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

Ensure that offline rights are also respected online by MSH Coalitions, example Freedom Online Coalition; support to work of competent NGOs and academia.

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?**

Need for international agreements and easy to handle formats as well as obligatory use in practice.

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

Make those standard reference in recommendations and agreements and ensure respective state practice. Collect examples of good practice to be shared widely. Provide funding for pertinent projects.

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

Provide translation capacity and use of high quality translation programs. Encourage use of local languages, but also learning of foreign languages.

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?

Increasing governmental control by restrictive laws and monitoring of media, economic control of media (ownership), increasing restrictions on bloggers and intermediaries, surveillance, restrictions or prohibition of anonymity, sale of user data and other problems of data protection, profiling of users, recriminalization of defamation, overregulation, lack of adequate and effective remedies for users and bloggers.

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

Legislation should take recommendations from international bodies, for example Rapporteurs on FoE into account, restrictions have to meet the criteria of Article 19, good practices should be taken into account. There need to be "public interest-clauses" and proportionality-tests in all regulations.

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

Yes, as there are specific problems and threats to FoE on the Internet. Governments fear the wide public reach of the Internet, companies use it to make money, secret services use the Internet to spy on users. Users are more at risk as information sharing cannot be redone, journalists have larger impact but also greater risk of being persecuted or face measures against them, bloggers risk of being penalized, users of social services as well.

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

Laws in Western European countries and some others do provide some protection, but there are many countries where laws if they exist at all do only protect at the surface. Laws hardly protect against economic pressures or criminal activities, i.e. against investigative journalism. Still laws are important as they provide for some rule of law versus situations of arbitrariness or rule only by power.

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?

Online hate speech is the downside of FoE and needs to be dealt with both by central legal and law enforcement measures as well as by decentralized education and remedies including notice and take down and hotline mechanisms. Work needs to be done on common perceptions of appropriate and inappropriate speech and bridging the different approaches even inside regions and between regions.
11. What are the optimum systems for independent self-regulation by journalistic actors and intermediaries in cyberspace?

There is a need for a combined mechanism of ethical codes backed up by professional associations, notice and take down tools, monitoring of criminal practices and other decentralized user participation like by hotlines.

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

principle of digital self-determination, regarding what happens with the personal data; special care for sensitive data; right to be informed about use of personal data, right to delete or automatic deletion of outdated or unneeded data;

13. What is the relationship between privacy, anonymity and encryption?

right to anonymity and encryption to protect privacy

14. What is the importance of transparency around limitations of privacy?

allows user to know or understand limitations and to react to them; protects against misuse of limitations and enables to see whether criteria for restrictions have been respected

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

strengthening of data protection authorities and requirements for work of data protection controllers in companies, clear rules and criteria for balancing needed

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

Clear rules and efficient mechanisms for determination of nature of data necessary, privacy settings of social networks etc have to be easy to understand and to use, privacy by design, nature and context relevant, i.e. less protection in cases of public interest, for example corruption allegations.

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

Big data have to be anonymized in order to protect privacy. In certain cases, previous agreements of authors of data to be used is necessary. Opting out possibilities need to exist.

18. How can security of personal data be enhanced?
Education, encryption, anonymity, separate data banks, rules which allow to identify each user and each use of the data, data protection officers and adequately equipped authorities, effective remedies and enforcement.

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

Easy to read information to be provided whenever data are collected, information about rights of data providers, as with user rights, information on remedies.

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

if these principles are commonly defined and protected by (soft) law and (soft) legal mechanisms; ways of more equal and effective participation to be provided, enabling environment and mechanisms of vulnerable groups

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?

Need for more conceptual work and agreement on approaches to be taken. Economic and power interests to be made transparent and taken into account. Human rights provide standards which need to be implemented.

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

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

Law always needs to be based on ethics or social consensus in order to be respected

24. What international, regional and national frameworks, normative guidelines and accountability mechanisms exist of relevance to one or more fields of the study?

Binding human rights, soft law principles, practices, netiquette, transparency procedures, accountability reports, etc

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

badly, as jurisdictional solutions not in line with global nature of issues or problems also some margin of discretion might be also needed.
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?

Dynamic Coalition on Internet Rights and Principles, Charter on Human Rights and Principles for the Internet
Council of Europe, Guide on Human Rights for Internet Users
Benedek/Kettemann, Freedom of Expression Online, Council of Europe Publishing 2014

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?