



## Thirteenth Meeting of Internet Governance Forum Paris, 12-14 November 2018

### IGF 2018 Chair's Summary

[ FINAL DRAFT LAST UPDATED 10 DEC ]

#### Executive Summary & Highlights

Held from 12 to 14 November 2018, the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) brought together representatives from governments, the technical community, business and civil society to discuss amplifying digital cooperation. This IGF, convened for the thirteenth time since its establishment in 2005, was hosted by the Government of France at the headquarters of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris. The IGF provided a substantive multistakeholder platform for engaged and informed discussions about policy issues pertaining to the Internet, and how the Internet can support and fulfil the nexus of respecting human rights and achieving the [Sustainable Development Goals](#).

#### *What's unique about IGF 2018*

For the first time in its history, the IGF was presided at the highest level by both the host country - the Government of France - and the United Nations Secretariat. UN Secretary-General (SG) António Guterres addressed the IGF, marking the first time in the Forum's history that an SG has attended in person. President Macron addressed the IGF at the opening ceremony.

Also for the first time in its history, the IGF was convened not as a standalone event but as part of a series of events strategically scheduled by the host country - for [Paris Digital Week](#) - that also featured the inaugural events of the [Paris Peace Forum](#) and the [Govtech Summit](#). Also unique to IGF 2018, a Head of State, President Macron, launched the "[Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace](#)" -- a framework for regulating the Internet and fighting back against cyber attacks, hate speech and other cyber threats.

Participants also had the chance give input to the [Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation](#) and interact with the panel's members through an open forum session in the programme. The Panel was announced on 12 July this year. Its purpose is to advance a dialogue on international cooperation, identify good examples and propose modalities for working across sectors, disciplines and borders to address current and future challenges in the digital age.

New on the road to IGF 2018 was the public call for issues to better understand which themes or topics the broader IGF community wished to see discussed. This resulted in a more thematic programme, answering the community's request for more concrete, focused and cohesive discussions during the IGF annual meeting. Eight themes formed the backbone of the 2018 agenda: (i) Cybersecurity, Trust and Privacy; (ii) Development, Innovation and Economic Issues; (iii) Digital Inclusion and Accessibility; (iv) Human Rights, Gender and Youth; (v) Emerging Technologies; (vi) Evolution of Internet Governance; (vii)

Media and Content; and (viii) Technical and Operational Issues.

## IGF 2018 in Numbers

During the course of the three days, more than 3000 delegates participated in 171 sessions, both onsite and remotely. Paris welcomed participants from 143 different countries. 62% of these were IGF newcomers and 43% were female.

Please see Table I for the breakdown of onsite participants by stakeholder and region.

**Table I - Breakdown of onsite participants by stakeholder and region groups**

| <i>By stakeholder (percentage)</i> |     | <i>By region (percentage)</i>               |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| Civil Society                      | 45% | African Group                               | 25% |
| Government                         | 16% | Asia-Pacific Group                          | 16% |
| Intergovernmental Organization     | 7%  | Eastern European Group                      | 6%  |
| Private Sector                     | 20% | Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) | 9%  |
| Technical Community                | 11% | Western European and Others Group (WEOG)    | 38% |
| Press/Media                        | 1%  | Intergovernmental Organization              | 6%  |

Among the 3000 plus participants, approximately 1000 people participated online. 101 different countries were represented online, with the majority of the participation coming from France, United States, Brazil, Nigeria, United Kingdom, India, Iran, Bangladesh, and Germany.

In addition to the Opening and Closing Sessions, the IGF 2018 programme featured 8 thematic main sessions; 71 workshops; 27 open forums; 5 individual best practice forum (BPF) sessions; 15 individual dynamic coalition (DC) sessions; 5 individual national, regional, and youth (NRIs) collaborative sessions; 14 sessions classified as “other”; and 24 lightning sessions; for a total of 171 sessions in the overall programme. The reduced number of sessions in the programme compared to previous years is the result of the MAG’s new ‘programme shaping approach’, which aimed at having more concrete, focused discussions, and fewer parallel or duplicate sessions, with a clear thematic orientation.

