



16th April 2014

Dear Mr Dimitrov,

I am writing to invite you to participate in the **Extraordinary General Assembly** which will be held in **Rome** on the **20th and 21st of May 2014**, within the framework of the European Project **MAPPING** - "Managing Alternatives for Privacy, Property and INternet Governance".

MAPPING's goal is to create an all-round and "joined-up" understanding of the many and varied economic, social, legal and ethical aspects of the digital transition and their consequences for the individual and society at large. MAPPING will specifically investigate and debate the existing innovation policies, business models and legal framework related to three major, interrelated, challenges: Internet governance, Privacy, Intellectual property rights. The ultimate goal is that of contributing to the creation of an enabling framework for the digital transition and improving the global governance structure as well as the EU innovation ecosystem.

At the core of MAPPING's approach is the planned mobilisation of a wide spectrum of ICT-related stakeholders and social actors from EU Member States, associated countries and non-European states which are major actors in cyberspace, including academics, law and policy makers, ISPs, international and EU Internet governance bodies, NGOs and civil society organisations. Consistently with this approach, we decided to start to call for stakeholders' involvement in the early stages of the MAPPING project (which started on the 1st of March 2014). Hence the idea of an Extraordinary General Assembly open to relevant stakeholders at a point when the process of shaping the overall architecture and contents of the project is still open to their contribution. Our aim is to receive substantive inputs and to start to forge alliances and to build a network of concerned actors that will be part of the MAPPING process throughout all its life cycle and beyond.

The Assembly will be structured as a forum for informed discussion. It will be opened by a **seminar** on "**On-line mass surveillance, security and privacy: is an international treaty the only way forward?**" that will provide a real-life example of Internet governance "in action" on a problem area strongly impinging on issues of privacy and property rights. The rationale of the seminar is presented in the note attached. After this seminar, there will be **three half-day thematic sessions** aimed at mapping the emerging and most contentious issues in the three areas of **Internet Governance, Privacy and Intellectual property rights** with a focus on discussing viable pathways for remedies and solutions. Each session will feature a facilitated discussion among the participants, introduced by one or more key-note speeches.

The outcome of the deliberations will also serve to validate the four year **Dialogue and Participation plan** set up by MAPPING and to provide inputs for the first formulation of a **Road Map** on policies that will be further refined and expanded through the full life span of the project. Further information and a detailed programme will be provided during the preparation process. The working language will be English.

Given your expertise in and experience of the subject matter we are convinced that you could provide a significant contribution to the work of the Assembly and to the broader MAPPING process. For this reason we have the pleasure to inform you that our organization will bear the full cost of your participation, including travelling, accommodation, subsistence expenses and the registration fee. The MAPPING secretariat will be ready to assist you with all logistical matters, including booking of flights and accommodation.

We hope that you will accept this invitation and look forward to meeting you in Rome.

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Oleksandr Pastukhov

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Annex – Note on the seminar

“On-line mass surveillance, security and privacy: is an international treaty the only way forward?”

Some of the largest companies in the on-line business sector have urged EU and US governments to up-date surveillance laws by first reforming international treaties. "The joint statement from Facebook, Twitter, Microsoft, Google and Yahoo! also contains a plea for the government not to introduce any more legislation on access to communications data until it has considered reforming international treaties that govern surveillance and law enforcement." While they appear keen for governments to reconsider the way they intercept and monitor their customers' data, many of these commercial corporations rely on the personal data of their customers as an essential part of their business model creating huge sources of revenue and earning hundreds of billions of euro every year through targeted and untargeted advertising.

The same companies and many other businesses and government organisations also depend on proper identity management and authentication to minimize all kinds of fraud (not just online) which in 2014 is expected to exceed Euro 500 billion and possibly approach \$3.5 trillion. In addition, both the corporate world and national governments have expressed serious concerns about the way that the Internet may be used to infringe a number of intellectual property rights as well as be the conduit of industrial espionage. Other important stakeholders include law enforcement agencies (LEAs), intelligence and other entities responsible for national security (SIS). The flow of personal data on the internet may be useful for detecting, investigating, prosecuting and preventing cybercrime, terrorism, espionage and cyberwar. The situation is made more complex by the fact that these activities are being carried out on the surface web, as well as the deep web and the dark web, where anonymity is the dominant issue.

The most important stakeholders of all, the citizens who are active on-line, are becoming concerned that their personal privacy and autonomy of action are increasingly threatened by the interests of business, government or LEAs and SIS, as well as criminals. At the same time most citizens recognise that their government organisations must continue to improve their capabilities to protect their citizens – and businesses to protect their consumer customers and their employees. However, citizens, consumers and employees expect their governments to work with each other and with industry, including SMEs and supply chains, to find the right balance to protect the interests of all parties. MAPPING is working to help develop this balance.

To achieve this balance, all organisations have to be able to protect information appropriately, detect anomalies and events, respond to them and then to recover to normal operation. Protection alone is not enough – it just buys time to detect and respond. The foundation for protection is access control, which depends on identity management and authentication. Identity management can include anonymity, partial-anonymity and pseudonymity to balance privacy and security, which enables trust. MAPPING seeks to develop a framework to support the right balance.



The MAPPING Extraordinary Stakeholders Assembly is dedicating a special session to consider how to deal with these practical issues shared by so many stakeholders, including the desirability and feasibility of a new international treaty governing surveillance on the internet. Various options for such a treaty and complementary measures will be explored in an open session that is expected to attract major stakeholders from governments, LEAs, intelligence and national security entities worldwide as well as industry sectors, information service providers and civil rights organisations.

