Submission #76

Personal information

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Gender

How would you define the stakeholder community or communities to which you belong? Government

Questions

1. What are your priorities for issues that should be addressed through the Internet Universality framework in each of these five categories?

Rights Uniform privacy rights for everyone on the web and empowering data-subjects to maintain and manage their autonomy by introducing novel technological tools (such as privacy dashboards) and robust legal frameworks.

Openness Eradicating unnecessary barriers for access to data, controlled by online corporate entities or governmental institutions. This includes rethinking the copyright legal framework. With the advance of complex algorithms, AI technologies and machine learning establishing a wider access to different sets of data will create a multidimensional activity of start-ups, more innovation and quality research as well as reinforced democratic values. The main issues are the existence of open standards, as well as Internet should remain an open environment for all; openness can be viewed as a crucial factor for the encouragement of competition and innovation. Priorities to be addressed: Supporting and encouraging the use of digital technologies and accessible online services; Universal access

Accessibility Building stronger digital competences for everyone and popularizing the “hacker” culture which encourages exploring the details of programmable systems and stre purposes. Currently most users either lack digital competences at all or prefer to learn only the minimum necessary for a certain set of activities. Citizens should be around. The issues that should be of interest comprise technical access and availability, but not only this as their social impact is essential - digital divides of all kind and importance here; media literacy and the role of civil society in its accomplishment merit a particular focus. Priorities to be addressed: Supporting and encouraging the use of digital technologies and accessible online services; Universal access

Multistakeholder participation Empowering the voice of users and SMEs in debates, concerning the future development of the Internet, especially in copyright and net neutrality related issues. Contesting stakeholder interests. This is well exemplified in the ongoing debate about Digital Rights Management technologies at the W3C as well as in the heavily contested proposal for an EU Directive on copyright in the Digital Single Market. The multistakeholders’ approach lends legitimacy to all policy-measures concerning Internet and stakeholders should expand. The involvement of women and young people should be a priority. Participation should encompass not only organizations and bodies of channels for every legal and physical person for participation and communication

Cross-cutting indicators Through crosscutting indicators, the R.O.A.M. principles could be seen in their dynamics, not as static categories. These indicators connote the four indicators underpinning and streamlining the four indicators or hampering them: conditions that enable the other principles of Internet universality to be implemented. The R.O.A.M. principles could be seen in their dynamics, not as static categories. These indicators connote 1. how the four indicators underpinning and streamlining the four indicators or hampering them; conditions that enable the other principles of Internet universality to be implemented

2. Are there any existing indicators with which you are familiar that you think it would be useful to include in the ROAM indicators framework?

Rights Number of complaints against cases of unlawful state surveillance, lodged by citizens before the National Bureau for the Monitoring of Special Intelligence Means. Each year the Bureau publishes an annual report containing this

Freedom of expression, access to information and freedom of belief - Constitutional and statutory laws exist, protecting these rights, are in line with international human rights standards proportionate; Restrictions on rights (should be consistent with international stan
Openness

Number of participating organizations and number of data sets uploaded in the official Open Data Portal of the Republic of Bulgaria. Media and information literacy

Crosscutting indicators

OECD mainstreaming on crosscutting issues, EC crosscutting analysis of scientific publications versus other science, technology and innovation indicators. How indicators relate among themselves (and/or) – for instance important

There is a lack of adequate legislation and standarts.

The mere quantity of publicly accessible open data is not a reliable indicator for the openness of government data. Raw data sets require additional infrastructure so as citizens to be able to extract any valuable meaning from the raw data sets. More often than not citizens lack the technological competencies to build, find and use such a sufficient measure to achieve true openness. By default, the Internet is an open system that provides the means for receiving and transmitting information, that is with providers of this information over the strict use of the required security standards.

Accessibility

The Digital Economy and Society Index provides statistical data on the estimated number of digitally literate citizens in Bulgaria. Eurostat has produced statistics at level. Annual Reports of Communications regulation Commission : http://www.crc.bg/section.php?id=28lang=bg R&D and Information Society , National Statistical In http://www.nsi.bg/bg/content/2722/%D0%B8%D0%BD%D1%84%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BC%D0%B1%86%D0%B8%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0% 100 % accessibility to information for people with disability is needed. Policy and regulatory framework that supports infrastructure development, investme areas - The independence and transparency of the regulator - Presence of universal service goals (including plans for access in more remote, rural areas) - Broadi

Multistakeholder participation

Number of civil society organizations, NGOs and industry organizations, participating in public consultations in digital policy-making and the legislative process in Bu participation in int orgnizations Performance of institutions Coordination Openness and publicity Civil society involvement Decision-making processes are multi-stak internet - Presence of National Internet Governance bodies and/or policy processes which operate consultatively and in a multi-stakeholder fashion - Breadth of par of multi-stakeholder participation (national and international delegations) - Strength of civil society as regards internet policy issues

Cross-cutting indicators

OECD mainstreaming on crosscutting issues, EC crosscutting analysis of scientific publications versus other science, technology and innovation indicators. How indicators are: Human rights and l/vs security; Human rights and accessibility Security and freedom of expression Transparency and privacy Openness and copyright Free flow development speeds Freedom of information right & copyright Data protection & privacy Right to be forgotten &/or …..

