in specific and organized forums involving organizations that represent different stakeholders, [as an example], the national congress [Legislative Branch] has to be involved in the debates as it formulates laws and policies.
95. IGF can continue to serve as an important venue to center conversations throughout the multi-stakeholder environment.
96. More partnership with local governments, such as states and municipalities [Regional and local Executive branches].
97. More periodic meetings between the multistakeholders.
98. More transparency and publicity in social media.
99. Need to map out the different processes and forums.
100. Visualize [different processes and forum] all together in a webpage or platform.

101. Global research study to map the multi stakeholder forums and processes working on Digital Rights to visualize and coordinate resolutions, outputs and conversations between them.
102. Creation of an Inter-Initiative Dialogue Platform that facilitates regular exchanges among leaders of various digital governance initiatives.
103. The Global Digital Compact core objective should be embedded within the global internet governance process starting from a bottom top approach (National, regional and global).
104. A neutral hub could be developed that coordinates efforts and provides an information base for myriad national and global efforts to coordinate outcomes. The hub would be broad based, not necessarily government centric but recognized as an authority for information covering the myriad digital policy processes that are being discussed throughout the world.
105. NETmundial+10 would be well served to think about this fundamental issue of knowledge development and outreach to improve inclusive and coordinated outcomes on the macro (centralized hub) and micro (engagement beyond the "bubble") levels.
106. Only effort coordination is needed so as not to duplicate jobs, coordination, commitment to our sector mission, it is the right path.
107. Establishing dedicated, issue-specific dialogues among relevant experts to take place within or alongside the IGF.
108. Concentrate the different instances of collaboration in an even more regional manner.
109. Multisectoral coordination mechanisms.
110. Best practices sharing platform.
111. Promoting Regional and Global Cooperation.
112. Development of guidelines for multisectoral coordination.
113. Strengthening review and evaluation mechanisms.
114. IGF to be a coordination point of the different initiatives related to Internet Governance.
115. Utilize existing platforms like the IGF and its national and regional initiatives for information dissemination, raising awareness, and fostering networking regarding ongoing and planned initiatives.
116. Enhanced coordination among IGOs is essential to streamline approaches to emerging issues and prevent redundancy.
117. Silos should also be avoided within the self organizations. Do not group all governments together, civil society etc. All stakeholders must interact together.
118. The annual global and regional Internet Governance Forums (IGFs) could be the platform where the different processes come together to discuss and debate issues.
119. We propose the establishment of a Global Internet Governance Forum (GIGF). The core principles of Global Internet Governance Forum (GIGF): Inclusivity, Transparency and Accountability, Adaptive Governance, Capacity Building, Innovative Engagement, and Regular Assessment.
120. Need for a new forum, outlines guiding principles, and suggests operational strategies to improve Internet governance globally.

121. A clear statement on, and agreement on, a separation of powers and responsibilities is required between state and non-state.
122. NM+10 outcomes could help strengthen connections between existing digital technology governance processes and the implementation of their outcomes.
123. Collaborative working groups, alignment of strategies and policies, engagement with relevant organizations and initiatives,
124. Promotion of multistakeholder partnerships and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.
125. The UN should be the primary *loci* of Internet governance debates, but even within the UN there are competing programs and agencies.
126. The initiatives and governance spaces (whether these are to discuss or to make decisions) that operate pushed by national states, by the private sector, by scholars, and by civil society, should be part of a coordinating committee also centralized in the UN.
127. Existing platforms, such as the IGF and its national and regional initiatives, should be used for information sharing, awareness raising and network building around ongoing and planned processes.
128. Addressing existing gaps in multistakeholder efforts could help to ensure greater visibility and understanding of these overlapping processes.
129. The outcome statement might highlight the importance of providing sufficient support for differently abled, at risk, or under-resourced stakeholders.
130. Proactively incorporating stakeholders with wide-ranging technical expertise in policy discussions and the establishment and enforcement of governance regimes.
131. Ensuring processes are built to resist favoring the interests of particular stakeholders over others.
132. Focusing policy discussions on actual or high-probability harms, rather than wholly theoretical or low-probability harms.
133. Developing mitigations or remedies that acknowledge and are responsive to the intersectional and inherently societal nature of many challenges that manifest online.
134. We encourage initiatives to align around shared goals, particularly those that support the Sustainable Development Goals, with clear metrics for measuring progress.
135. Support the formation of cross-community working groups that cut across different initiatives to address specific issues such as digital financial inclusion, privacy, and cybersecurity.
136. Support the development of an open, searchable, and continuously updated repository of initiatives, tools, and resources related to digital governance and digital financial inclusion.
137. The regional and Global Internet Governance Forums (IGFs) could be a better place to discuss and debate issues.
138. [Establishment of] Codes of Conduct.
139. Establishment of public and social instruments for transparency over the management and control of the flow of information that large "intermediaries" have over data traffic on the internet.
140. The IGF should bring them together for discussions in order to determine whether there is an overlap and ways to cooperate.

- 141.IGF needs to be adept at bringing different instances of the multistakeholder model together without prejudice.
- 142.More effective and transparent coordination is needed between relevant UN agencies such as ITU, UNDP and UNESCO.
- 143.The IGF's messages and specific concrete outputs and policy recommendations - including those of the 30 IGF Dynamic Coalitions such as IS3C relating to cybersecurity standards - should be tabled for consideration by UN member states with the assistance of the UN Secretary-General's Tech Envoy and the IGF's Leadership Panel.
- 144.Developing formal coordination mechanisms, such as joint working groups or task forces, to address overlapping issues.
- 145.Work towards harmonizing policies and regulations across different processes to minimize inconsistencies and conflicts.
- 146.Coordination implies a central clearinghouse for processes and mapping integration across boundaries.
- 147.To establish mechanisms for regular communication, implement standardized reporting and timeline coordination, and promote multistakeholder engagement to integrate coordination strategies.
- 148.We propose creating better mechanisms or a collaborative platform for the consolidation of outcomes, allowing for easy search.
- 149.All stakeholders should strive to ensure that each process feeds into the discussions and decisions made in a previous or ongoing process.
- 150.We call for the establishment of clear mandates, communication channels, and mechanisms to facilitate coordination and collaboration among relevant stakeholders.
- 151.We encourage stakeholders to develop interoperable standards, conduct joint initiatives, and facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues to enhance coordination and address common challenges.
- 152.Strengthening of institutional mechanisms and the promotion of flexibility and adaptability in coordination efforts to ensure effective governance and responsiveness to evolving needs.
- 153.The UN Global Digital Compact/IGF processes can be developed to include more coordinating functions in digital governance.
- 154.Need spaces to guarantee the enforcement of the principles and values defending human rights and democracies.
- 155.Policy and regulatory environments be monitored, assessed, kept up to date, reflect best practices, and leverage and advance technical standards and other digital policy tools emerging from the multi-stakeholder community.
- 156.Decision makers should assess the policy advancements of global governance bodies and commit to avoid duplication of these efforts.
- 157.Impact assessment of the environmental, human rights, and social impacts of digital innovation.

158. Implementation at regional and national levels of initiatives to address key challenges, for example, ensure that all people everywhere have access to affordable and meaningful connectivity.
159. Collaboration at the national level where many governments still do not consistently engage in open and transparent consultation and collaboration with all non-governmental stakeholders, particularly not with civil society.
160. Separate policy discussions that deep dive into the concerns of specific groups of people or stakeholders are important to build understanding and capacity and develop solutions.
161. The UN IGF is strengthened as a common platform - globally and at national and regional levels through its NRIs - for interconnecting separate discussions.
162. There should be a clear mention of CHILDREN as well as persons with disabilities because just saying "inclusive" does not really do justice to the involvement and participation of this stakeholder group.
163. Implement AI-driven platforms for comprehensive analysis and harmonization of discussions across different initiatives, fostering global stakeholder consensus.
164. More effective and transparent coordination is needed between relevant UN agencies such as ITU, UNDP and UNESCO.
165. Renewed Internet Governance Forum (IGF), and the network of National and regional initiatives.
166. Offer a good platform for allowing multistakeholder cooperation and engagement.
167. Develop concrete outcomes.
168. To promote more effective and integrated coordination, the creation of working groups made up of representatives from different stakeholders.
169. Integrating agendas and work programs between related processes allows for a more holistic approach, identifying and addressing common issues comprehensively [consensus].
170. It is commendable that efforts are made towards achieving a general consensus and enhancing coordination in these discussions.
171. "Siloed discussions" risk more than "creating incompatible and even conflicting outcomes" [non consensual scenario].
172. To include various Internet communities that advocate for the establishment of governance rules for digital technologies such as Internet of Things, Blockchain, Virtual Spatialities and Artificial Intelligence.
173. An intersectional methodology is necessary for effective solutions.
174. To organize and manage the participation of actors who implement the discussions raised in the events, such as telecommunications operators, Internet providers, among others. This involves facilitating dialogue between communities, sharing best practices and promoting joint initiatives.
175. Strengthen existing institutions like the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).
176. Enhancing Transparency within bodies like ICANN.
177. Establishing funding mechanisms to support research, capacity building, and initiatives addressing fragmentation would provide the necessary resources for sustained progress.

178. Mechanisms that can facilitate information sharing and coordination, such as the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) and its related events (NRIs) and intersessional work, are vital to fostering and expediting coordination.
179. Respecting the sovereignty of the signatory countries, that there is coordination with transnational and national organizations that operate in the operation and governance of the internet, guaranteeing the "multistakeholder" structure and avoiding the creation of silos and biases in operational and decision-making processes.
180. Avoiding Duplication of Efforts promoting coordination among international bodies, utilizing existing mechanisms, and foster collaboration for streamlined initiatives and maximized impact. Encourage utilizing existing mechanisms like WSIS, IGF and Global Digital Compact to reinforce a multistakeholder approach. This avoids redundancy and streamlines efforts towards effective digital governance.
181. UN system organizations should avoid competition in policy processes.
182. IGF is an excellent place to coordinate among different processes and mechanisms and to share findings and developments.
183. Every IG mechanism should be proactive in sharing information with other forums related to the topics of interest.
184. Strengthening IGF secretariat would be key.
185. Having distributed initiatives on a particular issue can help cover the diversity of approaches and perspectives as long as they respect common ground and recognize that a global one-size-fits-all approach will only work for the Global North and could potentially leave behind the Global Majority.
186. Implementing accessibility measures such as translation services and accommodating different time zones, allocating resources to support participation, extending timeframes for activities, offering flexible participation options both in-person and virtually, conducting capacity-building initiatives, targeting outreach efforts to underrepresented groups, fostering inclusive decision-making processes, and establishing regular communication and feedback mechanisms.
187. Establishing a central coordination mechanism that serves as a focal point for all internet governance-related efforts.
188. Harmonization of agendas and the identification of gaps or areas of overlap in existing governance processes.
189. Allow for genuine lead in and follow up times for participation by civil society.
190. Enable representation from civil society in the global south by supporting civil society groups in the global north who have been successful in grassroots development work for decades.
191. Build strong networks between local activists and those participating in Internet governance organizations.
192. Proactive informing other entities and stakeholders about new initiatives so they can send representatives to audit the debates.
193. Formalizing and publishing the outcomes of each debate.

194. Accepting that different outcomes to the same issue are possible and, whenever possible, should be addressed and confronted with the first results.
195. Whenever possible, intergovernmental organizations must participate in the debates so they can address other particular issues and share the results to a broader audience.
196. We need to achieve a difficult balance between internal coordinated consensus and external advocacy of the value of our chosen institutional spaces and guiding principles.
197. Need to create propositional policy and technical frameworks that effectively deal with information disorder.
198. Incorporating transformative equity practices into the Principles of Internet Governance Process can further promote achieving multistakeholderism, collaboration, equity, and inclusion, especially when the world is facing greater inequity with the advancement of digital technology.
199. Frameworks such as equity literacy and ethics of care can inform the set of principles and guide the process into practice.
200. Further collaboration with educators should help accelerate this process, since education is aimed at public goods.
201. Designating rotating, community leads.
202. To encourage African people to also lead in the level of Academia and technical community so the African continent won't stay behind.
203. NETmundial+10 outcome statement, stakeholders can reaffirm their commitment to enhancing coordination and collaboration in digital governance processes and work towards more effective and inclusive outcomes.
204. There needs to be better coordination among the different processes and initiatives to reduce duplication, better use of resources, avoid conflict, and enhance engagement and coordination in order to get better outcomes.
205. Better coordination can also be achieved between IGOs and their approaches to emerging issues in order to harmonize initiatives and avoid duplications.
206. Need to improve transparency and accountability and improve meaningful participation, better coordination, liaising among processes is important to improve Internet governance, at the national, regional and global levels.
207. NM+10 outcomes to reinforce the fundamental nature for any Internet governance process to be firmly rooted in the multistakeholder model.
208. NETmundial+10 outcome statement should stress the importance of regional coordination to align priorities and address contextual differences.
209. A greater portion of Internet governance work needs to be carried out between different stakeholders working as a group, rather than in competition with each other.
210. Rather than stifling this diversity, efforts should focus on gradually converging toward compatible policy outcomes. Cooperation among stakeholders.

Comments

1. IGF has an essential role to play in this respect, but has been under-used.
2. Stakeholders can reaffirm their commitment to improving coordination in Internet governance and lay the groundwork for more effective and inclusive collaboration in the years to come.
3. In a multi coordination manner, it is possible to generate ideas or processes or rules or goals to be accomplished by each stakeholder area.
4. Stakeholders engaged in multi-stakeholder processes should take into account the bigger, strategic picture and seek opportunities to cooperate and collaborate with other processes as appropriate.
5. Distributed initiatives on a particular issue do not necessarily mean they are siloed and don't communicate.
6. We strongly agree that separate siloed discussions on specific issues risk creating incompatible and even conflicting outcomes.
7. Agree that distributed initiatives on a particular issue can help cover the diversity of approaches and perspectives.
8. The benefits of harmonizing efforts should outweigh the costs involved in establishing and maintaining coordination mechanisms.
9. The emergence of disruptive technologies has led to the creation of different spaces for dialogue (binding and non-binding), which on many occasions have addressed overlapping issues.
10. Each stakeholder should know that they are just a piece of the overall Internet governance ecosystem.
11. [Embedding GDC and Internet Governance Forums can] strengthen and give opportunities for global objectives to be made through dialogue and shared policy implementation for the global good of humanity where the "Internet Governance" process is key.
12. It is impossible for a single entity to keep up with the accelerated movement where are seeing in the policy space.
13. [People with limited resources] may not even know about key initiatives like ICANN's Multistakeholder Model or the IGF or the GDC or NETmundial.
14. The channels that we are accustomed to usually include the same core group of actors and we have not solved the issue of better outreach and engagement.
15. The greatest challenge that NETmundial+10 should face is not only to differentiate the role that the private sector and non-governmental organizations have when discussing governance issues, but even more so to open instances of dialogue between these sectors, especially in an era where the development of artificial intelligence generates profound challenges and impacts on the different actors of civil society.
16. NM+10 is taking place within a broader constellation of key multilateral negotiations on digital cooperation –including the Summit of the Future (SOTF), the Global Digital

Compact (GDC), the WSIS+20 review process, the High-Level Advisory Body on AI (HLAB-AI), and the Open-Ended Working Group on Information and Communication Technologies 2021-2025 (OEWG on ICTs).

