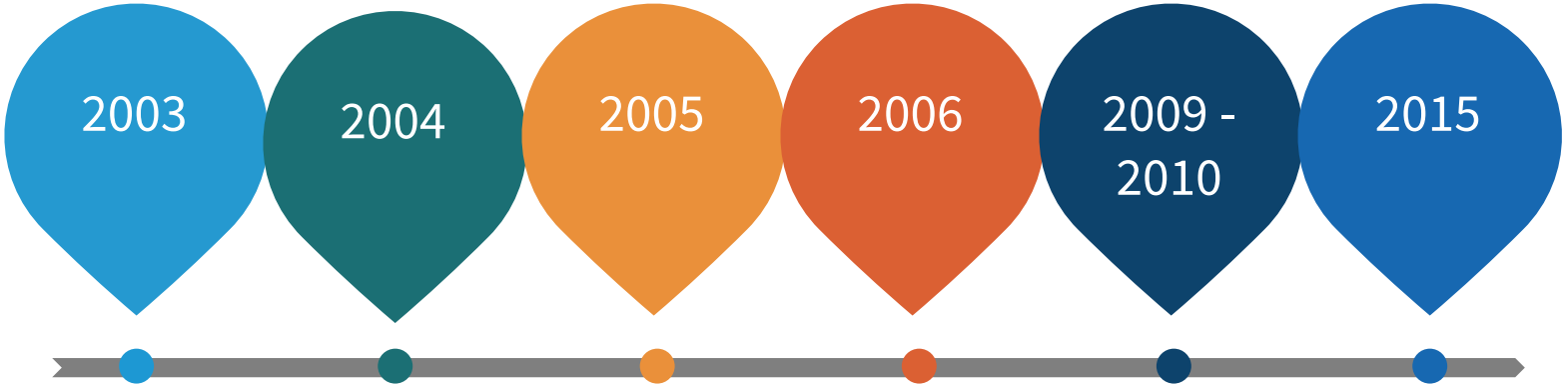
Introduction to Internet Governance

Fahd A. Batayneh | pkSIG 2015 | October 5, 2015

History



WSIS 2003 Geneva

WGIG

WSIS 2005 Tunisia

IGF 1 in Athens, Greece

Renewal of the IGF for another 5 years

IGF 10 in João Pessoa

Next Steps

world summit on the information society
Geneva 2003 - Tunis 2005

i@f
interNET GOVERNANCE FORUM
GREECE 2006

IGF 2015
João Pessoa, Brasil

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

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)

ICANN

- 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 54 will take place in Dublin, Ireland on October 18-22, 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
  - Pakistan has the “ISOC Islamabad Chapter”
- 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/

