



NETmundial+10

Snapshot



Numbers

Sector	Onsite	Online
Academia	73	38
Civil Society	89	97
Government	86	22
Private Sector	71	30
Technical Community	77	31
Youth	26	1
Total	422	219

Consultation

Highlights





METHODOLOGY PROCESS

NETMUNDIAL 2014 PRINCIPLES FOR INTERNET GOVERNANCE PROCESSES

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

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

Objectives

- Measure the **degree of consensus in this community** on about 15 precise topics, using a “likert scale” method
- Via ranking and open questions, **collect insights on HOW to implement** the principles of the multistakeholder approach and socialize the practice
- Use this as **the basis for a draft document** to be refined and adopted during the two days of NETmundial+10

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- **Bruna Martins dos Santos** - Latin America and the Caribbean
- **Grace Githaiga** - Africa
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- **Jorge Cancio** - Europe
- **Leonilde Santos** - Africa
- **Yoichii Iida** - Asia

IGOs

- **Ana Neves** - Commission on Science and Technology for Development
- **Chengetai Masango** - Internet Governance Forum – IGF Secretariat

PRIVATE SECTOR

- **Anders Halvorsen** - North America
- **Henrique Faulhaber** - Latin America and the Caribbean
- **Jimson Olufuye** - Africa
- **Lise Fuhr** - Europe
- **Timea Suto** - Europe

TECHNICAL COMMUNITY

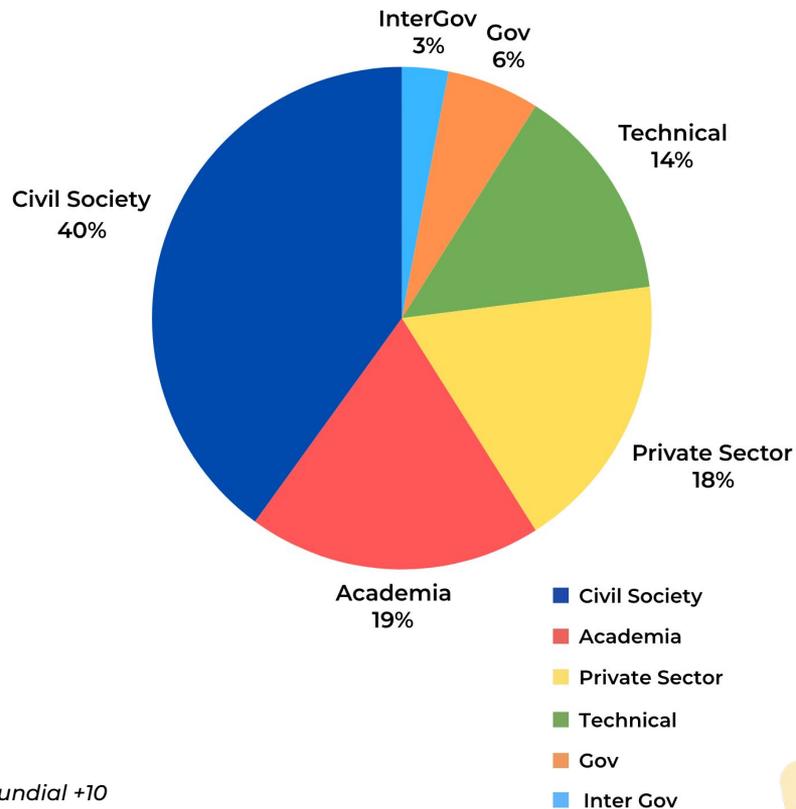
- **Demi Getschko** - Latin America and the Caribbean
- **Jordan Carter** - Oceania
- **Sebastian Bellagamba** - Latin America and the Caribbean
- **Rodrigo De La Parra** - Latin America and the Caribbean
- **Sylvia Cadena** - Oceania

