Proposal ID	Category	Proposal
1	Access & literacy	ICT for development: Bridging the digital divide and multistakeholderism - the European approach? How can Europe contribute to bridging the digital divide with developing regions in its vicinity and beyond? Can European good practices be "exported" or should we rely on generic policy and technical guidance? How can we benefit from the strong multistakeholderism experience in Europe to bridge digital divide?
2	Access & literacy	The users as new producers of content: What protection framework are we moving in ?
3	Access & literacy	The telecos as new generators of contents in internet with their entrance in media content industry
4	Access & literacy	Digital Citizenship: Challenges and opportunities
5	Access & literacy	meaningful consent, language diversity and access in SEE region
6	Development of IG ecosystem	Internet Taxation: debating challenges for taxing Internet goods and infrastructure in a global and multistakeholder environment.
7	Development of IG ecosystem	Filling the institutional gap: Why multi-stakeholder cooperation is needed to address the jurisdiction issue and what risk scenarios (economic, human rights, peace and stability, technical infrastructure) we face, if we do not act collectively. Can relate to hot European topics such as RTBF, GDPR, terrorism etc.
8	Development of IG ecosystem	Internet governance mapping and observatory initiatives. Informed and evidence-based policy making is becoming the major challenge in European and global digital policy processes. We propose a discussion with two major aims: a) to reflect on the experience of various mapping/observatory initiatives initiated over the past two years; b) to discuss how to combine, in the most effective way, three main sources of knowledge and information: expert knowledge (wisdom of a few), crowdsourced knowledge (wisdom of the many) and insights from data (data-mining).
9	Development of IG ecosystem	Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) What is UDRP ? How the national ccTLD registries from the SEE are dealing with this issues ?! Arbitrations, Court proceedings , Best practices , key studies form the region . Conclusions and Recommendations ?!
10	Development of IG ecosystem	IDN's - A Year after ! Further to the conclusions from the 1-st SEEDIG in Sofia , we should address to this issue again in order to welcome and credit new IDN's , reaffirm the key issues thru discussions between the participants and face the challenges , good or not so good experiences , IDN's v.s ccTLD's , geographical indications , etc ...
11	Development of IG ecosystem	Bottom-Up Internet Governance Model in SEE region. Can/is Internet in SEE region governed by multistakeholderal model? What are the challenges? Is this model fit to the region and are the Internet stakeholders ready for implementing bottom-up policies.

Proposal ID	Category	Proposal
12	Development of IG ecosystem	Internet governance for the 21st Century: How do we leverage innovative tools and practices in the field of internet governance? Over the past 10 years, with the advent of ICTs, we have witnessed massive experimentation in governance practices that have provided new and often improved ways to solve problems and make decisions in various policy fields (e.g. environment, health care, education). Data-driven progress evaluation, crowdsourcing as a solution to resource scarcity, agile development and design thinking, and development of governance innovation labs are but a few examples. How can these approaches and tools be implemented in a post WSIS+10 internet governance ecosystem? What lessons from other fields can we apply to internet governance? How can we use the tools of the information society to address the challenges of the information society? As a central point in the ecosystem, the IGF (and its national and regional off-shoots) could be a key vehicle to demonstrate the value of innovative, open, and participatory solutions to ICT governance problems. What practical actions should be put in place for this to happen?
13	Development of IG ecosystem	Do countries, groupped on the basis of geography, such as SEE and neigbouring countries, have similar or different agendas? What are similarities and differences in agendas of 'SEE and neigbouring countries' in the fields of 'Access and Literacy', 'Human Rights', 'Innovation and Economy', 'Media and Content', 'Security'?
14	Development of IG ecosystem	Promoting zero-rating in SEE region - promoting new zero-rating initiatives - starting further collaboration with EU countries and other countries to establish more zero-rating initiatives - inform youth about zero-rating initiatives
15	Development of IG ecosystem	Improving European digital sovereignty and enable the use of all european native languages in internet.
16	Development of IG ecosystem	IGFs vertical and horizontal integration - some minimal criteria for national IGFs, their incorporation into regional ones. Is it necessary to have regional MAG? Is it necessary to strengthen cooperation between different national IGFs?