3. What do you think are the most important gaps in data/evidence required for monitoring Internet Universality and the ROAM principles? What approaches do you think are important in ensuring Internet Universality?

Rights

Citizens rarely initiate actions in cases of privacy violations since this will entail an additional loss of privacy. Therefore, the official number of court cases for violation privacy violations on a national level and the need for privacy in our society. There is a clash of two fundamental rights on the Internet: the right to freedom of inform effective when this is done on the international level. Every user of online services must be prepared to bear the consequences of their presence on the Internet wh concerned.

Openness

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Accessibility

There is a lack of adequate legislation and standarts.

Multistakeholder participation

Cross-cutting indicators

4. What experience or views do you have of indicators relating to the Internet which are concerned with gender and with children and young people?

A Bulgarian Foundation has done an extensive desk research (Sept 2017, “Building Digital Competencies to Benefit from Existing and Emerging Technologies, with Special Focus on Gi national public and private initiatives related to building digital competences amongst women and young people. The research reached the conclusion that despite the large number of indicators: Number of PPPs in the field, Number of regular (yearly) initiatives, Number of people participating in the initiatives with focus on gender and youth dimensions The Council of Europe elaborated a recommendation on gender equality and media. (Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)1 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on gender equ 2013at the 1176th meeting of the Ministers’ Deputies).

The approach towards better and more efficient implementation of the gender equality principles on and off-line can be taken on board here as well. The measures may include:

Review and evaluation of gender equality policy and legislation

Adoption and implementation of national indicators for gender equality in the media including the Internet on the basis of discussion with relevant stakeholders holding public hearings a Regular monitoring and evaluation of the situation of gender equality on the Internet at national level, based on the adopted indicators.

Update gender equality indicators regularly.

Provision of information and promotion of good practices

Encourage the online media to provide information to the public in a clear way on the complaints procedure in relation to media content which they consider contrary to the principles of Support and promote good practices through the development of networks and partnerships between various media outlets to further gender equality

Accountability channels

Encourage non-governmental organisations, media associations, individuals and other relevant stakeholders to consistently defend gender equality on the media by bringing their conc councils, ethical commissions, advertising councils, anti-discrimination commissions).

Encourage the updating of existing media accountability mechanisms and their effective use in cases of violation of gender equality online.

Encourage the establishment of new mechanisms for media accountability and civic responsibility, for example, fora for public debate and platforms opened online and offline, involving

Research and publication

Promote active research into the issues of gender equality on the Internet relating to media access, representation, participation (quantitative and qualitative profile); research focused regularly updating and publicising the outcomes of such projects.

Promote research on the impact of the media and the Internet in the shaping of values, attitudes, needs and interests of women and men.
Media literacy and active citizenship

Promote gender sensitive media literacy for the young generation, prepare young people to approach different forms of media content responsibly and enable them to acquire a critical human rights education and active involvement in the democratic processes through the new information and communications technologies.

Develop specific awareness-raising tools for adults, including parents and teachers, as important factors for developing gender education and active citizenship in the information society.

Encourage partnerships with international organizations and exchange of good practices at a regional and global level.

The gender policy in the use of ICT and the Internet should be reviewed and evaluated;

- Developing awareness-raising tools for young people, including parents and teachers, as an important factor in the development of education and their active participation in the information society.

5. How do you think you might use the indicator framework for Internet Universality once it has been developed?

The indicator framework will be beneficial for assessing the national status quo in terms of the four ROAM internet indicators, which will in turn outline the specific areas where further development is necessary. This will be of use not only for policymakers but for civil society organizations as well.

Civil society and academic organizations can use the framework both formally and informally for the evaluation of the state of the art of Internet governance and more generally of the state of the art of the Internet, proposals for its improvement. They can also build their research in the field of the Internet applying the four principles.

6. How do you think that other stakeholders might use the framework?

It could also be beneficial for SMEs developing or exploring the possibility of emerging and converging technologies when researching potential new markets, etc.

Governments can use the framework for the establishment of relevant strategies, policies, legislation based on human rights, openness and transparency, multistakeholderism, industry awareness raising, monitoring and suggesting new approaches and policies; academic community – for research and proposals, technical community – for innovative solutions, regular user – for understanding best the nature of the Internet.

7. Please add any other comments that you think will be helpful to UNESCO in developing the indicators framework.

The set of indicators should be as comprehensive as possible – based on the comprehensive character of the notion of universality to assist properly stakeholders.

The set of indicators should be clear, easily comprehensible and structured in a logical order to assist efficiently stakeholders each in its area.

The set of indicators will comprise indicators that are interrelated and interdependent to reveal the interaction and interdependency among the R.O.A.M. principles.

The set of indicators should be a flexible and open tool, a living organism to reflect the dynamic nature of the Internet.

8. Please upload any documents that you think will be helpful here.