



The Internet and Internet Governance

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PRE-ATLAS II Capacity Building Program
28 April 2014

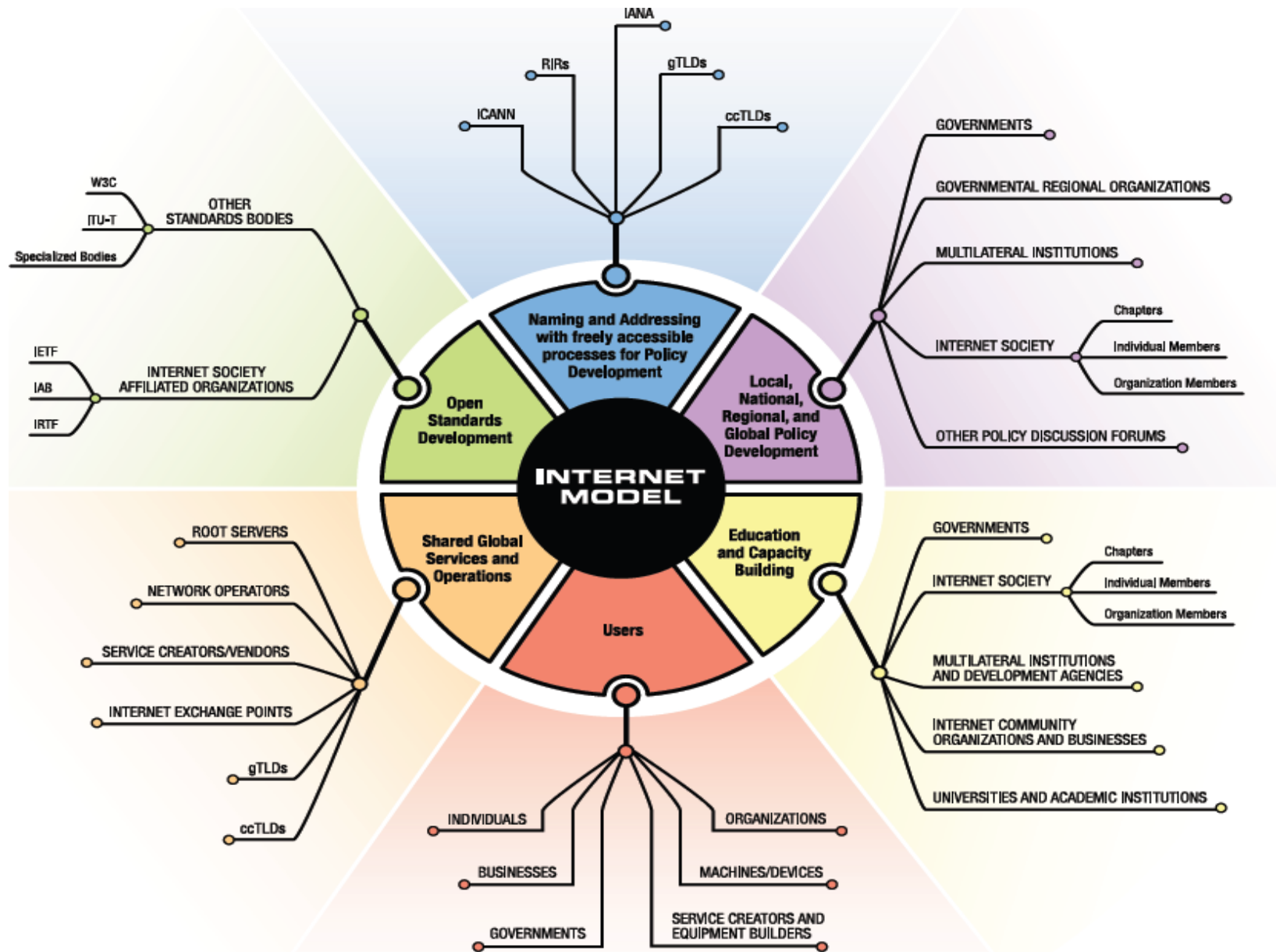
The Internet

- Technology developed since the 1960s
- Technical specifications:
 - Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
 - Multi-stakeholder development
- Distributed system
 - Network of networks
 - No single owner of the Internet
- Dynamic Naming System (DNS) since 1980s
 - A hierarchy of name servers with one single Root
 - Fully distributed around the world

