UK INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM REPORT 2024

Tuesday 5th November

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Hybrid event

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UK IGF

The UK Internet Governance Forum (UK IGF) is the national IGF for the United Kingdom. IGFs are an initiative led by the United Nations for the discussion of global public policy issues relating to the Internet. A key distinguishing feature of IGFs is that they are based on the multistakeholder model whereby all sectors of society meet as equals to exchange ideas and discuss best practices. The purpose of IGFs is to facilitate a common understanding of how to maximise the opportunities of the Internet whilst mitigating the risks and challenges that the Internet presents.

The UK IGF held a hybrid event in London on 5th November 2024 with 137 representatives from government, civil society, industry, the technical community and academia to discuss this year's theme: Building Our Multistakeholder Digital Future.

We worked hard to hold an inclusive event for those joining virtually by improving the quality of the online experience. We achieved this through providing a higher quality audio-visual feed and by enabling the Q&A function online via Zoom, with the possibility of virtual participants asking their questions live to the room. As well as enabling remote participation, this also allowed us to have higher quality recordings for replays. Meanwhile, the in-person event provided opportunities to network during the breaks and included a drinks reception in the evening so conversations could continue.

Diversity continues to be a central part of the UK IGF. A wide range of backgrounds, perspectives and opinions were included in the event design by the volunteer UK IGF Steering Committee to ensure the discussions were truly relevant to the experiences of all UK digital citizens.

This is why, for the third year, the Steering Committee signed the Future of London Diversity Pledge to ensure that the speakers and panels were representative of today's society. This year, 48% of our speakers were women, there were no all-male panels, 12% were from ethnic minority backgrounds and four were youth speakers.

The Steering Committee were also pleased that just over a third of delegates that registered to attend did so for the first time, and we have seen strong attendance from younger delegates, with a quarter under the age of 34.

This report summarises discussions from the UK IGF and provides key messages for consideration at the United Nations IGF meeting to be held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from the 15th- 19th December 2024.

All presentations were recorded and are available to watch at UK IGF **2024 Highlights - UK IGF**.

The UK IGF has a Steering Committee and a secretariat. Committee members can be found at ukigf.org.uk/committee and the secretariat is provided by Nominet, the UK's national domain name registry.

If you are interested in contributing to the UK IGF, please contact **info@ukigf.org.uk**. You can view our Donor Report at **ukigf.org.uk/events/uk-igf-2024/**.

The 2024 UK IGF was sponsored by Nominet, Verisign, Internet Society UK Chapter and ICANN.

KEY MESSAGES

Digital Inclusion

Tackling digital inclusion in the UK will require a cross-sectoral, coordinated strategy led by Government with a focus on providing affordable access to data and devices, building digital skills, confidence and trust in technology and integrating digital inclusion into mainstream design practices. Maintaining analogue alternatives to digital services is also important for those who cannot, or choose not to, access services online.

Effective Multistakeholder Cooperation on Digital Governance

Good practices and learnings on effective multistakeholderism can help address digital issues at a societal and global level. Principles such as openness, inclusivity, consensus and transparency can guide the development of digital technologies, with practical processes meeting these principles in different ways depending on the context. Challenges include how to get beyond participatory processes to outcomes which reflect multistakeholder input, and how to get buy-in from decision-makers on more inclusive ways of facilitating participation.

Governance and Regulation of AI

Achieving a balanced approach to AI regulation and building public trust in AI are crucial, but there is a more immediate challenge around maintaining visibility and oversight of rapidly evolving AI systems and the harms they can engender. Building in the right reporting mechanisms and provisions for researcher access, as well as international standards and third-party assurances, could help encourage more responsible AI deployment. Finding people with the right skills and experience to work on AI policy and regulation remains a challenge.

Impact of Mis and Disinformation on Democracy

The general lack of trust that exists within our society leads to a lack of consent, which in turn poses a problem for politics and democracy more generally. This lack of trust can also be exploited by hostile actors, including state actors, looking to sow further discord. Looking at disinformation as an observable set of behaviours, rather than through a content lens, might be a better way of helping identify it. Strengthening the local news ecosystem, encouraging platforms to think about media literacy by design and increased scrutiny of algorithmic promotion of content at times of heightened crisis or threat could help mitigate some of the impact of mis and disinformation. AI can be a useful tool in triaging the information environment, making it easier for human fact-checkers to know where to focus their efforts.