17	Development of IG ecosystem	European (Eastern European) strategy of the development of IG ecosystem (the role of EU, CoE, regional bureau of ICANN, ISOC, EURALO, others, national stakeholders in creation of common digital space in Europe)
18	Development of IG ecosystem	Non-authentic translation of English definitions and provisions in IG sphere might create a misunderstanding among non-English speakers.
19	Development of IG ecosystem	The multi-stakeholder model of governance: how it works internationally, in places such as ICANN, why it is both necessary and effective; and how it can be replicated both at the national or regional level, and in other spheres than the technical layer of Internet Governance.
20	Human rights	Hate speech against migrants and minorities, religious, gender and ethnic intolerance, and denial of environmental and human rights are spreading across Europe. With fewer and fewer mainstream media (particularly in Eastern Europe) holding ground against this trend, the Internet is crucial for the protection and promotion of tolerance, solidarity, equity and freedom of speech. But how do we do that when content is increasingly streamed based on commercial, rather than democratic or ethical considerations? Do the likes of Google, Yahoo, Facebook and Twitter provide equal opportunities to independent civil-society related content, independent and investigative journalism? What if such content is also in minority languages - that is both the national languages of smaller states, but also the minorities' languages within these states? What regulatory and technical solutions are there to be pursued? These are the questions around which an important discussion that we would like to raise on behalf of civil society, independent investigative journalists and many others, concerned about the state of human rights, freedoms and democracy.

Proposal ID	Category	Proposal
21	Human rights	ICT Sector Transparency and Accountability: Tech companies greatly impact people's privacy and free expression rights. Accountability and transparency on companies' policies and practices is needed, yet often users are left in the dark about how companies (including in the EU) respect their rights.
22	Human rights	How to frame network congestion, specialised services and zero rating in accordance with net neutrality principles?
23	Human rights	The monetisation of personal data
24	Human rights	i will like to participate in the upcoming forum 2016
25	Human rights	Private sector actors play a crucial role in the day-to-day running of the Internet and, as our online and offline worlds continue to converge, they play an ever-increasingly important role in ensuring human rights apply online. However, recent trends show that we are seeing an increase in private sector actions that do not comply with international human rights law and principles. We want to discuss how the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights apply online and increase the awareness among civil society and the private sector of the role of private actors to respect human rights. Areas for discussion could include corporate transparency and terms of service enforcement.
26	Human rights	How to protect the right to anonymity in an increasingly surveilled world.
27	Human rights	How should the defence of the Fundamental Rights be combined with the fight against the terrorism? Can the recent French emergency law represent an equilibrate answer to it? Or rather would another model be more coherent with the European rule of Law and more effient in the prevention of terrorism?
28	Human rights	Human Rights Based Approach to Cybersecurity: How do we jump start a global paradigm shift toward cybersecurity policy that is rights respecting by design? Explore how cybersecurity policies and decision-making can protect human rights from their inception.
29	Human rights	The internet is a crucial tool and significant space for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) movements across the world to connect, mobilize, and advocate for social justice. Yet, LGBT activists face a number of challenges when working online: - Censorship of LGBT content and tagging it as "harmful" - Targeted online violence and threats against LGBT activists on social media - Violation of the right to privacy around sexual orientation - Threats to the right to anonymity and the particular significance of anonymity for LGBT youth - Violation of transgender persons' rights to choose and use different names and identities online - Exclusion of LGBT activists from internet governance debates (regionally and internationally) - Understanding particularities of LGBT people when it comes to privacy and digital security - Designing technology that challenges gender binaries and heteronormativity - Best platform policies on hate speech based on sexuality - Unpacking "harmful" sexual content and addressing technical and political censorship of LGBT content in search engines, blogs, and websites - Enacting policies for inclusion of LGBT voices within internet governance processes (national and international)
30	Human rights	The link between the internet's role in managing the current refugee crisis to human rights frameworks for the online environment on the one hand and, on the other, national and cybersecurity discourses; (1) do existing frameworks (e.g. IRPC Charter, CoE Guide) adequately articulate refugee and human rights online and where do they need to improve? 2) How do cybersecurity priorities address the rights of refugees and migrants online and offline? 3) Where do differences between national and regional approaches to the refugee crisis on the ground relate to diverse approaches in implementing human rights for the online environment at the legal and political level?
