IGF

Internet Governance Forum

ITALIA

REPORT 2019

Internet Governance Forum (IGF) is a global multistakeholder debate platform under the United Nations framework. IGF promotes discussion of public policy issues related to the Internet according to a multistakeholder model where stakeholders exchange ideas and best practice on an equal footing. IGF follows principles of transparency, inclusion and a bottom-up process.

The Forum aims to build a common understanding on how to maximize the opportunities offered by the Internet and minimize the risks.

Italy IGF 2019 was organized according to the UN principles of National Regional and Youth Initiatives (NRIs Toolkit).

The event took place at the headquarters of Politecnico di Torino from 29 to 31 October and involved representatives from Government, Businesses, Technical Community, Academia and Civil Society. There were over 300 participants, including more than 100 speakers and 27 members of the Organizing and Program Committees.

Italy IGF 2019 hosted 4 plenary sessions and 46 workshops held in parallel tracks. It should be noted that 10 sessions, out of a total of 46, were organized by young people.

Relevant issues were addressed such as Trust and Security, Digital Rights and Inclusion, Challenges of Emerging Technologies, Innovation and Socio-economic Development, Media and Digital Content. Ideas and suggestions have been discussed. The following sections give a summary of the main contents and addresses.

The number of participants attending the sessions was different depending on the topics covered. This element will be a useful evaluation tool for planning the IGF 2020 edition.

OPENING SESSION AND WELCOME

GUIDO SARACCO (Rector, Polytechnic of Turin) welcomed the participants and highlighted the interest for the Academic activity areas (Education, Research, and Third Mission) and communities (Students, Professors, Researchers and Technical Administrative Staff) of the Polytechnic of Turin in the Italy IGF topics.
Guido Saracco also assured full support to the IGF national and international community.

ROBERTO VIOLA (Director General DG Connect, European Commission), through a structured video intervention, [1] gave a special thanks to AgID and Polytechnic of Turin for the work done over the years. Roberto Viola underlined the commitment of the Italian community on IGF. He hoped that participation in these initiatives will become increasingly important and meaningful for the stakeholders (Universities, Public administrations, Businesses, etc.) so to have a balanced development and an ethical digital transformation. Roberto Viola also highlighted the need for IGF to produce more tangible outputs.

MATTIA FANTINATI (Deputy, Italian Parliament) underlined the importance of communicating results in the workplace. He shared some thoughts on how the new technologies will affect new skills and professions. The new scenario will have an impact on new generations and it is difficult to figure out its complexity. Definition of new norms, regulations and laws is needed to guide the use and application of new technologies, for instance on social platforms, self-driving machines, etc.

Cooperation among stakeholders, Academia, Businesses, Governments becomes increasingly important in this context. Same importance has the definition of a shared global strategy and the need for the code to be compliant with ethical principles. He recalled that professional skills and teamwork are the key factors to achieve this goal.

FRANCESCA PAOLA LEON (Councilor for Culture, Metropolitan City of Turin) underlined the importance of digital technologies for the protection of cultural heritage and presented some significant experiences implemented in Turin for the Polo del 900, the Egyptian Museum and the Museum of Rai and Turin Television [0]

(OPENING SESSION AND WELCOME)

The speeches by **ANDREA BECCALLI**, **MATTIA FANTINATI**, **JOY MARINO**, **SILVIA SEMENZIN** and **EMILY SHARPE** were related to the Contract for the Web, an initiative promoted by Tim Berners Lee, and the Internet Bill of Rights, the motion approved by the Italian Parliament in 2015.

It was highlighted how these initiatives are undoubtedly seminal and still of relevance to the community. Nevertheless it outlined the need to consolidate existing documents and activate a new and broader project (manifesto) that takes into account how technologies, services and society have changed in the last decade since the

(SESSION 2 - CONTRACT FOR THE WEB / INTERNET BILL OF RIGHTS)

publication of the Internet Bill of Rights. The importance of adopting a global framework, a set of ethical principles to safeguard human rights in the Internet was pointed. It was also underlined the importance to avoid Internet fragmentation [2].

