A policy framework for an open and trusted Internet

ISOC UK Webinar

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The Challenge

- **Diminishing trust:** data breaches, uncertain data usage, cybercrime, surveillance etc
- **Policymakers challenge:** How to embrace digital revolution while ensuring safety and security for citizens.

ISOC:
- Trust is cornerstone of connectivity
- Requires collective responsibility and collaboration

An 'open and trusted Internet'
a globally interoperable Internet that cultivates innovation and creates opportunities for all.

USER TRUST

TRUSTED NETWORKS

TECHNOLOGIES FOR TRUST

TRUSTWORTHY ECOSYSTEM
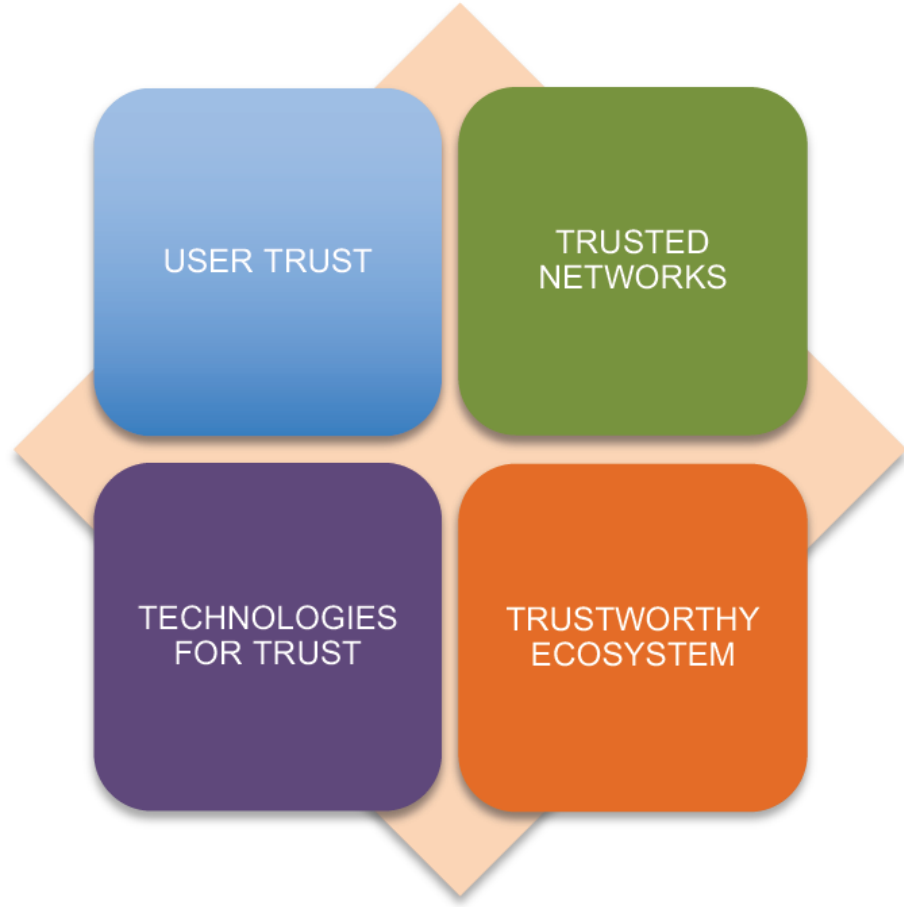
The four dimensions for an open and trusted Internet

- **User trust:** *How and why users – including government, private sector and citizens - trust the Internet, and how to build that trust.*

- **Technologies for trust:** *Technical building blocks for trusted networks, applications and services.*

- **Trusted networks:** *The Internet is an ever-evolving collection of interconnected networks with distributed ownership and control. Trust is the glue that keeps networks connected and exchanging data.*

- **Trustworthy ecosystem:** *How the Internet is governed and how it deals with Internet issues.*

User Trust

- Human Rights
- Communications confidentiality
- Privacy
- Consumer Protection
- Control over data
- Transparency in policymaking
- Legal certainty
- Enforcement and remedies
- Non discrimination
- Watchdogs and Whistle-blowers

Technologies for trust

- **Governments should:**
  - Empower users to adopt own technical measures of protection
  - Encourage open development & open access to "easy-to-use" tools to communicate confidentially
  - Encourage end-to-end encryption

Technologies for trust

- **Government should NOT:**
  - Limit use/access to encryption
  - Mandate "backdoors" or vulnerabilities, including third-party access to unencrypted data/encryption keys
  - Weaken/undermine encryption standards
  - Compel or pressure an entity to act against these tenets

  - Users should have option to use strongest encryption available

Trusted networks

- **(Cyber)security:**
  - should advance economy and social prosperity – not hinder growth, innovation, development
  - Embrace expertise of all stakeholders & work collaboratively
  - Integrate human rights – safety and security *with* individuals' rights
  - Defines and implements where they have most impact
  - Cross-border collaboration is essential

Trusted networks

- **Connecting networks and sending traffic – Governments should:**
    - Not mandate data localization or prescribed traffic routes
    - Encourage regional and international companies to participate in local interconnection & peering
    - Foster investment in infrastructure for resiliency
    - Provide legal environment that supports competitive markets in online services

    - Support open technical standards [OpenStand principles]

Trustworthy ecosystem

- **Inclusiveness and transparency:**
  - basis of legitimacy – those affected are involved in making it
  - essential part of effective process
- **Shared responsibility:**
  - Collective stewardship of the Internet and open standards its technologies are based on.

Trustworthy ecosystem

- **Effective decision-making and implementation:**
  - Based on broad open/deliberative process
  - Stakeholders who are part of the process work harder to implement it
- **Collaboration, distributed and interoperable governance:**
  - Autonomy with dialogue and mutual participation between organizations involved in internet governance.

European Chapters meeting on User Trust

Topics on preliminary agenda

- Editorial responsibility for online content - platform neutrality, recommender systems and the problem of 'fake news'

- Collaborative security

- User-Trust, with regard to longevity and security of IoT devices

- Search ranking technologies

- Round table on current issues related to user trust in Europe

European Chapters meeting on User Trust

Other topics to possibly raise during discussion

- Privacy, Data breaches, Digital Literacy

- Government surveillance powers – IP Act
- Impact of nation-first, anti-globalisation (Brexit)
- Governance of platform economy (abuse of 'tech' company status to avoid regulations)

- UNESCO Internet Universality Indicators – User Trust indicators