31	Human rights	Internet access as a human right The right to Internet Access needs to be protected by the leading international legal mechanisms as a human right, since it is a guarantee for individuals to fully exercise their right to freedom of expression and the right to impart and receive information.
32	Human rights	How to promote polite communication (also) on the Internet? How to keep informed/argumented debate on the Internet especially when disagreeing with someone?
33	Human rights	Countering and preventing hate speech online and its consequences; what strategies, approaches and commitments do we need? - Building on the experiences of the No Hate Speech Movement.

Proposal ID	Category	Proposal
34	Human rights	The push towards mass surveillance and government backdoor requests in the light of recent terrorist attacks. How can we make sure that government's respect the rights and privacy of civil society? How can we make sure that private entities and governments do not redefine security as keeping internet users under tabs at all times?
35	Human rights	Surveillance: There is a huge push by national governments within the European Union and elsewhere for mass surveillance. Britain and France are clear examples. As major powers with lot of influence within the region and beyond, there is the need to ensure that domestic surveillance regulations respect fundamental human rights. European citizens (including those outside the EU) should be aware and take part in deciding on these very important issues.
36	Human rights	Violence Against Women through ICT/ Tech-related VAW: Practices in the region on countering and preventing tech-related Violence Against the Woman (which relevant actors play which important role?)
37	Human rights	The issues actually covers more than one category as it will also fit also out the Literacy and Media. Title: Sharing best practices from SEE on promoting digital rights with online media. ApTI has created a series of online videos (available at https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLvvb0smWcMSt6W8n4snnd50e3FL1MGGWP) to promote privacy as a human right that have won the 2nd prize of the MILLER competition (http://milpeer.eu/competition/). Now they will be translated in English and Spanish. But we expect that more content from the region has been created and could be presented as a showcase, so other organisations could re-use it.
38	Human rights	Our proposal for SEEDIG 2016 is to present main outcomes from the Constitutional Court and other court/authorities decisions promoting human rights online. For example, the Romanian Constitutional Court decision in January 2015 invalidated the cybersecurity law underlining that access to computer data is possible only with a court order and recognizing that IP addresses are personal data. At the same time, we found out that in Bosnia there was a decision highlighting that Internet blocking violates human rights. At the same time, we know that there are several countries in the region (including Romania) which have declared the data retention laws unconstitutional. The purpose of the session is thus for all the participants present to bring forth and present the highlights of the major decisions which recently happened in their respective countries.
39	Human rights	Rule of Law Online ART: Actors-Rules-Tools
40	Human rights	The freedom online is under considerable threat from corporate and state actors. Instead of being reactive we need to be proactive. I suggest we formulate a European Charter of Digital Rights to safeguard our rights online and push for having it adopted at EU/European level. It should provide a democratic framework for the Commission and European Parliament in their ongoing work on a Digital Single Market.
41	Human rights	Safeguarding intermediary protections to promote freedom of speech and digital growth. The legal protection of online intermediaries has been a cornerstone in growing Europe's digital economy and in promoting freedom of speech and freedom to information. What are the risks to innovation, digital economy, and online rights if the EU weakens legal protections, e.g. the e-Commerce Directive?
42	Human rights	Access blocking for the online gambling services.
43	Human rights	EuroDIG 2016 should focus on an inclusive internet. Especially the exclusion of women and LGBTQI through harassment and hate speech must be a focus. For example women who talk about feminism publicly on the internet may reckon to be insulted, be the target of a shitstorm or receive threats.
44	Human rights	The Council of Europe World Forum for Democracy is a platform of exchanging ideas on different aspects related to democracy, human rights and rule of law. Its annual Conference brings together more than 2000 participants, representing governments, civil society, private sector from worldwide. The network of the Council of Europe Schools of Political Studies, Youth centres and No Hate Speech movement are a permanent presence in the Forum. The 2015 edition debates were structured around "Freedom vs control: For a democratic response", surveillance and cyber-security were discussed from different angles, in the context of the current fight against terrorism, the refugees crisis, etc. The conclusions of the Forum and the recommendations structured per different categories of stakeholders merit to be further shared and discussed in the context of EuroDIG and SEEDIG: http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/source/wfd/WFD2015-conclusions_en.pdf

Proposal ID	Category	Proposal
45	Innovation and economic development	Net Neutrality and Zero rating: how to continue the conversation? Addressing Economic Development, capacity building and Innovation.