CHENGETAI MASANGO (Global IGF Secretariat Coordinator) informed participants about the processes of global IGF, the MAG's main responsibilities and working groups, the event organization and the public calls managed for the development of the annual IGF program (call for issues, call for workshop proposals, etc.);

ANJA GENGO (Coordinator of National Regional and Youth Initiatives, NRIs) explained the NRIs global network, the main activities and the IGF principles guiding the NRIs (NRIs toolkit);

J.K. MÖLLER (Referent, German Ministry of Economy BMWI) provided an overview of the IGF 2019 program [4].

GIACOMO MAZZONE (EBU and member of the EuroDIG Board) as moderator, **ROBERTO GAETANO** (EURALO), **SANDRA HOFERICHTER** (EuroDIG), **NICOLA PITRELLI** (SISSA) and **MARCO ZENNARO** (ICTP) as speakers, presented EuroDIG, the pan-European initiative which involves 47 countries of the Council of Europe to be held in Italy from 10 to 12 of June 2020 at the ICTP venue [5].

TRUST AND SECURITY

"Trust and security in digital infrastructures and services" is a topic debated considering multiple perspectives: the real expectations of citizens and the potential services provided by ISP. The discussion always tried to balance the social and the technological perspectives.

The opportunities and critical issues related to the emerging technologies (blockchain, internet of things, artificial intelligence) were discussed in the scenario of national security.

The issues concerning governance, cybersecurity and data and information management (data security and privacy by design) were addressed [14].

Balancing of Security and Fundamental Rights in 5G networks and IoT technology were also examined. It came out how the interactions between the Internet and human beings have changed and how self-regulation is not adequate to safeguard consumers and to guarantee human rights

The legal perspective and the hard implementation of regulatory models in the digital sphere has been explored. It was underlined that regulation by private companies seems to have a greater impact compared to public norms and regulation.

(SESSION 15- CYBERCHALLENGE.IT INITIATIVE)

Several insights were related to the need of having more regulation. It was suggested to follow a holistic approach and to start a digital constitutionalism project across national borders, an interdisciplinary political and cultural project led by European Commission [18].

The risks associated with the new DNS-over-HTTPS technology were shared. The technology is converting DNS service from a network service to an application service managed by individual browsers, moving users from local nameservers, managed by ISPs, to a few centralized resolution services [10].

The risks related to the use of the BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) dealing with the network interconnections and potential solutions for ISPs (Internet Server Providers) have been analyzed [34].
The solutions that the blockchain technology can offer to cybersecurity and the role the technology can play in the association of identities and access to digital systems were discussed. This area is regulated by the ESSIF (European self-sovereign identity framework) Frame Framework [26].

Central was the debate on educational services and on cyberbullying in the schools [28]. The "Cyberchallenge" initiative for university students [15] was also presented.
The need to improve security in robotics, artificial intelligence and IoT devices [37] together with a better definition of responsibilities (e.g. damages caused to third parties by self-driving devices) were examined.

(SESSION 28- CYBERBULLYING)

It was pointed out that the initial trust and positive approach towards the Internet has changed. The perception of having a tool bringing benefits and opportunities to human beings has turned into the fear of control and "cyberwarfare" [36].

DIGITAL RIGHTS AND INCLUSION

(SESSION 13 - WORK AS AN INCLUSION OPPORTUNITY AND AN AFFIRMATION OF IDENTITY)

The concept of digital citizenship as extension of citizenship and ability to participate in digital society has been widely discussed.

It was underlined the need to have clear, accessible, free and reliable institutional contents on the Internet.

An important topic discussed was the need for citizen to have access to legal information, to promote better participation in public policies.

It was highlighted the importance to follow up with the "Internet Bill of Rights [35].

It was underlined the need to improve web accessibility for people with disabilities [13] to give more safeguards to young people and women, to monitor and guarantee adequate spaces for cultural diversity in the Internet.

Concrete models and experiences were offered by the speakers attending workshops [20, 23] with several references and examples coming from the public and private sector and from associations of people with disabilities, all working to develop services and break down barriers, to allow disadvantaged and disabled people to effectively participate in digital life.