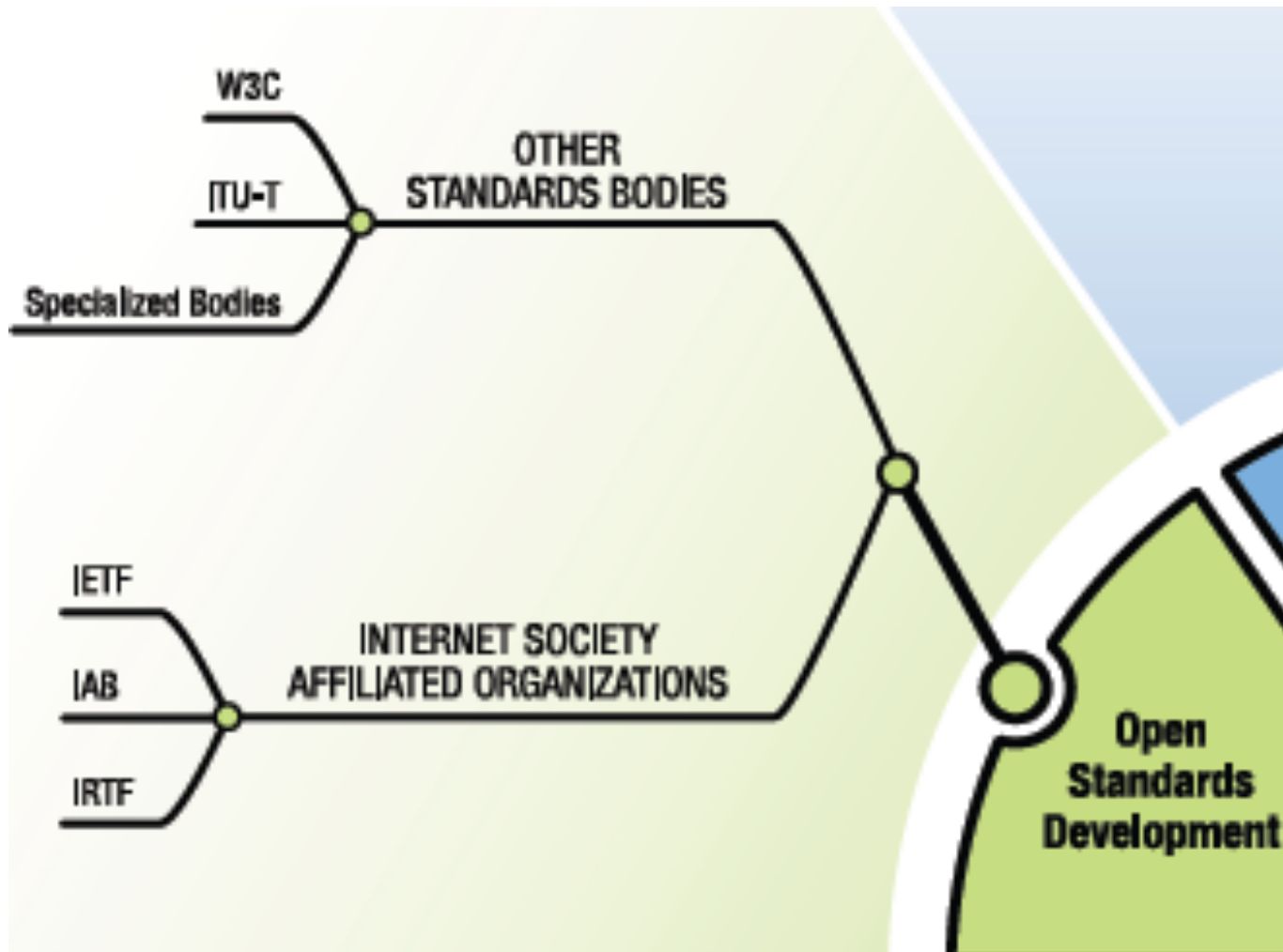


What is Multi-stakeholder

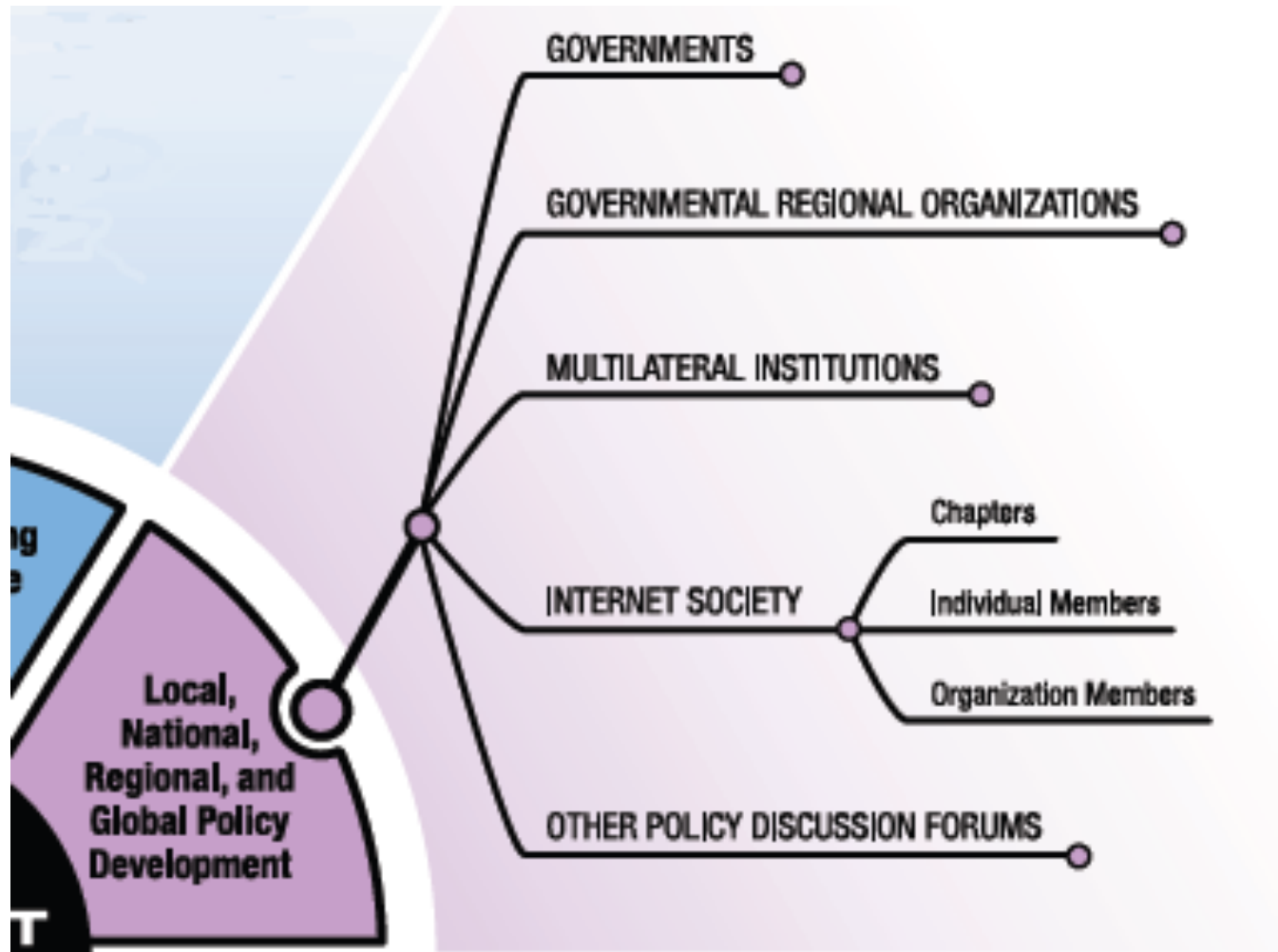
- An environment where decisions are taken in concertation with:
 - Governments
 - Businesses
 - Civil Society
 - Technical community
 - Individual users
 - Any other stakeholder not covered by the above