17. The Interledger Foundation recognizes the value of diverse approaches and perspectives brought forth by the multitude of initiatives addressing the digital revolution.
18. We also acknowledge that without strategic coordination, these efforts risk leading to fragmented or conflicting outcomes, particularly in areas critical to global development, like financial inclusion.
19. Perhaps we should do more coordination there and do fewer star studded panels.
20. Mechanisms can help streamline decision-making, resolve conflicts, and ensure alignment of objectives.
21. Recognizes the importance of better coordination and collaboration among stakeholders to address overlapping issues in digital governance processes.
22. Hence better coordination AND higher and higher levels of participation is needed in matters related to Internet governance.
23. There is a feeling that 'too much is going on at the same time', but parallelism might serve as competition of fora, for as long as they apply different methods and/or environments.
24. It is important to recognize the progress made by the Internet Governance Forums and to advocate for their strengthening at the local, regional and global levels.
25. Better coordination is imperative at this junction where we have multiple strands of interconnected processes.
26. Urge government stakeholders to hold these principles as a standard in the negotiation processes going forward.
27. Emphasize the history of IG and the Internet to better inform today's public.
28. Consolidation via coordination brings its own risks.

Examples

1. At COP (environment) Indigenous Communities have gotten a specific mandate.
2. Example of overlapping issues, the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in 2003, which in turn led to the creation of the Internet Governance Forum based on the recommendations of the Tunis Agenda of 2005. Today, we are experiencing a similar development with the advances in Artificial Intelligence, which have produced multiple processes (binding and not-binding), some of which have incorporated the multi-stakeholder principle.

Question 20

If you do not believe more coordination is needed, please explain why, including possible ways to prevent potential conflicts, and suggest specific text or language that could be included as recommendations in a NETmundial+10 outcome statement.

Proposals

1. New coordination mechanisms add additional bureaucracy and slow down important processes to maintain an adaptable, general purpose, interoperable internet.

Comments

2. Clear mandates of all bodies, multilateral and multistakeholder, are important to make processes more equitable, accessible, and efficient.
3. We need strong mediation instead of better coordination.

Question 25

Please suggest ways to improve meaningful participation of non-governmental stakeholders in multilateral processes and add specific text or language in that regard that could be included as recommendations in a NETmundial+10 outcome statement. If possible, please indicate examples you know of meaningful participation of stakeholders in multilateral-driven processes.

Proposals

1. Establishing structured mechanisms for the inclusion of non-governmental stakeholders in all stages of policy development and decision-making processes. This will ensure their perspectives and expertise are integral to the formulation of Internet governance policies.
2. Providing capacity-building opportunities and resources to enable effective engagement of non-governmental stakeholders, ensuring diverse voices are heard.
3. Promote inclusive and transparent processes that enable meaningful participation of non-governmental stakeholders in multilateral-driven processes.
4. Facilitate access to multilateral forums and decision-making bodies for diverse non-governmental stakeholders, ensuring their voices are heard and considered.
5. Multilateral processes should be deemed successful if it is supplemented with robust, multi-round public consultation that outlines how non-governmental and community participation will inform decision making and be held accountable to such commitments.
6. Within the ITU Processes, non-governmental actors should play a role, working with governments as equal partners.

7. To be effective, and in line with the principles of multistakeholder governance, experts would need to be selected by bottom-up processes (as opposed to being appointed by the Secretary-General or nominated by Member States), with experts endorsed by the relevant stakeholder group.
8. The inclusion of active debates - and not mere expositions of opinions - between the private sector and civil society would not only strengthen the mechanisms of Internet governance but would also raise awareness of the different ethical aspects that the development of technology entails.
9. Relevant non-governmental stakeholder groups should be allowed to submit written comments on multilateral discussions on IG issues from the agenda-setting phase, during deliberations, and on draft resolutions. They should, following agreed word and time limits, be allowed to present their input to member states directly, not in parallel or separate sessions where member states are not present, as is currently the trend.
10. States should be encouraged to (a) include nongovernmental organizations in their national delegations and (b) engage in preparatory multistakeholder dialogue in preparing the positions they will present during a multilateral process, and, (c) report back, after the process.
11. Recommend establishing dedicated consultative mechanisms and elaborating clear guidelines and modalities for stakeholder engagement. Governments shall encourage and invite input from all interested stakeholders.
12. NM+10 should leverage this statement "The respective roles and responsibilities of stakeholders should be interpreted in a flexible manner with reference to the issue under discussion" and highlight that different issues often require different sets of expertise and mode of participation should reflect these different criteria accordingly.
13. The NETmundial+10 outcome statement should incorporate clear and mandating mechanisms to promote and encourage the participation of representatives from vulnerable and historically marginalized groups, as well as indigenous communities and groups distant from urban centers. This includes ensuring diverse representation in decision-making processes.
14. Enhanced Transparency Throughout the Process: NETmundial+10 should emphasize meaningful transparency throughout the entire multilateral process. This includes publicizing documents, opening documentation for public and regional consultations, and providing information on experts involved in shaping the process. A clear timetable of deadlines and expectations for the implementation of recommendations should also be provided.
15. Review and Improvement of Public Consultation Processes: Internal processes for implementing public consultations of multi stakeholder communities should be reviewed to identify errors in the communication of objectives and rules. This ensures that stakeholders have the necessary information to contribute meaningfully to the process.
16. Establishing Continued, Sustainable and Open Channels of Communication: Non-state actors, including civil society and the technical community, should have open channels of

communication with government representatives involved in multilateral processes. This fosters participatory democracy, where diplomats and state actors regularly engage in dialogue and listen to the demands of civil society and stakeholders.

17. To empower non-governmental stakeholders in multilateral processes, it is imperative to foster greater consensus and collaboration not only within individual groups but across different sectors.
18. Enhanced cohesiveness among civil society, academia, the private sector, and the technical community will enable these stakeholders to present unified, impactful positions that can more effectively interface with governmental entities.
19. We recommend the implementation of concrete measures to promote and facilitate the meaningful participation of non-governmental stakeholders in multilateral processes of internet governance. This includes the establishment of accessible platforms and transparent public consultations, as well as investments in capacity-building and education to strengthen their effective contribution. We recognize that their participation is crucial to ensuring informed and representative decisions that truly reflect the needs and interests of all involved in internet governance.

Comments

20. We recognize the indispensable role of non-governmental stakeholders, including civil society, academia, the technical community, and the private sector, in shaping an open, secure, and resilient Internet.
21. Multistakeholderism should be a tool to platform the voices of vulnerable and marginalized groups through holistic policies. This should include meaningful participation and representation of civil society organizations including regular dialogues, consultations, and meetings at both technical and political levels.
22. Get rid of ECOSOC constraints in UN, change rules in ITU etc. recognize the role of individuals and academics not just big NGOs with pro staff.
23. We are aware that the participation of non-governmental parties is a vital element in the digital governance model, the various stakeholders should continue to promote the participation of non-governmental sectors in decisions involving the functioning of digital, digital inclusion and the operation of the internet governance model.

Examples

24. Multilateral intergovernmental processes should follow the examples of the UN Open-ended Working Group on Information and Communications Technologies (OEWG).

Question 28

Please suggest additional elements that could be included in a set of guidelines for multistakeholder collaboration that could be included as recommendations in a NETmundial+10

outcome statement. If possible, please indicate examples you know of multistakeholder processes that stand out in your view as positive models of such collaboration.

Proposals

1. Empowering Local Initiatives: While fostering global collaboration, also support and empower local and regional initiatives.
2. To encourage cooperation and dialogue among different governance forums and processes to avoid duplication of efforts and to share best practices and lessons learned.
3. Focus on Practical Outcomes: Ensure that the collaboration process is oriented towards practical, actionable outcomes that contribute to the overall goal of an open, secure, stable, accessible, and peaceful internet.
4. A potential “protocol of protocols” could include a list of process steps that are essential for an open and inclusive multistakeholder process.
5. Scope the issues: define the issue or set of issues to be considered by the multistakeholder collaboration process, considering as much as possible, all affected perspectives.
6. Identify Stakeholders: Identify all relevant stakeholders, including individuals, groups, organizations, and communities affected by the decision or collaboration.
7. Engage Stakeholders: Actively engage all interested stakeholders through methods such as public consultations, surveys, workshops, and forums to gather input and feedback.
8. Share Information: Provide clear information about the process, objectives, and outcomes to ensure transparency and understanding among stakeholders.
9. Ensure equitable participation: Ensure equitable participation of all relevant diverse perspectives and interests, including marginalized or underrepresented groups.
10. Facilitate Dialogue: Facilitate open dialogue and collaboration among relevant stakeholders, encouraging respectful communication and consensus-building.
11. Prepare draft outcomes: develop draft outcomes for consultation on the basis of the dialogue of relevant stakeholders.
12. Consult draft outcomes: consult the draft outcomes with the wider community of all interested stakeholders.
13. Factor in feedback from wider community: adapt the draft outcomes taking into account the inputs stemming from the consultation, laying down transparently how inputs were considered, and the corresponding reasons.
14. Decision-making: use collaborative decision-making processes that involve all the relevant stakeholders in identifying solutions, exploring trade-offs, and reaching agreements.
15. Community powers: submit final outcomes to the consideration of the wider community, providing for mechanisms empowering the wider community to react (by blocking and/or overturning them) to outcomes inconsistent with the wider community interests.
16. Implement Decisions: Establish mechanisms for implementing decisions and holding stakeholders accountable for their commitments.

17. Monitor and Adapt: Monitor progress, evaluate outcomes, and be willing to adapt the process based on feedback and changing circumstances.
18. Diverse Representation: Ensure representation from all geographic regions and sectors, including marginalized and underrepresented groups, to foster a truly global and inclusive approach.
19. Equal Footing and Respect: All stakeholders should participate on equal footing, with mutual respect for the diverse perspectives and expertise they bring to the table.
20. Facilitated Dialogue: Use facilitated dialogues and consensus-building techniques to navigate differences and find common ground, employing professional facilitators when necessary.
21. Continuous Learning and Adaptation: Encourage a culture of continuous learning, where feedback and experiences are used to adapt and improve collaboration mechanisms over time.
22. Outcome-Oriented Approach: Focus on concrete outcomes and impacts, ensuring that collaborative efforts lead to tangible results and positive changes in the governance of the Internet.
23. Digital Tools for Engagement: Leverage digital tools and platforms to enhance participation, especially for stakeholders who cannot be physically present, ensuring these tools are accessible and user-friendly.
24. Commit to ensuring diverse representation in all multistakeholder processes, actively including voices from underrepresented and marginalized communities.
25. Recognize the equal value of all contributions, promoting a culture of respect and mutual understanding among different stakeholder groups.
26. Employ facilitated dialogues and consensus-building techniques to effectively navigate complex issues and foster collaborative solutions.
27. Embrace continuous learning and adaptation as key principles, allowing our collaborative efforts to evolve based on shared experiences and feedback.
28. Prioritize an outcome-oriented approach to multistakeholder collaboration, with a clear focus on achieving tangible results that benefit the global Internet community.
29. Utilize digital engagement tools to broaden participation, ensuring these platforms are accessible.
30. Conflict Resolution Mechanisms: Recommend the inclusion of robust conflict resolution mechanisms to address disagreements and disputes that may arise during multistakeholder collaboration.
31. Institutional Support: Advocate for institutional support and resources to sustain multistakeholder collaboration efforts over the long term.
32. The NETmundial+10 statement should emphasize the regional and national IGFs' value and impact in driving positive policy changes in various countries and across world regions.
33. Multistakeholder process should enable ethical principles that are mindful of the impact of technologies (and business models built around technologies) on disadvantaged people

- (ethnic minorities, women, laborers) and disadvantaged countries (former colonies/Global South).
34. Transparency and Accountability: follow up and implementation of outcomes based on multistakeholder participation must be transparent and accountable.
 35. Encourage Cross-Sector Collaboration, Capacity Building, Transparent Communication Channels, Regular Consultative Meetings.
 36. A system for monitoring and analyzing the impact of decisions.
 37. A people-centered collaboration.
 38. Continuous and proactive engagement.
 39. Innovation and experimentation.
 40. Assessment and continuous learning.
 41. Diversity promotion and inclusion.
 42. Responsibility and accountability.
 43. Flexibility and adaptation.
 44. A system of clear rules for decision-making and subsequent appeals.
 45. An analysis of the role of international law in the governance context.
 46. Establish a cybersecurity framework that defines clear roles, responsibilities, and cooperation mechanisms among stakeholders in identifying, preventing, and responding to cyber threats.
 47. Develop and implement alert systems to facilitate the immediate exchange of intelligence on cyber threats and vulnerabilities among stakeholders.
 48. Early and Continuous Participation: Multistakeholder involvement should begin from the outset of the process and continue throughout. All stakeholders should have opportunities to engage and provide feedback at various stages.
 49. Transparent and Accessible Process Reviews: Regular reviews of the multistakeholder process should be conducted to ensure transparency and accessibility. These reviews should be open to all stakeholders, allowing for input and suggestions.
 50. Flexible and Inclusive Scheduling: Avoid rigid schedules that limit stakeholder participation. Enabling effective hybrid participation is key in some processes and can foster Global Majority participation. Flexibility in meeting times and formats accommodates diverse stakeholders from various time zones and regions.
 51. Thematic Working Groups: Establish working groups to delve into specific topics.
 52. Capacity Building and Awareness Programs: Offer programs to enhance understanding of multistakeholder principles and processes.
 53. Regular Progress Updates: Provide updates on discussions, decisions, and outcomes to keep stakeholders informed and engaged.
 54. Clear Guidelines for Contributions: Outline formats for submissions, deadlines, and avenues for feedback to guide stakeholder input.
 55. Facilitated Dialogue Sessions: Organize workshops for constructive discussions and consensus-building among stakeholders with diverse viewpoints.

