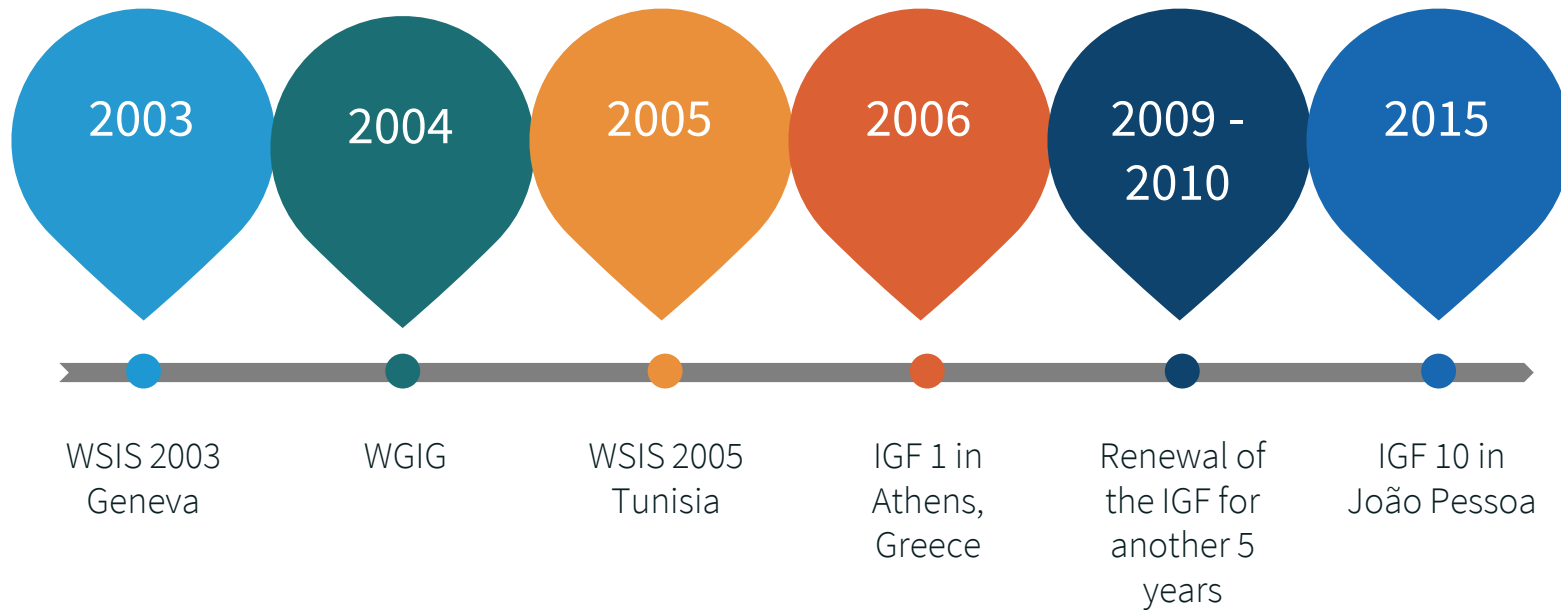




Introduction to Internet Governance

Fahd Batayneh | MEAC-SIG 2015 | May 25, 2015

History



Next
Steps

Definition of Internet Governance

Internet governance is the development and application by all **stakeholders** in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programs that shape the evolution and use of the Internet

Who are the Stakeholders?