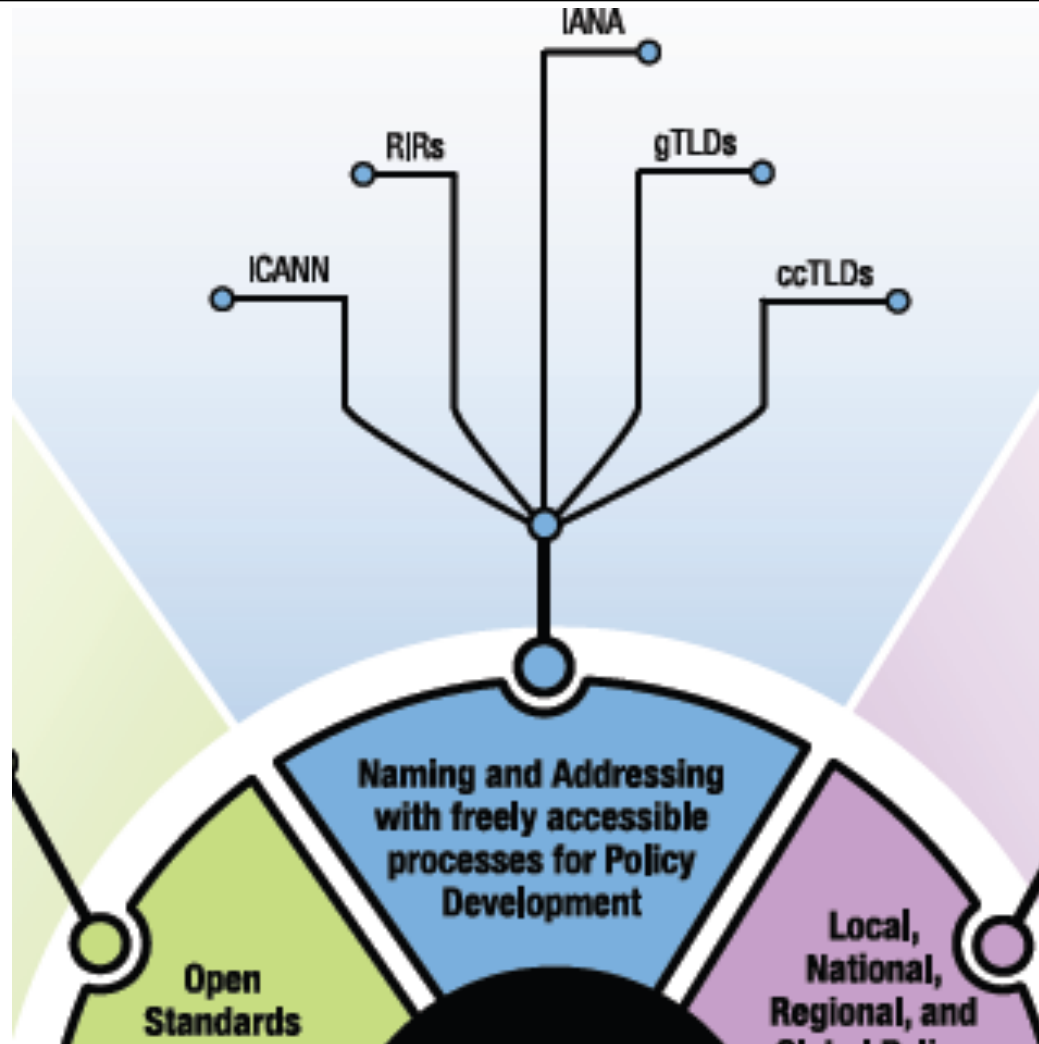
Multi-stakeholder standards



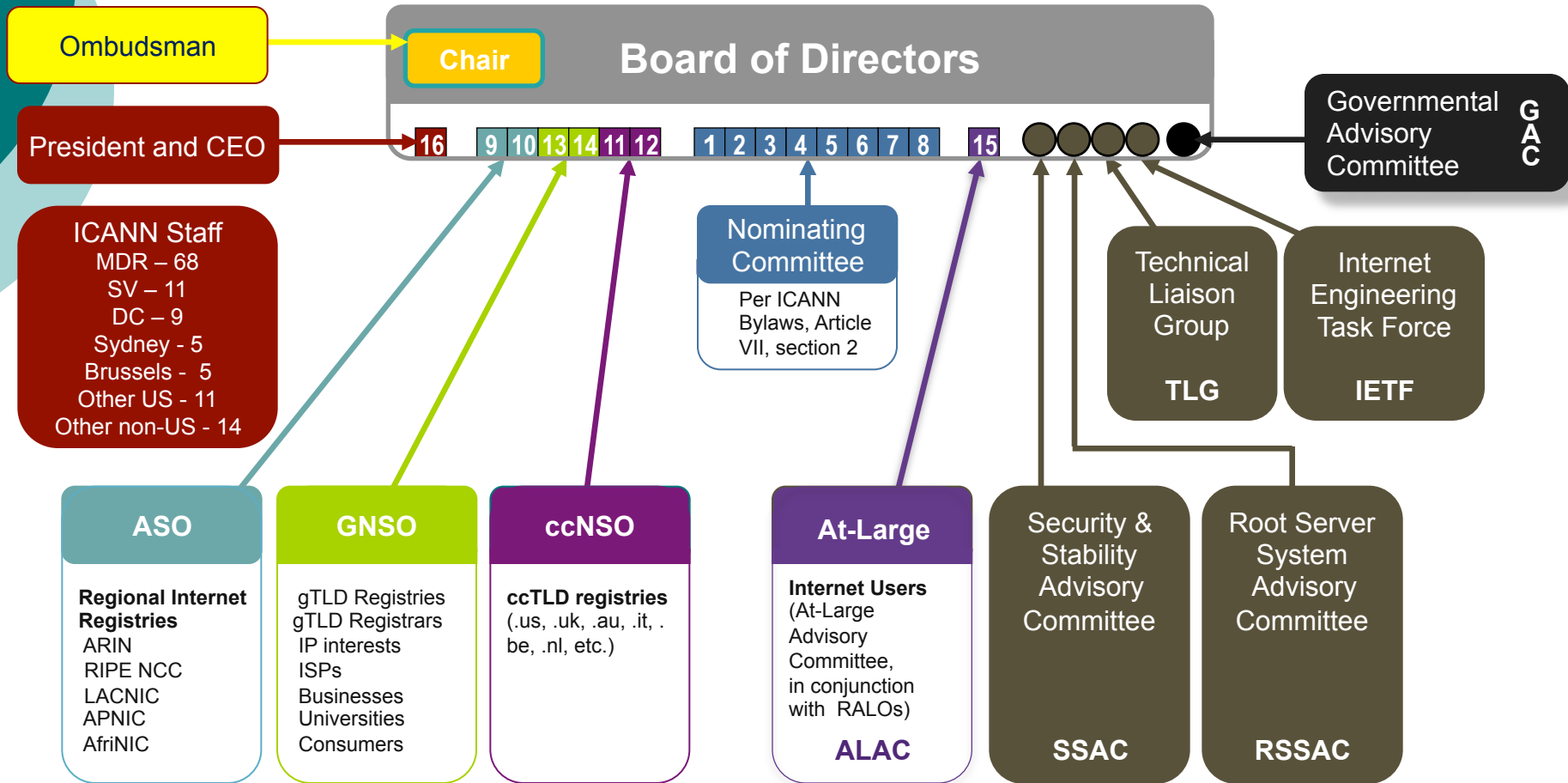
Multi-stakeholder policy



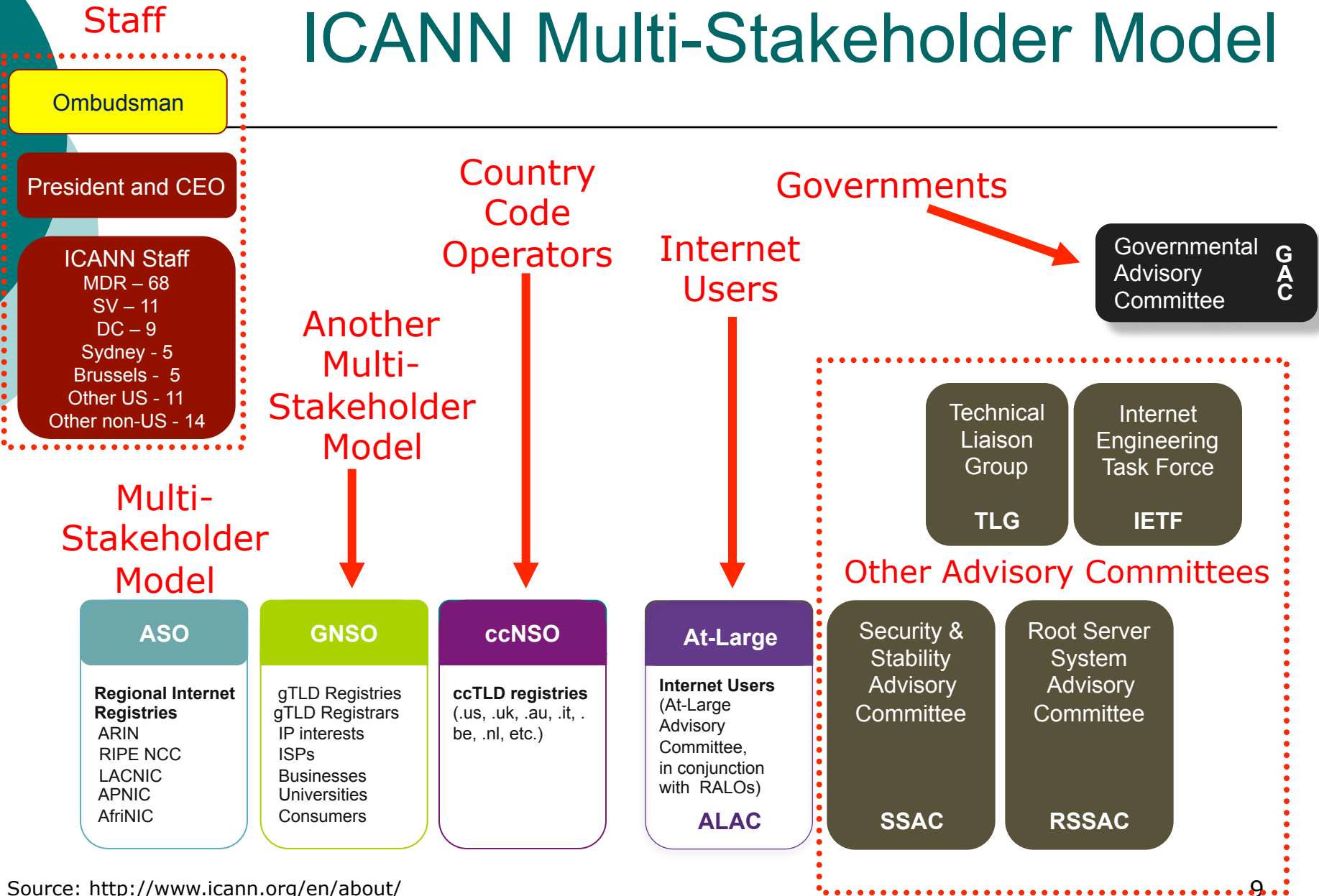
Multi-stakeholder naming



ICANN Multi-Stakeholder Model



ICANN Multi-Stakeholder Model



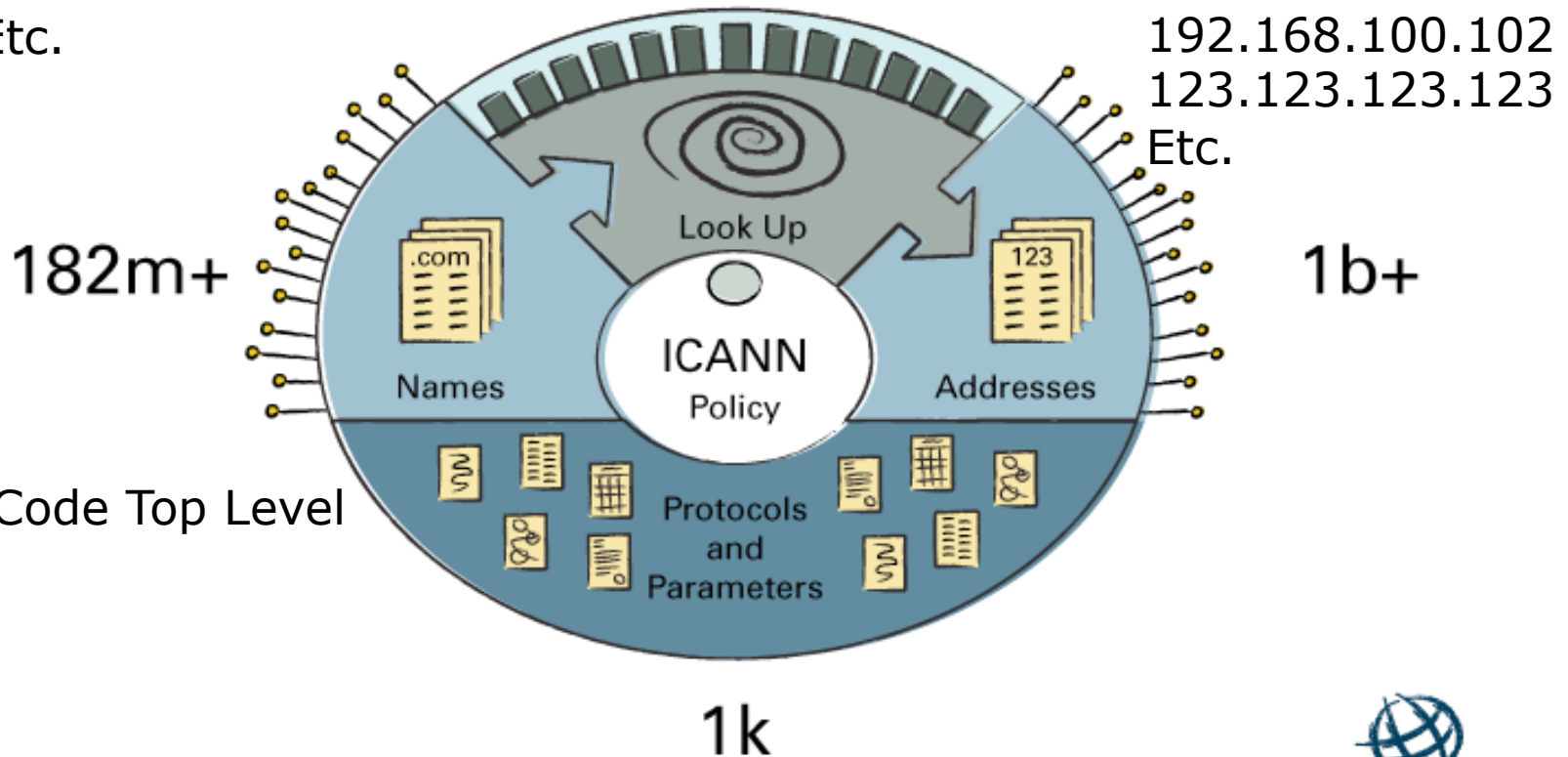
Source: <http://www.icann.org/en/about/>

ICANN functions

Generic Top Level Domains

- .COM
- .ORG
- .NET
- Etc.

100's of BNs per day



Country Code Top Level Domains

- .DE
- .UK
- .CN
- .EG
- Etc.





The Internet Governance Agenda

- International Telecommunications Union
- UN – WSIS Review
- IGF

Who are the ITU

- International Telecommunications Union
- Created in 1865 as International Telegraph Union
- Regulations regarding telephone service:
 - Billing
 - Standards (V.21, V.32, V.90, X.25 ...)

ITU Structure

ITU Plenipotentiary Conference:
Constitution and Convention

ITU Council



World Conference on
International
Telecommunications (WCIT):
**International
Telecommunication
Regulations (ITRs)**

ITU – R	ITU-T	ITU-D
World Radio Conference (WRC): Radio Regulations	World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA)	World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC)
Radio Advisory Group (RAG)	Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG)	Telecommunication Development Advisory Group (TDAG)
Study Groups	Study Groups	Study Groups

ITU Regions

CEPT - European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations: 48 Countries

APT – Asia Pacific Telecommunity: 38 Member Countries

ATU- African Telecom Union: 46 Member States

CITEL – InterAmerican Telecommunications Commission: 35 Member States (OAS Members)

Arab States – 22 Administrations

RCC – Regional Commonwealth in the Field of Communications 12 Administration Members (former Soviet Republics)

International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs)



A 1988 treaty to Establish *general principles* for the provision and operation of international telecommunication to:

- facilitate global *interconnection* and *interoperability*
- underpin harmonious development and *efficient operation of technical facilities*
- promote *efficiency*, usefulness, and *availability* of international services



How do members take part?