NETMUNDIAL ADVISORY GROUP

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- **Bertrand de la Chapelle** - Europe
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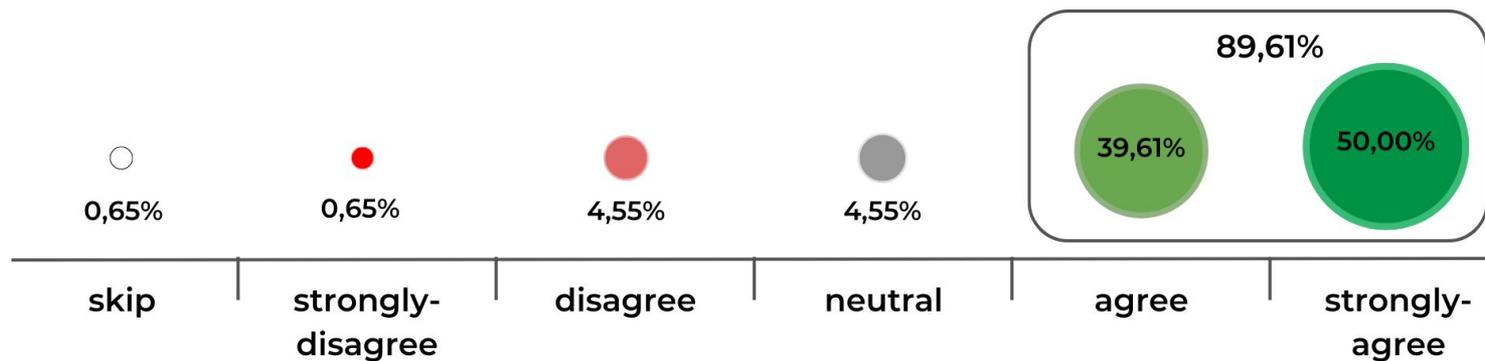
Contributions

Sector	Contributions	Percentage
Civil Society	62	40%
Academia	30	19%
Private Sector	27	18%
Technical	21	14%
Gov	10	6%
InterGov	4	3%
Total	154	100%



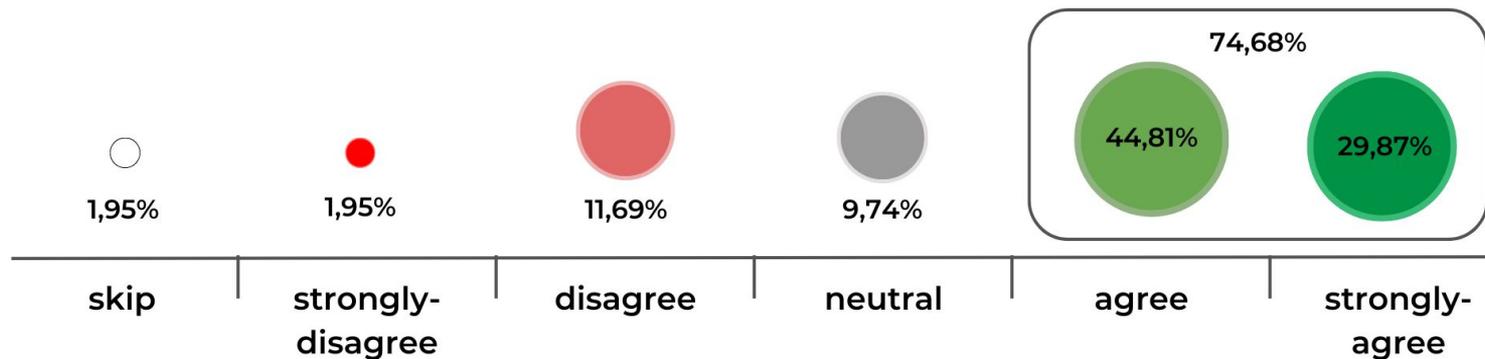
LIKERT SCALE QUESTIONS

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



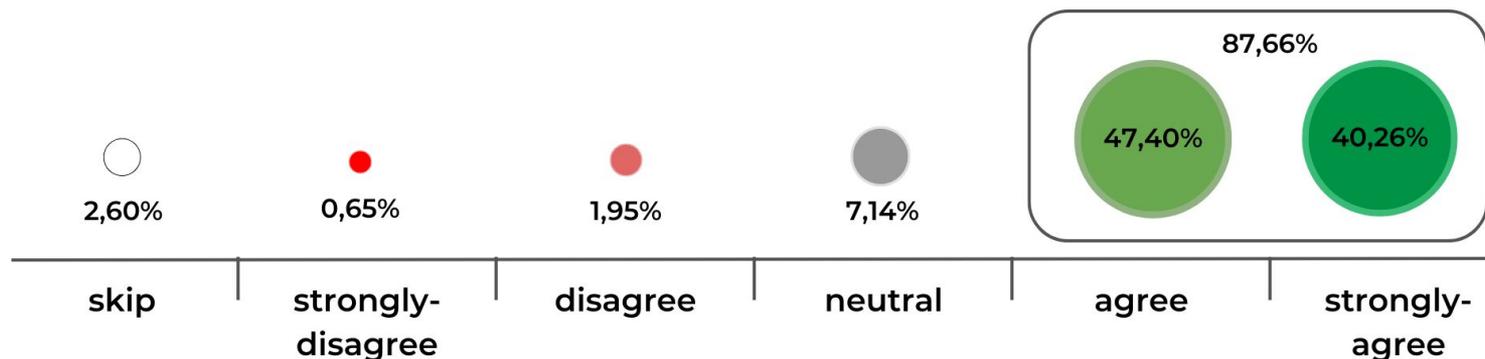
Relevance

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



Relevance

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



RESPECTIVE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2014 Formulation:

