Submission #115

Personal information

Name

Organisation Ministry of Education and Research

Email address

Country/region Sweden

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	The respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the right to freedom of opinion and expression, as well as the right to privacy; The same human rights, responsibilities and obligations applied in the physical world should also apply in the digital world.
Openness	The right to seek, impart and receive information forms part of the freedom of expression as a human right, and is linked to other rights such as the right to education, gender equality, right to privacy, right to take part in cultural life and freedom of assembly and association. It is the global and open nature of the Internet that facilitates opportunities to evolve. This also requires widespread cooperation among different stakeholders such as governments, civil society, the private sector and citizens at large. Participation, privacy and safety are closely interrelated with freedom of expression. A modern and broad concept of security, based on international law and with a clear human rights perspective should focus on the security of the individual. A lack of human security on the Internet affects the opportunities of individuals to exercise their rights and to participate politically, economically and socially in society. Therefore an open, secure and vibrant Internet where th

Accessibility	HRC/RES/32/13 Calls upon all States to consider formulating, through transparent and inclusive processes with all stakeholders, and adopting national Internet-related public policies that have the objective of universal access and enjoyment of human rights at their core; HRC/RES/32/13 Expressing concern that many forms of digital divides remain between and within countries and between men and women, boys and girls, and recognizing the need to close them, /HRC/RES/32/13 Stressing the importance of empowering all women and girls by enhancing their access to information and communications technology, promoting digital literacy and the participation of women and girls in education and training on information and communications technology, and encouraging women and girls to embark on careers in the sciences and information and communications technology, /HRC/RES/32/13 Recalling articles 9 and 21 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which, inter alia, call upon
Multistakeholder participation	Sweden maintains the position that multistakeholder collaboration of Internet governance shall prevail, that increased government influence at the expense of legitimate interests of other relevant parties cannot be accepted, and that mandates for established forums should not be expanded and work in different forums should not be duplicated.
Cross-cutting indicators	

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

Rights	
Openness	
Accessibility	Indicators from ITU database on access to network and equipment, cost etc.
Multistakeholder participation	
Cross-cutting indicators	Indicators from Freedom on the net index. https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net-methodology

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 could help to address these in your country, region or area of work?

Rights	
Openness	

Accessibility	The risk of internet fragmentation is always relevant and development may lead to reduced access. While indicators are largely missing, a comprehensive report by the WEF is a good source for developing indicators for internet fragmentation: https://www.weforum.org/reports/internet-fragmentation-an-overview Important to track the gender digital divide.
Multistakeholder participation	See answer on internet fragmentation
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?

The Swedish Media Council is a government agency whose primary task is to promote the empowering of minors as conscious media users and to protect them from harmful media influences. The Media Council gathers relevant research and disseminates information on media development, media effects and media use regarding children and young people. Every second year they publish a report (loosely translated to "Kids and media") looking into, among other things, the Internet use of children and young people through several indicators. https://statensmedierad.se/download/18.7b0391dc15c38ffbccd9a238/1496243409783/Ungar%20och%20medier%202017.pdf (in Swedish)

The research institute Nordicom based in Gothenburg also carries out research on Swedish young people's media use http://www.nordicom.gu.se

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

To assess national performance on important areas for our own improvement and for developing understanding of the situation in other countries and regions.

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

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

We would like to underline that international law, including human rights and democracy, as well as the rule of law, are the norms that must be guiding the global debate on cyberspace.

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

online_questionaire_of_iu_indicators_consultation_answer_from_sweden.pdf (https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/webform/online_questionaire_of_iu_indicators_consultation_answer_from_sweden.pdf)