The Cybersecurity, Trust and Privacy theme had the highest number of sessions (28), followed by Development, Innovation and Economic Issues (26), Human Rights, Gender and Youth (26), Digital Inclusion and Accessibility (22), Evolution of Internet Governance (18), Emerging Technologies (15), Media and Content (10), and Technical and Operational Topics (9). There were also 17 other sessions that did not fall under any of the main themes listed above.

Organizations from five different continents joined the IGF Village, with 56 booths to share their work with the Forum’s participants. The Village included representatives from all four key stakeholder groups: governments, private sector, civil society and technical community.

There were also [35 remote hubs](#) organised around the world. These included all regions, with 42% from Africa and 23% from both the Latin America and Caribbean and the Asia-Pacific regions, with an active online presence, video-sharing and live-comments. There was more than one hub in Argentina, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, India, Nigeria and Yemen.

There were 111 National, Regional, and Youth IGFs (NRIs) present at the IGF 2018 compared to 97 NRIs in the 2017 annual meeting. Since the 2017 annual meeting of the IGF, 9 more countries have established IGF processes, increasing the number of national IGFs to 80, and 5 communities established Youth IGFs, increasing the total number to 14. The total number of regional NRIs did not change during this time.

Of the 111 NRIs, 48 were physically present at the Paris IGF and 36 actively participated at the NRIs main session on the evolution of Internet governance, with a focus on the multistakeholder approach. 32 different NRIs were involved in preparing 5 NRIs collaborative sessions during the IGF 2018 which focused on access, cybersecurity, digital economy, emerging technologies and fake news.

The IGF 2018 was followed by more than 80 journalists and covered by major global media outlets.

## IGF 2018 Messages

### Highlights on the Opening Session

At IGF 2018, Secretary-General António Guterres, President Macron and other leaders called for stronger measures to curb the negative uses of the Internet and to boost the opportunities it brings, especially in leaving no one behind.

Secretary-General Guterres' opening address to the Forum noted the importance of the work being done in the Internet governance space and described the vast changes that have occurred in the field since the IGF was established. Moving forward, he made three recommendations: (i) calling for a multidisciplinary approach, involving experts not traditionally involved such as philosophers and anthropologists; (ii) encouraging the development and use of a shared language to make the work of the community more inclusive, accessible and relevant to a wider audience, and incorporate contributions from diverse fields, such as trade and human rights; and (iii) calling for efforts to draw “weak and missing voices” into the IGF's work, promoting the accessibility and connectivity of the Internet of all people but especially the underserved and marginalized communities. ([link to full statement of the Secretary-General](#))

President Macron sent an equally clear message for a strengthened IGF which should ‘produce tangible policy proposals’. The IGF needs to be strengthened with more policy relevance in the UN system. He called on the IGF to monitor the evolution and implementation of the “[Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace](#)”. President Macron also suggested the IGF be directly attached to the United Nations Secretary-General. He further made a call for common regulation in the areas of suppressing illegal or undesirable content, hate speech and cyberbullying and ensuring freedom of expression, access to information, cultural diversity, fair taxation in the digital world, and further expansion of General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). (Please see full script of [English translation of President Macron's speech](#))

Two thematic high-level panels in the opening session were also convened, one focusing on the new challenges of Internet governance, such as cybersecurity, data protection, cyber criminality and digital inclusion, and the other on strengthening Internet governance and the IGF. ([link to agenda](#) of High Level Panels)

### Cross-cutting Messages

IGF 2018 clearly recognised the rapid evolution of the Internet and the huge potential of new technologies in bringing growth and benefits to all. There are concerns that impacts of the new developments on security and human rights might limit or jeopardize the positive effects for humankind as a whole. The growing complexity of the policy issues pertaining to the Internet calls for a strengthened multistakeholder and multidisciplinary Internet Governance approach.

### Emerging Technologies

The development and adoption of new technologies is taking place at a pace never seen before. Artificial Intelligence, 5G, blockchain, and the Internet of Things have the potential to bring social, cultural and

economic benefits to all. However, there are also various concerns, risks and threats associated with the deployment of these technologies, such as ethical issues surrounding algorithms, privacy and security concerns and the need to make these technologies more people-centric.