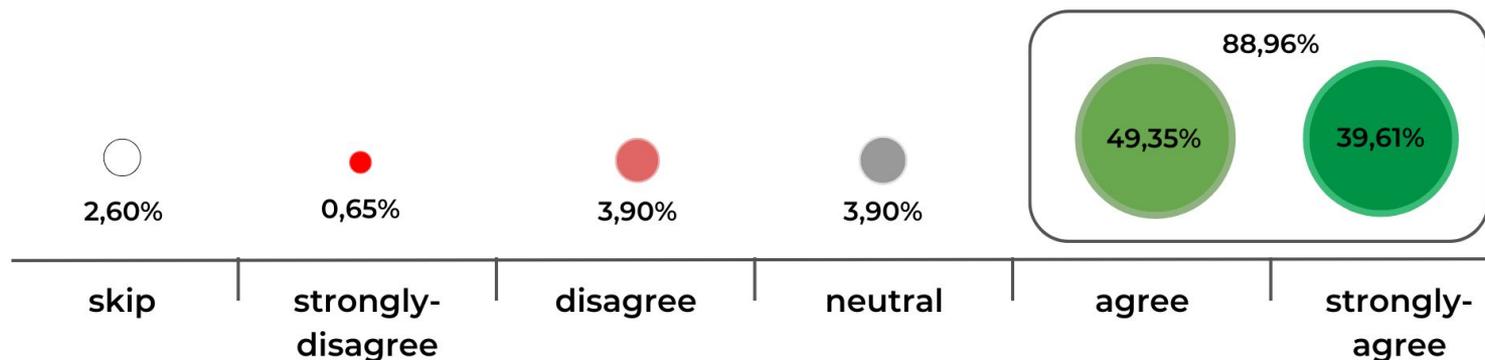
Multistakeholder:

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.

