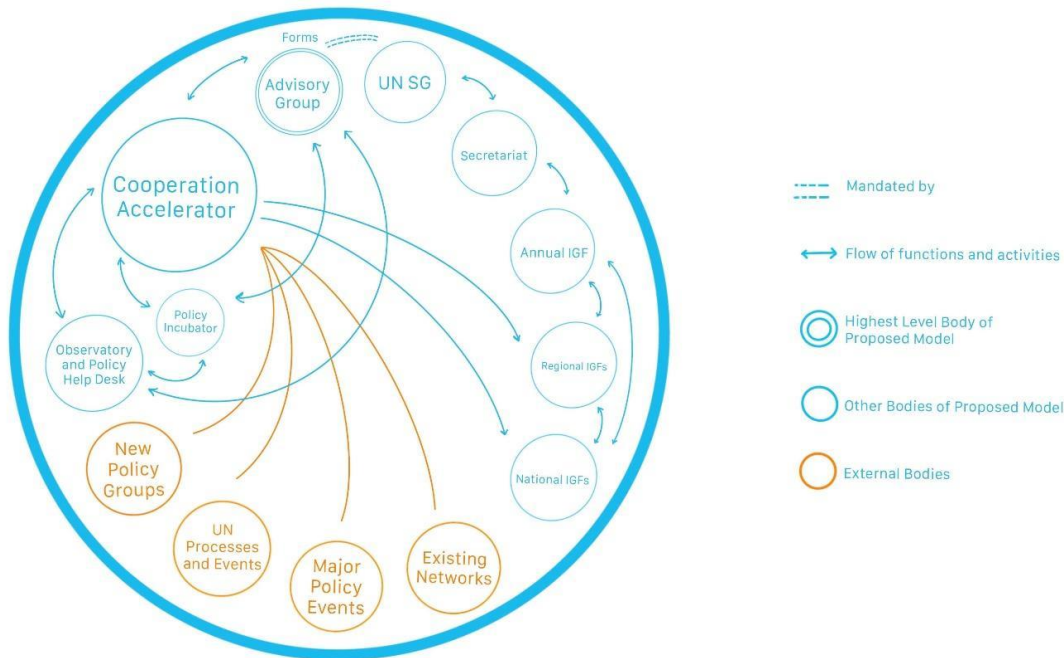# IGF Plus (IGF +)

IGF Plus builds on the existing IGF mandate as defined in the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society and is institutionally anchored to the UN system. It would take advantage of IGF's strengths and experience over the past years of the IGF, building on IGF processes, National Regional and Youth Initiatives (NRIs), etc. and will address current areas where improvements will strengthen the IGF (related to outcomes, participation of governments from developing countries, etc.).

Composition:

IGF + would consist of an **Advisory Group**, a **Co-operation Accelerator**, a **Policy Incubator**, and an **Observatory and Help Desk**:

The **Advisory Group,** as the existing MAG would prepare IGF annual meetings and identify focus policy issues each year;
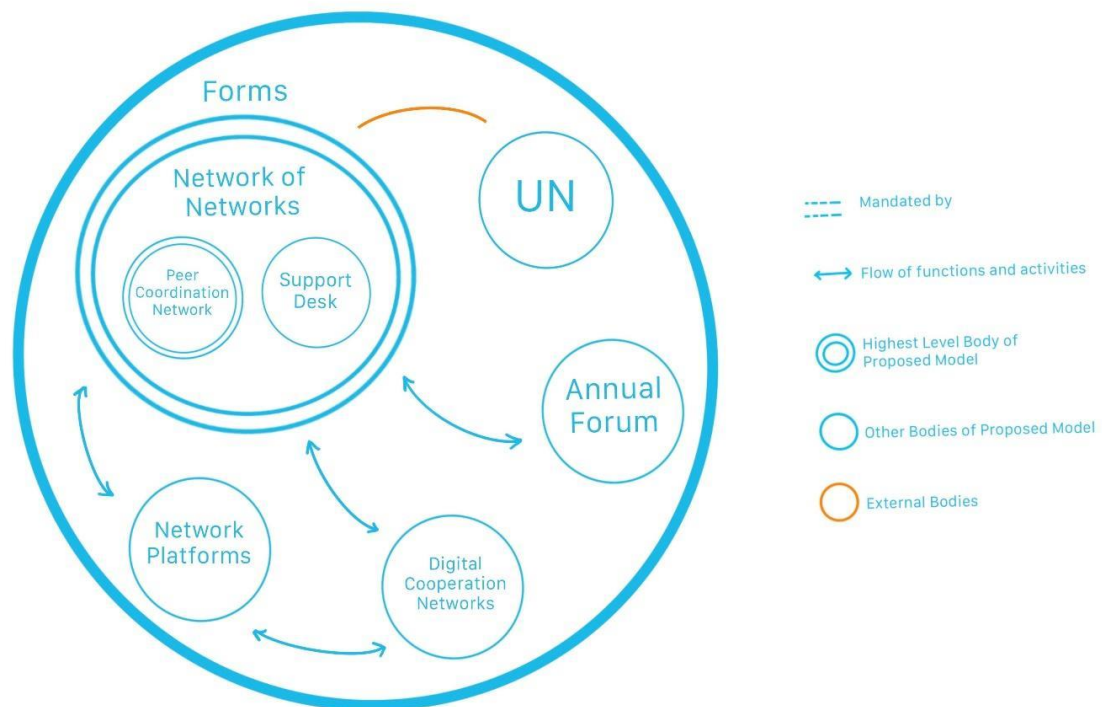The **Co-operation Accelerator** would support cooperation among existing organisations and processes on specific issues.
The **Policy incubator** would monitor, examine, and incubate policies and norms for public discussions and adoption.
The **Observatory and Help Desk** would provide an overview of digital policy issues, coordinate capacity development activities, and provide help and assistance on digital cooperation and policy issues.