World Summit of the Information Society : Reflecting on the Past and Thinking About the Future

While the principles of WSIS have remained largely consistent, the landscape has evolved significantly since the original WSIS. WSIS has had some success in bringing attention and solutions to issues such as internet connectivity, and the IGF has been another substantial outcome which has brought value to the community. However, the digital and geopolitical landscape have shifted significantly since the early 2000s, with different governance approaches emerging and causing friction.

The upcoming WSIS +20 review is a key opportunity to ensure the digital development agenda and WSIS Action Lines are fit for purpose and contributing to the achievement of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, to set out a positive vision for digitalisation globally and to reinforce the importance and relevance of the multistakeholder model of internet governance.

WELCOME FROM NOMINET

● **Paul Fletcher**
Chief Executive Officer, Nominet

Paul Fletcher, CEO of Nominet, opened the nineteenth UK Internet Governance Forum. Nominet is the guardian of the .UK domain.

Mr Fletcher outlined the context for this year's IGF. Internationally the world was now facing not one, but two, major conflicts and the outcome of the US election would have widespread consequences. Domestically, the UK has a new Government with large-scale domestic challenges to address, such as building an NHS fit for the future and driving economic growth.

Digital and tech are key enablers of Government's ambition in several areas, and UK IGF 2024 provided the opportunity to discuss important topics including digital inclusion, the governance and regulation of AI and the impact of mis and disinformation on democracy.

2024 and 2025 were also important years for the global digital policy agenda, particularly in the context of the United Nations (UN).

The UN Global Digital Compact agreed in September 2024 in New York marked a significant milestone in the collective global effort to build an inclusive, open, sustainable, fair, safe and secure digital future for all.

Next year's 20-year review of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS+20) would offer a chance to reflect on what has been done to advance WSIS's vision of "a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society" and to reflect on the broader state of digitalisation and development across the world. The review would also provide an opportunity to seek agreement on a renewed mandate for the UN IGF, and to reaffirm the importance of the multistakeholder model of internet governance.

Mr Fletcher concluded by reiterating the value of IGF in bringing together a wide variety of voices for discussion and debate.
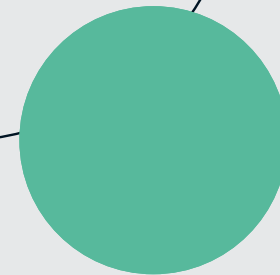

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

● **Baroness Jones of Whitchurch**
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Future Digital Economy and Online Safety, Department for Science, Innovation and Technology

Baroness Jones began by reflecting on how much had changed since the beginning of the new millennium: when the IGF first emerged from the World Summit of the Information Society some twenty years ago, a digital society was still coming into view. But today, the Internet has transformed almost every aspect of our lives.

Baroness Jones discussed how affordable and reliable Internet connectivity, having access to an appropriate device, knowing how to stay safe online and having accessible digital services are crucial for all UK citizens, stated how digital exclusion disproportionately impacts certain demographics, including older people, and how more needs to be done to reach this audience and to build trust in digital technologies, including working with civil society and local authorities.

Baroness Jones pointed to how the Government is committed to protecting people online through tackling criminal activity and holding social media companies responsible for what happens on their platforms through the Online Safety Act. The Act is a first step in protecting adults and children online, but as the internet evolves so too will the Government's approach.
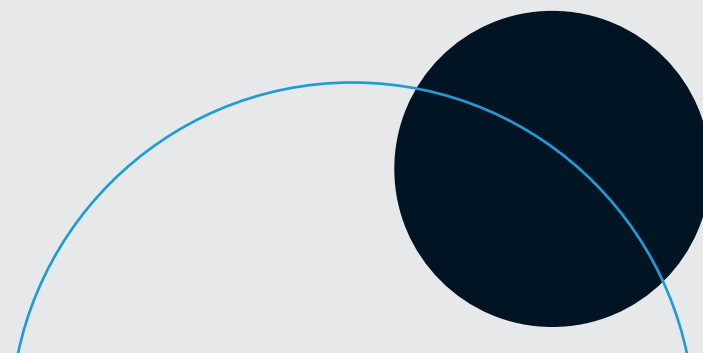
Issues such as mis and disinformation were discussed as being a pervasive threat to democracy and society. It was suggested that these would require a multifaceted and whole-of-society approach, and that the UK was keen to work with international partners to find common solutions to the kinds of information threats facing democracies around the world.