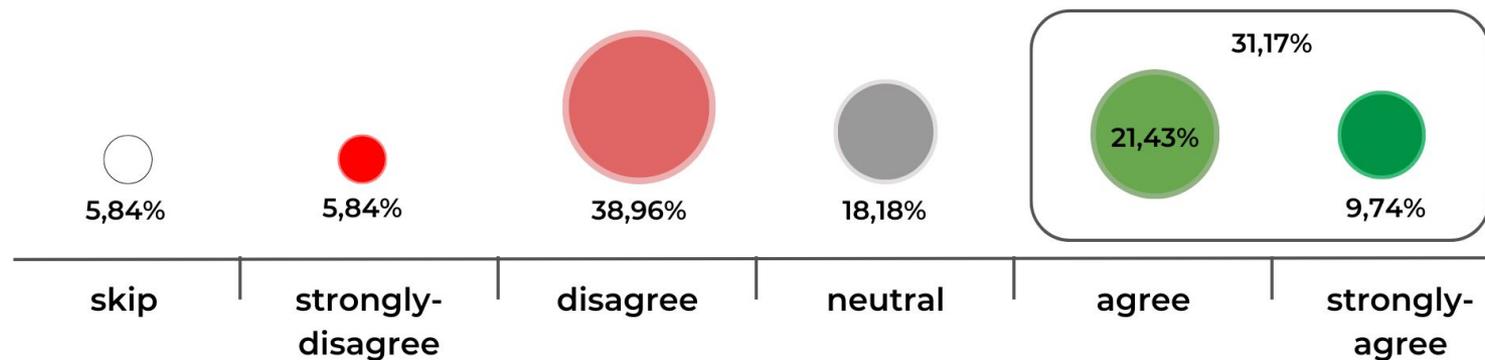
Roles

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



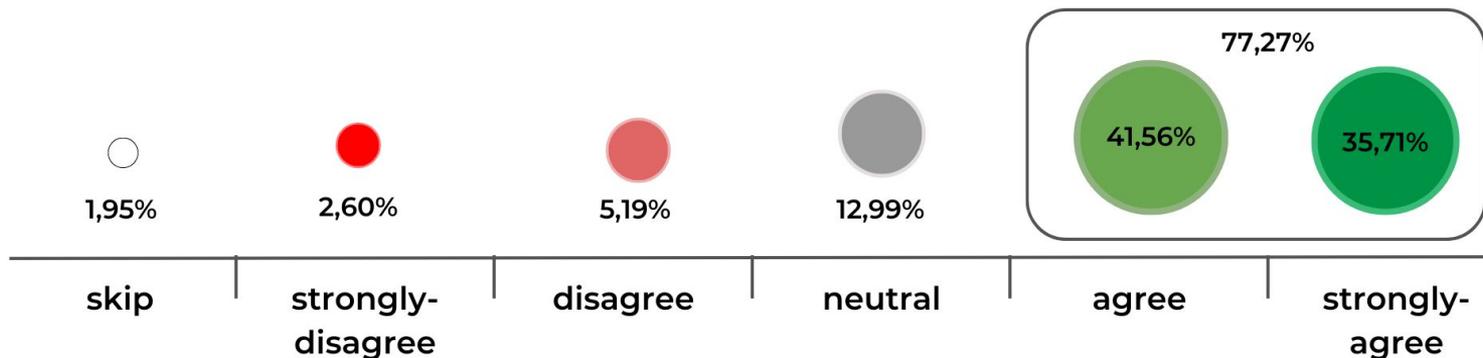
Roles

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



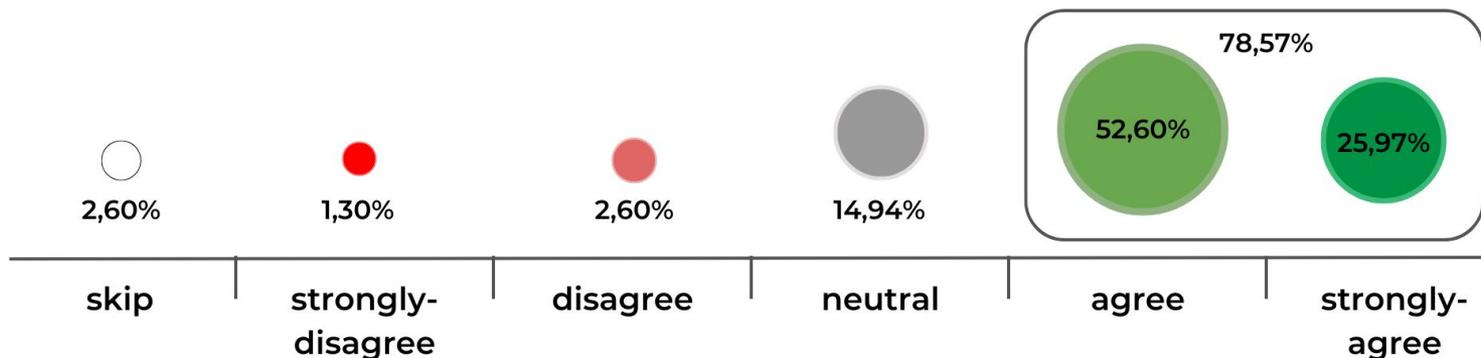
Coordination

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



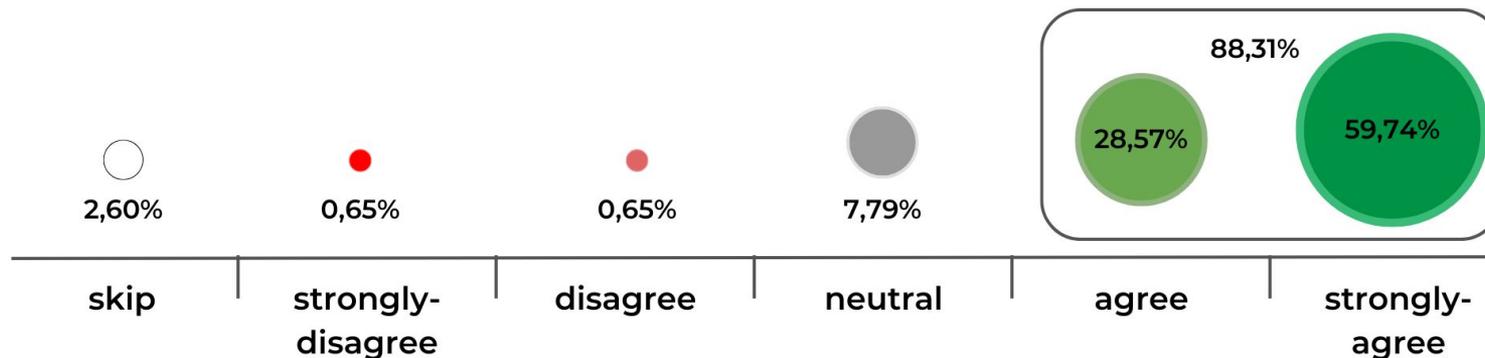
