1. **What can be done to reinforce the right to seek and receive information in the online environment?**

The right to seek and receive information (online or not) can be reinforced only by local, national and/or international agreements and decisions (laws, conventions, regulations, etc).

2. **What mechanisms can develop policies and common standards for open-licensed educational resources and scientific repositories, and for the long-term preservation of digital heritage?**

One should raise awareness among the local and national decision makers about the benefits that such policies and common standards will have for research, education and the socio-economic development in general. Convincing arguments for such an awareness campaign should be identified and carefully elaborated.

3. **How can greater progress be made as regards inclusive strategies for women and girls as well as marginalized and disabled people?**

This problem is not specific to Internet. This is a general question of social and moral values that the society wishes to preserve or promote. Appropriate education is, in my opinion, the only strategy.

4. **How can accessibility be facilitated through increases in locally produced and relevant content in different languages?**

I think the question itself gives the answer: increase the creation of national and local multilingual contents, esp. through the production of public domain information - an enormous body of knowledge legacy which exists in every country, culture and language. Its dissemination will contribute to its accessibility.
5. What can be done to institutionalize Media and Information Literacy (MIL) effectively in national educational systems?

6. What are the current and emerging challenges relevant to freedom of expression online?

The main challenge for freedom of expression is a responsible attitude towards its hazards, such as abuses or loss of control.

7. How can legislation in a diverse range of fields which impacts on the Internet respect freedom of expression in line with international standards?

International standards can be only general guiding principles (like the 10 Commandments). National legislations may use or not use them.

8. Is there a need for specific protections for freedom of expression for the Internet?

No. For me, the protection of human dignity and integrity is more important. Everyone has the right to have an opinion, nobody has the right to impose it on somebody else if the person does not wish it.

9. To what extent do laws protect digitally interfaced journalism and journalistic sources?

Unfortunately not at all.

10. What are the optimum ways to deal with online hate speech? How can Media and Information Literacy empower users to understand and exercise freedom of expression on the Internet?

Should be banned from the online environment through screening or any other technological means. Censorship is sometimes useful.

11. What are the optimum systems for independent self-regulation by journalistic actors and intermediaries in cyberspace?

A prerequisite for self-regulation is a right sense of moral and human values. Journalists in most cases are contractors, therefore not in a position of self-regulating themselves.

12. What principles should ensure respect for the right to privacy?

13. What is the relationship between privacy, anonymity and encryption?
14. What is the importance of transparency around limitations of privacy?

15. What kinds of arrangements can help to safeguard the exercise of privacy in relation to other rights?

16. How can openness and transparency of data be reconciled with privacy?

17. What may be the impact of issues relating to big data on respect for privacy?

18. How can security of personal data be enhanced?

19. How can Media and Information Literacy be developed to assist individuals to protect their privacy?

20. How can ethical principles based on international human rights advance accessibility, openness, and multi-stakeholder participation on the Internet?

   Only through respect of human dignity, education and pluralism through universal access to the means of expression;

21. What conceptual frameworks or processes of inquiry could serve to analyse, assess, and thereby inform the choices that confront stakeholders in the new social uses and applications of information and knowledge?

22. How does ethical consideration relate to gender dimensions of the Internet?

   In my opinion, no difference than in other media.

23. How can ethics, - i.e. the simultaneous affirmation of human rights, peace, equity, and justice - inform law and regulation about the Internet?

   The notion of Ethics should be the basis for any regulations on the Internet.

24. What international, regional and national frameworks, normative guidelines and accountability mechanisms exist of relevance to one or more fields of the study?
There are so many of them only in UNESCO that it is impossible to list them all. What is however more important is not their existence as what do we do with them (except storing them on the shelves).

25. How do cross-jurisdictional issues operate with regard to freedom of expression and privacy?

The questions related to privacy are, in my opinion, one of the major challenges for the electronic environment in the future.

26. What are the intersections between the fields of study: for example, between access and freedom of expression; ethics and privacy; privacy and freedom of expression; and between all four elements?

27. What pertinent information materials exist that cut across or which are relevant to the four fields of the study?

28. What might be the options for role of UNESCO within the wider UN system in regard to the distinct issues of online Access to information and knowledge, Freedom of Expression, Privacy and Ethical dimensions of the information society?

29. What might be options for the role of UNESCO in relation to stakeholders outside the UN system?

30. For each study field, what specific options might UNESCO Member States consider?

UNESCO could engage herself in making certain that all long existing agreements, conventions, chartes, and other international regulatory instruments concerning human rights, freedoms, etc. be reviewed to take full account of the impact of the new electronic environment.