56. Inclusive Regional Spaces: strengthening of regional platforms, like the Latin America and Caribbean Internet Governance Forum (LAC IGF), for regional stakeholders to engage in dialogue.
57. Capacity Building: Emphasize the need for capacity-building programs that equip non-governmental stakeholders with the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively engage in multilateral processes.
58. Transparent Communication Channels: Suggest establishing clear and accessible channels for dialogue between non-governmental stakeholders and governments, ensuring that inputs from non-governmental stakeholders are considered in decision-making processes.
59. Regular Consultative Meetings: Propose regular consultative meetings between non-governmental stakeholders and government representatives as a platform for direct exchange and to ensure that non-governmental inputs are heard and integrated.
60. Promote the development and adoption of global cybersecurity norms, encouraging stakeholders to commit to responsible behaviors in cyberspace.
61. Strengthen capacity building for Internet governance initiatives.
62. Create mechanisms and guidelines for ethical considerations in digital governance to guide stakeholders in making decisions that respect ethical principles, human rights, and social values.
63. To ensure sustainable outcomes within the multistakeholder Internet governance landscape, it's imperative to maintain a respectful and well-informed equilibrium of interests among all stakeholders.
64. Decision-making procedures should prioritize transparency and consensus-building, clearly outlining how decisions are reached and how input from diverse stakeholders informs these decisions.
65. Align multistakeholder efforts around shared goals and objectives that reflect the interests and priorities of all stakeholders involved.
66. Establish clear, measurable outcomes and milestones to track progress and evaluate the effectiveness of collaborative initiatives.
67. Recognize the dynamic nature of multistakeholder processes and the need for flexibility and adaptability in responding to changing circumstances and emerging challenges.
68. Encourage continuous learning, innovation, and improvement in collaborative efforts to address evolving needs and priorities.
69. Foster an environment of mutual respect and trust among stakeholders by valuing diverse perspectives, acknowledging differences, and seeking common ground.
70. Encourage constructive dialogue, active listening, and empathy in interactions to build trust and facilitate cooperation.
71. Promote transparency and openness in multistakeholder processes by providing access to information, documents, and decision-making processes.
72. Ensure that stakeholders have opportunities to participate in discussions, contribute input, and provide feedback on proposed initiatives.

73. Ensure that multistakeholder processes are inclusive and diverse, representing a wide range of stakeholders from different sectors, regions, and demographics.
74. Encourage active participation from traditionally underrepresented groups to ensure that diverse perspectives are considered in decision-making.
75. Effective and sustainable multistakeholder governance institutions should be structurally sound so that decision-making and power dynamics are flattened and equitable.
76. Stakeholders: we need to recognize that there is more than one way to break down stakeholder groups. We need to find the right stakeholder mix for each issue.
77. Empowering Stakeholders: need greater transparency and a serious commitment to information that reflects what is the case to the best extent possible in as clear a manner as possible.
78. Multistakeholder processes should facilitate with support more opportunities for small groups of diverse experts to take forward the outcomes and messages of discussions in order to identify options for possible solutions to challenges, and new opportunities for digital cooperation.
79. Additionally, decisions must be monitored by all stakeholders involved in the process, not just authorities.
80. Conduct regular Joint Cybersecurity Exercises and Simulations involving all relevant stakeholders to assess and improve the collective response to cyber incidents in the contemporary digital environment.
81. Effective and sustainable multi-stakeholder governance institutions should be structurally sound to facilitate decision-making and acceptance from impacted stakeholders.
82. Accessibility, empowerment, and shared responsibility need significant improvements, with AI identified as a pivotal tool in advancing these areas.
83. Engagement should not be merely procedural but should add substantial value throughout the process.
84. Stakeholders should commit to fostering trust and building collaborative relationships to achieve mutually set goals.
85. Multistakeholder processes should acknowledge the diverse expertise and perspectives that stakeholders bring to the table, establishing clear objectives and expectations for stakeholder engagement.
86. Multistakeholder processes should establish transparent decision-making processes with opportunities for meaningful input from all stakeholders.
87. Multistakeholder processes should integrate accessibility measures to ensure participation from underrepresented groups.

Comments

88. Discussions regarding Internet governance principles, frameworks, or processes must embrace a multistakeholder approach.

89. Consideration must be given to the perspectives and challenges of those who may be unable to engage directly, including individuals from developing countries, least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDSs), those yet to access the Internet, or those requiring remote participation tools.
90. Ongoing involvement by stakeholders can contribute to outcomes with greater buy-in and a more targeted outcome. Greater buy-in and trust can lead to a better implementation process.
91. There is a need for deeper knowledge, understanding, and agreement of how the above principles are, or will be, turned into policy and practice, and on how different stakeholders have ranked these principles.
92. Conflicts: There are going to be conflicts, best to have methods to deal with them before they occur.
93. Beyond promoting participation, it's imperative to empower participants; otherwise, power dynamics remain unchanged.
94. Difficulties with rating matrix questions.

Examples

95. An example of this in practice are the 30 IGF Dynamic Coalitions covering a diverse range of issues including cybersecurity and online safety, child protection, AI, Internet of Things, human rights and principles, data privacy, inclusion, access and disabilities, and platform responsibilities.
96. A positive example of such collaboration promoting linguistic diversity is the “1st Fórum Lusófono da Governança da Internet”.
97. Examples of effective multistakeholder collaboration practices include the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), the Civil Society Coalition on Internet Governance (CSCIG), and the Global Internet Governance and Cybersecurity Dialogue Initiative (GIG-DG), which bring together diverse stakeholders to discuss relevant internet and cybersecurity issues collaboratively and inclusively.
98. An example of positive multistakeholder collaboration in a global process may be the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Comprehensive International Convention on Cybercrime.
99. A positive example APC can cite is working with regulators, government departments, internet service providers, and communities to enable community networks (community-driven connectivity provision). APC has experienced this in Mexico, Kenya, South Africa, and, through its partner, Connect Humanity, in the US.

Question 33

Do you believe that a strengthened IGF environment, including the NRIs and the intersessional work, could be the right place to coordinate debates on the governance of the Internet and digital

issues, and thus help tackle the problem of governance fragmentation? If so, in which ways should the IGF environment be strengthened in order to fulfill this role?

Proposals

1. Efforts to lower participation barriers, such as offering translation services and remote participation options.
2. More tangible outputs released to all relevant stakeholders in the global internet.
3. Improve communication (more transparency) of IGF outputs and decisions.
4. Create recommendations and guidelines for capacity building and transparency.
5. Funding for the IGF Secretariat, the IGF-Leadership Panel and the MAG in the performance of their respective functions.
6. Funding participants from a broader audience such as underrepresented regions and stakeholders, particularly from the Global South, civil society, and the technical community.
7. Avoid duplication with GDC, creating periodic follow-up.
8. Strengthened IGF network, including National and Regional Initiatives (NRI) using bottom-up approach.
9. Better connection, including Best Practice Forums, Dynamic Coalitions, and Policy Networks, should be further integrated into the IGF's overall outcomes.
10. Establish formal and informal mechanisms for collaboration and information exchange with other international bodies and governance forums.
11. Actively engaging diverse stakeholders, including governments, civil society, private sector, technical community, academia, and marginalized groups.
12. Moving IGF from a consulting forum to a more deliberative approach.
13. Developing a Global Sandbox Forum.
14. Efforts should be intensified to ensure broader participation from underrepresented regions and stakeholders, particularly from the Global South, civil society, and the technical community.
15. The work conducted between annual meetings, including Best Practice Forums, Dynamic Coalitions, and Policy Networks, should be further integrated into the IGF's overall outcomes.
16. Facilitating discussion of IGF aims and commitments amongst interested stakeholder communities that are represented in the dynamic coalitions, and developing inputs from coalition members that will inform the wider group of global stakeholders on how best to progress.
17. Continuing to strengthen global representation and diversity.
18. Devising more effective mechanisms to capture discussions.
19. Improving curation and ongoing innovation in meeting design.
20. Giving greater strategic and political weight to outcomes.
21. Facilitate participation from traditionally underrepresented groups and regions to ensure that diverse perspectives are considered in discussions.

22. Clarify the mandate and objectives of the IGF and its associated initiatives to ensure alignment with the needs and priorities of stakeholders.
23. Invest in capacity-building initiatives and knowledge-sharing activities to empower stakeholders with the skills, knowledge, and resources needed to engage effectively in internet governance discussions and decision-making processes.
24. The yearly gathering should be the final step of a year-round process that should deliberate throughout the year, identify issues where agreement can be reached and issues where disagreement is persistent, and strive towards decision-making on the former and further deliberation on the latter. The IGF gathering should be organized around these documents and some kind of decision-making procedure could be envisioned.
25. The panels and events format should be abandoned in favor of an assembly of representatives from stakeholders.
26. There should be more strategic multi-year planning that would enable the IGF to prioritize addressing key global challenges with constructive tangible outcomes, such as online security, safety and child protection; policy challenges created by rapid technology evolution such as AI and metaverses; lack of effective global adoption of security-related challenges.
27. The funding of year-round IGF intersessional activities including the 30 dynamic coalitions (DCs) which focus on specific challenges, opportunities and areas of cooperation, should be increased by implementing outreach to potential donor funders amongst governments and the business sector, with a more professional and strategic approach, assisted by the IGF's Leadership Panel.
28. IGF following thematic discussions such as data privacy, cybersecurity, digital rights, and the ethical implications of new technologies.
29. Efforts to lower participation barriers, such as offering translation services, remote participation options, and scholarships for in-person attendance.
30. To avoid duplication of efforts and to ensure that discussions are informed by the latest developments, the IGF should strengthen its relationships and synergies with other Internet governance bodies and organizations.
31. Exploring innovative funding mechanisms and ensuring a diverse base of financial contributors could enhance its independence and ability to plan long-term.
32. While the IGF is primarily a forum for dialogue, enhancing its capacity to produce more concrete outcomes, such as recommendations or guidelines, could increase its impact on global internet governance.
33. Suitable resourcing and effective intersessional activities being brought together in an IGF auspices should be able to help tackle the problem of governance fragmentation, particularly if the UN based global IGF acts as an opportunity for caucus as well as discussion so that outcome documentation is more results-based.
34. We must not forget the excellent work done by many of the IGF Dynamic Coalitions. It is these coalitions that have the potential to contribute to these initiatives in multiple ways i.

Responding to the current consultation phases by channelling inputs from Internet stakeholder communities. ii. Contributing actively to landing and implementing the IGF's principles, commitments and guidance. iii. Supporting the IGF by reaching out through the coalitions' networks to the wider community of stakeholders and users of digital technologies in all regions, to promote awareness of the IGF, of the importance of its implementation and of adoption of its principles and commitments.

35. Bottom-up approach should be better curated.
36. Strengthening the IGF requires increased financial, technical, and human resources.
37. Bottom-up approach should be better curated and managed to promote more meaningful discussion.
38. Encourage more diverse representation.
39. Focus on a much smaller number of navigable tracks.
40. Develop more formal links to IGF National, Regional and Youth Initiatives in order to promote inclusion.
41. Put in place stronger mechanisms for dialogue between senior leaders to promote meaningful engagement and scrutiny.
42. Consider ways to better facilitate the development of clearer outcomes, reflecting meaningful multi-stakeholder discussion and where necessary recognising areas of disagreement.
43. By expanding the Secretariat additional guidance to the NRI's, Dynamic Coalitions, Policy Networks and Best Practice Forums could be given.
44. Establishing procedural guardrails to ensure participation and discussions are multistakeholder, for example, ensuring panels have a combination of government and non-government stakeholders.
45. Establishing more robust transparency measures around the outcomes of the IGF and holding stakeholders accountable to those outcomes.
46. Rethink the format of the discussions, probably segmenting the subjects appropriately.
47. IGF requires a much stronger and effective Secretariat.
48. IGF requires a much improved governance mechanism: the MAG should be the overseer of the IGF, not the Secretariat.
49. A strengthened Internet Governance Forum (IGF) environment, including the National and Regional Initiatives (NRIs) and intersessional work, could serve as a pivotal platform for coordinating debates on Internet and digital governance, thus addressing the issue of governance fragmentation.
50. The IGF should further embed the multistakeholder model by ensuring equitable participation from all sectors - government, private sector, civil society, technical community, and academia.
51. While the IGF is valued for its open dialogue, there's a growing need for it to produce more concrete outputs that can influence policy and governance frameworks.
52. To enable effective participation, especially from underrepresented regions, the IGF should enhance its capacity-building efforts.

53. The synergy between the global IGF and NRIs needs to be intensified. By creating a more integrated framework, where insights and outcomes from NRIs and intersessional activities feed directly into the global IGF agenda, there can be a more cohesive approach to addressing Internet governance issues.
54. IGF should be a space for discussion and effective dialogue, along the lines of the UN Commission on the Status of Women with discursive authority.
55. Strengthen the IGF's ability to produce tangible outcomes by encouraging the development of policy recommendations, best practices, and collaborative initiatives through its intersessional work and thematic tracks.
56. Ensure broader and more meaningful participation of stakeholders from diverse backgrounds, including governments, civil society organizations, businesses, technical experts, and academia.
57. IGF should be strengthened with appropriate human resources and funding, but just as important is the commitment from the UN to IGF empowerment and sustainability.
58. IGF needs to broaden the pool of funding resources and establish adequate long-term funding to provide the IGF secretariat with sufficient resources to prioritize IGF topics of relevance to the community, and ensure adequate documentation of policy discussions, best practice recommendations and communicate its materials effectively.
59. There is a need to better incorporate IGF discussions in other relevant forums. Cross participation in these fora is one way to ensure regular exchanges between relevant international organizations and the IGF through the year.
60. A forum should prioritize inclusivity and meaningfully represent a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including civil society, government, private sector, and the technical community.
61. A Digital Governance Forum, rather than an Internet Governance Forum - may better serve the global public interest.
62. IGF needs to become more flexible.
63. The outputs of the DCs should accordingly be integrated with a) the IGF's programme in general and b) the other IGF outcomes and messages.
64. Coordination between the global IGF and the national and regional IGFs should be more formally based with centralized coordination on common issues of mutual interest.
65. The IGF should address the global problem of inadequate and uncoordinated implementation of security-related Internet standards and ICT best practices which undermines trust and access online. Resolving this problem requires a multistakeholder effort to promote the widespread adoption of security by design principles. IS3C recommends two courses of action by the IGF community.
66. A strengthened IGF environment could be the right place, but it needs protection from capture (of dedicated groups or individuals) and it needs to strike the balance between inclusiveness (to new entrants) and continued, focussed work that builds on previous work/results and therefore gets more complex over time.