46	Innovation and economic development	Local and International E-Commerce taxation: advantages and disadvantages.
47	Innovation and economic development	Global Standards for a global Internet: we have discussed "Internet fragmentation" in the context of interconnection and national security policies in the past. Looking forward there is a severe risk of "economic fragmentation" due to diverging legal and regulatory rules and standards, for example regarding data collection and data processing. Key questions to be discussed: is a global harmonization desirable and feasible? How can the EU more effectively promote higher global standards and what happens if it fails to do so?
48	Innovation and economic development	While North-West European countries are the world's leading countries in terms of Internet Economy, South Eastern European countries continue to lag behind. A digital divide persists within Europe and EU. How to Bridge the European Internet Economy Divide? What layers are needed to be addressed?
49	Innovation and economic development	Bitcoin and decentralized public ledgers - inevitable future of the internet. Workshop can tackle: - Public policies around Bitcoin regulation -Approach to the specific business models around Bitcoin, emphasize on the SEE area -Beyond Bitcoin and crypto currencies. Is 'Blockchain' a game changer for the new social arrangement on the web?
50	Innovation and economic development	Development of Internet economy to SEE: - Enhancing multistakeholder cooperation as one of the key element for development - Development internet governance in all fields for each country and connected them to all SEE region - creating an enabling environment for IPv6 adoption - Promoting Trade, Inclusion & Trust - Mobile Payment boots Internet Economy and Challenges - Digital economy, jobs and multistakholder practices
51	Innovation and economic development	Internet as a framework for Global Economic Development by cross border collaboration: brainstorming to explore new, innovative models of public-private partnerships.
52	Innovation and economic development	Access for people with disabilities offer a basis for economic development
53	Innovation and economic development	"Efficient food &Modal Farm Management for pro-poor economic enhancement western Nepal to Save the environment, human health and land degradation by reducing indiscriminate and over use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers"

Proposal ID	Category	Proposal
54	Innovation and economic development	PRIVACY: A global challenge Privacy is an economic, technological and social investment. But when can we actually talk about privacy in online services? And when is it just good marketing? Online privacy is an area full of opportunities. Ownership and control over data is in increasing demand among internet users and it is the basis of some of the most innovative online services right now. But in the last few months we have seen a number of cases where users' data has been leaked or tracked through some of the new services that explicitly promise users' control over online privacy. The cases have spotlighted online privacy as a total solution that includes everything from the technical solution, business model and ownership of data, big data ethics, organizational structure as well as culture, society and law.
55	Innovation and economic development	South Eastern Europe innovation challenges or how to convert the region into innovation leadership.
56	Media & content	Day by Day number of medias is growing up, each Facebook and Twitter user is able to make post that can reach millions of social media users, there is lot of FAKE information are getting published on online media with the reference to facebook or twitter users, We have developed special mobile apps that are insuring that content is valid, there was no Photoshop and timing of content is vaild. Imagine you are taking a picture and to that picture App is adding Geolocation, Server Timestamp and unique message that its no possible to change. This is PROVING that content is valid, We should teach to media to use only valid and confirmed pictures and videos. This could be good example of TECH in media and content creation
57	Media & content	The Goodness Campaign in E-governance
58	Media & content	1. Towards a Safer Internet - Ensuring that children / minors are safe on the internet. 2. Internet Privacy 3. Low cost accessibility to internet in developing countries - especially in Africa.
59	Media & content	Having worked in the Turkish media space for close to 1.5 years, I can earnestly advocate for SEEDIG and EUROIG to address the lack of media freedom in Turkey specifically , but also in the wider Balkan/SEE region. This proposal could include hearing from individuals about their experience with online censorship, soft censorship in the Balkans (such as in Montenegro: http://bit.ly/1ZldDYl), government restrictions on free expression, and other related topics. It could also include discussions on how to expand digital and media literacy in order to empower Internet users to find new, alternative sources of news, and think more critically about the media they consume.