As with many other technologies, these also rely heavily on connectivity -- and the cost and quality of connectivity matter. Having parts of the world that lack basic or broadband connectivity will hinder the ability of these technologies to grow and expand. For these technologies to be at the service of humankind and foster human-centred forms of digitalization, and to avoid undesirable consequences, they must be guided by well-informed, sound and sustainable policies. These include, for example, creating artificial intelligence systems that benefit all people without discrimination, not infringing upon basic human rights, and bringing more transparency in the development of algorithms. The advancement of these technologies will also depend heavily on the amount and quality of datasets they utilize. Aligning these technologies with ethical and socio-economic dimensions will contribute to achievement of a more inclusive development of emerging technologies.

## *Media & Content*

The much-anticipated IGF 2018 dialogue on media and content was on new ways of consuming and distributing media, particularly news-related information, and led the IGF community to consider media relationships to power sources, and concepts of control – potentially positive forms of regulation vis-à-vis the risks of inappropriate controls. Some called for a middle ground between two possible extremes: one a ‘hands off’ approach by governments that leaves private providers accountable for the appropriate administration of media products; the other a purely State-run system with full oversight that investigates false or misleading information.

‘Fake news’ and its various offshoots, such as hate speech and propaganda, occupied much of the discussions. This included the use of false or misleading information for the purpose of affecting elections and political processes, as well as the impacts of different forms of distribution through social media and messaging platforms. Among many debated measures, the ‘fake news’ phenomenon can be addressed by:

- Not using the term ‘fake news’, because (i) it is a highly politicized term, often used to express disagreement with accurate information; (ii) it does not fully capture the ‘information disorders’ that exist, which include false information produced with malicious intent, inaccurate information produced in error, and accurate but misrepresented information.
- Standard-setting for online media sectors - but only with respect to processes (which concern the quality of the product) rather than content (which is a subjective matter).
- Applying ethics and codes of conduct to processes related to new forms of media - just as they are for traditional media outlets - including the algorithms that aggregate online content.
- Establishing networks of reporters and outlets to work together to vet unsourced online stories quickly, to ensure their validity, before reproducing in other networks.
- Valuing journalism and ensuring the safety of journalists.
- Engaging in digital literacy advancement programmes to help audiences discern between good quality and misleading information.
- Promoting better quality online access for people in vulnerable or underserved communities, enabling them to look into information in a more in-depth manner than mobile-only access allows.

In addressing local content production, the focus in IGF 2018 was on its potential to build trust in the media and other institutions. In addition, multilingualism is an integral feature of local media content – and local content in local languages is viewed as a way to promote and strengthen engagement in Global South regions which, as yet, have not benefited as much from the Internet and technology’s media capacity as the Global North.

There was consensus on the importance and relevance of cybersecurity to generate and preserve the trust essential to maximize the potential benefits of cyberspace and the future of the digital economy. New technologies and the Internet of Things are now key drivers of the digital revolution. At the same time, these technologies complicate the cybersecurity question in multiple dimensions, introducing new issues and engaging a multiplicity of players. This in turn calls more than ever for multistakeholder and multidisciplinary answers that are not limited to technical solutions strictly aimed at eliminating threats.

Cybersecurity and privacy are often intertwined and interdependent as they impact the trust in the digital space. A better understanding of how algorithms affect people's lives, and their impact on privacy and human rights, will allow adequate technical and policy solutions to avoid and mitigate risks and adverse impacts, and preserve the open, free and secure nature of the Internet. Cyberspace is different, but not separate from, the real world. On the one hand, it is widely accepted that the existing principles that form a sound basis of our world and societies should also be respected as basic principles in Internet governance. On the other hand, specific answers and implementation approaches are needed for new developments and challenges inherent to cyberspace - that by design, is different from the physical space.

Digital threats affect the entire Internet ecosystem, and cybersecurity and privacy solutions may have cross-border, cross-disciplinary and cross-sectoral implications. This creates opportunities for legal interoperability and close cooperation between countries, between the developed and developing world and among different stakeholder groups. Cybersecurity measures should protect people. Informed users, aware of the risks and conscious of their behaviour, will take better decisions when participating in online activities. Cybersecurity norms can serve as a mechanism for state and non-state actors to agree on responsible behaviour given that the speed of legislation often struggles to keep up with the pace of changes in the sphere of cybersecurity.