Comments

67. The Expert Group Meeting (EGM) made several good recommendations to address the gaps and make the IGF ready to 'adapt, innovate, and reform' for the future.
68. The future role of the IGF will be considered by UN member states as part of the WSIS+20 review.
69. It would be the best place to coordinate the follow up of the GDC.
70. Strengthened IGF can avoid Internet fragmentation.
71. IGF as one of the priorities for the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG).
72. The LP-MAG letter to the Co-Facilitators of the GDC on 16 October 2023 made some recommendations to strengthen the IGF.
73. When I look back over the IGF experience, I am hard pressed to identify any real contributions to improved coordination between stakeholders. Yes, there is more information exchange, and ideas raised, but if anything gets serious the problem of corporate capture asserts itself.
74. Potential to have a greater impact on debates on the governance of the Internet and digital issues and prove the value of such a platform.
75. Any organization can tackle the problem of governance fragmentation alone. I think it is a symptom of greater geo-economic/political dynamics.
76. IGF's multistakeholder approach has been an essential and consistent element at the center of United Nations discussions of Internet governance and the information society more generally.
77. As the digital environment has changed, the IGF has endeavoured to react, evolve, and improve to meet new challenges and scenarios (eg: through its annual "messages"; strengthening of intersessional work - Best Practice Forums, Dynamic Coalitions of expert stakeholders, and Policy Networks, etc.)
78. IGF has had a tangible impact on the development of internet-related policies and serves as a crucial connection point for stakeholders.
79. IGF should be reformed substantially.
80. IGF stands as the UN's only bottom-up multistakeholder mechanism serving as a pioneering example of cooperation among Internet governance stakeholders since its inception.
81. IGF's focus on the exchange of best practices, policy approaches and experiences is its strength, as it maximizes the time all relevant stakeholders spend on substantive exchanges instead of negotiated texts.
82. Key Internet governance meetings of past years have not only reinforced the importance of meaningful multistakeholder participation in existing Internet governance processes and forums, but also reaffirmed the importance and value of the IGF.
83. Imperative to preserve the IGF's essential character as a bottom-up, all-inclusive multistakeholder mechanism for participation.

84. IGF and regional IGF participation show that the awareness of the IGF remains inadequate, especially amongst developing countries.
85. Global business supports the continued improvement and strengthening of the IGF and joins other stakeholder groups in urging a more stable and predictable mandate of authorization, along with stable funding and staffing.
86. The Interledger Foundation supports a platform that brings together representatives from various initiatives to share insights, identify overlaps, and explore potential areas for collaboration to reach consensus on paths that address complicated, real-world problems.
87. The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) has traditionally sought to fill this role.
88. Difficult to separate the impact of the Internet and other technologies on society from the existing decision-making processes specific to technical infrastructure.
89. IGF needs to become a place where people work on their issues and differences as opposed to a beauty contest for panels and panelists and a way to reward people with travel.
90. IGF MAG needs to be more than a program committee running a competition for speaker and travel slots.

Examples

91. CGI.br's Youth Program is an example of inclusion, limited by age and subjective factors.
92. LP should play a greater role in linking the IGF and intergovernmental digital negotiations as OEWG, AHC, GGE LAWS, WTO-JSI, UNESCO, UNCSTD, ITU, WIPO, ILO as well as G7, G20, BRICS.
93. References <https://www.intgovforum.org/en/content/report-from-expert-group-meeting>
94. References https://www.intgovforum.org/en/filedepot_download/8/21302
95. DNSRF report
(<https://dnsrf.org/blog/net-effects--an-evidence-led-exploration-of-igf-impact/index.html>).
96. Individual consumers should be better informed about the security of the ICT products and services they buy. In an example of how the IGF community can deliver tangible outcomes, IS3C is developing toolkits and templates for workshop training modules and educational curricula which will contribute to cybersecurity capacity building in developing countries.

Question 34

If you think NETmundial+10 should send messages to the Global Digital Compact, please indicate below what these key messages would be.

Proposals

1. NETmundial+10 reaffirms the importance of a multistakeholder approach to Internet and digital governance. This model ensures that policies and frameworks are inclusive,

democratic, and reflect the diverse perspectives of all sectors of society. We urge the Global Digital Compact to embed multistakeholder processes at its core.

2. We emphasize the need for the Global Digital Compact to recognize and promote the Internet as a global public good. Policies should prioritize universal access, affordability, and the open nature of the Internet, ensuring it serves as a platform for innovation, education, and empowerment towards achieving the SDGs.
3. To bridge digital divides and ensure equitable access to digital technologies, NETmundial+10 calls for the Compact to include strong commitments on reducing inequalities. This includes investing in infrastructure, digital literacy, and local content development, especially in underserved and marginalized communities.
4. The protection of personal data and privacy should be foundational in the digital age. We recommend that the Global Digital Compact sets forth clear guidelines and standards for privacy and data protection that respect human rights and foster trust in digital technologies.
5. Cybersecurity and Trust: Highlight the need for robust cybersecurity measures to safeguard digital infrastructure and protect against cyber threats. Emphasize the importance of building trust and confidence in digital technologies and platforms through transparent and accountable governance mechanisms.
6. Digital Innovation and Inclusivity: Support initiatives that foster digital innovation and entrepreneurship while ensuring inclusivity and accessibility for all. Encourage the development of policies and programs that promote digital literacy, skills development, and equal opportunities in the digital economy.
7. Data Governance and Privacy: Stress the importance of responsible data governance practices that respect user privacy, data protection, and ethical use of data. Advocate for the development of clear guidelines and regulations to govern data collection, processing, and sharing in a manner that protects individual rights and promotes public trust.
8. Cross-Border Cooperation and Collaboration: Promote cross-border cooperation and collaboration among governments, businesses, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to address global digital challenges and promote shared prosperity. Encourage the exchange of best practices, knowledge-sharing, and joint initiatives to tackle common issues such as cybersecurity, digital inclusion, and digital divide.
9. Emphasize multistakeholder governance.
10. Prioritize inclusion and access.
11. Enhance security, trust, and stability.
12. Support digital public goods.
13. Sustainable development and environmental sustainability.
14. Ensure ethical considerations in AI and emerging technologies.
15. Promotion of universal access.
16. Protection of digital rights.
17. Multistakeholder collaboration.

18. To show to the GDC the NETmundial+10 as a good example of the implementation of the multistakeholder model.
19. Call for global responsibility and government commitment.
20. Responsibility for digital environment: information, products and services.
21. Transparency about the products developments, especially AI.
22. Environmental control and equal access to justice.
23. A viable approach could involve the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), the UN Internet Governance Forum (IGF), and other UN agencies taking on the roles of follow-up and implementation within the post-WSIS+20 framework and the 2030 agenda.
24. To appoint a rapporteur to participate in these processes (not a representative of the Brazilian government, but a representative of NETmundial+10 process), so that he/she can provide details on the main discussions that have taken place, as well as the conclusions (if any) and the consensus reached.
25. To defend the open global and interoperable Internet.
26. To ensure the proper application of human rights in the online environment.
27. To entrust the IGF with the GDC follow up.
28. Avoid duplication.
29. The multistakeholders should be involved in each step of decision-making, implementation and review.
30. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
31. Promotion of equity and digital inclusion.
32. Transparency and accountability.
33. International collaboration and cooperation.
34. NETmundial+10 should send messages to the Global Digital Compact to have IGF as a platform to support the monitoring and implementation of the future GDC principles.
35. Emphasizing digital sovereignty.
36. Digital human rights as normative principles, to counter excessive corporate power.
37. The Global Digital Compact should adopt an intersectional gender perspective, taking into account and committing to tackling the multiple and intersecting forms of marginalization and discrimination that are obstacles to ensuring the benefits of digital technologies can be enjoyed on an equal basis.
38. The Global Digital Compact should give priority to inclusivity and multistakeholder engagement in shaping digital governance frameworks.
39. Fight against online racial discrimination, national hatred; secondly in terms of AI governance.
40. Children and young people for at least a third of internet users, it will be fair to have them represented not necessarily in the adult session but in a particular session curated for them to enable them submit inputs without having it watered down.
41. Separate UN Reform from Internet Governance.

42. There are substantive opportunities for dynamic coalitions to contribute to the GDC on issues such as access and connectivity for disadvantaged communities, capacity-building, human rights online, child protection and children's rights, gender, online security and safety, disinformation, digital technologies in the health sector, the impact of automation on job opportunities, and environmental sustainability. i. Responding to the current consultation phases by channeling inputs from Internet stakeholder communities. ii. Contributing actively to landing and implementing the IGF's principles, commitments and guidance. iii. Supporting the IGF by reaching out through the coalitions' networks to the wider community of stakeholders and users of digital technologies in all regions, to promote awareness of the IGF, of the importance of its implementation and of adoption of its principles and commitments.
43. The GDC draft document suggests creating many new structures, such as the creation of a new panel on AI. Setting up the "High-Level Review of the Global Digital Compact" for reviewing the GDC process, rather than creating new structures, the existing UN mechanisms should be utilized to support in monitoring the implementation and review progress of the GDC. One option for consideration could be for the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), the UN Internet Governance Forum (IGF), and with other UN agencies to be tasked with follow-up and implementation with post-WSIS+20 follow-up implementation and the 2030 agenda.
44. The implementation roadmap could include CSTD providing periodic reporting by all stakeholders to the IGF to organize an annual discussion track for the periodic multistakeholder policy discussions, review, follow-up and engagement with the GDC.
45. The GDC should be action oriented and not seek to renegotiate existing principles established by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), pre-empt outcomes from its 20-year review (WSIS+20), or attempt to duplicate or redistribute parts of the internet's governance to multilateral bodies.
46. We welcome the efforts to connect the commitments and actions in the Global Digital Compact to correspondence goals and targets of the Agenda 2030, but recommend that parallel references are made throughout the commitments and actions to states' corresponding international human rights law obligations, and to the WSIS action lines.
47. NETmundial+10 should recommend that, regarding the GDC review mechanisms, the UN should avoid setting up new processes that duplicate existing multistakeholder ones such as the IGF and the WSIS Forum. For the purpose of periodic high-level reviews these two fora could jointly undertake within their existing mandates.
48. NETmundial+10 should recommend greater clarity in the text of the Compact regarding the mechanisms of accountability of social media platforms regarding their responsibilities for ensuring security, data privacy and safety.

Comments

49. The GDC draft proposes the establishment of numerous new entities, such as a panel on AI (49 (a)), an intergovernmental multistakeholder process for developing agreed definitions and standards (38(b)), a “High-Level Review of the Global Digital Compact” (65), and a “dedicated office for coordinating digital and emerging technology” (61).
50. NETmundial+10, as a multistakeholder gathering that prioritizes inclusivity and broad participation across sectors, is in an excellent position to contribute valuable insights and recommendations to ongoing UN processes regarding digital governance, including the Global Digital Compact and the WSIS+20 review process.
51. NETmundial+10 can help ensure that the principles of multistakeholder governance, inclusivity, and the prioritization of the Internet as a tool for social and economic development are reflected in these global frameworks.
52. NETmundial+10 has a unique opportunity to share its guidelines for implementation of multistakeholder mechanisms with UN's Global Digital Compact.
53. There is a need to address the Institutional gaps faced today in terms of capacity due to a lack of financial resources.
54. We welcome the recognition of human rights as a cross-cutting principle which should be mainstreamed throughout the Global Digital Compact, which would be strengthened by incorporating additional, operative references to the conditions and safeguards needed to ensure the enjoyment of human rights in the context of facilitating access to data and digital technologies.
55. Cybersecurity and trust.
56. Digital innovation and inclusivity.
57. Data governance and privacy.
58. Cross-border cooperation and collaboration.

Question 35

If you think NETmundial+10 should send messages to the WSIS+20 review process, please indicate below what these key messages would be.

Proposals

1. Reinforcement of Multistakeholder Engagement: "NETmundial+10 underscores the continued relevance and necessity of a multistakeholder approach in achieving the WSIS goals. We advocate for deeper integration of this model into the WSIS+20 review process, ensuring that policies are shaped by the comprehensive perspectives of all sectors."
2. Bridging Digital Divides: "We call for renewed commitment and innovative strategies to bridge the digital divide. This includes enhancing access to technology, improving digital literacy, and ensuring that everyone can benefit from digital opportunities. Addressing

these divides is crucial for leveraging ICTs for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)."

3. Enhancing Cybersecurity and Trust: "Cybersecurity challenges and threats to digital trust have escalated. NETmundial+10 recommends the WSIS+20 review process that prioritizes the development of global standards and cooperation mechanisms for cybersecurity, to ensure a safe and secure digital environment for all users."
4. Promoting Digital Human Rights: "The protection of human rights online, including privacy and freedom of expression, should be at the forefront of the WSIS+20 agenda. We urge for the establishment of clear guidelines and mechanisms to safeguard these rights in the digital age."
5. Reaffirm multistakeholder principles.
6. Highlight inclusive access.
7. Promote digital literacy and capacity building.
8. Enhance cybersecurity and trust.
9. Support sustainable development.
10. Foster innovation and economic growth.
11. Ensure ethical use of technology.
12. Protection of digital rights.
13. Reaffirming the shared commitment to advancing the goals of the Information Society and addressing the challenges and opportunities of the digital age in a collaborative and inclusive manner.
14. Include climate impact and environmental issues into all discussions.
15. It's vital for WSIS to reaffirm the mandate of the IGF, which plays an essential role in facilitating dialogue among various stakeholder groups to achieve the SDGs and the broader WSIS objectives. This includes the contributions from national and regional IGFs, youth initiatives, and their incorporation into the IGF's efforts, alongside the results-driven intersessional activities and more.
16. Renewal of commitment to fundamental principles.
17. Promotion of digital inclusion and reduction of digital inequality.
18. Protection of privacy and online security.
19. Promotion of international cooperation and dialogue.
20. Encouragement of innovation and sustainable technological development.
21. By advocating for the protection of digital rights and freedoms, including freedom of expression, privacy, and access to information, following international human rights standards.
22. By highlighting the need for enhanced cybersecurity measures and international cooperation to address cyber threats and protect the integrity and security of the digital ecosystem.
23. By stressing the significance of fostering innovation and digital entrepreneurship to drive economic growth, job creation, and sustainable development, particularly in developing countries and underserved regions.

24. WSIS+20 should translate its conversations into tangible commitments and outcomes.
25. Transparency, inclusion, and broader societal representation within NRIs.
26. Ensuring follow-up on each debate, including proposed actions and their subsequent implementation, is necessary.
27. IGF and WSIS follow up need to coordinate their programmes and their initiatives in order not to overlap and not to duplicate. Sharing of duties among these two processes need to be made clear and permanent points of coordination need to be established.
28. The commitment to renewing the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) as the central space of the Internet's multistakeholder governance model.
29. To disband high level panel and review IGF governance mechanisms, having MAG as the overseer body for it.
30. NM+10 should note and respect the language of the WSIS, which embodies the idea that public policy is the sovereign function of the state, in both the Tunis and Geneva Declaration.

Comments

31. Importance of maintaining the multistakeholder model of Internet Governance.
32. GDC is the compact for digital policies by UN Member States which is being discussed from the public policy point of view.

Question 36

Do you think there are other processes that could benefit from the outcomes of the NETmundial+10 meeting? Please detail and indicate which key messages could be sent to those processes.