- Business and Private Sector
 - Designers/Developers of electronic systems and software
- Governments
 - Policy makers and regulators
- Civil Society
 - Internet end users
- Academic and Technical Community
 - The ones who conduct Research and Development (R&D) and develop Internet standards and Protocols

Internet Governance General Topics

- Access
- Diversity
- Openness
- Security
- Critical Internet Resources (CIR)
- Privacy and Human Rights

Access

- Access is defined as the ability to go online and obtain the needed information with ease and with no discrimination
- How to attain Access?
 - Increase of Access Points and Connectivity Devices
 - Increase of local content in local scripts and languages
 - Enhances Internet Infrastructure either locally, regionally, or internationally. This includes deploying more redundant submarine cables, as well as Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) at both the local and regional levels
 - Provide Internet access at affordable prices

Diversity

- Diversity is defined as the ability of an Internet user to reach to the intended piece of information via several methods and in several scripts/languages
- How to attain Diversity?
 - Development and production of local content in local scripts/languages
 - The continuous demand for content
 - Linguistic diversity of domain names and TLDs
 - The development of policies and regulations that encourage local content and linguistic diversity

Openness

- The ability of Internet users to express themselves online and within moral and acceptable standards of expression
- How to attain Openness?
 - The development, by all stakeholders involved, of policies and regulations that are relevant to all stakeholders
 - Ensuring freedom for all Internet users online
 - Encouraging the usage of Open Source Software (OSS)
 - Reduction of barriers to access information online
 - Creation of joint initiatives between libraries, universities and educational institutes, and R&D centers to increase the amount of data shared and accessible

Security

- Security is defined as the ability to provide a safe environment for Internet users, as well as ensure and protect their rights online
- How to attain Security Online?
 - Implementation of local initiatives such as the Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs)
 - Increase of awareness programs on the best usage of the Internet
 - Users are the main source of more than 90% of security issues online
 - Development of policies that protect Internet users from breaches
 - Regional and international cooperation in this regard to develop unified positions, as well as best-practice policies and rules

Critical Internet Resources (CIR)

- This includes all resources that would otherwise dysfunction the proper operations of the Internet we know, and this includes the DNS and IP Addresses (v4 and v6)
- How to ensure the operations of the Internet via its CIR?
 - Ensure the Security, Stability, and Resiliency of the Internet
 - Increase TLD options online
 - Migration to the latest version of IP addresses; IPv6, due to the depletion of IPv4 addresses

Privacy and Human Rights

- This involves ensuring the rights of Internet users online away from any privacy aggressions, and in accordance with the basic principles of Human Rights
- Some countries have officially labeled the Internet as a Human Right similar to Clean Water, Good Food, Shelter, and Good Education
 - Finland was the first country in the world to announce the Internet as a basic right to its citizens back in 2011
- Some breaches to Privacy and Human Rights online include Content Filtering, Surveillance, no-access, and Poor or discriminatory Quality of Service (QoS)

The I* Organizations

- Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
- Internet Society (ISOC)
- Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
- Internet Architecture Board (IAB)
- Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)
- Regional TLD Organizations (RTLDOs)
- Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

- The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
- Has a mandate of Naming, Numbering, and Protocol Parameter
- Has 3 hub offices (Singapore, Istanbul, and Los Angeles) and a handful of Engagement Centers in key cities around the world
- Runs the IANA functions under contract by the US Government
- While ICANN is involved in Policy Development, the IANA is the Technical arm
- Holds 3 face-to-face annual meetings in various countries around the world
 - ICANN 53 will take place in Buenos Aires on June 21-25, 2015
- More at <http://icann.org/>

Internet Society (ISOC)

- ISOC engages in a wide spectrum of Internet issues, including policy, governance, technology, and development
- Delivers plenty of awareness and educational programs around the world with focus on developing and least developed countries/regions
 - ISOC has “ISOC Chapters” around the world to assist on this
 - Our local host is an ISOC Chapter; i.e. ISOC Tunisia
- Online presence at <http://www.internetsociety.org/>
- Online Learning Platform at <http://www.internetsociety.org/what-we-do/learn-online-inforum>

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

- A group of ad-hoc Technical folks from across the globe who are involved in developing the Internet's Infrastructure
- ISOC is the home of the IETF
- Volunteers do their work online via dedicated mailing lists
- The IETF conducts 3 annual meetings
- The “**Internet Architecture Board (IAB)**” is a committee of the IETF
- Website at <http://ietf.org/>

Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)



