Internet Governance

Maureen Hilyard | An APAC Perspective | 4 June 2015

Agenda

1 Introduction

2 Internet Architecture

3 Who runs the internet?

Internet Governance Resources

- *An Introduction to Internet Governance* – Jovan Kurbalija (Diplo Foundation) 6th edition, 2015. Free download in English
  http://www.diplomacy.edu/resources/books/introduction-internet-governance

- *An Introduction to Internet Governance* – 4th edition – is available in Serbian/BCS, French, Armenian, Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)

- The 5th edition has been translated into Turkish.

- *Internet Governance: Issues, Actors and Divides* – Jovan Kurbalija (an earlier version of *An Introduction to Internet Governance*) is available in Arabic, Russian and Chinese, as well as French, Spanish and Portugese.

Diplo's Five Baskets of Internet Governance

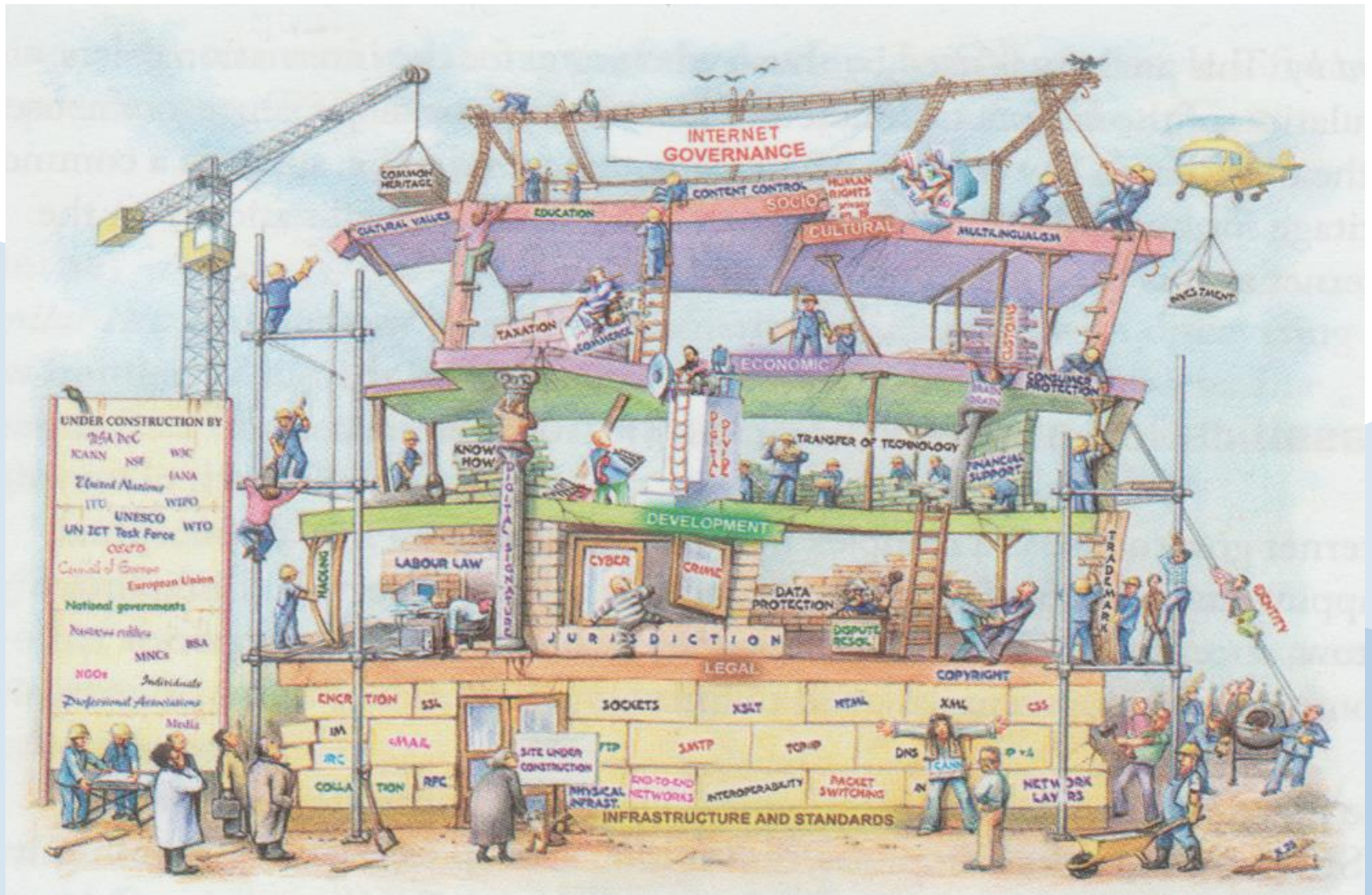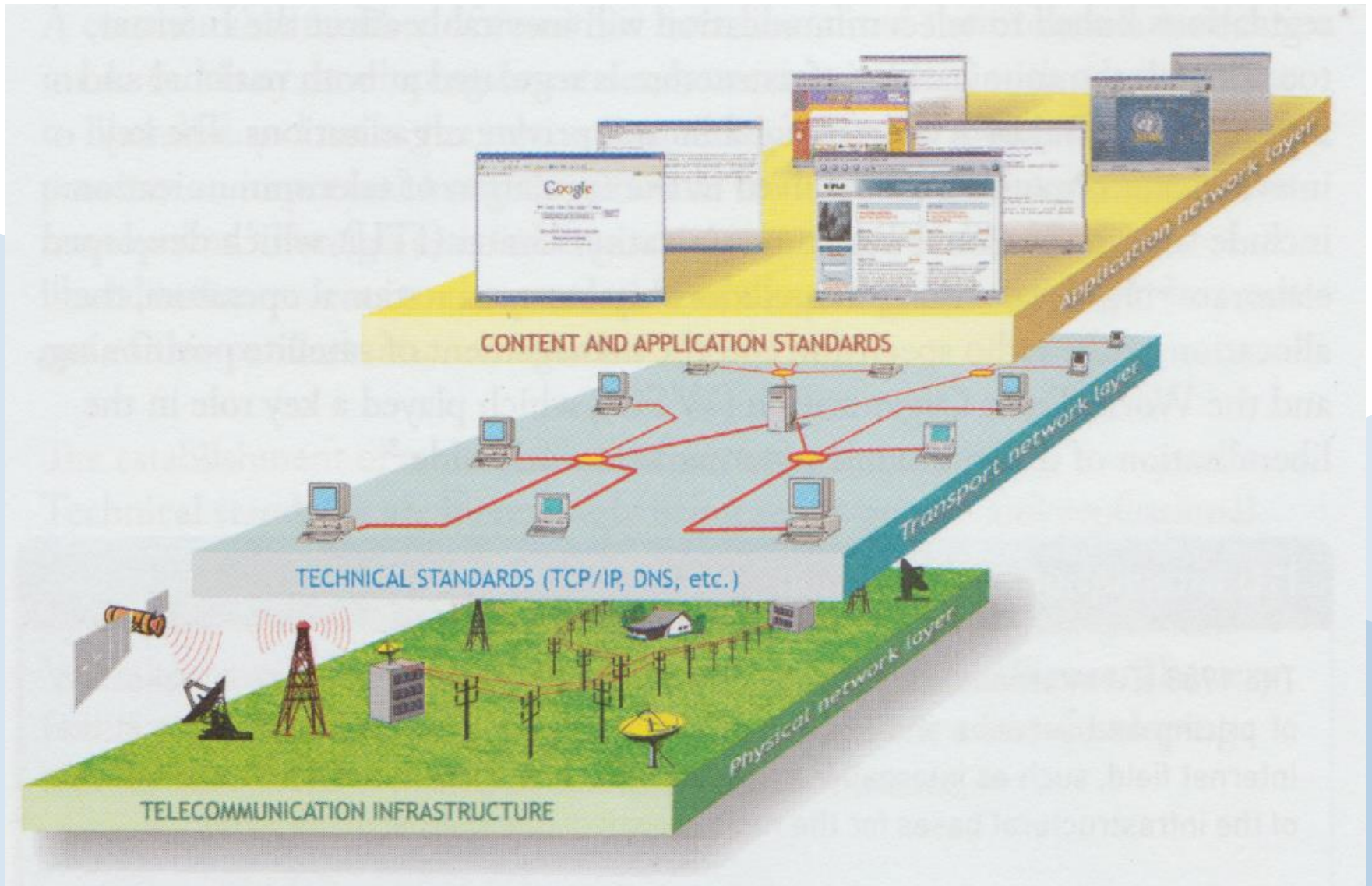| Infrastructure and Standardisation	Legal	Economic	Development	Socio-Cultural
Mainly technical issues related to the running of the Internet (e.g. TCP/IP, IPv4/v6, DNS, HTML, XML)	Real law vs Cyber law	E-Commerce Consumer protection Taxation Digital signatures ePayments	The Digital Divide Universal Access	Today, the Internet is increasingly becoming more of a social, than a technological, phenomenon