Coordination

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



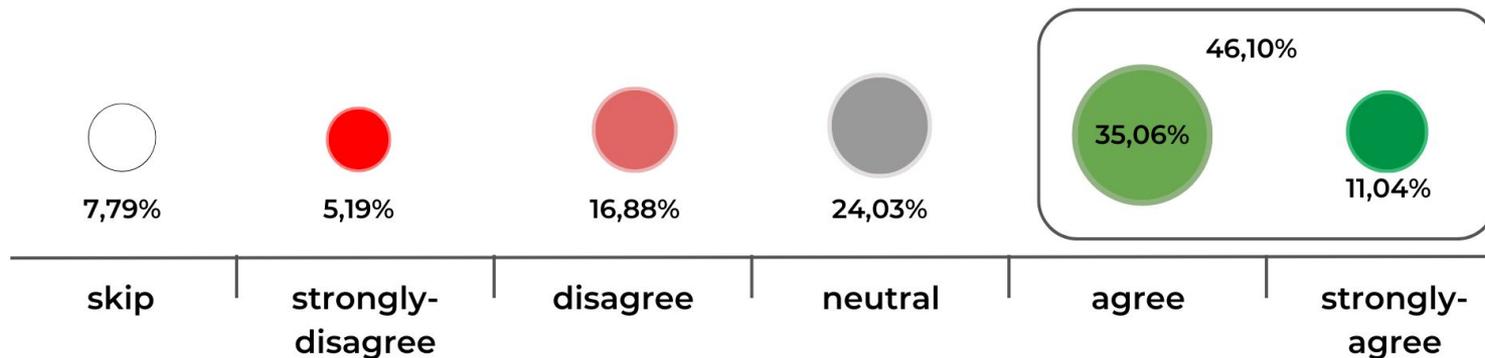
Coordination

**Better coordination
is needed between processes
dealing with overlapping issues**



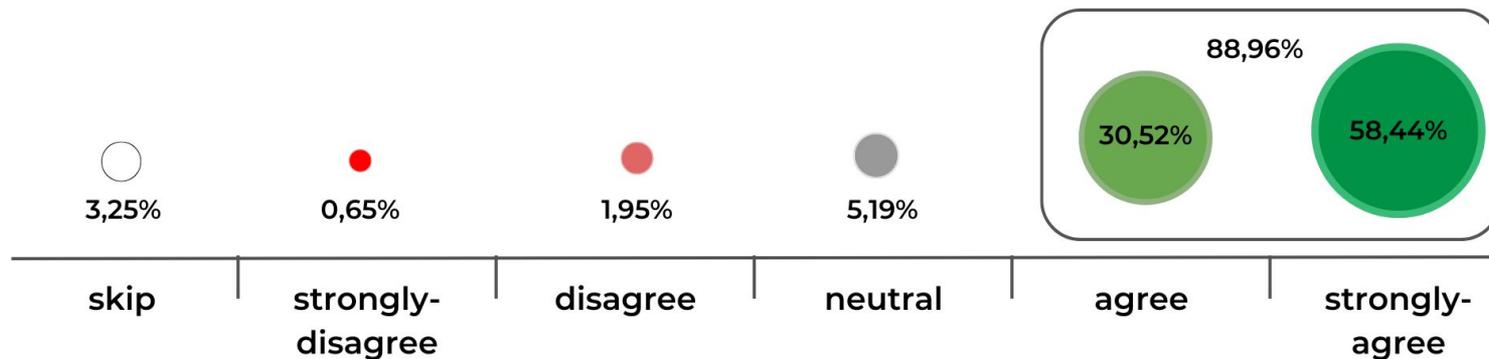
Participation

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