Source at <http://www.ripe.net/internet-coordination/internet-governance/internet-technical-community/the-rir-system>

Regional TLD Organizations (RTLDOs)

- Regional organizations that discuss issues related to the DNS industry within their respective region
- There are 4 such organizations:
 - Asia-Pacific TLD Organization (APTLD)
 - African TLD Organization (AfTLD)
 - Council for European National TLD Registries (CENTR)
 - Latin America and Caribbean TLD Organization (LACTLD)

Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

- An annual forum since 2006 that attracts all stakeholders to discuss and share experiences and best-practices
- No binding decisions come out of it
- Covers all aspects of global Internet Governance from various dimensions
- A Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) decides on the theme and agenda of the annual event
- 10th edition of the forum to take place in João Pessoa, Brazil during November 10-13, 2015
- Website at <http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/>

National and Regional IGFs

- Regional IGFs
 - European Dialogue on Internet Governance (EuroDIG)
 - African IGF
 - Asia Pacific Regional IGF (APrIGF)
 - Arab IGF
 - ... etc.
- Local IGFs
 - Tunisian IGF
 - Russian IGF
 - UK IGF
 - ... etc.

Schools on Internet Governance

- Extensive workshops that span over 3-5 days and teach participants the A-Z of Internet Governance
- Some versions of such schools include the European Summer School on IG, the South School on IG, and the MEAC School on IG
- The Middle East and Adjoining Countries School on IG (MEAC-SIG) is for this region
 - First edition took place in Kuwait during May 25-29, 2014
 - Where is the second edition taking place at, when?

An Infographic of the Ecosystem

WHO RUNS THE INTERNET?

NO ONE PERSON, COMPANY, ORGANIZATION OR GOVERNMENT RUNS THE INTERNET.

The Internet itself is a globally distributed computer network comprised of many voluntarily interconnected autonomous networks. Similarly, its governance is conducted by a decentralized and international multi-stakeholder network of interconnected autonomous groups drawing from civil society, the private sector, governments, the academic and research communities, and national and international organizations. They work cooperatively from their respective roles to create shared policies and standards that maintain the Internet's global interoperability for the public good.

WHO IS INVOLVED:

IAB **A C F F E**

INTERNET ARCHITECTURE BOARD
Oversees the technical and engineering development of the IETF and IRTF.
www.iab.org

ICANN **C O P P Y**

INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS
Coordinates the Internet's systems of unique identifiers: IP addresses, protocol parameter registries, top-level domain space (DNS root zone).
www.icann.org

IETF **O P E**

INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE
Develops and promotes a wide range of Internet standards dealing in particular with standards of the Internet protocol suite. Their technical documents influence the way people design, use, and manage the Internet.
www.ietf.org

IGF **A C F**

INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM
A multi-stakeholder open forum for debate on issues related to Internet governance.
www.intgovforum.org