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

ICANN C O P V
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).
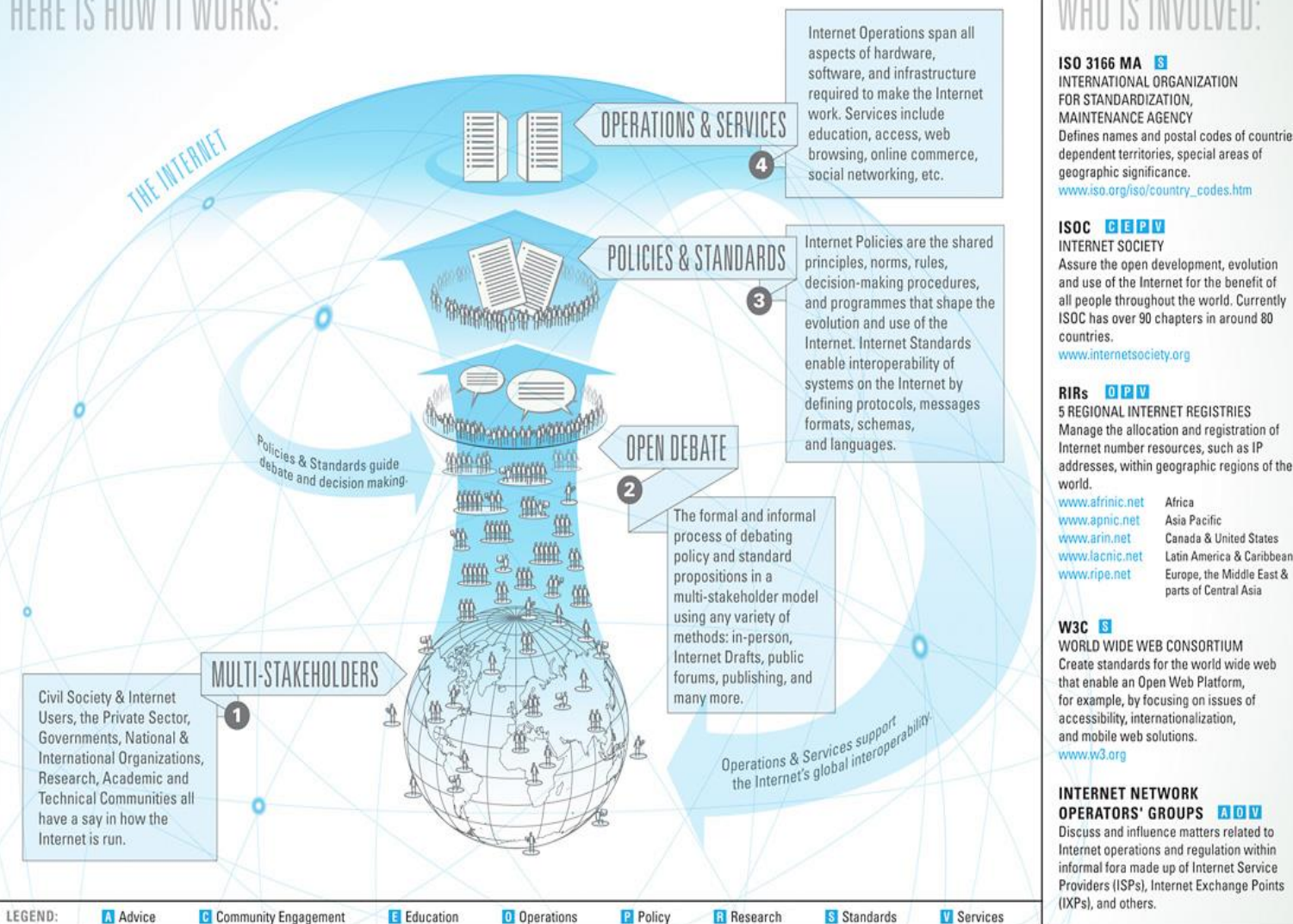www.icann.org

IETF C P S
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 P
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 C P
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:

THE INTERNET

OPERATIONS & SERVICES 4
Internet Operations span all aspects of hardware, software, and infrastructure required to make the Internet work. Services include education, access, web browsing, online commerce, social networking, etc.

POLICIES & STANDARDS 3
Internet Policies are the shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet. Internet Standards enable interoperability of systems on the Internet by defining protocols, messages formats, schemas, and languages.

Policies & Standards guide debate and decision making.

OPEN DEBATE 2
The formal and informal process of debating policy and standard propositions in a multi-stakeholder model using any variety of methods: in-person, Internet Drafts, public forums, publishing, and many more.

MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS 1
Civil Society & Internet Users, the Private Sector, Governments, National & International Organizations, Research, Academic and Technical Communities all have a say in how the Internet is run.

Operations & Services support the Internet's global interoperability.

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 C E P V
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 V
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 & United States
www.lacnic.net — Latin America & Caribbean
www.ripe.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 V
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.

LEGEND: **A** Advice **C** Community Engagement **E** Education **O** Operations **P** Policy **R** Research **S** Standards **V** Services