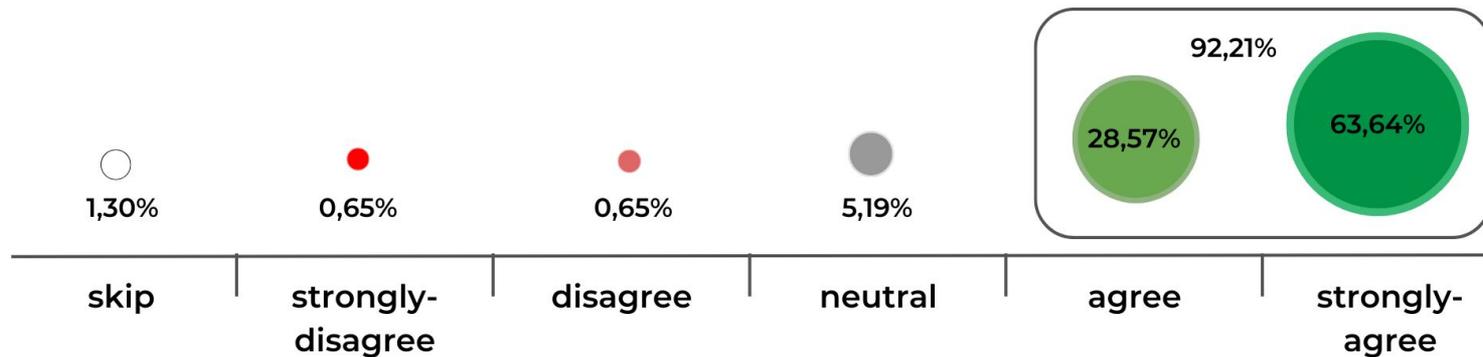
Participation

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



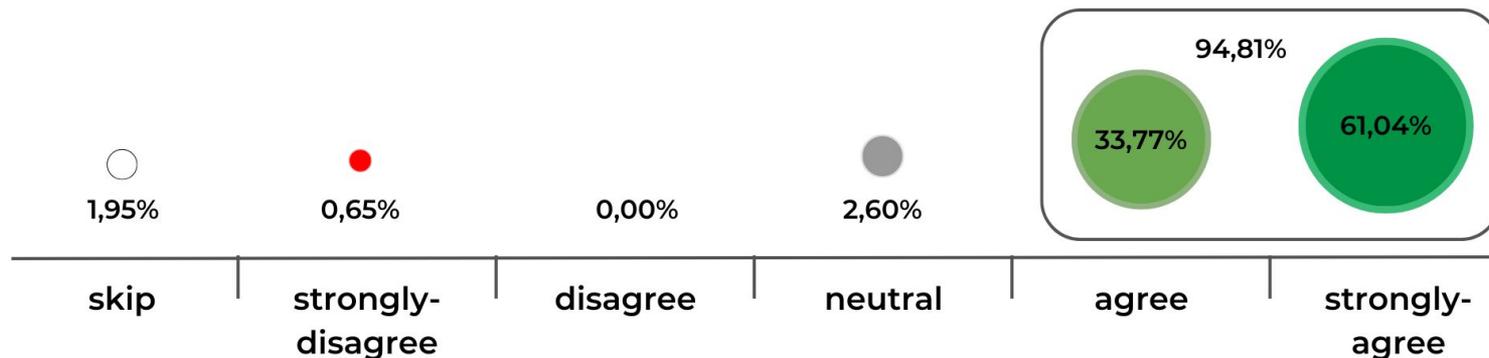
Participation

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

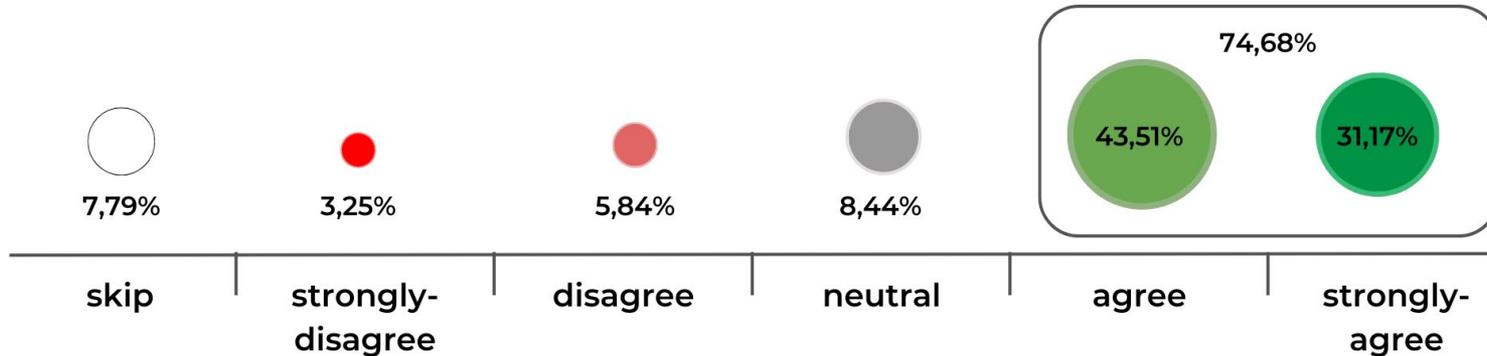


Participation

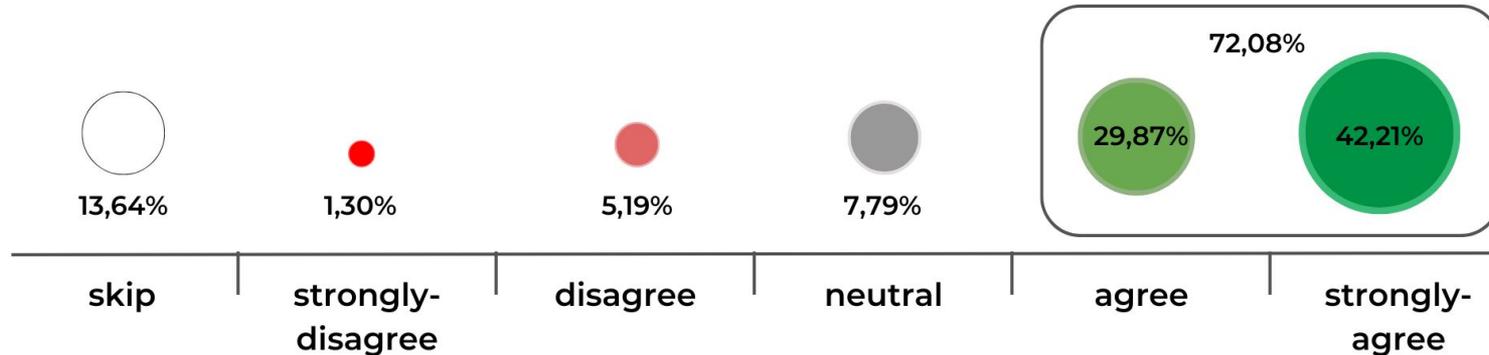