### *Evolution of Internet Governance*

Newly emerged technologies have brought new challenges to societies. Impacts on people have deepened, and the community needs to apply an effective process to properly address related issues. For example, net neutrality continues to pose policy challenges, as there are different views on how to guide approaches to this matter. Furthermore, the intersection of the Internet and human rights has evolved to the extent that at the present moment, the public discourse is predominated with the intentional dissemination of inaccurate content in online media, that puts in danger the right to be informed and freedom of expression. Looking at the unregulated online domain, Internet governance has reached the stage where we face an increased proliferation of national laws or regional legal instruments applicable to the Internet public policy. These fragmented regulatory policies across nations can be disruptive for the Internet as a global network. There is a need for the global community, including the IGF, to come up with a set of universal values and standards and with that a globally recognized framework that will support the harmonization of these individualistic national approaches. In addition, principles on net neutrality need to be respected by the online service providers for ensuring safe implementation and monitoring. It is an imperative for the IGF community that the Internet stays free, open and safe for everyone.

Given the complexity of these issues and the Internet itself, involvement of all sectors is critical for finding effective solutions. This is why the multistakeholder model is even more critical for discussing Internet governance. The IGF is seen as a unique platform convened under the auspices of the United Nations, that makes possible for various people and stakeholder groups to discuss Internet governance matters within a bottom-up, open, inclusive, non-commercial and multistakeholder framework. However, the IGF should keep pace with technological innovations in order to stay relevant in today's fast developing trends and uptake of new technologies. This is why the IGF community must continue to work on improving its processes, by strengthening multistakeholder communities at the national and regional levels and establishing cooperation among these on a global level, as well as with other related foras and institutions. These improvements are dependant on sustainable funding, but also on engaging voices and

disciplines that have not traditionally been involved, broadening the scope of emerging technologies topics, advancing its terminology and improving communication strategies.

### *Development, Innovation and Economic issues*

As societies and economies try to seize the technological moment and harness the power of the Internet for development, calls are growing to ensure those development strategies are inclusive, equitable, transparent and take into account potential risks and unintended consequences. Concerns over the impacts of automatization on global labour markets, and potentially hasty technological adoption without appropriate policy considerations, persist in the development context. Assumptions in technological advances are also being challenged - is the advent of mobile Internet, versus fixed Internet, a necessary good in all developing economies?

Chief among the suggested efforts to better understand how new technologies are appropriated and used, as well as their wider societal impacts, is to squarely place a focus on youth. 71% of the world's youth are connected to the web; their experience and ability to benefit from the Internet is not only instructive but acts as an economic measure. A digitally mobilized youth is an economically vigorous youth – and there is a correlation between high youth mobility and the overall health of an economy. For this reason, it is also critical to ensure youth voices are central in discussions on the future of work.

A people-centred digital transformation, which takes into account all members of society – including youth, women, and people with disabilities – should not stop at examining how people can be reskilled and economically supported for the future, but how they can be prepared to be good users, content creators and innovators. Policies to this end should also consider how fulfilling non-digital development objectives, such as eliminating discriminatory policies and practices against women and girls that keep them unconnected, will be a precondition for the enjoyment of the empowering effects of connectivity.

Innovations in financing for development should further follow more inclusive and transparent approaches. Blended public-private funding models that go beyond traditional dependence on private networks should be part of future connectivity strategies.

### *Human Rights, Gender and Youth*

Many sessions under the theme of “Human Rights, Gender, and Youth” at the IGF 2018 sent a message that gender needs to be viewed as a cross-cutting theme. Gender inequality must be located at the intersection of other inequalities such as class (income/education), location (urban/rural), race and ethnicity, among others. It is crucial to examine emerging issues and technologies such as dataveillance and biases in artificial intelligence algorithms through the lens of gender and sexuality perspectives, particularly while analyzing policies and strategies to address them.