- Some governments have arranged a multi-stakeholder working group
- Some countries have kept the work in government and telecom hands
- Some administrations have made proposals
- All member countries have sent delegations to Dubai

Why was the WCIT so controversial?

- Information and Communication Technology
 - A term used by the United Nations
- Now, use of the acronym ICT – Information and Communication Technology
 - Not limited to telecommunications
 - Also includes “information technology”
 - The Internet including all its content?



Why was the WCIT so controversial?

- Proposed new per-usage billing
- Filtering and Control of information
- Licensing?
- Control of the ICT goes to Governments
- Regulation using multilateralism, not multi-stakeholderism

The End-User principle

- Any type of traffic is allowed
- No filtering
 - The end users have the choice of what services they want

- Champion for innovation
 - Imagine a service, design it and offer it
 - No need to obtain a license
 - No need to apply for permission
- **The smallest start-up company could become very successful worldwide**

Post – WCIT

- World Telecommunications Policy Forum (WTPF)
- World Telecommunications Development Conference (WTDC)
- PP-14 – October / November

WTPF

- This – held in May 2013 – was an opportunity for calmer reflections post WCIT
- Agreed Policy Recommendations on Internet Governance
- <http://www.itu.int/en/wtpf-13/Pages/overview.aspx>

WTDC

- This four yearly Conference for ITU-D was held in Dubai earlier in Month (March 29-April 10)
- Agree a new work programme for ITU-D ; the Dubai Declaration and update / new Resolutions;
- Primary focus on capacity building; ICT, Broadband and accessibility;
- Recognition of need for IG education; ITU in conjunction with others (like ICANN)
- <http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Conferences/WTDC/WTDC14/Pages/default.aspx>

Plenipotentiary Conference (PP-14; Busan)

- Four yearly Treaty Conference of all of ITU;
- Takes place in Busan; Korea; October – November;
- Includes elections; Strategic Plan adoption; potential changes to Constitution and adoption of revised / new Resolutions;
- Important for ICANN as will address IG issues (not least current Resolutions 101, 102 and 130);
- Potential change for scope of work – IPV6; IG?