The balance among competition models imposed by big players and the protection of citizens' rights as consumers in the exercise of political freedoms was covered.

Ownership of user data by large platforms which is interfering with privacy and digital identity was examined. It was pointed out the impact the problem has on young people where the personality is still in development [23].It underlined the importance of education to overcome digital divide and to enable the use of technology. It came out that training is underutilized by the most vulnerable groups of the population (young people, women, unemployed). A cross-cutting theme has been the technological innovation at the time of the web and how to "preserve the human being in the infosfera", this topic covers the religion at the time of the Internet [19].

The graph shows the people who participated in IGF Italia 2019 for the first time (175) compared to those who had already participated (39), instead (42) did not respond.

68%

15%

16%

● Yes
● No
● No answer
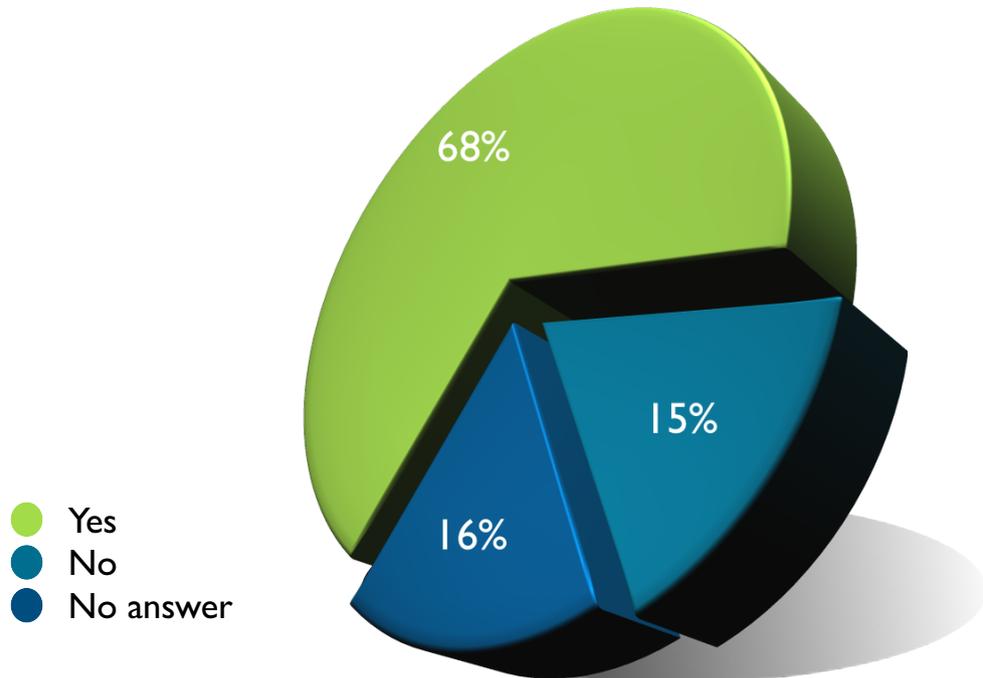
CHALLENGES OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

Artificial Intelligence patterns, criteria to be adopted for development of AI tools, ethical principles to be integrated in AI solutions, legal regulation and technological approach were central topics of the workshop [27].

The challenges related to Artificial Intelligence, the different ongoing initiatives led by the italian Public Administrations (AgID White Paper on AI and the Italian AI Strategy of MISE) and the main addresses coming from the European Guidelines "Ethics Guidelines, Trustworthy AI" were analyzed. The usefulness of an evaluation system based on indicators to measure initiatives in a balanced way was highlighted.