Organizations and Processes

1. Internet Governance Forum (IGF)
2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
3. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda: The alignment of Internet governance with the SDGs is crucial for leveraging digital technologies to address global challenges such as poverty, education, and climate change. Key Messages: - Emphasize the role of digital inclusion and access to information technologies as accelerators for achieving the SDGs. - Advocate for global cooperation in leveraging digital innovation for sustainable development initiatives.
4. G20 Digital Economy Task Force: This group focuses on policy measures to support digital economy and is an ideal recipient of NETmundial+10 insights, especially concerning digital inclusion, data governance, and cross-border data flows. Key Messages: - Stress the importance of global data governance frameworks that respect privacy, promote data protection, and facilitate trust in digital transactions. - Highlight the

need for policies that foster digital economic growth while ensuring equitable benefits across nations.

5. OECD Going Digital Project: An initiative that aims to help policymakers better understand digital transformation and create enabling policy environments. Key Messages: - Encourage the adoption of policies that support an open, accessible, and secure digital environment. - Recommend strategies for inclusive growth through digital transformation, emphasizing skills development and access to digital tools.
6. Internet & Jurisdiction Policy Network: A multi-stakeholder organization addressing the tension between the cross-border Internet and national jurisdictions. Key Messages: - Advocate for coordinated efforts to address jurisdictional challenges in cyberspace, promoting a harmonized legal framework for digital interactions. - Suggest mechanisms for cross-border cooperation to combat cybercrime and facilitate digital commerce.
7. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Review Process
8. World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) Follow-up Process
9. UN community as ITU, UNESCO, WIPO and the whole UNGIS family
10. G20, G7, BRICS
11. International IDEA
12. The Chair of the UN Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Convention on Cybercrime
13. UN Agenda 2030
14. The IGF Leadership Panel's Internet We Want framework
15. The UNESCO process to produce the guidelines for the regulation of the internet platforms
16. ICANN
17. ITU (International Telecommunication Union)
18. G7 Summit for the Future
19. National Digital Policy Formulation Processes
20. International Negotiation Processes on Technology and Trade Agreements: Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)
21. Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) of the World Trade Organization (WTO)
22. Global Digital Compact, WSIS+20 review, G20 Digital Economy Working Group, UN 2030 Agenda SDGs
23. National and Regional Initiatives (NRIs)
24. Internet Society France
25. BRICS and Cyberbrics
26. The UN First Committee's Open-Ended Working Group
27. OECD processes
28. EU digital governance and regulation processes
29. Regional intergovernmental processes such as the African Union's Agenda 2063, and Digital Transformation Strategy
30. The Interledger Foundation
31. Digital Cooperation Framework

32. Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace
33. IETF
34. W3C
35. Technological standards and norms development processes
36. Summit of the Future
37. ALAC
38. The Chair of the UN Open-Ended Working Group on Security of and in the use of ICTs.
39. Regional and national IGFs, ICANN and ITU processes.
40. Academic and research communities
41. Universities
42. Think Tanks
43. Internet Governance Forum (IGF) and UN Agenda 2030.
44. Tech industry coalitions.
45. Digital rights organizations.
46. Climate emergency processes such as the COP.
47. Global Digital Compact.
48. GDC zero draft.
49. WSIS+20 review.
50. African Union's Digital Transformation Strategy.
51. European Union's Digital Single Market.
52. The UN First Committee's Open-Ended Working Group.
53. OECD processes.
54. Regional intergovernmental processes such as the African Union's Agenda 2063, and Digital Transformation Strategy.
55. National and Regional Internet Governance initiatives - <https://www.intgovforum.org/en/content/national-igf-initiatives>
56. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Review Process.
57. In Brazil, the AI Governance model is under discussion at Congress and the Executive Branch.
58. Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace.
59. UN 2030 Agenda SDGs.

Proposals

60. Processes of implementation of sustainable development goals (SDGs) cybersecurity frameworks.
61. Encouraging harmonization of data protection standards to ease cross-border data flows.
62. Ongoing discussions around the governance of AI.
63. Advocating for the integration of diverse perspectives and expertise in shaping digital policies and frameworks.

64. NETmundial+10 can contribute to advancing the objectives of various processes and initiatives, fostering greater collaboration, and promoting inclusive and effective governance of the digital world at all levels.
65. Improving decentralizing processes with community control of infrastructure.
66. Support the Pact commitment to a multistakeholder approach to Internet governance.
67. Emphasize the paramount importance of human rights online for the future of humankind.
68. Recognize the importance of universal and meaningful access to the Internet, particularly in developing countries.
69. Necessity of bridging the digital skills divide, especially in terms of the ability to produce new knowledge and innovate using ICT and AI.
70. Highlight the importance of upholding online freedom of expression and protecting individuals from intrusive biometric data gathering and state surveillance.
71. Ensure the proper application of human rights in the online environment.
72. Entrust the IGF with the GDC follow up.
73. Avoid duplication and move some of the discussions to Geneva where there is expertise
74. National digital policy formulation processes.
75. Encouragement of significant multi-stakeholder participation in digital policy formulation, ensuring that all stakeholders have a voice and are heard.
76. Promotion of policies that prioritize digital inclusion, protection of online human rights, and international collaboration.
77. Emphasis on the importance of transparency, accountability, and citizen participation in the implementation of digital policies.
78. Need to ensure that international agreements protect intellectual property rights without compromising equitable access to technology and information.
79. Emphasis on the importance of transparency, accountability, and inclusive governance in defining technological standards.
80. Support efforts to promote global digital cooperation and partnership-building among governments, businesses, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to address shared challenges and opportunities in the digital domain, including cybersecurity, digital inclusion, and data governance.
81. Encourage private sector actors and industry-led initiatives to uphold principles of corporate responsibility, transparency, and respect for human rights in their operations and interactions, fostering greater accountability and trust in digital technologies and platforms.
82. Promote collaboration and knowledge-sharing among academic and research institutions to advance understanding of key internet governance issues and contribute to evidence-based policymaking and decision-making processes at the national, regional, and global levels.
83. To evaluate the potential impact of proposed policies and regulations on the openness, collaboration, decentralization, and innovation of the Internet.
84. There is a need to implement multistakeholder processes in the governance model, which should include consultative bodies and other tools for public participation and

engagement. Internationally, the EU AI Advisory Board, BRICS, the OECD, G20 and the Global Sandbox Forum. I believe all of these groups could benefit with learned lessons shared by NETmundial+10 experience. All of these groups mention the relevance of a multistakeholder approach, but in practice they lack effective and efficient mechanisms to adequately implement them. There might be several other groups which could benefit from NETmundial+10 experience.

85. Developing national platform governance regulations could benefit from the NETmundial+10 outcome.
86. Addressing pressing internet governance challenges such as cybersecurity, data governance, and digital rights.
87. Emphasize the need for a unified, AI-enhanced multi-stakeholder platform that ensures every stakeholder's voice is heard, supports asynchronous contributions, and guarantees comprehensive participation in the consensus-building process.
88. National regulation-making processes to adopt the multistakeholder approach and receive more multistakeholder input, given that these issues directly impact Internet governance.

Comments

89. Some other processes cover various aspects of global governance, digital cooperation, and development.
90. Besides the Global Digital Compact and the WSIS+20 review process, there are other international processes and frameworks that could significantly benefit from the outcomes of the NETmundial+10 meeting (...) By addressing these diverse yet interconnected processes, NETmundial+10 can contribute to a holistic approach to digital governance, emphasizing the importance of inclusive, transparent, and multistakeholder participation across all levels.
91. Highlighting the role of digital technologies in advancing sustainable development goals, such as promoting access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.
92. Internet Governance history and experience to forge their own governance mechanisms.
93. NETmundial underscored the critical need for swift action and forward-thinking in tackling Internet governance challenges.
94. NETmundial highlighted the crucial role of capacity building and education in empowering meaningful involvement in Internet governance, particularly for stakeholders hailing from developing regions and marginalized communities.
95. An expression of multistakeholder principles in a form that is applicable to their subject matter.
96. All public policy would benefit from application of multistakeholder principles.
97. Focus on the need for harmonized digital policies.
98. Regulatory frameworks that foster innovation and investment.
99. Mechanisms for cross-border cooperation in addressing digital challenges.

100. It is important to share concerns about increasing fragmentation in the Internet Governance landscape and encourage collaboration with other forums and initiatives to promote greater coordination and coherence.
101. Internet Way of Networking.
102. This approach goes beyond mere compliance and seeks to embed the core tenets of openness, collaboration, decentralization, and innovation.
103. Echoing the successful model of NETmundial, emphasizing the pivotal role of established spaces could significantly enhance the effectiveness of digital governance initiatives.
104. NETmundial+10 also offers an opportunity to advance forward-looking ideas, identify emerging challenges, and set a common agenda for strategic debates in the future.
105. NETmundial+10 outcomes will be unconditionally perceived as a baseline for further discussions taking place in fora like IGF, NRI's, national events on Internet Governance, ICANN, CENTR.
106. The NM+10 is able to stand on its own as a contribution to multistakeholder governance to endure over the long term.

4. NETmundial+10 Processes

4.1. NETmundial+10 On-site Event Program

Below is the program of the two-day event in Sao Paulo. The activities were held in the Main Room, and the following schedule, which was also published in [<https://netmundial.br/program>], is presented in Brazilian time (BRT, UTC -3).

Table 6 - NETmundial +10 Program

Date	Hour	Sessions Name
April 29 2024	09:30 - 10:30	<i>Opening remarks</i>
	10:00 - 11:30	<i>Global challenges for the governance of the digital world</i>
	13:30 - 15:00	<i>Results from the consultation and the NETmundial+10 draft outcome document</i>
	15:00 - 16:30	<i>Working Session 1: I - Principles for Internet governance processes</i>
	16:30 - 18:30	<i>Working session 2: II - Guidelines For The Implementation Of Multistakeholder Mechanisms</i>
April 30 2024	10:00 - 12:00	<i>Working Session 3: III - INPUT TO ONGOING PROCESSES</i>
	12:00 - 13:30	<i>NETmundial+10 follow-up and the implementation of outcomes</i>
	15:00 - 16:30	<i>Process coordination: GDC, WSIS+20, IGF, and beyond</i>
	16:30 - 17:30	<i>Open microphone</i>
	17:30 - 18:30	<i>Closing plenary: multistakeholderism for the governance of the digital world</i>
	18:30 - 19:30	<i>Closing remarks</i>

4.2. Guidelines for Participants

4.2.1. Introductory Text: Guidelines

Welcome to the NETmundial+10! Whether you are joining us from afar or are with us on-site, we're excited to have you contributing to this vital conversation. We hope your online participation will be as meaningful as the on-site.

Our aim with this document is to gather and organize insightful comments from both local and remote participants throughout the sessions. NETmundial+10 is hybrid, meaning we're blending on-site and remote participation to ensure inclusivity and accessibility for all.

Session duration varies, but we expect to provide enough time for robust discussions. On-site and online registered participants are divided into five stakeholder groups: Civil Society, Private Sector, Academia, Technical Community, and Government (including Intergovernmental Organizations).

We will use the Zoom meeting format to facilitate seamless engagement for online attendees.

Contribution Time Slot: Each participant, whether joining us in person or remotely, will have a 2-minutes slot to share their insights and perspectives.

Balance: We're committed to ensuring equal representation between stakeholder groups, fostering a diverse and inclusive dialogue.

Scheme: Our conference session layout is designed to optimize participation from both remote and in-person attendees, ensuring everyone has a chance to contribute meaningfully.

Thank you for being part of NETmundial+10!

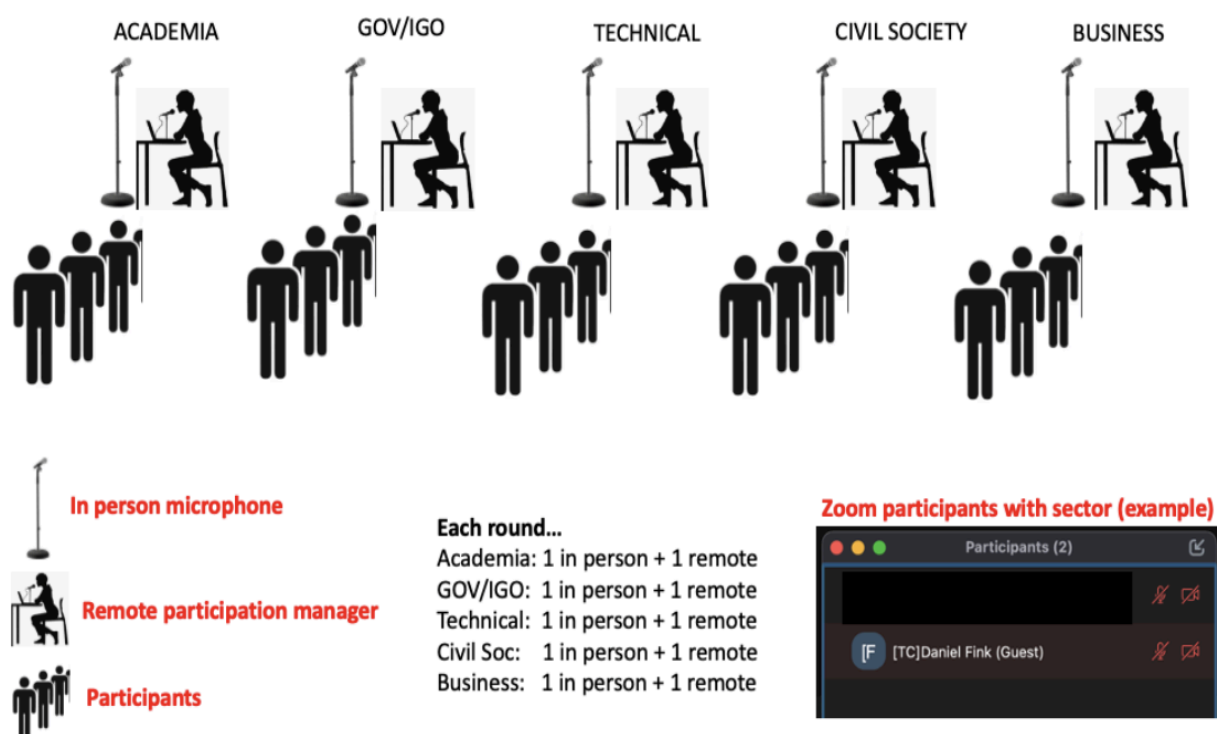
4.2.2. On-site and Online (Zoom Room) Participatory Process

NETmundial+10 aims to promote a structured approach to gathering comments from a diverse range of attendees, both on-site and remote. Sessions counting with audience participation will rotate each stakeholder group microphone, asking for onsite and online inputs. The working structure for NETmundial+10 comprises:

- **2-minute time slots:** Each speaker has a limited time to make their intervention. The scheduling for this can be displayed on a slide or announced by the moderator.
- **Floor microphones:** Five floor microphones allow on-site participants to queue for participation from their respective stakeholder group.

- **Remote participation queue:** each remote participant will be able to make their intervention through Zoom, by raising their hand. The rotation will follow the same order as the floor.

While on-site participants are welcome to join the Zoom room for chat and watching, audio/video interventions using Zoom are restricted only to remote participants. On-site participants should join the queue and use the microphone of their respective stakeholder groups to give their contributions, as presented in the following scheme.