Approaches to combating child and youth online safety include strengthening efforts to raise awareness and sensitizing diverse stakeholders on these issues of urgency. Mental health and ability cannot be de-linked from similar challenges associated with Internet misuse. While Internet access plays a pivotal role in helping refugees stay connected, challenges remain in accessing digital networks and infrastructure such as unaffordable connectivity and restrictions to ensure full and meaningful online participation.

Advocacy for digital rights at the local levels produces momentum for local realization of human rights in the digital environment. Decentralization of agency through proliferation of localized discourse around digital rights is an observed trend that also raises contestations relating to how digital rights should be protected.

### *Technical and Operational Topics*

Clearly, Internet blocking and filtering can be a hindrance to the stable flow of traffic on the network. Legal

instruments that attempt to curb the flow of illicit material on the Internet should be crafted carefully with a technical and social understanding of how the underlying infrastructure of the Internet works to prevent unintended effects that may undermine the stability of the Internet.

The net neutrality debate at IGF2018 is not as prevalent or contentious as in previous years though it is still not resolved and the discussion is still ongoing. Among the issues discussed was that net neutrality could affect freedom of expression as it could curtail user's freedom and choice online. There is now a marked increase of legislations around the globe at the national and regional levels guaranteeing net neutrality, with many countries banning "zero-rating" practices. National frameworks allowing for throttling to ease congestion were compared and contrasted.

On the Domain Name System, the successful Root Zone Domain Name System Security Extensions (DNS) KSK rollover that took place on 11 October 2018, which involved the generation of new cryptographic public and private key pairs and the distribution of the new public components to parties who operate validating resolvers. This was the first time the rollover had been attempted since 2010, when they were put in.

## *Digital Inclusion and Accessibility*

The Internet is a powerful and empowering tool for digital inclusion which leads to social inclusion and cohesion in society. Yet, if not utilised in the right direction, the Internet and technology in itself will lead to digital exclusion. Even with availability of access, a lack of trust in the Internet will deepen the existing multiple forms digital divides.

Digital inclusion has been a recurring topic at all past annual meetings of the IGF since 2006. The principle of "leaving no one behind" in the 2030 Agenda, having a deep imprint and impact of both developed and developing economies, added a strong dimension to the IGF 2018 dialogue. There is an increasing call for more diverse policy perspectives on root cause, new and cross-generational issues and consequences of digital inclusion. A cross-sectoral, interdisciplinary and integrated approach -- as also highlighted in the UN Secretary-General's address at the IGF 2018 -- is essential to the fabric of the multistakeholder process of digital inclusion, including to have meaningful impact to the the inclusive design and deployment of new technologies. A reminder on the prevalent global demographic trend of urbanization and smart cities is that cities and communities exist to serve the needs of all people in society, not the other way round. As an integral part of the population, the needs of persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous people and other vulnerable groups should be part of integrated design process of cities.

The establishment of community networks has emerged as a concrete alternative to address the challenge of connecting the unconnected. Community networks continue to face problems in finding a regulatory framework which could be adapted - often because such frameworks do not exist due to ignorance or a lack of awareness. One guiding tool is the Community Network Manual launched at IGF 2018, that provides useful guidance on how to build, organize, and deploy community networks through toolkits, guidelines, and instructions.

## *Other Highlights*

The IGF's intersessional work tracks discussed their draft outputs with the community. The [Best Practice Forums](#) focused on cybersecurity, AI, IoT and Big Data, local content and gender and access, worked throughout the year on topical Internet policy challenges by collecting community input and experiences in a flexible, multistakeholder, and bottom-up manner. The IGF work on [Policy Options for Connecting and Enabling the Next Billion\(s\)](#) collected concrete case studies highlighting how projects on the ground help to make progress in key sustainable development goals. [IGF Dynamic Coalitions \(DCs\)](#) continued their work as independent, multistakeholder expert discussion groups on a variety of topics, respecting [common standards of transparency and inclusiveness](#) (open archives, open membership, open mailing lists).