Many comments raised regarding the compliance of AI systems with ethical principles and the use of them to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs).
The importance of AI tools to improve accessibility and social inclusion of disabled people was also highlighted [30].
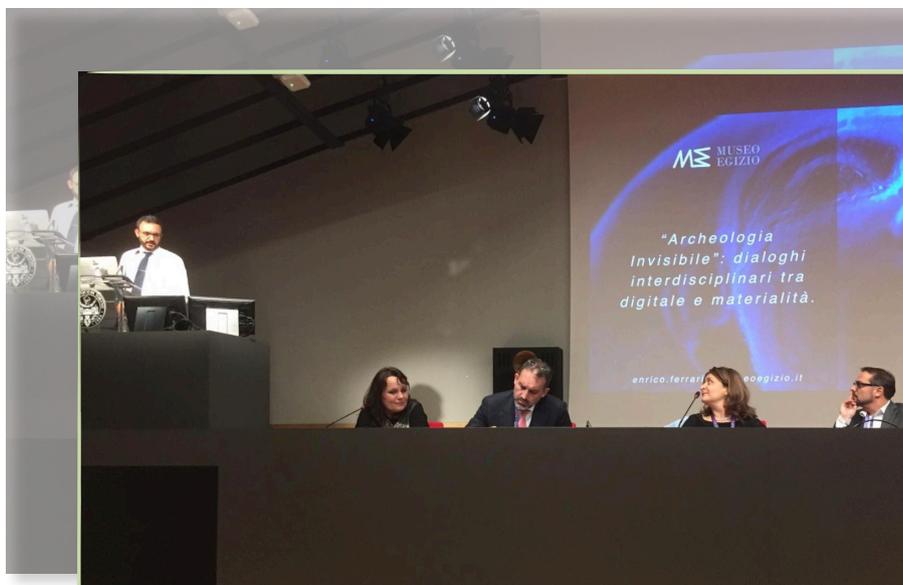
(SESSION 7 - DIGITAL AND CULTURAL INNOVATION IN TURIN)

Big Data was also a central issue as data are feeding complex artificial intelligence algorithms that affect choices and users behaviour. Data Governance requires more safeguards to protect the ethical values and legal principles on which italian legal framework is based on.
It came out that teamwork and multidisciplinary approach involving the different actors are needed [16].

With regard to AI algorithms and the massive use of personal data in the public health protection sector, as for instance environmental technologies, the need to adopt specific regulatory criteria to guarantee transparency and accountability emerged [23].
Regarding automation and predictive engines, some projects for managing and delivering integrated chatbots have been illustrated, with customizable content and dialogues based on different processes [22].

The IO app as "access point to the italian Public Administrations digital services" was presented. The app offers safeguards to the citizens in terms of security, transparency and data privacy.

The risks related to the use of IoT technology in smart homes were analyzed. GDPR is difficult to apply in this context. Several violations of fundamental rights in terms of data retention and integrity, confidentiality and transparency were underlined [37].
The adequacy of emerging technologies such as blockchain to safeguard consumer rights was also discussed.
The digital technologies potential benefits of Internet in the city and national context [6,7] for the promotion of cultural heritage has been examined.

The Ultra Wide Band models were discussed and compared. The top-down model (e.g. Ultra Wide Band National Plan) which foresees a single or few subjects in charge of the implementation of national network infrastructure with ultra broadband access offered through different ISPs. The bottom-up model involves Community Networks ISPs or Fixed Wireless Access operators, eventually federated among themselves. The second model most of the time offers better performance and quality of service [17].

INNOVATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The role of the Internet as driver of economic growth, sustainable development and new jobs was highlighted by different stakeholders [8].

However several concerns related to user profiling, micro-targeting, risks for digital identity, privacy, fake news, hate speech, cyberbullying in social media, mass monitoring and surveillance implemented through IoT, Big data and AI were pointed out.

The new ethical challenges require a better awareness, knowledge and evolution of evaluation criteria for users, ICT professionals and policy makers involved in data management.
It was also emphasized the impulse that open data applications can have in the economic context [19].

(INFORMAL DISCUSSION ON BIG DATA GOVERNANCE IN THE HALL)

The economic models linked to data, the relationship between the economic perspective of data and protection of personal data from a constitutional perspective was widely debated. The role of social platforms, the markets and the democratic pluralism was analyzed.

It was suggested to start a pilot to assess the social impact of the rules applied by social platforms [16].