WSIS+10 Review (1)

- As Called for in the Tunis Agenda (2005);
- Essentially to look at “effectiveness” of WSIS Action Lines;
- UNGA sanctioned two Review Sessions; UNESCO (March 2013) and ITU (June 2014)
- Currently in preparation for June; “review” and “vision” documents being prepared in multi-stakeholder Expert Group
- June HL Event; 9-11 Geneva; Fadi will speak; we will do Workshop;

WSIS+10 Review (2)

- UNGA still to decide final form of “review” in 2015;
- G77 calling for “Summit” in which Tunis Agenda could be modified;
- “OECD” countries opposed to such a route – purpose is to review “Action Lines” not to re-write agenda;
- Likely compromise to be found –perhaps a HL Event in NY in 2015

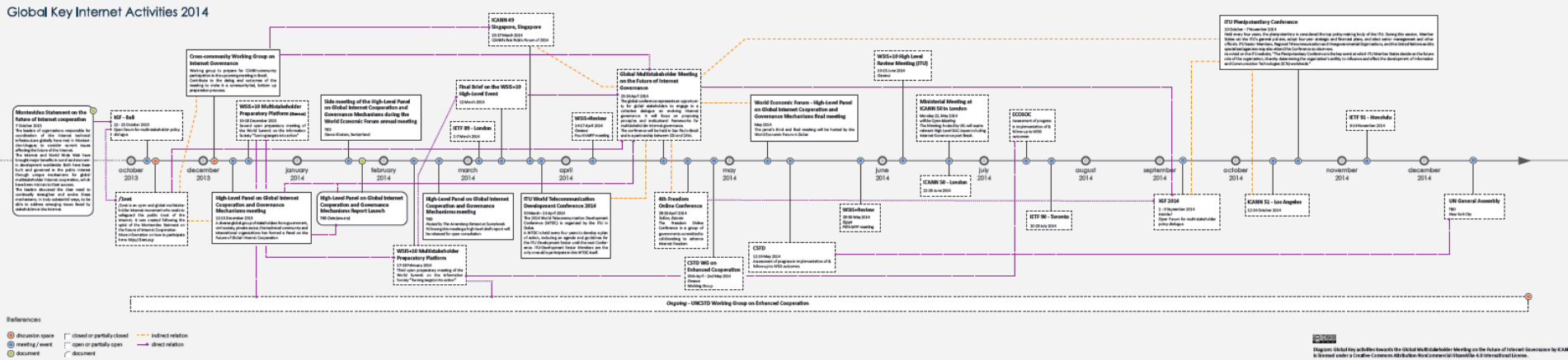


Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

- Was initiated as part of WSIS process in 2005;
- Yearly meetings since then;
- Ninth IGF in Istanbul; 2 -5th September;
- Essentially a forum for diverse dialogue on IG and related issues;
- Trend towards role of making policy recommendations
- Mandate up for renewal by UN in 2015

Roadmap for Future of Internet Governance (overall view)

Global Key Internet Activities 2014



Global Key Internet Activities 2014

Montevideo Statement on the future of Internet cooperation

7 October 2013
 The leaders of organizations responsible for coordination of the Internet technical infrastructure globally have met in Montevideo-Uruguay to consider current issues affecting the future of the Internet. The Internet and World Wide Web have brought major benefits in social and economic development worldwide. Both have been built and governed in the public interest through unique mechanisms for global multistakeholder Internet cooperation, which have been intrinsic to their success. The leaders discussed the clear need to continually strengthen and evolve these mechanisms, in truly substantial ways, to be able to address emerging issues faced by stakeholders in the Internet.

IGF - Bali
 22 - 25 October 2013
 Open forum for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue

/1net
 /1net is an open and global multistakeholder Internet movement who seeks to safeguard the public trust of the Internet. It was created following the spirit of the Montevideo Statement on the Future of Internet Cooperation. More information on how to participate here: <http://1net.org>

Cross-community Working Group on Internet Governance
 Working group to prepare for ICANN-community participation in the upcoming meeting in Brazil. Contribute to the dialog and outcomes of the meeting to make it a community-led, bottom up preparation process.

WSIS+10 Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform (Geneva)
 16-18 December 2013
 Second open preparatory meeting of the World Summit on the Information Society "Turning targets into action"

Side meeting of the High-Level Panel on Global Internet Cooperation and Governance Mechanisms during the World Economic Forum annual meeting
 TBD
 Davos-Klosters, Switzerland

High-Level Panel on Global Internet Cooperation and Governance Mechanisms meeting
 12-13 December 2013
 A diverse global group of stakeholders from government, civil society, private sector, the technical community and international organizations has formed a Panel on the Future of Global Internet Cooperation

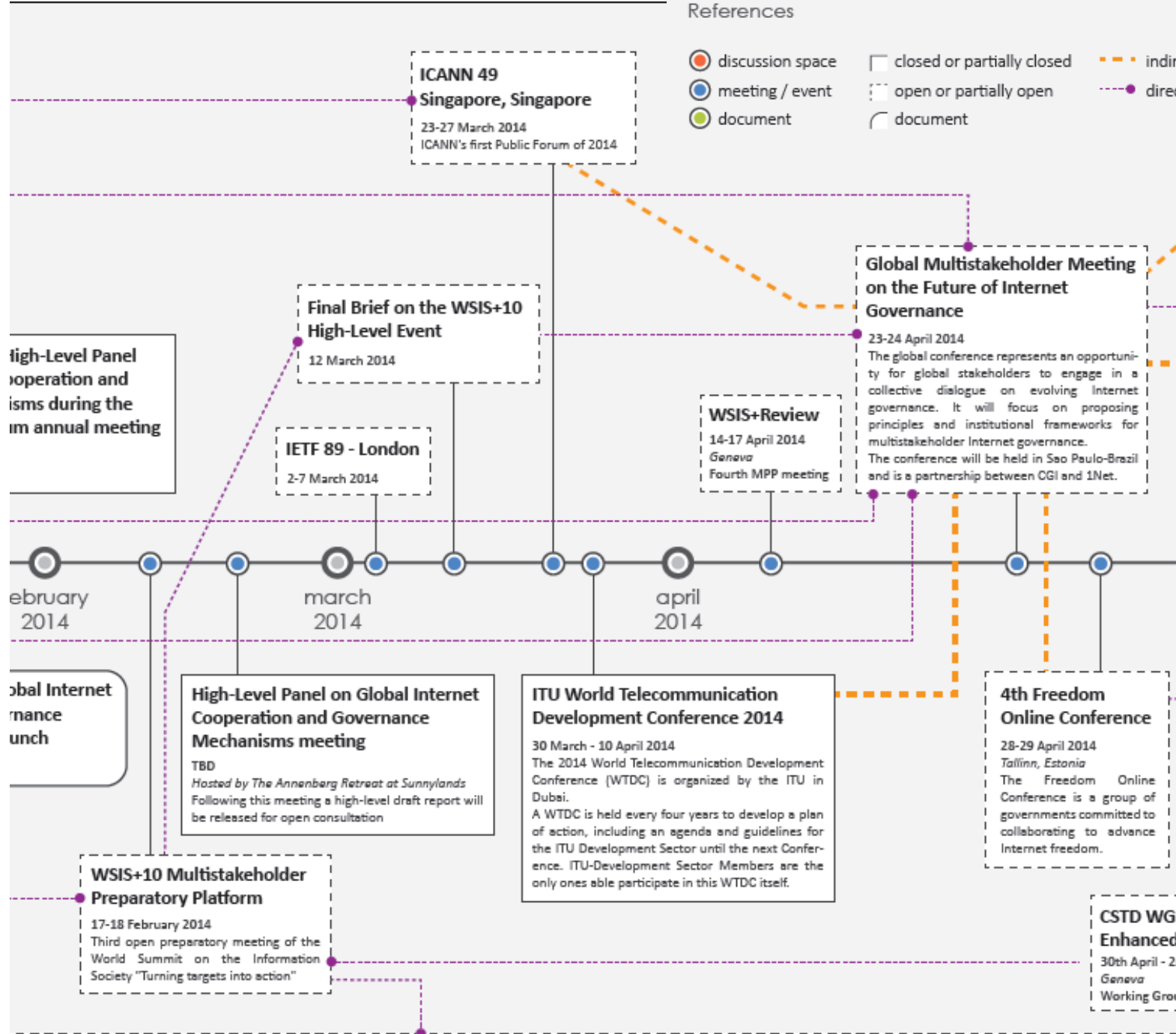
High-Level Panel on Global Internet Cooperation and Governance Mechanisms Report Launch
 TBD (late January)