Relevant non-governmental stakeholders should be able to contribute in a meaningful way to multilateral negotiations on digital issues



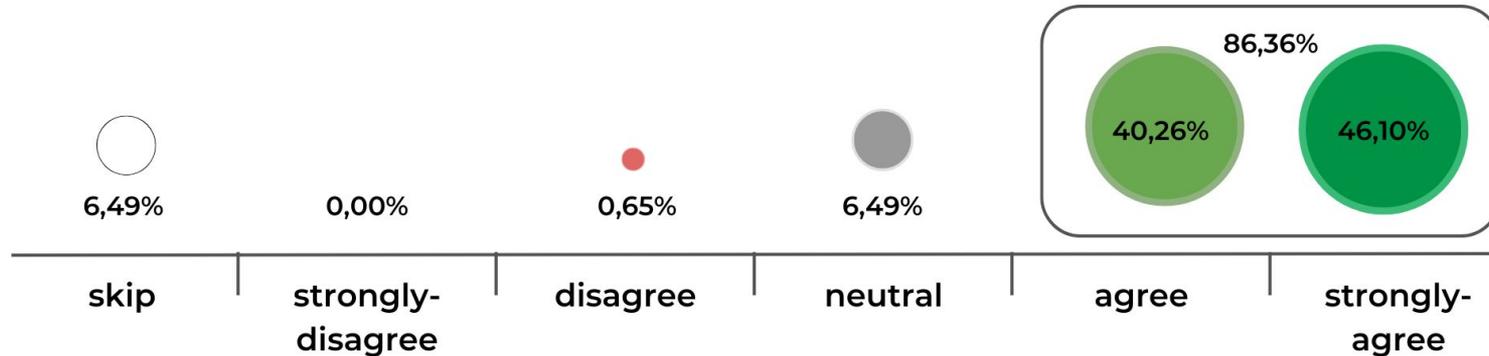
The IGF has been an effective space for Internet governance debates and cooperation



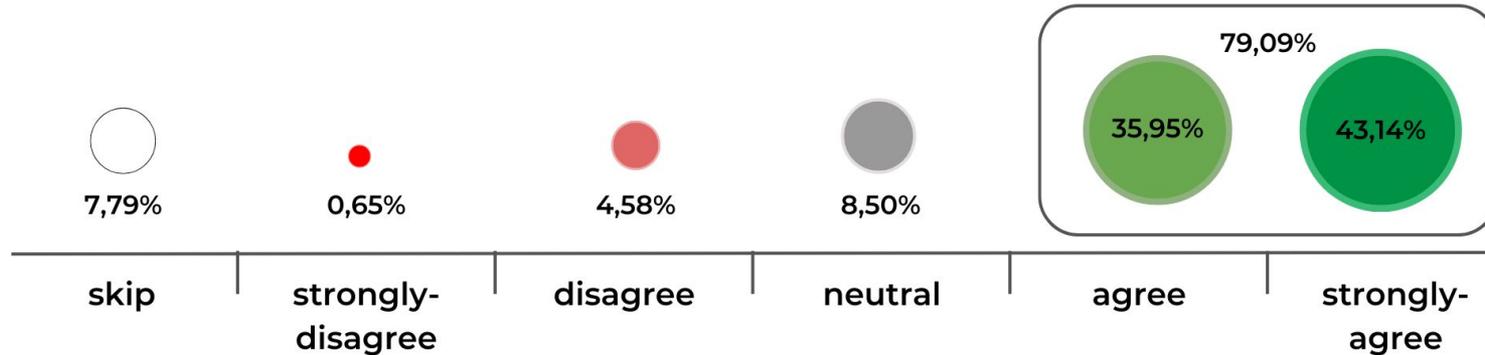
The IGF lacks the required financial resources to properly perform its mission