The issues related to the digitization of the Rural Regions were addressed in the session [9]. Some solutions based on emerging technologies in social and productive contexts far from inhabited centers were explained. Concrete examples (developed in the Friuli Venezia Giulia region) and possible options to improve broadband [17] were presented.

The session [12] focused on opportunities given by digital platforms to support young people and businesses in the labour market. It was pointed out the importance of including disabled people and the most disadvantaged categories in the workplace. This is considered the basis of socio-economic development and it could not be exclusively related to the welfare system, as noted in section [13].

Voicebook Radio Association reported concrete examples of new types of jobs to support social inclusion of young people [33].

Update of GDPR to take into account the evolution of new technologies, especially for IoT, emerged.
The role of Global IGF was debated. It came out the positive impact IGF had in building up a better awareness of public policies issues related to the Internet. As the Internet impacts on society, IG should be one of the pillars of political objectives [19].

The graph shows the percentage of women (30%) compared to men (70%) who participated in IGF Italia 2019.

women
30%

men
70%

● women
● men
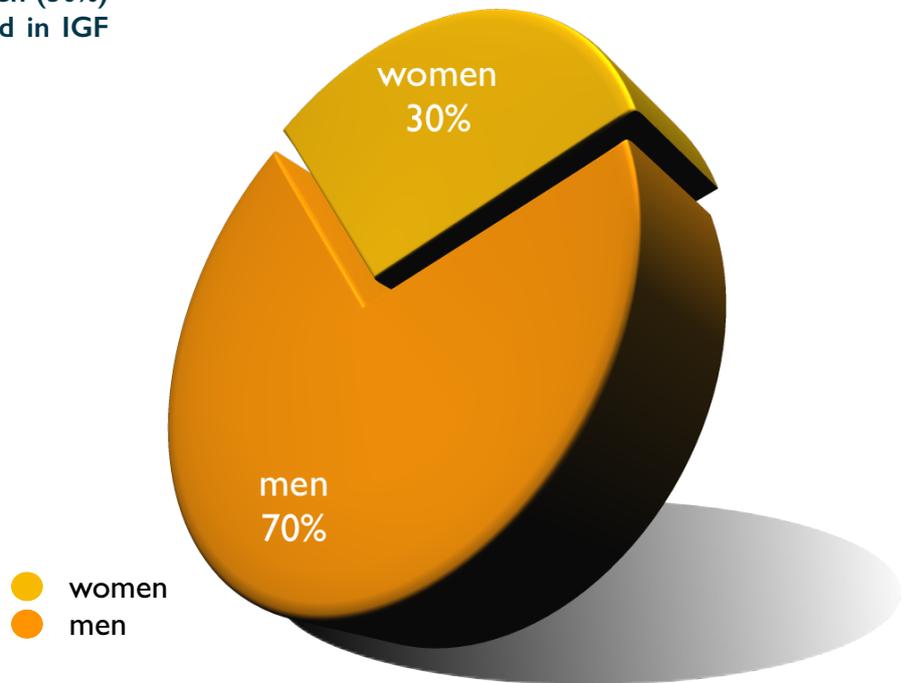
MEDIA AND CONTENT

The link between democracy and the risk of disinformation in the context of social media was addressed in several workshops and roundtables. The need to have more legislative regulation of the online platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and Google was underlined. Social platforms play a central information role but the copyright includes some not well defined areas which allow spreading of Fake News, especially in lack of cross-examination and authoritative sources.

The public information system has a central role in mitigation of the mentioned risks, especially in an European perspective [3]. It was underlined that disinformation is a problem for modern democracies. This affects not only political elections, but also the daily process of public opinion building. On this subject different solutions were suggested:

• New legislation: many countries worldwide, governments and parliaments are going to legislate on these issues.

• Co-regulation: the European Union is looking for co-regulation. This solution has been activated in Italy through AGCOM.

• Human Rights-based regulation promoted by international organizations as the Council of Europe and the OECD.