WSIS+10 N Preparator
 17-18 February
 Third open pre World Summit Society "Turning

References

- discussion space
- meeting / event
- document
- closed or partially closed
- open or partially open
- document
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- - - direct relation

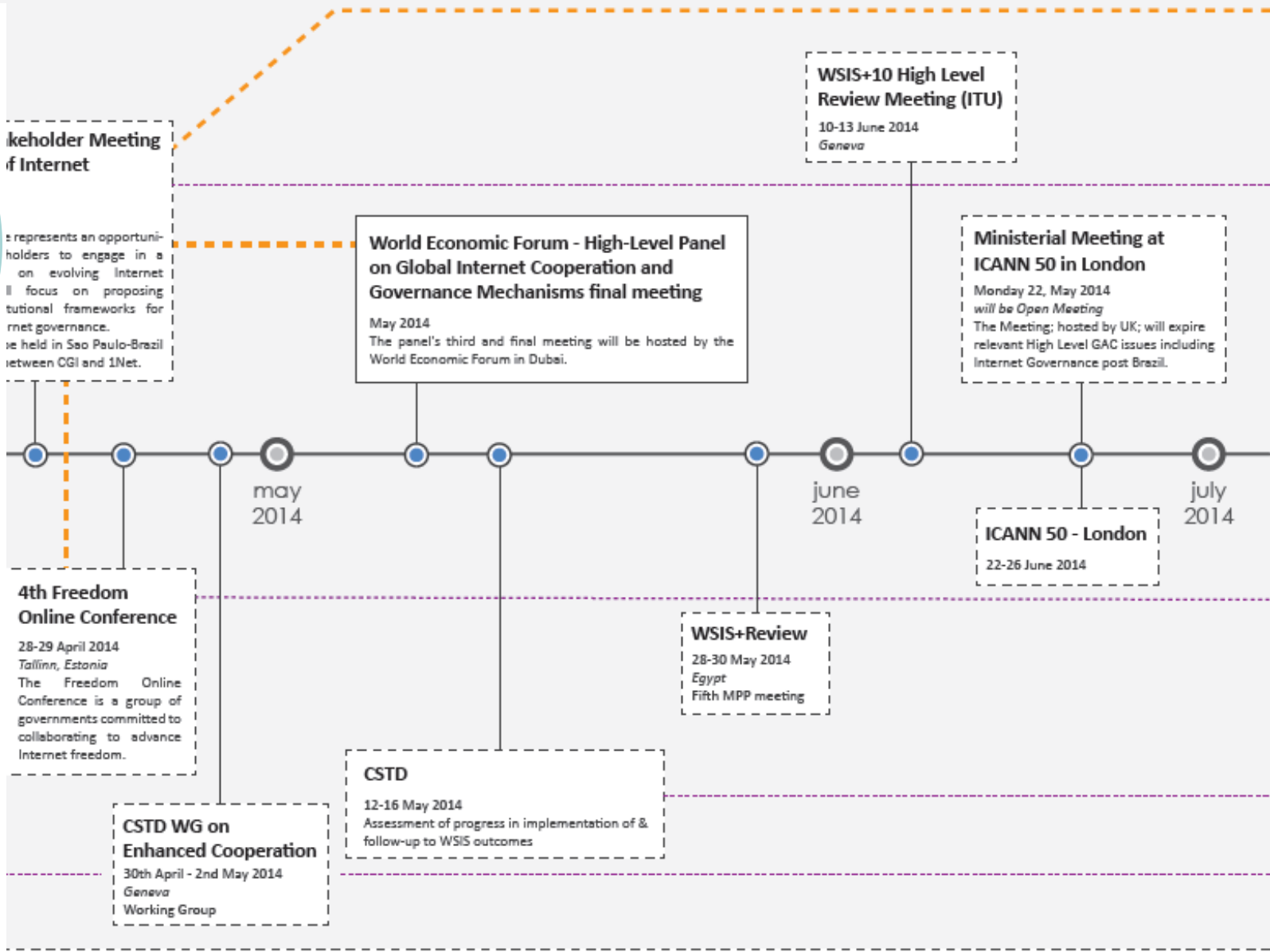
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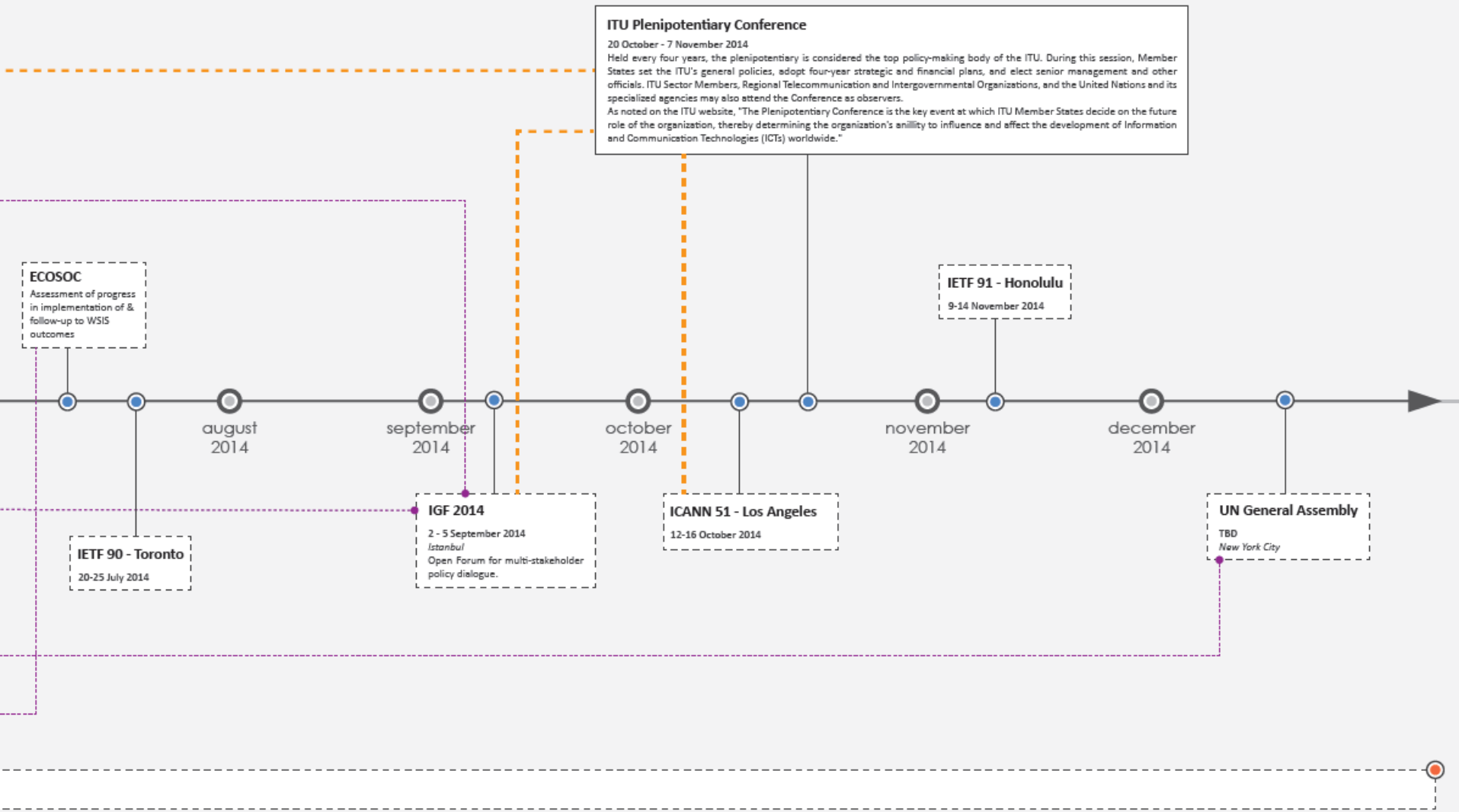
High-Level Panel on Global Internet Cooperation and Governance Mechanisms during the WSIS+10 annual meeting