60	Security	Engaging technical security experts in internet governance policy making activities, building capacity and supporting targeted outreach efforts.
61	Security	How to empower and protect young people to use ICTs in a positive way - multi-stakeholder approach. How to protect children's rights: freedom of speech, privacy, and the right to grow up in a safe and secure environment. Application of new technologies, self-regulatory policies by content providers and ISPs, education and social services, law enforcement.
62	Security	Supporting Cyber security and trust as one objective for development of SEE region in good comparison and collaboration of EU prospective Including the follow key elements: - Commonwealth approach on National Cyber security Strategy, - reorganization and enforcement of the legal framework on cybersecurity - Understanding effective cybersecurity capacity building in SEE - Mapping security risk for sustainable development - Online abuse and child online protection - promote cyber security and trust to Youth
63	Security	Privacy and Cyber Security - these two topics are closely related, but not the same. Privacy - whenever we look at the Internet, the Internet also looks back at us (symbolically and literally) Cyber Security issues present the the greatest threat to implementing various internet based services, but also to basic services of every society

Proposal ID	Category	Proposal
64	Security	"Security and Human Rights" or "Security VS. Human Rights"? Governments, who are by the virtue of the international human rights law have to protect and enforce human rights, are actually restricting them more and more under the notion of security. Debates on mass surveillance, data collection without court orders, blocking of content, ban on encryption and obligations to provide encryption key give the uppermost importance to the question of human rights. How to make cybersecurity policies to include human rights "by design"? How to implement and enforce proper safeguards? To what extend human rights have to be "sacrificed" for the purpose of cybersecurity? Shall they be sacrificed at all?
65	Security	Cybersecurity: role of civil society
66	Security	Cybersecurity - how to combine top-down and bottom-up approaches? After many years of hand-off regulation, governments are trying to take more prominent role in cybersecurity, however, this results in calls for tough regulation. Furthermore, in some areas security requires pure top-down approaches. How to combine regulation with collaboration? How to build trust between governmental and non-governmental stakeholders?
67	Technical & operational issues	How can we improve an ongoing, non-binding conversation, technical underpinning and standardization among multiple stakeholders in ranging policy issues, internet's core protocols in order to ensure the future of Internet Governance beyond the world?
68	Technical & operational issues	Even though it looks like that the use of IDN domain names has not been very popular, exchange of the information, experiences, good practices and ideas from the countries that have already launched an IDN ccTLD and the countries that might request/get it soon, might be interesting. Possible topis for disscussion (domain brain storming) might be: How to start and conduct the process of approval of IDN, pro at con; How to manage use of IDN ccTLD, creation of the "in-country regulations"; Technical issues and obstacles, (sharing, fonts, customer service - help, ; Practical issues on how to encurage and promote use of the IDN ccTLD Domain Names, incentives to registrants, campaigns to advertise and promote use of it...;
69	Technical & operational issues	IDN - as an important activity in allowing more people/organizations establish their digital identity in the way they find best reflects their individual/collective identity
70	Technical & operational issues	Development of P2P technologies like WebTorrent allows us to obtain information without using of any Server, DataCenter or Cloud Network. Are these technologies real competitors ?
71	Other	Internet Governance and Jurisdiction The clash between the 'border-centric' view of the law and the global nature of the Internet needs to be discussed internationally on order to achieve the consensus on the potential international jurisdiction. Additionally, when discussing these issues, Europe should treat all its citizens equally deliberately avoiding to make differentiation between EU and non-EU citizens as well as avoiding exclusion of non-EU citizens from the negotiations.
72	Other	Promoting internet governance and ICT advantages and disadvantages to youth and schools in SEE region on behalf of EU
73	Other	Net neutrality: DNS censorship, DNS redirection.
74	Other	Stakeholder sensitivity to Core Internet Values: European perspectives to share.
75	Other	Potential Models of Internet Voting for Southeast European Countries' Citizens Residing Abroad During Elections