• Self-regulation: platforms are trying to self-regulate to decrease international pressure

» Counter Fake news APP "FAKY" - https://faky.be/fr
» Report EBU 2019 - https://www.ebu.ch/news-report-2019
» Youtube Video on Fake news debunking - https://youtu.be/QAinouoFjDU

Referring to digital contents, the challenges dealt by public institutions to manage the huge Italian cultural heritage were discussed in the sessions [6, 7] attended by national and local organizations such as the Polo del 900, the Egyptian Museum, Il RAI Italian Radio and Television Museum, the Molinette Hospital of Turin, INAPP, ALES and DiCultHer.

The importance of social media as a driver to access information and knowledge (museums, etc.), the impact that emerging digital technologies have on cultural and artistic heritage and the benefits on sustainable economic development, education, training and research, new job opportunities especially for young people were addressed. [6,7].

New technologies (AI, blockchain, etc.) can help to safeguard integrity of the contents and to verify reliability of the information and of their sources. It emerged the need to activate a global project on this issue involving multiple stakeholders. The session [21] offered a broad overview and multiple perspectives coming from businesses and public institutions (AGID and Postal Police).

It turned out that participation in Italian politics is increasingly connected to digital platforms; they integrate and, in some cases, represent the associative forms the Italian Constitution foresees as basis of this participation.

The technical characteristics of digital platforms are not politically neutral. On one hand the models of political organizations require that specific functionality are available in the online platforms, on the other hand the use of technology brings out new organizational models for politics [24].

The Open Science theme and its relevance to the knowledge-producer community was presented and discussed [25]. The opportunities offered by AI-based technologies for enhancing the media were discussed in workshop [32]

The unequal access to quality information in today's context has emerged. Information from reliable and authoritative sources, such as online newspapers, can only be used for a fee. The risk is of excluding portions of the population who can afford access only to free online information, not monitored by competent bodies, at the mercy of the social media manager on duty.

Young activists Silvia Semenzin [2], Vittoria Gheno [29] and the students Marzia Buonpastore and Martina Cocinelli of the University of Bologna made an intervention on the issue of violated intimacy .

(ATTENDEES DEBATING AT IGF 2019)

CONCLUSIONS

The final plenary session involved **Claudio Demartini** (PoliTO) as moderator who underlined the value of education in the schools (Liceum, University) that can never be replaced by algorithms. He confirmed the availability of Politecnico di Torino to support the IGF debate and to activate educational courses on IGF issues. Several acknowledgements were addressed from all the participants in the panel to the excellent professional, personal and institutional commitment of **Anna Carbone** (PoliTO) who managed such a very high quality level event both in terms of content and analysis of the different topics addressed.

Francesco Pirro (AgID) highlighted the commitment of AgID on Internet Governance and the investments done by the Agency in the last 5 years through the establishment of a specific Internet Governance service within its organization. He said he was pleased that this commitment was recognized by the United Nations, by the IGF, with the appointment of an AgID official as a member of the MAG, the Multistakedolder Advisory Group of UN Secretary-General, made up of 55 members chosen among the UN 195 member states. He pointed out that since the establishment of the IGF (2006) by the United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan, Italy has never been part of the MAG. This was overcome, after 12 years, in 2018, through this acknowledgment given to AgID. Finally, he recalled the intervention of the Rector of the Polytechnic of Turin on the new digital professions, the future prospects guided by digital and the importance of big data, fuel of AI, the engine of the near future.

Donato Molino (AssoTLD), highlighted the results of the statistics which showed that a large amount of data, taken from the big players, is stored on servers located in non-European territories. These data are processed by AI algorithms to classify users. Molino pointed out that data should return to Europe, in the hands of users and countries to which they belong.

Giovanna De Minico (Federico II University of Naples) underlined the need for a greater regulation of the platforms. She said that this must necessarily be carried out by a public actor in order to avoid that private interests lay down the law and influence the public opinion. She also highlighted that regulation must be light in order to take into account the constitutional objectives and to increase the democratic rights of Internet users.