Funding: Stakeholders would contribute to a dedicated fund - the UN IGF Trust Fund.

Distributed Co-Governance Architecture

Distributed Co-Governance architecture (COGOV) would expand the existing network approach to incorporate issues that affect the broader digital economy and society. It will produce voluntary digital cooperation solutions, including norms, and make them available for stakeholders to consider and potentially adopt.
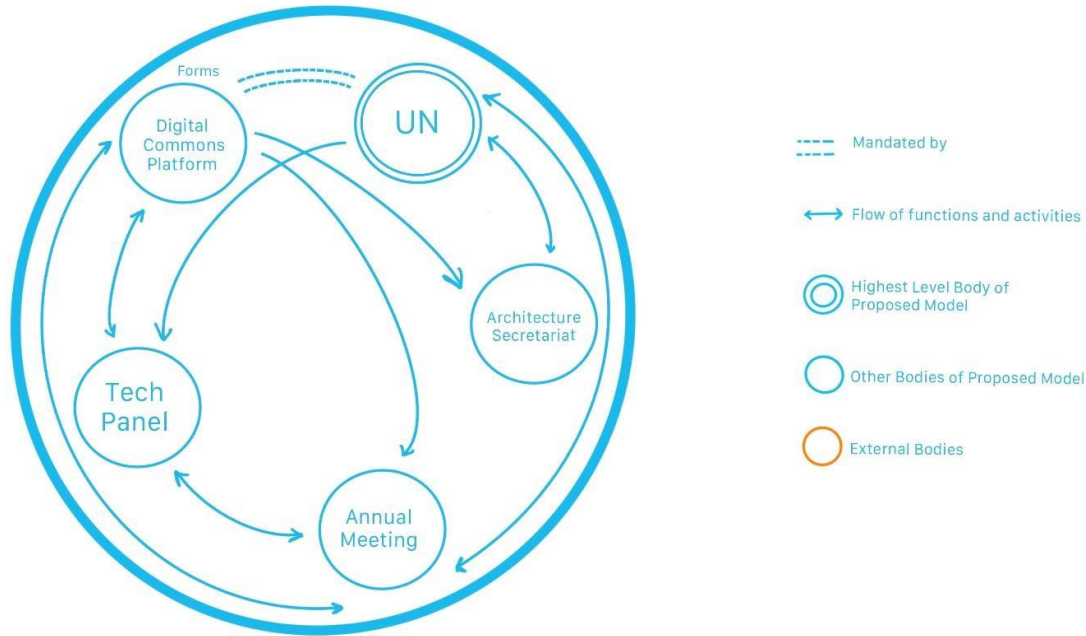
Composition:

Distributed Co-governance architecture will include **Digital Cooperation Networks, Network Support Platforms, and a Network of Networks**

The Digital Cooperation Networks would be issue-specific self-governing groups, involving stakeholders from relevant sectors and institutions. They could strengthen cooperation design or update digital norms, and develop capacity to adopt policies and norms;

Network Support Platforms would support the digital co-operation networks and enable them to evolve.

Network of Networks would coordinate and support activities across all digital cooperation networks and network support platforms.

Digital Commons Architecture (DCA)

Forms

Digital Commons Platform

UN

Architecture Secretariat

Tech Panel

Annual Meeting

- - - - Mandated by

←→ Flow of functions and activities

◎ Highest Level Body of Proposed Model

○ Other Bodies of Proposed Model

○ External Bodies

Digital Commons Architecture would create dialogue around emerging digital issues and communicate related problems to be solved by stakeholders. It will synergise stakeholders' efforts to ensure that digital technologies promote the sustainable development goals (SDGs), by, for example, proposing technical models and standards of accountability to tackle risks of social harm resulting from digital transformation.

Composition:

Digital Commons Architecture would comprise **multistakeholder tracks** and **small secretariat**;

The **multistakeholder tracks** would consist of project-oriented and results-driven working groups which would meet all together annually and be managed by a lead organisation, i.e., a UN agency, an industry or academic consortium, or a multistakeholder forum. Multistakeholder tracks would generate dialogue around emerging digital issues and communicate related problems to be solved by stakeholders. The track's outputs would be discussed at an annual meeting, which would provide guidance to stakeholders.

The **small secretariat** could be housed within the UN would ensure light coordination of the tracks, and the organisation of the annual meeting of the tracks.

Funding would be based on voluntary contributions, membership fees for private sector participation, and a dedicated trust fund for civil society and least developed countries.

Source: https://dig.watch/processes/hlp