Global Internet Governance Launch

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Ongoing - UNCSTD Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation



References

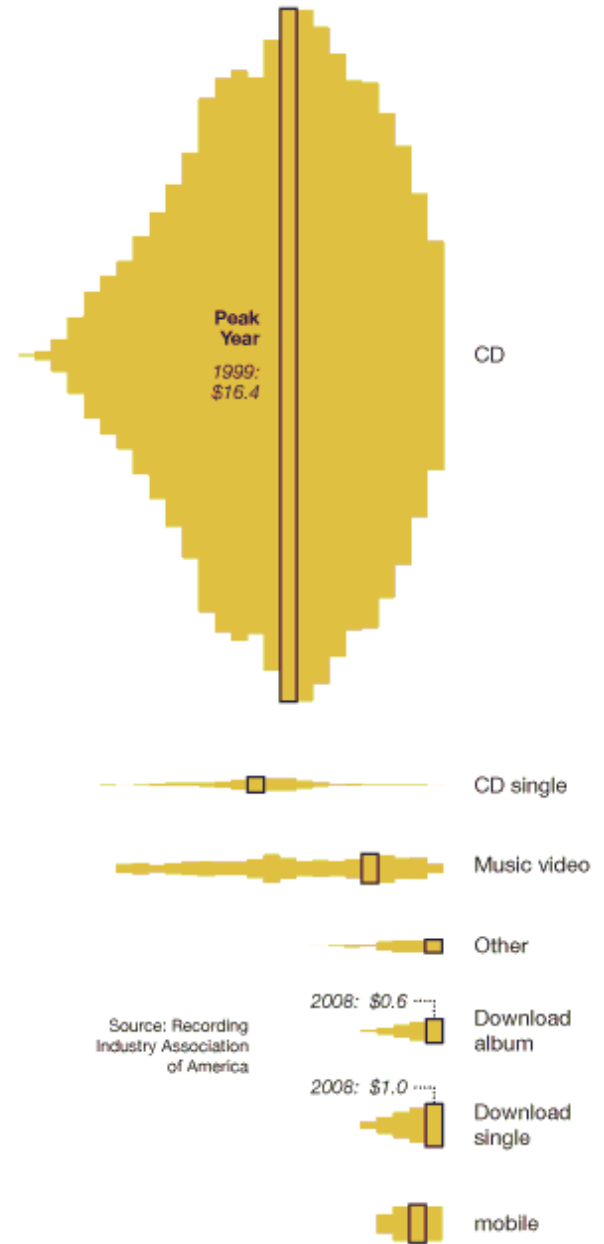
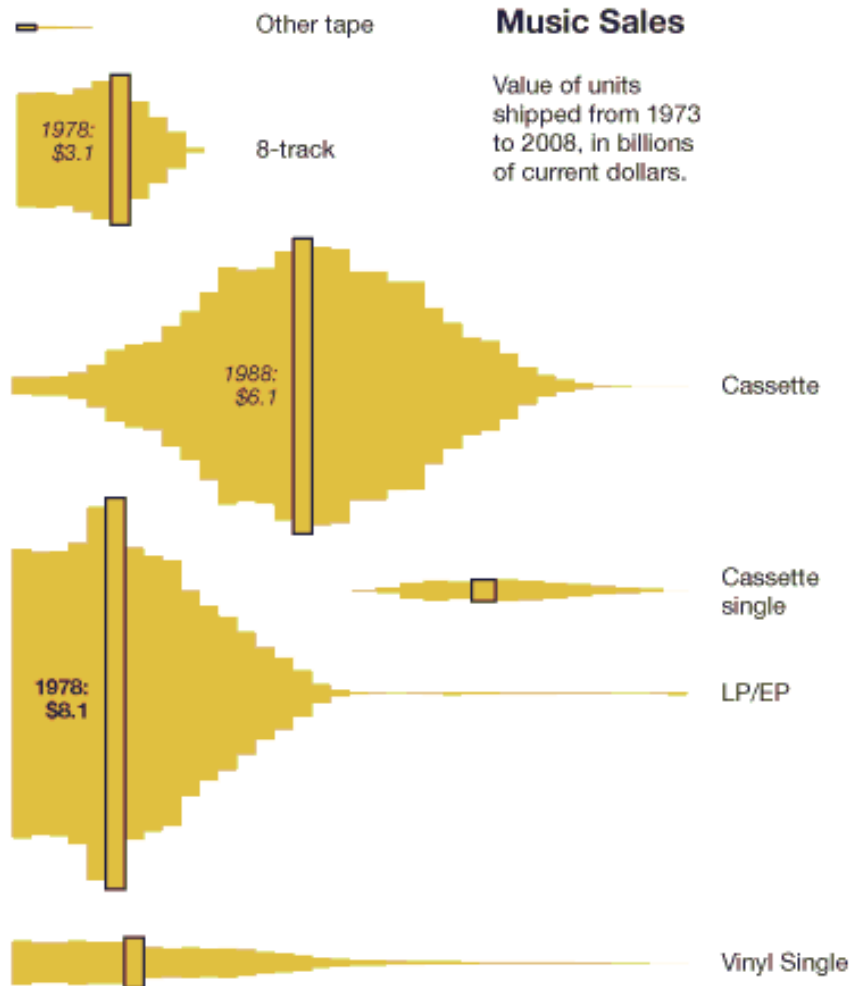
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Internet is changing the business world