## *National, Regional and Youth IGF Initiatives (NRIs)*

Through a bottom-up consultative process, more than 110 NRIs decided to address the topic of the 'Evolution of Internet Governance', with a specific focus on the multistakeholder approach. Around 40 countries and regions outlined the local perspectives on this topic, and urged the community to focus primarily on improving the IGF process at national levels and strengthen cooperation among these and with the regional and global levels. In addition, the bottom up processes resulted in the request for organizing 5 collaborative sessions by more than 30 NRIs on topics of mutual interest: access, cybersecurity, emerging technologies, fake news and digital economy. All present NRIs met with the representatives of the UNDESA, MAG, IGF Secretariat and wider IGF community during the NRIs Coordination Session to discuss how can the NRIs and the IGF help each others to improve.

## *Newcomers Track*

In order to welcome participants attending IGF for the first time, a Newcomers Track was organized. Within the Track, an informative orientation session on the IGF 2018 process and programme was hosted by the IGF Secretariat and the Chair of the MAG in the morning of the first day, prior to the official start of the programme.

## **The Way Forward - Advancing discussions at IGF 2018**

Participants expressed their thanks and gratitude to the host country, UNESCO and UNDESA for a well-organized, well-attended IGF, during the meeting's traditional 'Open Mic & Taking Stock' segment. Many of those to take the floor were newcomers and young people, who called on the IGF to maintain its commitment to engaging youth and increasing participation from the Global South, in particular from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and other African regions. Noting the high-level statements made at the start of the meeting, many further expressed their support for strengthening and building partnerships with a multistakeholder IGF as it evolves to meet new digital policy challenges.

Delivering closing remarks on behalf of the Host Country, Mounir Mahjoubi, State Secretary in the Ministry of the Economy, outlined the two major objectives put forth by France. An innovative regulatory approach to the digital space, on one hand, and open, transparent, multistakeholder and multilateral cooperation facilitated by the IGF, on the other, he said would be needed to confront the digital challenges ahead.

Final closing remarks by UN Assistant Secretary-General Fabrizio Hochschild recalled the meeting's central theme of 'trust'. The Assistant Secretary-General emphasized that the IGF, with its dedicated and dynamic community, had a significant role to play in advancing policy solutions for rebuilding Internet trust and discussing the ethics of the digital space. In light of the need for a continuously impactful and well-resourced IGF, he also urged current and potential donors to increase their contributions to the Forum.

The IGF community expressed a keen interest and commitment to contribute its work and outputs to the High-Level Panel on Digital Cooperation (through its current call for inputs), as well as to other multilateral events and forums at the United Nations, including the 2019 High Level Political Forum to be convened by the UN's Economic and Social Council in July and at the General Assembly in September 2019, the WSIS Forum in April 2019 and other related multilateral and multistakeholder fora.

The next host, Germany, held an open forum where they outlined their commitment to host the 2019 IGF. This provided an overview of their preparations, which are being conducted in a multistakeholder manner, working closely with the German National IGF and other stakeholder groups. In addition, the 2019 MAG has been appointed by the Secretary-General to allow timely preparation of the 2019 annual meeting. The Government of Germany reconfirmed their intent to facilitate greater participation of individuals from the Global South.

## Annex

Host Country website: <http://igf2018.fr/>

IGF

Secretariat

website:

<https://www.intgovforum.org>

Official

[Secretary-General's address](#) to the Internet Governance Forum  
[English translation of President Macron's speech](#)

Statements:

[as delivered]

Invitation to 13th IGF from UN Under-Secretary-General

<https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/invitation-to-the-thirteenth-annual-meeting-of-the-internet-governance-forum-igf-%E2%80%8E>

### IGF 2018 outputs & reports

#### *Meeting reports, webcasts and transcripts*

IGF 2018 Messages: <https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/igf-messages>

Meeting reports: <https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/igf-2018-reports>

Meeting transcripts: <https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/igf-2018-transcripts>

Meeting webcasts: <https://www.youtube.com/user/igf>

#### *IGF 2018 Intersessional Work*

The community-led intersessional activities that occur throughout the year offer the IGF community the opportunity to work on substantive and concrete longer-term projects in the field of Internet governance:

##### **Best Practice Forums (BPFs)**

BPF on Cybersecurity: <https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/bpf-cybersecurity-1>

BPF on Local Content: <https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/bpf-local-content-0>