Baroness Jones stated that artificial intelligence is a technology that promises to transform society in the decades to come and has challenged how we look at governance in the digital sphere. The Government's ambition is to take an open and inclusive approach to AI governance, ensuring AI brings tangible benefits to every citizen, and to mitigate the potential risks to freedom, human rights and democracy.

The multistakeholder model was framed as something the UK was keen to uphold, and something others could learn from. This model has enabled the Internet to grow quickly and successfully, offering socio economic opportunities to people all over the world. The multistakeholder model can also support effective, collaborative solutions to complex global problems by drawing on diverse perspectives, allowing issues to be resolved by those closest to the problem with relevant expertise.

Baroness Jones explained how the UN Global Digital Compact highlighted the need for internet governance to remain multistakeholder in nature, and that the upcoming review of WSIS was a critical milestone for anyone with a stake in the future of internet governance. It was said that the UK's aim is to maintain a free, open, secure, interoperable and global Internet that supports innovation, investment and an open market, and to promote sustainable development and an effective multistakeholder governance model that serves the global community.

The UK continues to oppose the kind of top-down, intergovernmental model that has been promoted by some authoritarian regimes around the world. The multistakeholder model was the great achievement of the WSIS process 20 years ago, recognising that no single organisation or stakeholder should control the Internet. The UK Government wants to ensure all stakeholders can play a role in the review, including the private sector, technical community and civil society.

The WSIS review is also key to ensuring the development agenda is fit-for-purpose through the Action Lines and shared global commitment to bridge the digital divide, including securing the aim to connect 1/3 of the world's population who do not currently have access to the Internet. Baroness Jones encouraged all UK stakeholders to participate in the review and work with Government in its preparations for WSIS+20.

Baroness Jones ended her address by reaffirming the need to continue working together to maintain and develop a free, open and secure Internet for all, and how AI has shown that digital technologies retain their ability to surprise, disrupt and shape our world. Together we can shape the future journey of the Internet and ensure that every citizen can benefit.

HOW CAN WE FOSTER DIGITAL INCLUSION IN THE UK?

- **Dr Ellen Helsper (Chair)**
  Professor of Socio-Digital Inequalities,
  London School of Economics (LSE)

- **Lord Timothy Clement-Jones**
  House of Lords Liberal Democrat
  Spokesperson for Science, Innovation
  & Technology

- **Professor Lizzie Coles-Kemp**
  Head of Department - Information Security, Royal Holloway University of London

- **Helen Milner OBE**
  Group Chief Executive of Good Things Foundation

Panel Chair Dr Ellen Helsper opened the discussion, and invited each panellist to offer their thoughts on two questions:

- **What do we already know about digital inclusion in the UK, and what has and has not worked for whom?**

- **Do you believe we can eradicate digital exclusion in the next ten years? What needs to be done, and by whom?**

Lord Clement-Jones believed that digital inclusion was critical for many aspects of life, including learning, work, accessing public services and social connections. It had taken time for policymakers and parliamentarians to fully recognise the urgency and importance of digital inclusion issues, including lack of broadband access, lack of digital skills, and lack of understanding of digital risks, especially for vulnerable groups. The Digital Inclusion APPG had done good work in this area but more action was needed.

On how digital exclusion could be eradicated, Lord Clement-Jones proposed a "Digital Bill of Rights" to establish digital citizenship and entitlement to digital services. Also needed was a new, holistic Government Digital Inclusion Strategy to provide coordination at the national level, with emphasis on the need for resources and support for local digital inclusion initiatives. Finally, it would be important to maintain analogue alternatives to digital services until universal access is achieved.

Professor Coles-Kemp acknowledged that there had been progress in raising awareness and developing toolkits and frameworks for digital inclusion and accessible security and privacy technologies. However, there was still a challenge around integrating digital inclusion into mainstream design practices, rather than treating it as a separate consideration. Likewise, responsibility for safer digital access should not be pushed to the farthest point but distributed throughout systems design.

Professor Coles-Kemp noted that the eradication of digital exclusion was an ambitious goal, and that it may need to be broken down into more specific targets. Society should be cautious about relying on technology as a "magic solution" to fix policy challenges and it was important to be clear on what the tech was doing as part of a wider policy approach.

Dr Helsper felt that, while more people are online, significant inequalities persisted in quality of access, digital skills and critical thinking skills, especially for lower-income groups and those who may be vulnerable or socially isolated. More needed to be done to understand who was most at risk of falling prey to mis and disinformation. Networks of support around technology use were also something to factor in.