About online interventions, NETmundial+10 Secretariat sent an e-mail containing a link to enable Zoom participation. When the participant joined the room, a tag was assigned to his name, which would identify the stakeholder group and the queue the participant was assigned to.

5. Highlights of the Working Sessions

The highlights from the working sessions were obtained from the monitoring of the interventions of the on-site and online participants. In this case, the methodological advisory team monitored in real time the contributions of participants from the distinct stakeholder groups, and took note of the main topics and keywords of each intervention immediately. For each intervention, the team registered first and last name, organization, country, Brazilian time of such contribution, and content as explained previously (topics and keywords).

This immediate compilation had as its main goal delivering a complete and coherent list of insights to the HLEC, in order to assist the committee in the preparation of the final version of the NETmundial+10 outcome statement, during the event itself. This compilation complemented the conclusions drawn by the rapporteur of each working session. As a first step, each intervention was compiled individually based on the identification of topics and keywords, regardless of whether they had already been mentioned by another participant, which guaranteed full coverage of the contributions received. However, after the end of each session, and in order to make more objective lists, the topics that were mentioned repeatedly by more than one participant were grouped to a single topic, covering the points raised in the different references to that topic. Contributions of online and on-site participants were treated equally in these lists.

The lists presented different structures to meet the different objectives of each session and deliver more targeted insights to the HLEC. In this sense, for Working Session I, the *Principles* were listed along with their contributions, while *Comments and Topics Discussed* were brought separately, including issues not directly related to the principles, but which could contribute to the construction of the outcome statement from NETmundial+10.

For Working Session II, the list included the *Guidelines* mentioned by the participants directly, while another list brought *Comments*, in the same way as designed for Working Session I.

Finally, Working Session III had a slight difference on the delivery of its contributions, as it was organized following the four subsections of Part III of the outcome document (Inputs to Ongoing Processes). The methodological advisory team thus chose to keep this separation in the list, compiling distinct contributions for *Subsections 1 to 4*.

The final lists sent to the HLEC after each session did not include the names, organizations and times of contributions, only the contents directly, in order to provide greater objectivity and better assist the HLEC in drafting the final version of the outcome statement of the event. Such lists are presented in full in this report.

5.1. Working Session 1: Principles for Internet Governance Processes

Working Session I - Highlights

Principles

1. To ensure that the Internet remains open, free, secure for all users.
2. Equal Footing.
3. Grassroots bottom-up approach model.
4. New principle: environment and sustainability.
5. Avoiding conflicts (consensus driven).
6. Distribution of roles and responsibilities between stakeholders.
7. Add a principle: coordination.
8. Democratic values principles.
9. Human centered approach principles.
10. Duty of care principles.
11. Respect for human rights principles.
12. Openness, empathy, and acceptance of the legitimacy of the multistakeholder model.
13. Racism, environmental issues, local and regional concerns.
14. Add security and safety to the principles.
15. Equity - enabling all stakeholders to participate.
16. There is no dichotomy between digital and Internet governance.
17. Internet and digital as separate terms.

Comments

18. To ensure the policies are adaptable and effective in the face of constantly and evolving challenges.
19. To explain the meaning of each concept.
20. Focus on accountability and transparency implementation.
21. To share results with other conferences.
22. Send messages to the governments: How to include the other stakeholders?
23. Clarify the concepts: Governance of the digital realm, governance of the digital world, governance of the digital technologies and development, digital government, Internet governance.
24. Adding a preamble with language context, such as the NETmundial 2014 document. Linked documents to provide context.
25. Bringing connectivity for the next billion, promote universal access for all.
26. Develop oriented and sustainable, inclusive digital systems.
27. To enhance trust in the digital system. Agenda of Sustainable Development and Achievement of Ecosystems.

28. Reaffirming the principles is a step back from broader principles.
29. To clarify the document specifically saying the relevance.
30. To reinforce language from 2014, perhaps in the same preamble from NETmundial 2014 (linked documents and providing context).
31. To contextualize what is accountability. Accountability has been used several times in the document, but it's not said what accountability is expected.
32. What works in one forum may not be appropriate in another.
33. Know-how to deal with new and emergent issues - blockchain, AI, misinformation.
34. Add as a recommendation to use the IGF in its new role.
35. Accessibility principle - should not only be reinforced, but implemented.
36. To preserve an open and interoperable internet.
37. Comment on Section 2.3. Need to strengthen the references to avoid institution duplication and fragmentation.
38. Problem with decisions within stakeholder groups discussing the same things. Every stakeholder at the same table as early as possible.
39. How to implement principles (transparency and accountability). Equitable. Asynchronous documents.
40. More local and regional inputs. LACIGF.
41. To recognize the vulnerabilities and weaknesses of civil society.
42. Funding. Including women and minority groups. Attention to include minorities.
43. To improve the working methods. Any acronym should be properly defined.
44. Regulation and governance must be side by side.
45. Section 2.3. Coordination of governance spaces. Preamble Diagnosis.
46. Mechanisms outputs considered by multilateral decision making processes.
47. Human rights in the digital space. LGBTQIA+ community. We lack an open statement in the draft related to human rights.
48. Find language that involves both digital and internet governance.
49. Consider asymmetries of different actors.
50. There is no reference to the future of the Internet.

Working Session I - Rapporteur Conclusions

1. Nothing invalidates the existing set of process principles. So that was a helpful confirmation about what came out of the consultation process as well. There were some themes about the evaluation and implementation of these principles.
2. How do we know when they're being used? Should we be doing assessments of them? There was a talk about mindset and the importance of compromise and consensus, and the bottom-up, grassroots-driven approach of the multistakeholder Internet governance model.
3. We've heard very consistently the challenge around the terminology, Internet governance, digital governance. Are they the same? Are they not? Some disambiguation, some clarity, perhaps reducing the number of different versions of this term that we use is something I think we can think about in the document.

4. There was a point about mapping and reviewing of the stakeholders and assessing those distributions of stakeholders was made regularly.
5. Visibility of things like the stakeholder processes, the methodologies of doing the work in the Internet governance realm was also put on the table.
6. There were some suggestions for additional new principles, some of the ones didn't relate so much to the Internet governance processes. There was a principle of coordination mentioned, environmental sustainability, whether the accountability principle needs to mention security and safety, the protection of democratic values, taking a human-centered approach, a duty of care, respect for human rights, being investment and innovation sensitive, and dealing with the asymmetries of power that occur in all of these sorts of processes.
7. There was the question of a principle of equitable inclusion, not just inclusion.

5.2. Working Session 2: Guidelines for the Implementation of Multistakeholder Mechanisms

Working Session II - Highlights

Guidelines

1. Creating financing opportunities.
2. Promote capacity building.
3. Address transparency issues and coordination.
4. Implement educational processes.
5. Translate to languages.
6. Promote stronger language communication.
7. Implement feedback from the consultations.
8. Focus on the remarks of the IGF. Ex. multistakeholder mechanism.
9. The IGF program should continue to be open in order to promote meaningful discussion.
10. [IGF program] Needs to be strengthened.
11. More diversity representation at the IGF.
12. Stronger mechanisms and dialogue between senior leaders.
13. GDC processes might be improved.
14. Decision makers also could be in the room listening to the inputs.
15. Sterile solution of two minute interventions.
16. Rank the relevance of the guidelines (discussion about multi ranking questions).
17. Identify relevant items not being effectively implemented.
18. Guidelines loyal to the principles.
19. Guidelines up to date.
20. Ensure maximum participation.
21. Government stakeholders' group adequate and equitable.

22. Focus on stretching and improving processes of multistakeholder participation.
23. Participation of non-governmental stakeholders.
24. Needs commitment to future drafts of the Global Digital Compact.
25. Strong recognition of the unique role of the private sector.
26. Avoiding duplication of activities.
27. ODS and the principles should be related.
28. Engage meaningfully stakeholders and facilitate coordination.
29. The first 5 guidelines of the 12 are stronger.
30. A few guidelines could be collapsed or merged.
31. Recommend CGI.br to show a template on how to apply for the principles.
32. Ensure that the stakeholders are provided with the proper information.
33. Enable process analyses.
34. Integrate the report system: accountability and transparency.
35. Need of actions to improve online security for users.
36. Include the technical community.
37. Trust issue for everything we do. Trust in the process.
38. Beginning to slide back into multilateralism, instead of multistakeholder.
39. Tokenization of civil society / Tokenization of women.
40. Multistakeholder model must be able to map it visually, and mapping its own participation methods.
41. Section 3: consider replacing the approaches, because this is more flexible.
42. Empower stakeholders with the necessary information.
43. Not to prioritize the guidelines, but to focus on the multilateral processes.
44. Access to include multistakeholders.
45. Participation increases.
46. Engaging and empowering.
47. Share responsibility between stakeholders.
48. UN document should be mentioned.
49. Emphasize that successful implementation will require clear metrics.
50. Accompany guidelines with accountable metrics.
51. Placing a special responsibility for government stakeholders.
52. Reliance on human rights when the digital sphere happens.
53. Overarching guidelines should be focused.
54. Reinforce the perspective from some groups, mainly through extracts of social inequality.
55. Consider acting in different ways for urban and rural areas, but not in the sense of discrimination but rather with an efficiency perspective.
56. Expanding the dissemination of these processes: digital literacy, support and training.
57. Governments should have the responsibility to empower different stakeholder groups.
58. Ensure participation from participants of different languages.
59. Guide social rights and democracies, considering environmental damage.
60. Illustrate the processes of governance issues.

61. Need to be more illustrative. Creating flowcharts, illustrations. Think in ways to reproduce largely.
62. Suggest adding a principle related to the UN principles, focus on legal and political accountability.
63. Building and empowering stakeholders.
64. Suggest packing high level guidelines, combining some of them.
65. Multilingual participation.

Comments

66. Asymmetries of power between stakeholders and between different countries.
67. Accountability.
68. We don't talk about publicizing actions.
69. We can't empower people without education (this asymmetry is more apparent when we see the educational process).
70. Challenges: people want to participate as much as they can; they can't be in the same room at the same time.
71. The Internet as a public good.
72. When talking about multistakeholder processes that should be accessible to all of them, most of the time we are facing processes that claim to be inclusive.
73. There is a small amount of participation in the consultation.
74. It's not clear if the contributions were considered.
75. Percentages of participation of different stakeholders.
76. The UN never provided an analysis for its work.
77. Participation in multilateral processes can be improved by mainstream stakeholders.
78. Necessity of consistent engagement.
79. Power asymmetry within multi sectoral power-taking processes.
80. Over the last 10 years, a series of trends have been reinforced and led to the concentration of power in the private sphere of digital platforms, in relation to the idea that certain stakeholders aim to correct these asymmetries and inequalities.
81. Actionable and concrete steps to unfold.
82. Governments have a critical responsibility for a diverse range of stakeholders.
83. Priority guidelines: 1, 2, 3, 10, 13 and 14.
84. NETmundial 2014 is a reference to the end user, it's quite difficult to follow all those processes.
85. Building consensus with different approaches creates better conclusions.
86. This discussion continues, especially in the framework of the IGF.
87. There's lots of metrics, accountability, let's not rush.
88. Perspective of assuming governance, responsibility for the security of the parties.
89. Responsibility to welcome the trans community.

90. A lot to digest on the 3.1. "Participation in multilateral processes" and 3.2. "Guidelines for multi stakeholder consensus-building and decision-making".
91. All principles are somewhat important.

Working Session II - Rapporteur Conclusions

92. There were a couple of proposed refinements, such as change of titles, moving words here and there.
93. How flexible it should be in order to identify who a stakeholder is in this process, and how open-minded we should be. We, as a more collective and plural we, in this case, not just this room, but everyone running these processes.
94. Unless engagement is consistent and sustained, the value of multistakeholder approaches is far from being achieved.
95. Meaningful participation was also a big bit of the discussion, and I think something that was very meaty and interesting. There was a call for actionable and concrete steps to promote participation.
96. Request information in registration, ensure timely access to documents, interpretations, and speaking sessions, submit written opinions. Each stakeholder should have equitable time to participate in an accessible platform.
97. One thing coming from a governmental representative that I noted as well is that at the end of the day, governments are responsible for ensuring that effective implementation is crucial to achieving the goal.
98. Multistakeholder mechanisms should find a way to solve asymmetries of powers. These asymmetries of power have to do not only with the kind of organizations, but also in terms of human and economic resources that sometimes are not symmetric.
99. There was general support for the IGF. And the IGF has also the follow-up mechanism for whatever comes out of the GDC process. HLEC needs to be bolder in the way of presenting it. The document should be stronger when it comes to guidelines.
100. There is no agreement on whether the guidelines are too many or too few, but there is a need for prioritization. And again, I mean to use a bolder language because these are bold times that need bolder stances.

5.3. Working Session 3: Input to Ongoing Processes

Working Session III - Highlights

Subsection 1

1. NETmundial as a self-standing event, not just part of the general process.
2. What happened in the last years was governmental regulation.
3. Not only strengthen but improve the multistakeholder approach.
4. The multistakeholder approach has to be better explained.
5. Improve the IGF organization.
6. Correct balance between intellectual property.
7. Currently processes do not address consumer protection, that should be emphasized, with the aim of improving access to justice.
8. Principle #11 should be put just above section 4.
9. It's not clear how the IGF deals with dynamic coalitions.
10. The Global Digital Policies should be shaped taking into consideration specific languages, unified tools for national, regional and local level processes.
11. Strengthening the IGF involves discussing the trends in the concentration of economic and political power.
12. Is Multistakeholderism in fact a response to the Internet regulation/governance model?
13. Provide transparency for the interests of the technical community.
14. IGF: There is no reference to the review of the IGF mandate, and also its dialogue and processes should be improved.
15. IGF: improve the funding, in order to improve the participation financing.
16. IGF: Improve the dialogue between global and local perspectives.
17. IGF: host countries need to guarantee the safety of participants in meetings.
18. Governance as a means to report the development of processes.
19. Coordination of processes that deal with Internet governance, focused on continuity and dialogue.
20. Agendas of national and regional IGFs should be reflected on the global IGF event.
21. Improve the dialogue and continuity of IGFs with other systems.
22. Platform for fostering - renewed commitment to digital issues and human rights.
23. Evolving mechanisms to adapt new technology.
24. National and regional IGF initiatives should be formalized.
25. The processes should reflect the ideas of underrepresented countries.
26. Bringing in different groups to work together.
27. Outcomes and decisions to be communicated directly to policy making communities.