BPF on IoT, Big Data, AI: <https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/bpf-internet-of-things-iot-big-data-and-artificial-intelligence-ai>

BPF on Gender and Access: <https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/bpf-gender-and-access>

##### **Policy Options for Connecting and Enabling the Next Billion(s) (CENB)**

<https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/cenb-%E2%80%93-phase-iv-0>

##### **Dynamic Coalitions (DCs)**

List of DCs: <https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/dynamic-coalitions-4>

2018 Outputs on the SDGs:

<https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/2018-dynamic-coalition-papers-matrix-on-the-sdgs>

#### *National, Regional and Youth IGF Initiatives (NRIs)*

National, Regional and Youth IGF Initiatives (NRIs) are organic and independent formations that are discussing issues pertaining to the Internet Governance from the perspective of their respective communities, while acting in accordance with the main principles of the global IGF. Below are the sources where to find more information about the NRIs and their work.

About the NRIs: <https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/igf-regional-and-national-initiatives>

List of National IGFs: <https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/national-igf-initiatives>

List of Regional IGFs: <https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/regional-igf-initiatives>

List of Youth IGFs: <https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/youth-initiatives>

Calendar of NRIs annual meetings in 2018: <https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/nris-annual-meetings>

IGF 2018 Preparatory work of the NRIs: <https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/igf-2018-nris-preparatory-process>

## IGF 2018 Preparatory Process

The IGF meeting programme is prepared by the MAG and IGF Secretariat over the course of the year. Key decisions on the programme are taken in the two face-to-face meetings as well as biweekly virtual meetings of the MAG leading into the IGF. In 2018, the MAG launched a public Call for Issues collecting community inputs to serve as a basis for the annual programme. A new approach to shaping the programme used the collected issues for a more thematic, focused and non-duplicative design of the schedule. The MAG's discussions further underlined a shared desire to re-institute a version of the 2017 'Geneva Messages', which synthesized the key points of the meeting's thematic main sessions.

### *Call for Issues*

First Open Consultations and MAG Meeting - Summary:

[http://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot\\_download/6038/1097](http://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/6038/1097)

Public Call for Issues:

[http://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot\\_download/6037/1096](http://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/6037/1096)

Proposed Issues from the Community: <https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/igf-2018-proposed-issues>

Issues Sorting Process:

[http://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot\\_download/6119/1193](http://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/6119/1193)

Issues 'Heatmap': [http://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot\\_download/6119/1200](http://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/6119/1200)

### *Thematic Approach to the IGF*

IGF 2018 Programme Shaping Approach:

[https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot\\_download/6119/1203](https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/6119/1203)

Themes & Subthemes:

[https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot\\_download/6037/1375](https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/6037/1375)

Second Open Consultations & MAG Meeting - Summary:

[http://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot\\_download/6701/1285](http://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/6701/1285)

### *Renewing 'IGF Messages'*

First Open Consultations and MAG Meeting - Summary:

[http://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot\\_download/6038/1097](http://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/index.php?q=filedepot_download/6038/1097)

First Open Consultations and MAG Meeting - Transcripts:

[https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/igf-2018-first-open-consultations-and-mag-meeting?qt-igf\\_2018\\_first\\_open\\_consultation=4#qt-igf\\_2018\\_first\\_open\\_consultation](https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/igf-2018-first-open-consultations-and-mag-meeting?qt-igf_2018_first_open_consultation=4#qt-igf_2018_first_open_consultation)

IGF 2017 'Geneva Messages': <http://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/content/igf-2017-geneva-messages>

### **Official Press Releases:**

Cybersecurity and Fake News to Dominate List of Concerns at Internet Governance Forum, 22 October 2018

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2018/10/cybersecurity-and-fake-news-to-dominate-list-of-concerns-at-internet-governance-forum/>

Internet Governance Forum Set to Explore Pathways to Harness New Technologies for Broader Prosperity, 8 November 2018

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2018/11/internet-governance-forum-set-to-explore-pathways-to-harness-new-technologies-for-broader-prosperity/>

Forum Grapples with Curbing Internet Abuses from Cyberattacks to Censorship and Control, 13 November 2018  
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