Dr Helsper believed that the focus should be on improving people's lives and wellbeing, not just metrics such as the number of devices distributed. We need meaningful local consultation and tailored, ongoing support, not one-size-fits-all solutions. Those designing and deploying digital technologies also had a responsibility to ensure these were inclusive and equitable.

Helen Milner OBE agreed, stating that interventions at the local community level had been effective in engaging digitally excluded groups, not least by helping build trust in digital technologies. Partnerships with the private sector, like providing free SIMs and devices, had also been successful. Those designing digital services needed to consider who was helping end users access these services, as well as the users themselves.

Challenges remained around affordability, skills, and confidence, which require embedded, multi-stakeholder interventions. Ms Milner believed we could fix the foundations of digital exclusion, such as ensuring access to the internet and affordable connectivity, in the next ten years. Providing free connectivity and devices was important as a safety net, but we also need to build digital skills, confidence and agency. This would require a cross-sector, cross-government approach, with action plans from various departments and agencies.

HOW CAN WE ACHIEVE EFFECTIVE MULTI-STAKEHOLDER COOPERATION ON DIGITAL GOVERNANCE?

● **Chris Mondini (Chair)**
Managing Director for Europe, ICANN

● **Areeq Chowdhury**
Head of Digital Policy, The Royal Society

● **Izaan Khan**
Board Member, Internet Society Youth Standing Group

● **Lea Kaspar**
Executive Director, Global Partners Digital

Panel Chair Chris Mondini set the scene by explaining that we are currently in a transformative period for the subject of multistakeholderism, particularly when it comes to the UN space. With so many digital issues that society wants to address at the societal and global level, now was a timely moment to learn more about good practices and learnings on effective multistakeholderism. Mr Mondini opened the panel discussion with a question to each panellist on what constituted "effective" multistakeholder cooperation.

Areeq Chowdhury discussed the role of the Royal Society in promoting the use of data and digital technologies to alleviate societal challenges. Effective multistakeholder cooperation in this context meant understanding consensus and divisions of opinion amongst a community with diverse scientific opinions. Mr Chowdhury shared the example of the UK Online Safety Bill (now Act), describing the process as - in some ways - a good example of multistakeholder cooperation given the multiple people and organisations involved. On the other hand, challenges included the lack of standardisation and limited visibility on how to get involved. Mr Chowdhury also shared how citizen and constitutional conventions were one example of participatory approaches to governance. For these to be successful, buy-in was needed from decision-makers and more thinking was necessary on inclusive ways of facilitating participation.

Introducing multistakeholderism as a governance concept, Lea Kaspar emphasised the need for thoughtful application of principles including openness, inclusivity, consensus and transparency in different contexts, particularly when it comes to the development and governance of digital technologies. Ms Kaspar reflected on experience working on cyber security strategy to evaluate how practical processes can meet these principles. This highlighted the contextual need to identify scope, have a clear problem statement, identify relevant stakeholders to solve that problem, as well as consideration of relevant constraints (e.g. national security). Ms Kaspar highlighted the UK Government's Multi-Stakeholder Internet Governance Group as a good example of effective multistakeholderism at the national level, where the UK government facilitates input from various stakeholders into government policy and international governance settings, including the Internet Governance Forum and International Telecoms Union (ITU).

Izaan Khan highlighted the importance of multi-stakeholder processes for enabling diverse youth involvement and the challenges of ensuring genuine participation and influence. Mr Khan discussed concerns about the governance of the Internet and other digital technologies moving towards more multilateral - rather than multistakeholder - set ups. He framed effective multistakeholderism as having characteristics which go beyond a participatory process towards direct translation between the input of stakeholders and the output. Mr Khan shared an example where the Internet Society's Youth Standing Group - in partnership with the Youth Coalition on Internet Governance (one of the Dynamic Coalitions of the IGF) - worked to solicit diverse options and develop consensus on key areas that the Global Digital Compact was focusing on. They used methods including shared editing of documents and voting systems to demonstrate agreement. Mr Khan also mentioned that Net Mundial+10 and the São Paulo principles agreed through that process showed that it was possible for people to negotiate an outcome in the absence of an intergovernmental process.

Chair Mr Mondini reflected on the long history of getting better answers and better results by consulting stakeholders in genuinely consensus-based ways and echoed that NetMundial+10 was an example of well-balanced engagement of stakeholder groups.