Subsection 2

28. Creating inclusive policies for global partnerships.
29. Deliver principles to UN Zero Draft of the Global Digital Compact (GDC).
30. Equity and justice, not just inclusion, has been ethical but not really produced.
31. Lack of fair share of digital technologies between the IGF members.
32. Multistakeholder spaces in all nations where we have Internet discussions.
33. Consider other spaces to advocate for multistakeholderism.
34. Strengthening operational capabilities of IGF: integrating tools for Youth Programs, AI driven processes, etc.
35. Inclusive and transparent policy shaping and development.
36. Address the challenges and opportunities presented by emerging technologies.
37. Broad community participation at the discussion spaces.
38. Uphold human rights principles in Internet - host country selection involving inclusivity, participation of historically excluded groups.
39. Selection process in a country to ensure accessibility of minority groups.
40. Can digital governance adapt to change geopolitical dynamics?
41. Document foreshadows IGF.
42. Input a call to action to all supporters of the multistakeholder approach into the IGF.
43. Potential risks and coordination problems could emerge from the creation of numerous agency spaces.
44. IGF should be used as a space to monitor the Global Digital Compact.
45. Strengthening links between national, local and regional IGFs and the annual IGF could promote inclusion.
46. Consider how we can combine forces (IGF, NETmundial, GDC) - the wisest forum is a very good system.
47. Reinforce the importance of the Summit of the Future.
48. Development of a premier platform for multistakeholder action plans.

Subsection 3

49. More dialogue about antitrust laws, in order to develop national pro-competition anti-trust regulations.
50. Multistakeholder approach in any discussion related to implementation.
51. More dialogue between office and secretariat levels at the UN.
52. Collaboration between youth in adopting technologies. Develop a process that has young leaders' ideas.
53. Point: page 11, at the end. Track the action lines.
54. Point: third line - includes the annual business forum.
55. Highlight the difference between "digital" and "governance".
56. Add a new institution to the list: UN Women.
57. Last paragraph: add strengthened collaboration and UN representations for human rights.

58. New sentence at the end of the paragraph - related to implementation.
59. Methods for implementation and follow up. Centralized and fully-collaborative.
60. Use of languages that point to open free and secure internet.
61. GDC could propose the development of indicators, could be based upon NM principles, so that the IGF can exercise its monitoring.
62. Make linkages to grassroots communities.
63. Second paragraph: add "IGF and its national and regional initiatives".
64. Presence of APAC region.
65. Avoid duplicate structures or processes.
66. Use "indefinite" and not "definite" articles.
67. Language should be strengthened.
68. Make a reference to the Pact of the Future.

Subsection 4

69. Security is vaguely cited (only once). Address gaps in it.
70. More specific references to human rights, not sufficiently addressed.
71. Bullet points: Fair and democratic digital inclusion, accessibility, security, innovation, enhancing multi stakeholder participation.
72. Consider marginalized communities and regions.
73. Redressing digital inequality.
74. Emphasizing the importance of the multistakeholder process. Include the broader UN community.
75. Say what ICTs could do. Special attention to global universities.
76. Insert "cryptography" in the bullet points (5 and 9).
77. In 4.4, page 12: highlight the importance of youth presence in the spaces.
78. List of processes in 4.4 is incomplete. Consider data governance, AI, and regulation.
79. Make Internet governance resilient enough against co-optation of groups that don't represent the interest of communities.
80. Clearer definition of points in Internet governance vs. governance of the Internet.
81. How national policies are in contrast to Internet governance.
82. Intersessional flow processes.
83. Avoid duplication, unnecessarily creating new structures.
84. Action lines.
85. Recommendations regarding the GDC process.
86. Strengthen the mechanisms on deciding the participation.

Working Session III - Rapporteur Conclusions

1. There is strong support for the IGF as a central mechanism and for being more robustly descriptive of what we mean by the IGF to include all of its structures, regional, national IGFs and intersessional workflow processes.
2. The importance of addressing youth participation.
3. There is a clear consensus on the need to avoid duplication and unnecessarily creating new forms and spaces. The IGF can be and should be a critical mechanism for achieving that, even if it is not definitive as the only place where such coordination can be achieved.
4. Refer not just to WSIS as a process, but also reference its action lines and the WSIS Forum.
5. Recommendations with regard to the GDC process and the need to ensure that process is both learning from and building on the practices and the good practices that have been developed in this community, that are highlighted in this document, but also that the follow-up of the GDC is done in a mechanism that is consistent with those principles.
6. How to expand upon and deepen the relevant organizations and processes that are listed, but also an important point made about the impossibility of listing every relevant initiative, and so there is the need to reflect on that feedback.
7. The sort of the concept of leaning into the IGF, including the importance of providing resources, the importance of strengthening the mechanisms for deciding on participation including the host country, the importance of highlighting human rights, both in this document and in the ways it references the IGF.
8. The need for experimentation and perhaps new work working methods as specific recommendations for how we can encourage strengthening of the IGF we're all duly noted.

6. Outcome Document

The NETmundial+10 online consultation and the event brought relevant contributions that culminated in the preparation of the outcome document, which is the result of a successful application of the multistakeholder approach. In any case, it is worth considering that the construction of the outcome document is not the end or definitive conclusion of the process, but rather a step of great importance. In addition to its consolidation, resulting from a multistakeholder approach, this document must be considered in processes and organizations related to internet governance at a global level.

In other words, once the outcome document has been constructed, it is important to meet requests for practical forwarding of its propositions, so that the document is able to clearly and effectively adhere to other processes with a view to new successful applications of the multistakeholder approach. The success of NM+10 does not consist only in its construction and the delivery of the outcome document, but in its practical application and in the future results that will be achieved from multistakeholder approaches, as well as new actions and policies that consider the manifest perspectives of the document. Many advances resulting from the NM+10 are expected in order to endorse the success of multistakeholderism.

NETmundial+10 Multistakeholder Statement

Strengthening Internet governance and digital policy processes

São Paulo, Brazil, April 30th, 2024

Preamble

This is the non-binding outcome of a bottom-up, open, and participatory process involving people from governments, private sector, civil society, technical community, and academia from around the world. It aspires to strengthen Internet governance and digital policy processes.

1. Challenges to Internet governance and digital policy processes

From 2014 to 2024: Setting the scene for the São Paulo Guidelines

Convened in São Paulo, Brazil, in April 2024, stakeholders from academia, civil society, governments and International Organizations, private sector, and technical community, around the world asserted the need for improvements to Internet governance and digital policy processes. The event spelled out how to bring all stakeholders, people, cultures, countries and distinct economies together to solve the common challenges we face. These transcend our divisions and can only be resolved by harnessing the energy of our disagreements, arguments, and hopes to shape a better future for all.

The rapid digital transformation, continuous innovation and spread of multiple Internet-based technologies and applications, including the role of new digital and disruptive technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, present us with opportunities and challenges, impacting economic, political and civic spheres. These need to be addressed in the governance of the Internet and digital policy processes.

These technologies open up great opportunities for accelerating human, social, and economic development and tackling inequalities, building more inclusive societies. At the

same time, if not properly managed in accordance with international law and international human rights law, they could also bring uncertainties, insecurities, and power asymmetries among and within countries, economies and stakeholders, deepening divides, affecting the civic space and resulting in environmental impacts. No stakeholder can handle these challenges alone.

Internet governance and digital policy processes, more than ever, require unprecedented coordination and cooperation among stakeholders to effectively unlock the benefits of this massive transformation for everyone, everywhere – and to collaboratively prevent and remediate abuses online.

As highlighted in landmark discussions such as the Tunis Agenda and the 2014 NETmundial “Internet governance process principles”, Internet governance and digital policy processes should fully involve academia, civil society, government and international organizations, private sector, technical community and end users. The named parties are also acknowledged as stakeholders, for the purpose of previous and ongoing discussions.

To strengthen multistakeholder spaces for participation, it is necessary to improve mechanisms for building consensus and producing guidelines and recommendations in such a way that communities' voices have an impact on multilateral and other decision-making processes, so that effective solutions to the challenges we face can be found and implemented.

The 2014 NETmundial meeting was groundbreaking, marking a significant milestone in the evolution of Internet governance. As we approach the 20th anniversary of the World Summit on the Information Society and the Tunis Agenda, and a decade after NETmundial, it is high time to address the lingering unresolved issue: how to help all actors to contribute to a multistakeholder process to create the networked global governance architecture that is people-centered, sustainable and development-oriented, as the networked society demands.

In this context, NETmundial+10 had the focus of bolstering Internet governance architecture, bringing together relevant stakeholders to deliver concrete, non-binding recommendations on how to strengthen the multistakeholder approach as the basis for consensus-building and democratic governance, including in existing multilateral and other relevant decisional fora.

NETmundial+10 reaffirms the 2014 NETmundial principles to guide Internet governance and digital policy processes, proposes procedures to implement them effectively, and deliver messages to shape intergovernmental, national and regional dialogues and decisions on the future of Internet governance and digital policy processes. NETmundial+10 reaffirms the need to build an effective and functioning multistakeholder governance architecture that facilitates an informed, participatory and transparent engagement between sectors, in a multistakeholder model. This is the best way to contribute to the construction of a digital future that respects human rights and fundamental freedoms and fosters progress toward the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the development of inclusive societies that promote peace, prosperity and environmental sustainability for all.

To help address these challenges, NETmundial+10:

- Reaffirms the NETmundial 2014 statement which states that the Internet is a global resource that should be managed in the public interest, in accordance with international law and international human rights law;
- Recognizes the relevance of transparency and accountability for improved Internet governance and digital policy processes;
- Reasserts the continued relevance of the 10 principles for Internet governance processes adopted in 2014, recommending their applicability to address existing and emerging digital policy challenges;
- Offers operational guidelines to help the implementation of these principles in a diversity of situations;
- Provides input into various ongoing processes regarding the evolution of the governance architecture for digital policy; and
- Recommends that the principles and guidelines set out in this document be implemented by all stakeholders at all levels.

This document represents the outcome of a collaborative, open, and inclusive process, shaped by 154 written, online contributions from representatives of governments, the private sector, civil society, and the technical and academic communities gathered through an open consultation held between March and April 2024. The consultation was structured around three main topics: Principles for Digital Governance Processes, Guidelines for the Implementation of Multistakeholder Mechanisms, and Contributions to Ongoing Governance Processes.

Based on the undertaken consultation, valuable inputs were also gathered from more than 700 participants attending both in person and online on the two days of the event.

2. Principles for Internet Governance and Digital Policy Processes

2.1. The NETmundial 2014 process principles have stood the test of time

NETmundial 2014 Internet Governance Process Principles

<https://netmundial.br/2014/netmundial-multistakeholder-statement/>

- Multistakeholder
- Open, participative, consensus driven
- Transparent
- Accountable
- Inclusive and equitable
- Distributed
- Collaborative
- Enabling meaningful participation
- Access and low barriers
- Agility

The 2014 NETmundial meeting adopted a broad set of substantive principles to guide Internet governance. It also adopted a focused set of ten Principles for Internet Governance Processes (the Process Principles), which are a key focus of this NETmundial+10 meeting. These Process Principles are statements of how the Internet Governance system should work, across the broad scope of technologies and public policy matters related to the Internet. They continue to define how to maintain an open and interoperable Internet, which is a core responsibility and central value of Internet governance and digital policy processes.

Even with the rapid technical, social, and economic transformations that have taken place since then, these Process Principles remain relevant and valid in addressing today's Internet governance and digital policy challenges and represent a distinct and important reference for all stakeholders in how the Internet governance and digital policy processes should be shaped. As they have not yet been fully implemented, there is a need for collaborative efforts toward their full application, opening more and better opportunities for

all stakeholders to meaningfully participate, especially in multilateral digital policy mechanisms.

The 2014 NETmundial process principles should be the basis of any future evolution in Internet governance and digital policy processes, and it is vital for all stakeholders to fully implement them, as a shared vision of this community.

2.2. The “multistakeholder” process principle needs to be fully implemented by all stakeholders

The 2014 Process Principle regarding multistakeholderism reads as:

Multistakeholder: Internet governance should be built on democratic, multistakeholder processes, ensuring the meaningful and accountable participation of all stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, civil society, the technical community, the academic community and users. The respective roles and responsibilities of stakeholders should be interpreted in a flexible manner with reference to the issue under discussion.

Each stakeholder has different roles and responsibilities, depending on the issues and stages of specific processes. The distribution of roles and responsibilities between stakeholders is an ongoing (and contentious) subject of debate.

There are persisting concerns that too many governance processes are failing to properly apply the multistakeholder Process Principle. This is especially due to the lack of inclusive and meaningful participation of all relevant stakeholders. Including all relevant stakeholders in the decision-making process, on a genuinely equal footing, can indeed be a critical factor to avoid failure.

Multistakeholder approaches to Internet governance and digital policy processes work best when they are inclusive and when stakeholders can identify their own interest in an issue and participate in processes to address it. They succeed when there is a mindset of openness to new ideas and a willingness – by all stakeholders involved – to understand others’ points of view and make compromises to find a consensus.

To gain the most positive benefits from Internet governance and digital policy processes, the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders must be interpreted flexibly and openly.

Sectors, organizations and individuals must not be shut out of a given process due to an outdated categorization that was suggested in the past.

That said, a vital component of protecting and improving such processes is to make sure they incorporate the relevant forms of expertise and experience that are required at different stages of discussing a particular issue. Capacity building is essential to improve stakeholders' understanding and ability to participate on an equal footing. This also implies a realistic analysis of (and response to) the power asymmetries between and within stakeholders in a discussion.

2.3. Coordination of governance spaces is essential

Numerous initiatives and processes have emerged to address the broad diversity of issues raised by the digital transformation. Sometimes, multiple processes address the same issues in parallel. This has both positive and negative impacts.

Distributed initiatives on a particular issue can help cover the diversity of approaches and perspectives. At the same time, there is a risk that separate discussions on a specific issue may create incompatible and even conflicting outcomes. There are also difficulties posed for stakeholders to follow simultaneous and duplicative processes, especially for stakeholders from the Global South.

It is important to avoid fragmentation and duplication of fora, to make sure that Internet governance and digital policy processes can be effective. Instead, better coordination between processes dealing with overlapping issues is strongly needed.

The Internet Governance Forum can deliver on this need, by strengthening its coordination and information-sharing roles. It should also serve as a venue for follow up of multilateral digital policy agreements (see Section 4), given its broad mandate. The IGF's open nature, hybrid approach, intersessional processes, connections with local, national and regional initiatives, and inclusive design make it suitable for these responsibilities.

To deliver on expectations for coordination and information-sharing, new working methods may need to be developed, and new financial and human resources would be essential. These could be designed to deliver genuinely improved coordination and information sharing, and also to generate improved outcome deliberation and insight. They could also drive stronger connections between governance processes and the

implementation of outcomes that would strengthen the overall effectiveness of Internet governance and digital policy processes.

Any such working methods should strive to avoid conflicts with or duplication of existing processes or creating new burdens, and ensure bottom-up participation on a genuinely equal footing, along with transparency and accountability in such processes.

Effective improvements in coordination will benefit all stakeholders and the ability of Internet governance and digital policy processes to deal with the issues they are addressing.