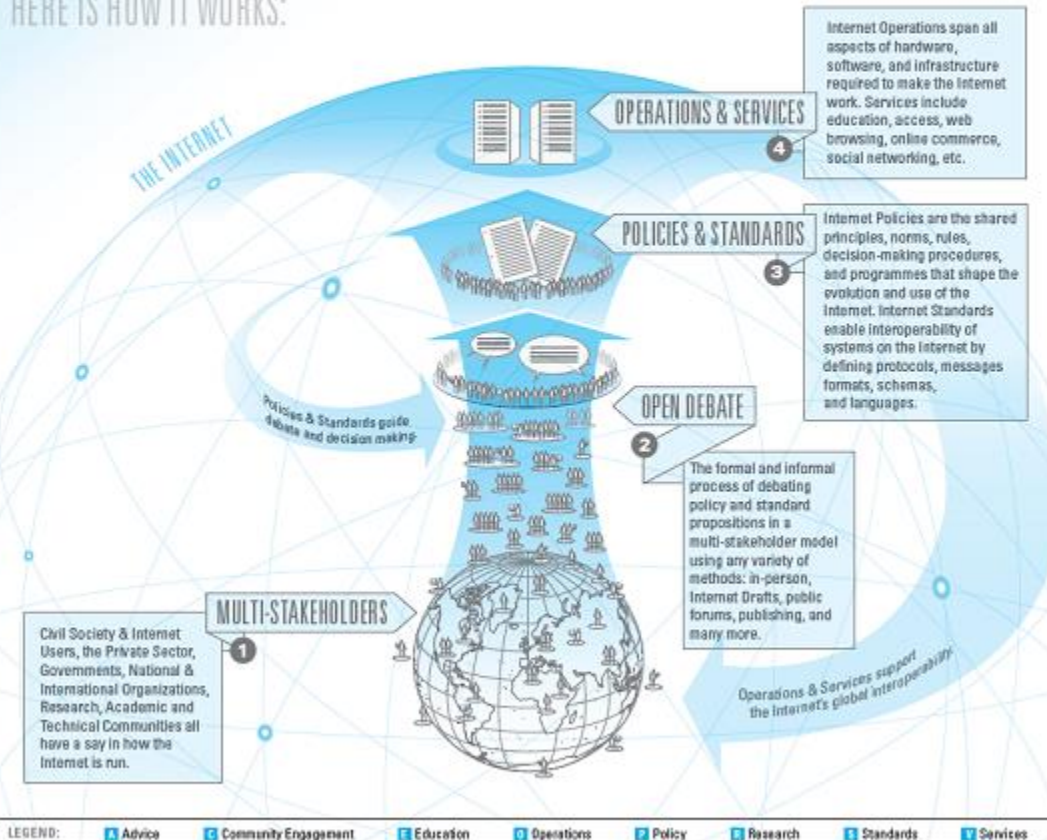
IRTF **R**

INTERNET RESEARCH TASK FORCE
Promotes research of the evolution of the Internet by creating focused, long-term research groups working on topics related to Internet protocols, applications, architecture and technology.
www.irtf.org

GOVERNMENTS AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS **G G**

Develop laws, regulations and policies applicable to the Internet within their jurisdictions; participants in multilateral and multi-stakeholder regional and international fora on Internet governance.

HERE IS HOW IT WORKS:



WHO IS INVOLVED:

ISO 3166 MA **S**

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION, MAINTENANCE AGENCY
Defines names and postal codes of countries, dependent territories, special areas of geographic significance.
www.iso.org/iso/country_codes.htm

ISOC **O P P E**

INTERNET SOCIETY
Assure the open development, evolution and use of the Internet for the benefit of all people throughout the world. Currently ISOC has over 90 chapters in around 80 countries.
www.internetsociety.org

RIRs **O P P**

5 REGIONAL INTERNET REGISTRIES
Manage the allocation and registration of Internet number resources, such as IP addresses, within geographic regions of the world.
www.afrinic.net Africa
www.apnic.net Asia Pacific
www.arin.net Canada, US & Caribbean
www.latinic.net Latin America & Caribbean
www.rps.net Europe, the Middle East & parts of Central Asia

W3C **S**

WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM
Create standards for the world wide web that enable an Open Web Platform, for example, by focusing on issues of accessibility, internationalization, and mobile web solutions.
www.w3.org

INTERNET NETWORK OPERATORS' GROUPS **A O P P**

Discuss and influence matters related to Internet operations and regulation within informal fora made up of Internet Service Providers (ISPs), Internet Exchange Points (IXPs), and others.

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This graphic is a living document, designed to provide a high-level view of how the Internet is run. It is not intended to be a definitive guide. Please provide feedback at www.explanations.com/info/whorunsinternet

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Questions?!



Fahd Batayneh

Coordinator, Global Stakeholder Engagement, Middle East

E: fahd.batayneh@icann.org

W: <http://icann.org/>



twitter.com/icann

twitter.com/fahdbatayneh



[gplus.to/icann](https://plus.google.com/icann)



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slideshare.net/icannpresentations