IGF 2015
João Pessoa, Brasil

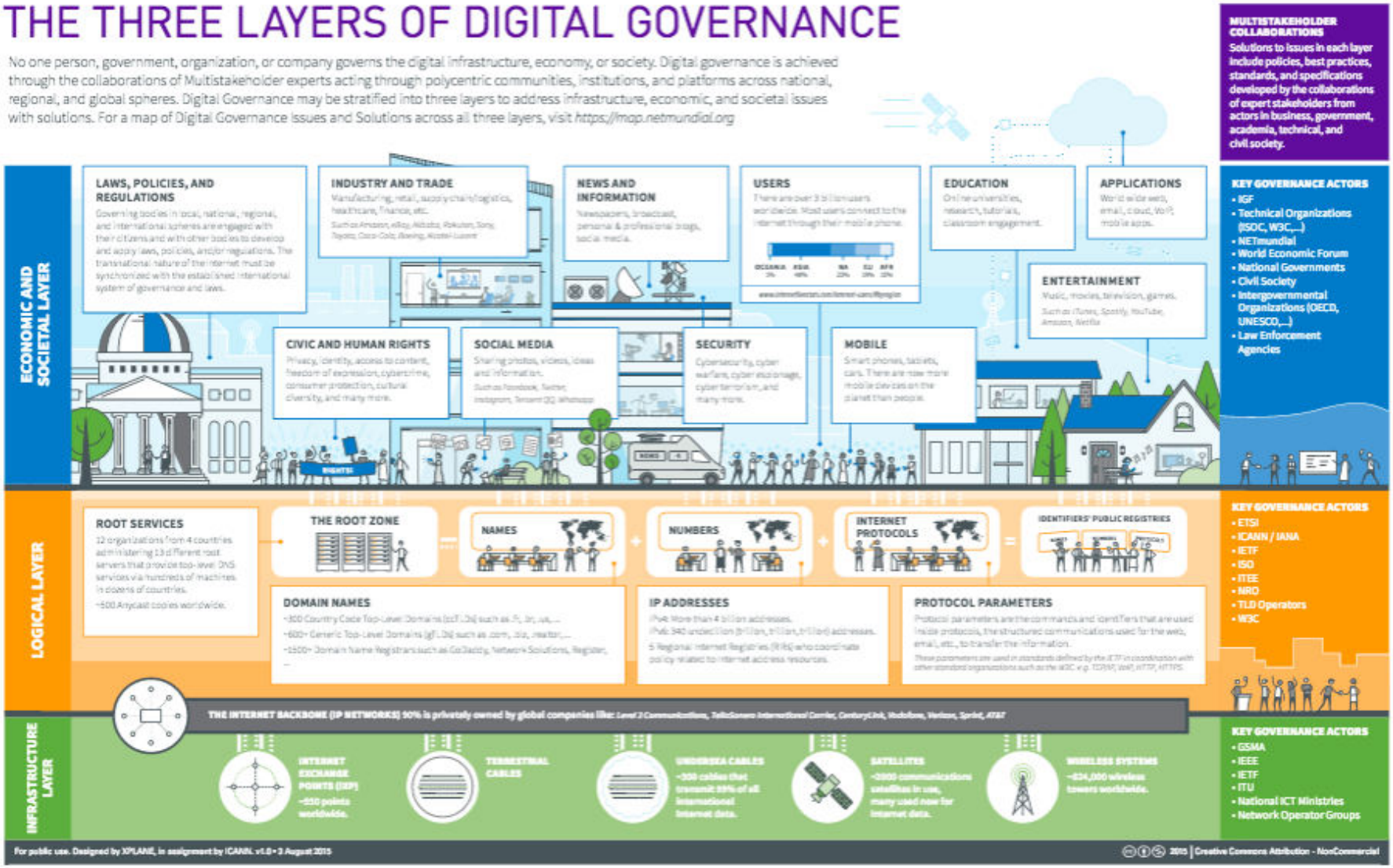
National and Regional IGFs

- 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
  - Second edition took place in Tunisia during May 25-29, 2015
  - Third edition anticipated to happen in May 2016
- Pakistan School on IG is one of the few IG schools at the national level, and the first in the MEAC region