The panel concluded on a positive note, noting the potential of technology and innovative approaches to enhance multistakeholder processes and ensure effective inclusion and cooperation. Panellists expressed optimism about the future of multistakeholder digital governance, whilst acknowledging the challenges, the need for processes to adapt to a dynamic geopolitical context, and the need for continuous improvement and political support.

THE GOVERNANCE AND REGULATION OF AI

● **Jakob Mökander (Chair)**
Head of Science and Technology Policy,
Tony Blair Institute

● **Katherine Yesilirmak**
Deputy Director of Strategy, Responsible
Tech Adoption Unit

● **Anna Lindsay**
Partnerships Lead, VoiceBox

● **Tommy Shaffer Shane**
AI Policy Manager, Centre for Long-Term Resilience

This panel discussion focused on the governance and regulation of AI in the UK, exploring barriers for policymakers, societal risk and achieving the right balance of innovation and public interest.

Mr Mökander opened the session by highlighting the variety of angles that can be taken to discuss this issue, from national security and safety to human rights protection. He then asked the panel for what they believed were the key concerns and issues in their respective fields of AI policy. Later the discussion moved to explore minimal regulatory standards and requirements of pre-release approval when it comes to the most powerful AI models.

Providing a youth perspective on behalf of VoiceBox, Anna Lindsay stressed a concern around targeted advertising and chatbots used by social media platforms whose dominant user demographic was children and teenagers, such as Snapchat. Ms Lindsay advocated for actively listening to young people and promoting user safety. She also challenged the narrative of an "us versus them" stance with AI developers and policymakers.

Tommy Shaffer Shane discussed the challenges of maintaining visibility, pace and oversight over rapidly-evolving AI systems and their potential harms. It was important to build the right reporting mechanisms, researcher access, and standards within companies to encourage responsible AI development. Transparency rules, for example around model cards or incident reporting, could help further understanding of any challenges and how to solve them. Mr Shaffer Shane also emphasized the need for appropriate regulatory bodies and institutional involvement, with suitable funding and expertise, noting the support of the DSIT Secretary of State, Peter Kyle MP, in this endeavour.

From the government perspective, achieving a balanced approach to AI regulation and building public trust were key talking points. Katherine Yesilirmak confirmed that, as per the King's Speech, Government would be introducing an AI bill when parliamentary time allowed. This would look at gaps which sector-specific regulations couldn't fill and be focused on safety of the largest AI models. Ms Yesilirmak also pointed to the challenge of finding people who had the right skills and experience to work on AI policy and regulation, as well as the challenge of setting up frameworks for negotiating on AI governance at the international level, with the National Physical Laboratory working on a taxonomy tool to support discussions. There was also emphasis on the need for third party assurances, model access, upskilling and training, and making the most of industry's current appetite for government-business engagement.

Overall, the panel broadly agreed that the UK was taking the right steps towards better governance and regulation of AI. However, this consensus was challenged by audience members, who questioned the extent to which they felt accountability was being brought to either the Government or Big Tech companies on harms, inequality and transparency in emerging technologies.

20 YEARS ON FROM WSIS, WHERE SHOULD WE GO NEXT?

- **David Souter**
  Independent Expert on Digital Society

- **Georgia Osborn**
  Senior Research Analyst, Oxford Information Labs

- **Laura O'Brien**
  Senior International Counsel, Access Now

- **Pari Esfandiari**
  President and Co-Founder, Global TechnoPolitics Forum

This session provided an opportunity to reflect on the successes and challenges of the UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) process over the past 20 years and to consider its future ahead of the 20-year review set to culminate in 2025.

David Souter kicked off the panel by setting the scene and reflecting on the WSIS, its goal of building a "people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented Information Society" and its relevance today. While the principles of the WSIS have remained largely consistent, the landscape has evolved much since the original WSIS, requiring the international community to think in different ways. Mr Souter emphasised that WSIS is not primarily concerned with the Internet, but rather the broader impact of digitalisation on economies and society (the focus of many of the governments that will take part in the review).

Mr Souter then provided information on what we know about the review process: that it will be led by UNGA, that it will be largely an intergovernmental process with opportunities for multistakeholder input (with existing precedents from the WSIS+10 review on stakeholder modalities), and that two co-facilitators will be appointed to guide the review process. The IGF mandate will be up for discussion as part of the review, and the overall review is also likely to inform the review of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2030.