Giacomo Mazzone (EBU) explained the statute and the structure of the IGF Italia Association [11]. The final draft approval took place during the event and it was the final phase of a process started several months ago. The Statute is based on the principles of global IGF and on the multi-stakeholder model adopted by the CGI.br (Brazil), which involves 4 stakeholder groups: Governments, Businesses, Technical Community and the Civil Society. The Association will allow the Italy IGF position to be better represented nationally and internationally. Finally, Mazzone recalled the importance of the digital sovereignty issue.

Andrea Beccalli (ICANN) shared some thoughts on the evolution of the Internet in the last 30 years. He underlined that the initial perception of the Internet as a tool to solve many problems has changed to a place where several issues need to be solved, where democracy is at risk.

Thanks to 15 years of working and participating in the global IG debate, Andrea can compare the debate of IGF national and regional initiatives and he is pleased for the high participation and quality of the Turin IGF. He also highlighted how difficult is to transfer these results to the international context. The IGF Italia Association could bring a significant improvement in this regard. Finally, he highlighted the importance that IGF debate shall produce tangible results so as to have concrete alternatives to the Chinese centralizing model and to the monopolistic tendencies of big companies.

Veronica Birindelli (IGF Italia Giovani) gave a summary of the sessions organized by the youth:

Cyberchallenge.it: a project promoted by the CINI, National Cybersecurity Laboratory which aims to train young talents between 16 and 23 on cyber security issues and which involved 18 university sites.

"Architettura delle Piattaforme e diritti Fondamentali": the panel addressed some Internet governance issues from a legal point of view, the impact of emerging technologies and the possible implications of distributed technologies with respect to economic freedoms and fundamental human rights. The issues related to traditional centralized and proprietary approaches was highlighted. It was discussed how to safeguard the Internet as a free space for horizontal participation.

"Internet che vorrei": The session was organized and moderated by Monica Palmirani (University of Bologna). The young researchers who took part in the panel (over 30) reported their thoughts regarding the Internet, human rights and society by discussing current issues such as digital identity, the protection of personal data, the Cambridge Analytica case. Today's challenges such as Hate Speech, Revenge Porn and youth online education, the new relationships between democracy and emerging technologies such as for instance the Rousseau platform, net neutrality and the principle of equality on the web were also debated [38 -45].

The young people from the **"Insieme in Rete"** Association were represented by Vittoria Gheno who attended online. The Association is engaged in the #IntimitaViolata petition on Change.org and the related "Revenge Porn" legislation proposal. Vittoria explained "What has been already done and what could be done next" against the non-consensual diffusion of intimate content.

The young people of "**voicebookradio.com"** were represented by Ilaria Ciamillo who attended online. She shared the genesis of the initiative, a webradio managed entirely by students from several secondary schools located in Rome with the aim of involving not only young people but an audience of all ages for a cultural and social dialogue comparing different views.

The **"Parole O_Stili"** non-profit association was represented by Tiziana Montalbano who attended online. She explained the role and the educational mission the association plays to address "network users" with the objective of spreading non-hostile communication. The association promotes the values expressed in the "Manifesto of non-hostile communication" and organizes outreach and training initiatives with schools, universities, businesses, associations and national and local institutions to spread best practices of online communication and to promote awareness of individual responsibilities.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Italian Government

- Including Internet Governance as a priority issue of the National and European political agenda and implementing the new digital agenda issued by the European Commission.
- Follow up on the principles contained in the "Internet Bill of Rights " and undersign the "Contract for the Web". Proposing the adoption of the Internet Bill of Rights in the IGF + model in the context of the global IGF (UN)
- Activate Italy IGF multistakeholder Association through a specific law.
- Integrate national school curricula to include disciplines related to the Internet. Promote university courses (Masters, Doctorates) on IG topics.
- Promote digital literacy of the Italian population of adults and elderly.
- Promote and participate in national and international regulatory initiatives related to online platforms (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)
- Activate any useful action to improve safeguards, human rights and digital inclusion on the Internet in order to support the most vulnerable social classes ("leaving no one behind").
- Improve connectivity taking into account also the Community Networks.
- Actively participate in international cooperation programs on Internet Governance issues.