**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



MULTI RANKING QUESTIONS

12 Guidelines

- A- Multistakeholder processes should be **accessible to all stakeholders**, regardless of their background, status, or level of expertise.
- B- Multistakeholder processes should **empower stakeholders** by providing them with the necessary information, resources, and skills to participate effectively.
- C- Stakeholders should treat each other **with mutual respect**, recognizing the value of diverse viewpoints and contributions.
- D- Multistakeholder processes should involve **informed and deliberative discussion** among stakeholders.
- E- Stakeholders should **share responsibility for the outcomes** of the multistakeholder process.
- F- Multistakeholder processes should be **governed by the rule of law**, with respect for constitutional principles, human rights, and legal frameworks.
- G- **Mechanisms for resolving conflicts** among stakeholders should be in place to enable decision-making.
- H- Digital governance processes should be **flexible and adaptable** to changing circumstances, evolving technologies, emerging issues, and changing geopolitical dynamics.
- I- Decisions should consider the **long-term implications** and sustainability of outcomes.
- J- **Capacity-building efforts** enhance understanding and skills of stakeholders, particularly those from developing countries and underrepresented communities.
- K- Multistakeholder processes should strive to **treat all stakeholders fairly and equitably**, considering their respective needs, capacities, and vulnerabilities.
- L- A global multistakeholder approach to digital governance should recognize the need for **collaborative action across national borders and stakeholder groups**.

Ranking

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>

Importance

Top-3

Option	Points	Ranking	Keyword
B	62	1	<i>empower stakeholders</i>
A	49	2	<i>accessible to all</i>
L	44	3	<i>cross-border cooperation</i>

Last 3

Option	Points	Ranking	Keyword
F	24	10	<i>governed by the rule of law</i>
C	23	11	<i>treating with mutual respect</i>
K	20	12	<i>strive to treat all stakeholders fairly</i>

OPEN QUESTIONS

I – PRINCIPLES FOR INTERNET GOVERNANCE PROCESSES

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.

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

If you believe **better 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.

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.

II – GUIDELINES FOR MULTISTAKEHOLDER CONSENSUS-BUILDING AND DECISION-MAKING

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.

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.

III – INPUT INTO ONGOING PROCESSES

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?

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

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

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.

Outcome and Meeting Structure



OUTCOME DOCUMENT

- 1. Challenges to Internet governance and digital policy processes**
- 2. Principles for Internet Governance Processes**
- 3. Guidelines for implementation of multistakeholder mechanisms**
- 4. Input into ongoing processes**

2 – PRINCIPLES FOR INTERNET GOVERNANCE PROCESSES

2.1. The NETmundial 2014 process principles

(The relevance question, in light of technical evolutions)

2.2. The “multistakeholder” process principle

(Refining the difficult issue of the respective roles of the different stakeholders)

2.3. Coordination of governance spaces

(How much coordination when several processes deal with similar issues)

3 – GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTISTAKEHOLDER MECHANISMS

3.1. Participation in multilateral processes

(How to improve the involvement of non-governmental actors in traditional multilateral discussions related to digital issues)

3.2. Guidelines for multistakeholder consensus-building and decision-making

(Operational guidelines but also process steps to help initiators and organisers of multistakeholder processes)

4.1. Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

(Evolution of the role of the IGF and how to strengthen it)

4.2. Global Digital Compact

(What messages from NETmundial+10 regarding this process and what it should do - and maybe not do)

4.3. WSIS+20 Review

(Contribution in the perspective of the 2025 WSIS+20 Review)

4.4. Other Processes

MEETING STRUCTURE

3 Working Sessions

To refine the outcome document

To collect further contributions

**And formalize meaningful
consensus messages**

COMMENTS

Thank you