Mr. Souter asked panellists to reflect on contributions that the WSIS had made, as well as to think about priorities for the future. Laura O'Brien highlighted connectivity as a huge feature of the WSIS Action Lines, an issue which remains relevant at present, with a third of humanity still offline. Ms O'Brien shared how the WSIS forum has been a place for discussion on finding innovative solutions to connectivity, for example through targeted sessions on exploring how to advance and fund connectivity in schools.

Pari Esfandiari pointed to how the geopolitical landscape has shifted and evolved since the original WSIS into a complex, dynamic one. Within this context, different governance approaches have emerged which cause friction in global forums like the IGF, also complicating universal digital initiatives like the WSIS vision of global digital access. Ms Esfandiari also highlighted how emerging technologies added a further layer of complexity to the landscape.

Georgia Osborn highlighted the IGF as one of the most substantial outcomes of the WSIS. Ms Osborn shared findings from a research report conducted by the DNS Research Federation and concrete examples of how the IGF has brought value to the community, such as the National and Regional IGFs, which were not originally envisioned but came about organically, evidencing the community's perceived value of the IGF, as well as how the forum is a crucial connecting point which provides a voice to stakeholders who would otherwise not have one.

Regarding priorities for the future, Ms O'Brien felt that the IGF and WSIS could have a role in monitoring and shaping how access to AI is distributed and in helping ensure the development and deployment of artificial intelligence is rights-respecting. Ms Osborn shared perspectives on the need for alignment between the GDC and WSIS, and the need for the WSIS to take into consideration the findings of the UN's Multistakeholder Advisory Body on AI's report. Ms Esfandiari highlighted areas for alignment between SDGs and WSIS action lines, such as SDG 16 (which calls for strong institutional and participatory policies, ensuring a balanced governance model) and SDG 9 (which highlights the need for universal digital access) as opportunities for the WSIS to push for resilient and politically neutral infrastructure, and SDG 10 (bridging the digital divide) to focus on affordability.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

● **Dr Yih-Choung Teh**
Group Director for Strategy & Research, Ofcom

Dr Yih-Choung Teh noted that many of the topics covered by UK IGF were the same issues Ofcom faces as the regulator for communications services in the UK. Dr Teh's keynote explored how consumers' usage of media and news consumption is evolving, why this raises challenges we need to tackle together, and what it might mean for governance and regulation.

Dr Teh looked back through the 20 years of data since Ofcom was founded in 2003 to review how the Internet age has transformed society. Dr Teh discussed notable products and how they have defined the media world we live in today, resulting in effectively limitless choices for consumers which has led to different habits for different demographics. For example, Dr Teh highlighted that broadcast TV viewing had only declined marginally in those aged 65 and over since 2013, while viewing by 16- to 24-year-olds had fallen by 78%.

As the media regulator, how people get access to news was a key question for Ofcom. Trusted and accurate news is particularly important to democracy in the context of misinformation and disinformation. The annual 'News consumption in the UK' report by Ofcom published in September 2024 showed online sources were now as widely used as TV for news consumption. This marked a generational shift in news media.

Dr Teh also pointed to the increased usage of online intermediaries, such as social media sites and search engines, which help make sense of the massive amounts of content and provide order. However, these services also assert significant influence over how we read online news.

Ofcom research published in March 2024 found three things:

1. The ranking of news content in a social media feed has a substantial impact on the amount of time people spend engaging with it.

2. Social media platforms expose people to lots of different news outlets but tend to expose them to a narrower range of news topics than they might encounter on traditional news websites. The research suggests most people who get their news from social media tend to have more polarised opinions and are less trusting of democracy.

3. People have limited control over their social media feeds, and understanding consumer and reader preferences now sits with online intermediaries rather than more traditional news providers.

Dr Teh then explored what this means for governance and regulation. Ofcom's ambition is to ensure everyone has access to media that they trust and value. To achieve this, Ofcom takes a range of steps while continuing to understand people, consumer behaviour, and attitudes through its research. The Broadcasting Code sets out the requirements of duly accurate and duly impartial news on broadcasters. Ofcom is now thinking about how that might need to evolve to support accurate and trusted news going forward.

Dr Teh concluded by reflecting on the fact that these issues are complex global challenges that require us to come together to solve them. Global cooperation is essential as the challenges are common to every country and online platforms are active globally. Multistakeholder cooperation is necessary to bring together different perspectives on these challenges. We will only meet these challenges if we work together effectively.

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