

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 data portability). Independence has always been the main gauge of personal dignity, both offline and online. Human rights have to be protected both on- and off-line and we have to ensure that the framework respects and enables the freedom to exercise human rights; the problem is the creation of an enabling environment and the framework can be a useful tool for this; the main issues are the right to freedom of expression and the right to privacy; freedom of expression is a major factor for innovation (both economic and political) in the digital age; the issue raised is what conditions should be available and are they factually in place?; the framework should
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 multitude 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 the 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: open schools, national research and education networks, virtual libraries and others; The free
Accessibility	Building stronger digital competences for everyone and popularizing the "hacker" culture which encourages exploring the details of programmable systems and their 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 encouraged to 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 kinds are of 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 a
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. Creating a space for 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 digital technologies; stakeholders should expand. The involvement of women and young people should be a priority. Participation should encompass not only organizations and bodies but also individuals; 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 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/ Internet universality to be explored – e.g. the Internet governance and regulation rooted in principles such as coordination, participation, performance. Another issue is media and information literacy dealing with sub themes as availability of frameworks and regulation, strategy for media literacy, curriculum for media literacy at school, education, general Internet use, social media use, creation of blogs. A fourth tre

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. E indicator on its website. Number of complaints against companies for data protection violations, lodged before the national Data Protection Authority. Gender equality regulation Curriculum at school Availability of national indicators sensitive to gender issues Women on the Internet Accountability channels Campaigns and best practices 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 proportionate - Restrictions on rights (should be consistent with international stan
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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 Strategy for media literacy Curriculum for media literacy at schools NGOS working in the field of media literacy – alternative education General Internet use Social media enabling environment Freedom of association Freedom of belief Impact on innovation There is no unreasonable discrimination between lawful traffic by internet providers - Discrimination of network traffic by internet providers - Transparency about network management practices, performance and commercial terms of service clearly defined open standards and access to and availability of open technologies and
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 national level. Annual Reports of Communications Regulation Commission : http://www.crc.bg/section.php?id=2&lang=bg R&D and Information Society , National Statistical Institute http://www.nsi.bg/bg/content/2722/%D0%B8%D0%BD%D1%84%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BC%D0%B0%D1%86%D0%B8%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%BE 100 % accessibility to information published for people with disability is needed. Policy and regulatory framework that supports infrastructure development, investment areas - The independence and transparency of the regulator - Presence of universal service goals (including plans for access in more remote, rural areas) - Broad
Multistakeholder participation	Number of civil society organizations, NGOs and industry organizations, participating in public consultations in digital policy-making and the legislative process in Bulgaria participation in international organizations Performance of institutions Coordination Openness and publicity Civil society involvement Decision-making processes are multi-stakeholder internet - Presence of National Internet Governance bodies and/or policy processes which operate consultatively and in a multi-stakeholder fashion - Breadth of participation 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 /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 in your area of work?

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 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 information and the right to privacy. Privacy is 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 when they are concerned.
Openness	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 that 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 data as 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 why providers of this information over the strict use of the required security standards.
Accessibility	There is a lack of adequate legislation and standards.
Multistakeholder participation	Crosscutting indicators
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 Gender Equality“). The research reached the conclusion that despite the large number of initiatives related to building digital competences amongst women and young people. The research reached the conclusion that despite the large number of initiatives, the indicators are not sufficient. 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 equality and media, adopted at 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
- 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 gender equality
- 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 concerns to the attention of relevant bodies (e.g. 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 various stakeholders
- 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 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.

Да се направи преглед и оценка на политиката в областта на равенството между половете при използването на ИКТ и интернет;

- разработване на инструменти за повишаване на осведомеността за младите хора, включително родители и учители като важен фактор за развитието на образованието и к
- 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 needed for governments and 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 digital rights 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

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 among each other 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. internetuniversalitylibremediafsega_23-10-17_s_prevod.doc (<https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/webf>