Academic outreach and engagement

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Academia in Internet Governance

- The academic community plays a very important role in Internet governance. Institutions such as the Internet Governance Forum show that scientists of all kinds, from computer scientists to lawyers, sociologists, political scientists, and so on, are involved in the process of setting norms for Internet governance

Traditional model of governance

Multistakeholder model of governance
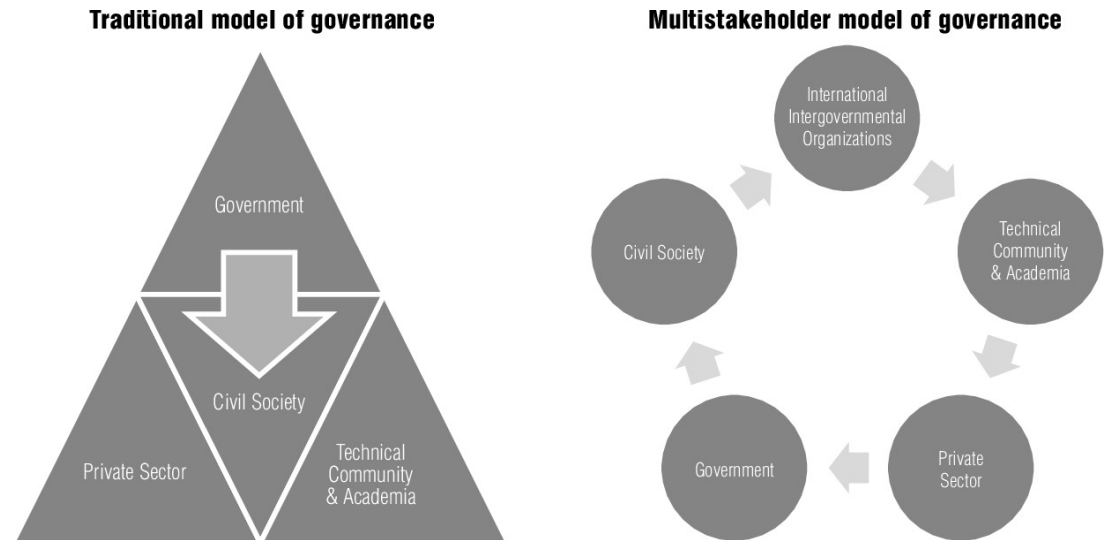
Not only technical Internet Governance

- There are no clear international standards in the field of Internet regulation, or they are in the process of being developed. Also, there are no conventional international norms that would allow to unambiguously determine jurisdiction both concerning the regulation of the Internet in general and to individual Internet resources. The reason for the absence of international norms in the field of Internet regulation is the conviction of most experts in the field of Internet governance that the World Wide Web is free from any regulation. However, a framework for Internet users' rights at the international level has the potential to streamline the implementation of user rights in individual countries. The project will develop approaches to defining national jurisdictions on the Internet, that is, the limits within which the intervention of individual states in the regulation of the Internet is permissible.

- The Internet is a truly global, supranational environment, and Internet governance cannot fail to take this factor into account. The Internet cannot be governed by traditional concepts of national jurisdictions. No country can control national segments of the Internet without considering international norms.

- When regulating the Internet, we should consider the supranational nature of the Internet, because the efforts of the "closure" or fragmentation of the Internet in different countries will result in infringement of the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens in the information sphere. A network operating within one country will not be the Internet, but only an internal network within one country.

Discussion areas

- The research objectives could be identified as follows:

- 1. Identification of problem areas in the regulation of the Internet from the point of view of the implementation of human rights and freedoms.

- 2. Search for a methodology of the boundaries of national jurisdictions on the Internet, where it is permissible to regulate the international network by national legislation.

- 3. Identification of attempts to fragment the Internet, shutting down the Internet within national borders, the likelihood of the cases of disconnection (blackouts) of certain national segments of the Internet.

- 4. Revealing the correlation between international and national regulation of relations on the Internet from the point of view of the implementation of the rights and freedoms of users.

Digital Universities courses

- At McGill University I taught a course on Internet governance and human rights. This course covers all topics in the field of Internet governance in relation to constitutional rights and human freedoms. This course may be offered by other universities in Canada, North America, and worldwide.

- As a result of the course, the students prepared drafts of a convention that could hypothetically be in the field of Internet governance and communication with human rights. I believe that such an initiative to write such documents is very useful both from an academic point of view and from a practical point of view, after all, many of the ideas proposed by students can be used to develop legislation of international law in the field of Internet governance.

Academic outreach and Engagement

- In the scope of the university and overall academic engagement, I would like to consider that academia could be recognized as a separate stakeholder group in ICANN, the Internet Governance Forum, and other communities.

- Also, this opportunity would be critically important for the exchange of opinions between lawyers and social science scholars of Canada and on the international level, as well between scholars and policy-makers, as well with an at-large Internet community represented by users distributed globally, and represented by nongovernmental organizations (for example, *Internet Society,* ICANN, and others). Well-established contacts with these organizations allow us to share views on the research and to correct in case of difficulties.

- The most important part of my project is collaboration and joint work, discussions with other fellow researchers and experts on this and according to issues. For that reason, it would be great opportunity results of the work at lectures, seminars, and other options of collaborative scientific work in the scientific community in Canada and on the international level.

Some examples of academic activity

1. Provide university courses on Internet Governance and Human Rights. I have a syllabus of the course on Internet Governance taught at McGill.

2. During my course students prepared draft international documents (I enclose the example). I think it could be a good example of draft rulemaking in the Internet Governance sphere.

3. Promote digital Internet Governance education through virtual platforms and partner organizations.

4. Organize the role-playing simulations in the partner universities in order to create better rules for internet governance.

THANK YOU!

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