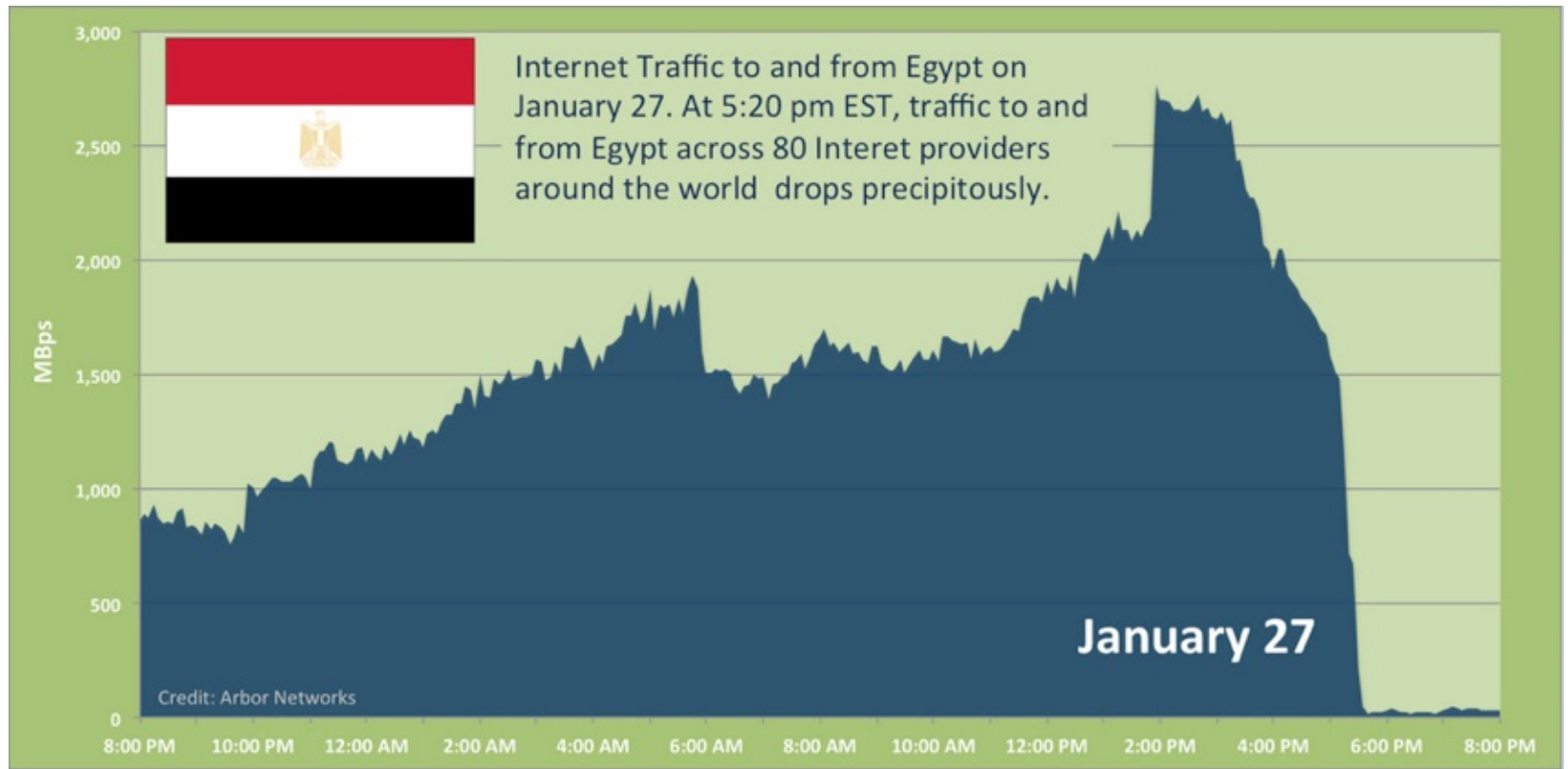
- New business models
 - Google
 - Amazon.com
 - Skype (development in Estonia)
 - iTunes
 - youTube
 - Open Source Software
- New community spaces
 - Facebook (500+ million users)
 - MySpace

Internet is changing the business world



Source: Recording Industry Association of America

Internet is changing the world



2011 Cost: \$90 Million for 5 days (Source: OECD)

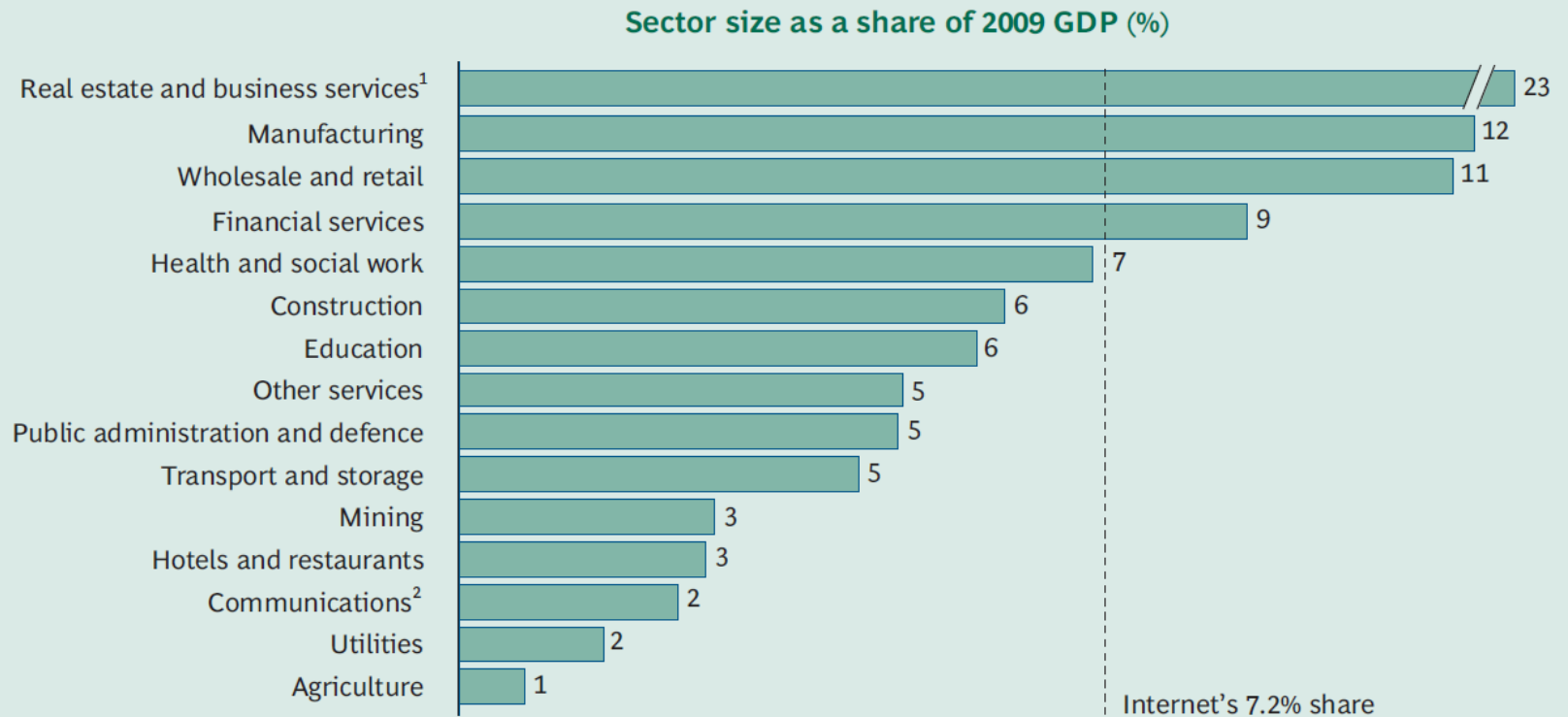
http://www.oecd.org/document/19/0,3746,en_2649_34223_47056659_1_1_1_1,00.html

Internet is changing the business world

- A Boston Consulting Group report commissioned by Google in 2011 estimated the United Kingdom's Internet economy:
 - is worth **£100 billion** a year,
 - is growing at **10%** a year, and
 - directly employs **250,000** people.
 - **7.2%** of UK Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Internet is changing the business world

Exhibit 3. If the Internet Economy Were a Separate Sector, It Would Be the United Kingdom's Fifth Largest



Sources: U.K. Office for National Statistics; BCG analysis.

Note: The size of the various sectors and the size of the Internet economy were calculated using different GDP methodologies, so direct comparisons are not precise. For example, the Internet economy includes slices of other sectors.

¹This sector includes rents and the imputed cost of home ownership, in addition to business activities and business services.

²This sector includes telecommunications, so there is a large overlap with the Internet economy.



Thank you !

Questions? Comments? Suggestions?

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