3. Applying the multistakeholder approach and improving multilateral processes

3.1. Improving participation in multilateral processes

Multilateral processes need to become more inclusive to ensure the meaningful participation of all stakeholders, especially from the Global South. Incorporating diverse voices and multiple worldviews by involving broader stakeholder input can enhance multilateral processes. Better decisions can be achieved and better delivery of outcomes assured through inclusive processes for adequate deliberation and consensus-building, based on the guidelines and process steps described below.

To achieve these gains, all stakeholders should be empowered to contribute in a meaningful way to all stages of a process tackling issues of concern. The appointment of advisory/expert roles and/or platforms adequately resourced should be encouraged, to effectively facilitate and analyze diverse contributions from the agenda-setting phase, during deliberations, and on draft resolutions and texts, following agreed guidelines and timeframes and incorporating ethical and public interest considerations. Similarly, significant investments in capacity-building and education to strengthen each step of the process are vital to achieve effective contributions. It is important that such investments account for the relative power differences between and within different stakeholders and stakeholder groups.

In the spirit of the multistakeholder principles, multilateral processes should evolve. They must share the scope of their work and publish a commitment regarding transparency of

the process, including but not limited to a timeline highlighting critical opportunities for participation. As part of that commitment, a regular schedule to inform about their progress – or lack thereof – must be made available, including public access to specific outputs. Documentation of how contributions were made, evaluated and incorporated into the process is as important as the documentation related to dissenting and divergent views. Such mechanisms must follow accessibility standards and provide effective alternatives to facilitate participation in languages other than English.

Robust accountability mechanisms should be part of all multilateral processes, so that there are clear steps and deadlines for the implementation of recommendations. Concrete mechanisms for reflection about the impact of their decisions and the status of implementation of their recommendations are key for continuity. Efforts to accurately document each multilateral process should be made, including concrete steps to identify linkages with other similar processes.

It is, therefore, essential to foster a safe, trustworthy and fair environment where imbalances between participants are addressed, and civil society, the private sector, academia and the technical community are able to meaningfully participate in multilateral processes. Governments have a key responsibility to guarantee the conditions for securing diversity and achieving robust multilateral processes.

3.2. Guidelines for multistakeholder consensus-building and decision-making (São Paulo Multistakeholder Guidelines)

We offer and call upon the worldwide community to adopt and use a set of guidelines and related process steps (“**São Paulo Multistakeholder Guidelines**”) in Internet governance and digital policy processes, that are distilled from existing foundational documents as well as from current good practice and experience. While no one size fits all, they shall help sub-national, national, regional, and global communities to build trust, and to establish and implement multistakeholder collaboration processes and mechanisms, as well as to assess processes and mechanisms that are presented as being multistakeholder, but are so only by their name. As discussed under Section 3.1, they shall also serve as inspiration for evolving and improving multilateral processes.

The following guidelines are a complement to and operationalize the 2014 NETmundial Internet Governance Process Principles. Due to the ever-evolving nature of multistakeholder collaboration, these guidelines cannot be cast in stone and have to be

considered as a living document. They need to keep on evolving, both in their practical implementation as in their concrete wording.

We therefore recommend that the IGF is best suited to act as depositary, i.e. caretaker, of this first set of guidelines, and we look forward to the IGF considering its implementation in its own processes and its further discussion and evolution. Such future discussions may cover, inter alia, the prioritization and/or clustering of the guidelines, the development of metrics for the measurement of their application, systems for assessing and holding accountable multilateral and multistakeholder processes, and/or developing further illustrative guidance on their application, such as toolkits, visuals and flow-charts.

Guidelines and process steps (“Guidelines”) for multistakeholder collaboration, consensus-building and decision-making

Guidelines

1. Multistakeholder processes should be mindful of power asymmetries between diverse stakeholders, and empower stakeholders by providing them with the necessary information, resources, and skills to participate effectively, meaningfully and sustainably. Transparency measures should aim for making policy processes known, accessible, comprehensible and actionable.
2. Multistakeholder processes should involve informed and deliberative discussion among stakeholders. Meaningful dialogue is a conflict-preventing mechanism throughout all steps of the process.
3. Multistakeholder processes should strive to treat all stakeholders fairly and equitably, considering their respective needs, capacities, realities, and vulnerabilities. Stakeholders should participate on equal footing, treat one another with mutual respect, recognizing the value of diverse viewpoints and contributions and the different nature of their roles and responsibilities in an issue-specific manner.
4. Multistakeholder processes should be governed by the rule of law and respect to international human rights principles, including economic, social, cultural, civic and political rights.

5. Multistakeholder processes should respect and value the linguistic diversity of participants, and be accessible to all stakeholders, regardless of their background, status, or level of expertise.
6. All stakeholders should share responsibility and uphold accountability and transparency in their respective roles for the outcomes of the multistakeholder process, with legal and political accountability for protection of human rights remaining the primary responsibility of governments, also recognizing the private sector's responsibility to respect human rights in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
7. Internet governance and digital policy processes should be agile and adaptable to changing circumstances, evolving technologies, emerging issues, and changing geopolitical dynamics.
8. Mechanisms for resolving conflicts among stakeholders within collaborative multistakeholder processes should be in place to enable decision-making.
9. A global multistakeholder approach to Internet governance and digital policy processes should recognize the need for collaborative action across national borders and stakeholder groups, while duly considering and leveraging local and regional perspectives.
10. Decisions should consider the long-term implications and sustainability of outcomes for human rights, and inclusive and sustainable development, as per the Tunis agenda.
11. Capacity-development efforts that enhance the understanding and skills of stakeholders, particularly those from developing countries and underrepresented communities, should be in place throughout all steps of a multistakeholder process.
12. Cooperation and dialogue should actively be sought with other governance fora and processes, in order to avoid duplication of efforts and to share outcomes, best practices and lessons learned.
13. Collaboration processes should be oriented towards practical, actionable outcomes that lead to tangible results and positive changes for Internet governance and digital policy processes.

Process steps oriented guidelines

Recommended process steps for an open and inclusive multistakeholder process:

1. **Scope the issue/s:** define the issue or set of issues to be considered by the multistakeholder collaboration process, considering, as much as possible, all affected perspectives.
2. **Identify stakeholders:** Identify all relevant stakeholders as inclusively and flexibly as feasible, including individuals, groups, organizations, and communities affected by the decision or collaboration.
3. **Engage stakeholders:** Actively engage all interested stakeholders throughout the process consistently and in a sustained fashion, through methods such as public consultations, surveys, workshops, and fora to gather input and feedback.
4. **Share information:** Provide clear and full information about the process, objectives, and outcomes to ensure transparency and understanding among stakeholders, making full use of accessible digital records including related process documentation.
5. **Ensure equitable participation:** Ensure equitable participation of all relevant diverse perspectives and interests, including marginalized or underrepresented groups.
6. **Facilitate dialogue:** Facilitate open dialogue, collaboration and deliberation among and between relevant stakeholders, encouraging respectful communication and consensus-building.
7. **Prepare draft outcomes:** develop draft outcomes for consultation on the basis of dialogues between relevant stakeholders, and consult the wider community of all interested stakeholders over results.
8. **Factor in feedback from wider community:** adapt the draft outcomes taking into account the inputs stemming from the consultation, transparently reporting on how inputs were considered, and the corresponding reasons.

- 9. Open decision-making:** use collaborative decision-making processes that involve all the relevant stakeholders in identifying solutions, exploring trade-offs, and reaching agreements.
- 10. Community powers:** submit final outcomes to the consideration of the wider community, providing for mechanisms empowering the wider community to react to outcomes that are inconsistent with the wider community interests.
- 11. Implementation and accountability in decision-making:** Establish mechanisms for implementing decisions and holding stakeholders accountable for their commitments.
- 12. Monitor and adapt:** Monitor progress, evaluate outcomes, and be willing to adapt the process based on feedback and changing circumstances.

4. Input to ongoing processes

As stated in Sections 2.3 and 3.2, several processes are currently under way in the UN context regarding Internet governance and digital policy processes, in particular but not limited to the negotiations around the Global Digital Compact (GDC) in the framework of the Summit of the Future with its Pact for the Future, and the WSIS+20 Review. They include recommendations and potential pathways for the further consolidation of an open, global, interoperable, secure and free Internet and a broader digital policy ecosystem that contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

As a unique gathering that seeks to articulate a concrete pathway for strengthening and improving multistakeholderism in Internet governance and digital policy processes, NETmundial+10, as a self-standing event, presents specific messages to these processes oriented to strengthen existing ones, optimize allocation of resources, and ensure synergies, coordination and complementarity. In addition, there are numerous multilateral, regional, national, and non-governmental processes that have inspired and would benefit from application of the principles and guidelines set out in this document.

4.1. Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

The Internet Governance Forum consists of its annual event, intersessional work in the form of dynamic coalitions, best practice forums and policy networks, parliamentary and judiciary tracks, national and regional IGFs, and youth initiatives at all levels. It brings together a variety of stakeholder groups from different parts of the world.

The IGF has been an effective space for Internet governance and digital public policy debates and cooperation, in spite of lacking the required financial resources to meet its mandate optimally. The IGF has the proven convening power and capacity to further explore and evolve innovative multistakeholder approaches to policy deliberation and decision-making processes. If strengthened, it could be consolidated as the preferred space for information sharing and improved coordination among digital governance processes. Its open nature, hybrid approach and inclusive design facilitates widespread participation support.

A strengthened IGF needs to continue addressing challenges and opportunities of emerging technologies, and may need to develop and adopt new working methods that can deliver genuinely improved coordination, insight and information sharing while avoiding conflicts with existing processes or creating new burdens to participating stakeholders and the UN system.

A strengthened Internet Governance Forum:

- requires long term sustainability through increased financial, technical and human resources to be consolidated as a pivotal deliberative platform for coordinating participative debates on Internet governance and digital policy processes;
- can provide cohesion and facilitate participation in the context of a distributed and growing digital governance ecosystem, ensuring more inclusive and diverse participation of under-represented countries, communities, groups and sectors, in particular from the Global South; and
- requires improved procedures to guarantee inclusive, transparent and accountable deliberation, to generate both legitimacy and effective outcomes.

An improvement on the dialogue and coordination between global, regional and national IGFs is also needed, in a way that the discussions and agendas can feed back such processes, aiming at establishing a continuity between them, from a local to a global perspective.

In its evolution, the potential of the IGF to deliver tangible outcomes (such as evidence-based policy recommendations, best practice guidelines and pilot projects to test proposed solutions) in order to build capacity and inform policymakers should be optimized. This will require the commitment and participation of all stakeholders.

The IGF Secretariat, the IGF Leadership Panel and the Multistakeholder Advisory Group, in the performance of their respective functions, have a key role to play in that regard. Mechanisms for collaboration and information exchange with other international bodies and governance fora should be enhanced, as well as IGF's intersessional work. The strengthening of national and regional IGFs, as spaces for the definition of common goals and challenges to inform the global IGF agenda, contributes to tackle governance fragmentation.

The IGF is the process in the UN system that is best positioned to address the gap between discussion and action by building closer ties with other organizations that are central to the functioning of the Internet, but also with multilateral institutions, through ongoing innovation and experimentation within the IGF framework.

The IGF should be renewed at least for 10 years as the foremost global platform for broad-based public participation and dialogue in all Internet governance and related digital policy matters. Through strengthening the IGF we would allow for the UN system to leverage on the legacy and relevance of the model while avoiding further fragmentation of Internet governance and digital policy discussions. The process for selecting the host country should be further transparent and take into account human rights, inclusivity, accessibility, and equitable conditions for attendance. Free, safe and open participation should be available to all, especially historically excluded groups.

4.2. Global Digital Compact

In order to set the grounds for an "open, free and secure digital future for all", as envisaged by the Global Digital Compact, NETmundial+10 recognizes the essential role of the Internet and digital technologies to build inclusive and participatory governance mechanisms, reaffirming the importance of a multistakeholder approach to Internet governance and digital policy processes and embedding it in its core. The recommendations emerging from NETmundial+10 towards strengthening the multistakeholder approach to the governance of digital technologies and development are a basis to ensure that policies and frameworks are transparent, inclusive, democratic, and reflect the diverse perspectives of all sections of society.

In the perspective of adding value and filling the gaps in the current structures in Internet governance and digital policy fora, it is key that the GDC should avoid creating new structures or processes where existing ones could be strengthened and improved to support in monitoring the implementation and reviewing progress of the GDC. For many reasons the IGF is the appropriate venue to follow up and monitor implementation of the GDC's commitments. The topics set out in the GDC, and driving so much of the focus on digital governance, are already on the IGF agenda and have been for many years.

The IGF with its multistakeholder structures and mechanisms should be used as a space to facilitate implementation, monitoring and follow up of the Global Digital Compact, working in collaboration with other UN agencies such as the ITU, UNDP, UNCTAD, UNESCO and UNICEF, through the WSIS Action Lines, making use of the WSIS Forum and with the UN CSTD providing a platform for intergovernmental engagement in the monitoring and follow up process. The GDC should avoid eroding the relevance of the IGF and the multistakeholder approach in Internet governance and digital policy processes.

Through its implementation oriented to integrate its outcomes with the WSIS process and effective follow up mechanisms building on existing fora, the GDC is an instrument to integrate digital into the acceleration of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, building upon the Tunis Agenda.

The GDC is an opportunity to put digital technologies on track for global efforts that pursue digital inclusion, cross-border cooperation and collaboration among the different stakeholders, the consolidation and effective application of existing human rights obligations, including in crisis conditions, underscoring the centrality of the international human rights law as both a foundation for and an enabling environment to support all aspects of Internet governance and digital policy processes, including through strengthened collaboration with the OHCHR and other UN human rights mechanisms.

4.3. WSIS+20 Review

The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) has served as a pivotal platform for fostering cooperation among governments, civil society, private sector, academia and technical community to collectively address the opportunities and challenges brought about by the digital age for technical and public policy issues in digital governance. As the WSIS+20 milestone approaches, a renewed commitment and innovative strategies for achieving digital inclusion and protecting human rights online is needed for leveraging the

SDGs. The multistakeholder model, which recognizes the intricate interplay of various sectors and actors to shape digital policy, is fundamental in ensuring that WSIS remains a dynamic process based on the development of global standards and cooperation mechanisms around key digital issues, agile and responsive to the expanding frontiers of new technologies. By building on a strong commitment to multistakeholderism, fostering cooperation and discussing the potential challenges, evolving technologies and trends within the digital landscape, WSIS can prepare for and look beyond the 20-year milestone. Taking this multistakeholder statement into account, the WSIS+20 Review should further enhance the inclusivity, transparency and accountability of the Internet governance and digital policy processes and ensure its attention for environmental sustainability and emerging technologies shaping the digital future.

4.4. Other Processes

We call on the multistakeholder community to promote the outcomes of the NETmundial+10 event with respect to any national, regional, multilateral and multistakeholder processes it deems relevant.