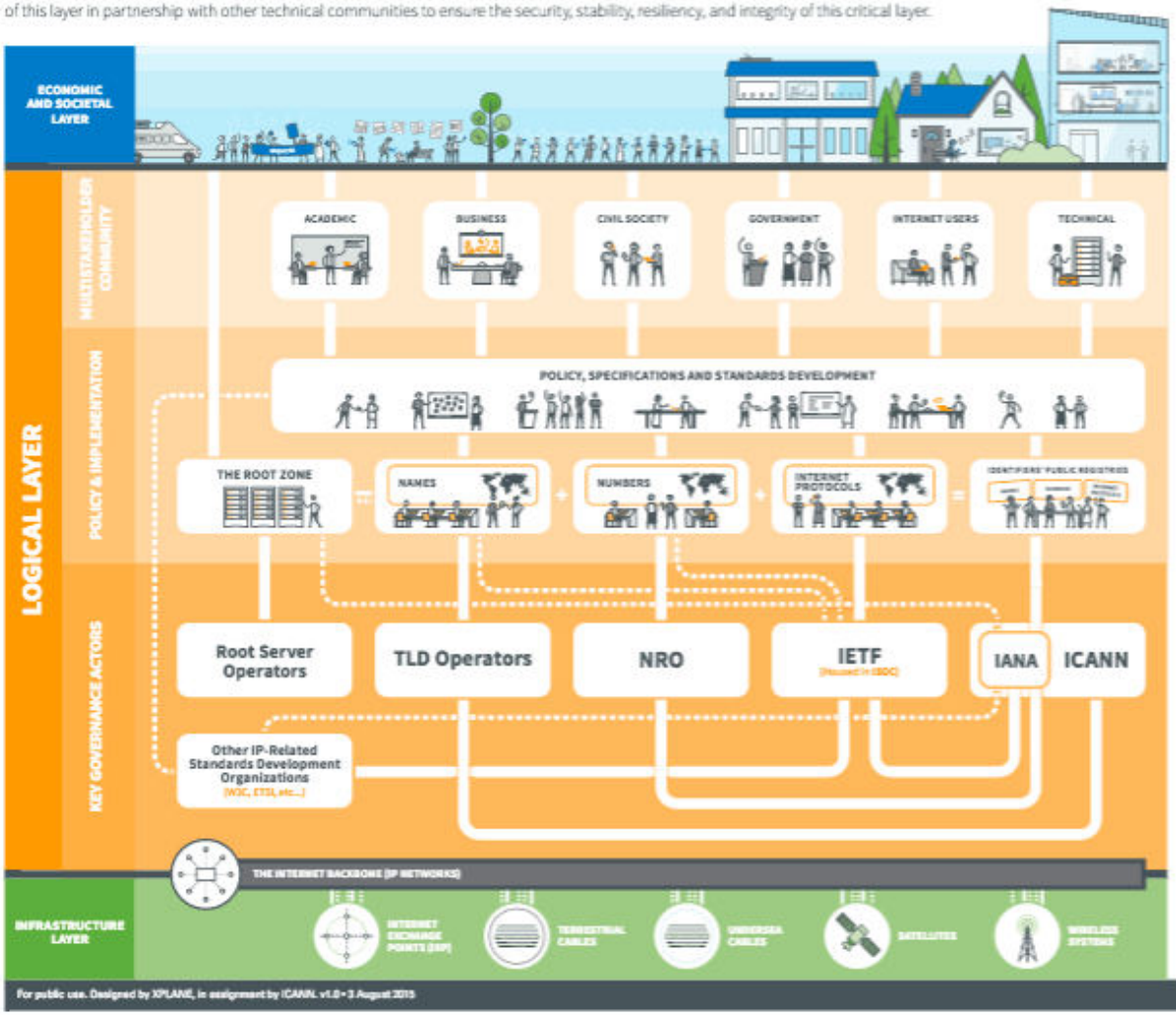
The Internet Ecosystem Infographic



… cont. (The Internet Ecosystem Infographic)

THE LOGICAL LAYER OF DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

Layered on top of the Physical Infrastructure's thousands of networks and satellites, the Internet's Logical Infrastructure is what delivers One Internet for the world through Unique Identifiers (Names, Numbers, and Protocol Parameters). ICANN coordinates the administration of this layer in partnership with other technical communities to ensure the security, stability, resiliency, and integrity of this critical layer.



TECHNICAL OPERATIONS

The technical operating community is made up of multiple independent actors bound by common principles and mutual commitments that ensure the security and stability of the Internet infrastructure. Each actor's community develops policies and standards in an open, inclusive, and consensus-based approach.

KEY GOVERNANCE ACTORS

ICANN *Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers*

Helps coordinate the Internet's systems of unique identifiers including domain names and IP addresses, as well as manages the IETF's protocol parameter registries.
www.icann.org

IANA, the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority, is a set of functions housed and operated within ICANN. It acts as the top-level allocator for blocks of IP addresses and AS numbers, processes creation of and changes to DNS top-level domains, and manages lists of unique identifiers used in Internet protocols.
www.iana.org

IETF *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. The IETF operates under the Internet Society (ISOC) with architecture oversight provided by the Internet Architecture Board (IAB).
www.ietf.org

ISO *International Organization for Standardization*

Standardizes, among many other things, the official names and postal codes of countries, dependent territories, special areas of geographic significance.
www.iso.org

NRO *Number Resource Organization*

A coordinating body for the five Regional Internet Registries (RIRs). The RIRs manage the distribution of IP addresses and Autonomous System Numbers in their regions of the world.
www.nro.net

AFRINIC www.afrinic.net
APNIC www.apnic.net
ARIN www.arin.net
LACNIC www.lacnic.net
RIPE NCC www.ripe.net

TLD Operators *Top Level Domain Operators*

Organizations which have been assigned the management of Top-Level Domains such as Generic TLDs (.com, .edu, .info, .name etc…), Country Code TLDs (.fr, .us, .gh, .cn etc…) and non-ASCII alphabet TLDs (in language such as Chinese, Korean, Arabic, Russian, French etc…) —among others.

Root Server Operators

12 independent organizations operate the 13 authoritative name servers (A through M) that serve the Domain Name System (DNS) root zone. The name servers are a network of hundreds of physical servers located in many countries around the world.
www.root-servers.org

W3C

The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international community where Member organizations, a full-time staff, and the public work together to develop Web standards. W3C's mission is to lead the Web to its full potential.
www.w3.org

MULTISTAKEHOLDER COMMUNITY

Academic
- Institutions of higher learning
- Academic thought leaders
- Professors & students

Business
- Private-sector companies from across industries
- Industry and trade associations

Civil Society
- International organizations
- Non-governmental organizations
- Non-profit organizations
- Think Tanks

Government
- National governments
- Distinct economies recognized in international fora
- Multinational governmental and treaty organizations
- Intergovernmental organizations
- Public authorities (with a direct interest in global Internet Governance)

Internet Users
- Private citizens interested in regional or global Internet Governance

Technical
- Internet engineers
- Computer engineers
- Software developers
- Network operators

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Questions?!

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