Global IGF (UN)

- Improve online and offline communication of the brand and IGF activities.
- Issue recommendations that are of reference for the global IGF community for National and Regional initiatives, for governments, stakeholders and main players operating on the market.
- Actively involve parliamentary and government representatives in the annual event.
- Activate the IG world Observatory.

EuroDIG

- Identify for the annual event one or more themes to be included in a common IG strategy among European countries.
- Integrate the activities of the European Commission into the EuroDIG agenda, such as the HLIG (High Level Group on Internet Governance) and the Digital Assembly co-organized with the country of the EU semester.
- Design and develop the "European Internet Rights Charter" together with the European Commission using as reference the italian "Internet Bill of Rights" and the "Contract for the Web".
- Involve governments and parliamentarians in the annual event.

European Commission

- Definition of a new IG strategy to be included in the plans of the European Commission.
- Activate a European project of digital constitutionalism.
- Updating the GDPR to take into account the new scenarios indicated by emerging technologies (AI, IoT, Blockchain)

Businesses and Platforms (Facebook, WhatsApp, Snapchat, Instagram, etc.) :

- Adoption of ethical principles in digital applications development (ethic by design).
- Implement sustainable paths for digital applications and products (systemic design).
- Provide inclusive solutions for the most disadvantaged people (disabled, young, elderly).
- Create virtuous mechanisms for resources redistribution on all scales (local, regional, and global).

Civil Society:

- Select and check the online information (no echo-chamber and fake news).

University and Research Centers:

- Promote the participation of University and Research Centers to Global IGF . This can be done through pilot projects to be carried out in collaboration with government institutions, businesses and civil society.

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   I. Ciamillo - voicebookradio.com (video intervention)

34. Mutually Agreed Norms for Routing Security (MANRS).
   S. Morandini (MIX), F. Luciani (Namex), A. Galardini (TOP-IX), Delli Carri (ITGATE), V. Vergani (EOLO)

35. Public information and digital citizenship: critical issues and good practices for citizens.
   F. Romano, S. Faro (CNR IGSG), G. Peruginelli, S. Conti, C. Fioravanti (CNR IGSG Firenze), A. Lovari

   (UniCagliari), V. Di Tomaso (CELI Language Technology Turin), V. Patti (UniTO)

36. Cyber warfare and cyber peace, the stability of cyberspace.
   Y. Agostini (Hermes Center for Transparency and Digital Human Rights)

37. Home automation: when the Internet of Things enters the home.
   A. Cavo (Lawyer), L. Vizzoni (Ca 'Foscari University of Venice), M. C. Causarano (UniPisa), F. Milone

   (Lawyer Trainee)

38. Digital Identity: people or profiles? This is the dilemma.
   L. Bortoluzzi, S. Corinaldesi (UniBO)

39. The protection of personal data on social media.
   G. Conti, G. Bartoletti (UniBO)

40. Online Hate Speech.
   B. Chinca, I. Battistone (UniBO)

41. Revenge Porn.
   M. Buompastore, M. Cocinelli (UniBO)

42. The substantial neutrality of the network in the light of the equality principle
   E. Corradetti, C. Azzaroni (UniBO)

43. Right to Privacy and Informative Self-Determination and the Democratic Principle: The Cambridge Analytica Case.
   E. Cipriani, S. Boffo (UniBO)

44. Rousseau and the new era of Digital Democracy in Italy and Europe.
   L. Alessandroni, G. Blandino, G. Cesarini (UniBO)

45. Right to online education: minors and digital consent in the information society.
   G. Ballerini, E. Convertino (UniBO)

46. <u>Conclusions.</u>
   A. Beccalli (ICANN), V. Birindelli (Student, La Sapienza University, Rome),
   C. Demartini (PoliTO), G. De Minico (Federico II University, Naples), G. Mazzone (European Broadcasting Union), D. Molino (AssoTLD), F. Pirro (AgID)

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which took place during the three days of the Forum.
Further details and complete documents relating to the sessions listed
can be downloaded from the "Documents" page of the website www.
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