Internet Governance
What is Internet?

Internet is:

- a complex environment involving many aspects of social life;
- is used by different users;
- is global environment.

“Internet is an ecosystem” Vinton Cerf
What is Internet Governance?

Akash Kapur
*Internet Governance - A Primer*
(Foreword by Vinton Cerf)
© UNDP-APDIP, 2005

What is Internet Governance?

Internet Governance is the development and application by Governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.

Working Definition – Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG - 2005)
Crucial Point: develop a common understanding of the respective roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders from both developed and developing Countries.

**Governments:** include public policymaking, coordination & implementation, as appropriate, at the national level, and policy development and coordination at the regional and international levels.

**Private Sector:** include contribution to the policy proposals, apply self – regulation rules, promote research and development of technologies.

**Civil Society:** include awareness raising and capacity building, helping ensure that political and market forces are accountable to the needs of all members of society, development and dissemination of best practices.
What is Internet Governance?

Kofi Annan, Former UN Secretary General

“In managing, promoting, and protecting its presence in our lives, we need to be no less creative than those who invented it. Clearly, there is a need for governance, but that does not necessarily mean that it has to be done in the traditional way, for something that is so very different.”
Why do we need Internet Governance?

- Rapid increase of Internet users
- Prevent or minimize the risk of fragmentation of the Internet
- Maintain compatibility and interoperability
- Safeguard the rights and define responsibilities of various users
- Protect end users from misuse and abuse
- Encourage further development
### World Internet users by regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Africa</strong></td>
<td>975,330,899</td>
<td>4,514,400</td>
<td>54,171,500</td>
<td>5.6 %</td>
<td>1,100.0 %</td>
<td>3.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asia</strong></td>
<td>3,780,819,792</td>
<td>114,304,000</td>
<td>657,170,816</td>
<td>17.4 %</td>
<td>474.9 %</td>
<td>41.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Europe</strong></td>
<td>803,903,540</td>
<td>105,096,093</td>
<td>393,373,398</td>
<td>48.9 %</td>
<td>274.3 %</td>
<td>24.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle East</strong></td>
<td>196,767,614</td>
<td>3,284,800</td>
<td>45,861,346</td>
<td>23.3 %</td>
<td>1,296.2 %</td>
<td>2.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North America</strong></td>
<td>337,572,949</td>
<td>108,096,800</td>
<td>251,290,489</td>
<td>74.4 %</td>
<td>132.5 %</td>
<td>15.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latin America/Caribbean</strong></td>
<td>581,249,892</td>
<td>18,068,919</td>
<td>173,619,140</td>
<td>29.9 %</td>
<td>860.9 %</td>
<td>10.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oceania / Australia</strong></td>
<td>34,384,384</td>
<td>7,620,480</td>
<td>20,783,419</td>
<td>60.4 %</td>
<td>172.7 %</td>
<td>1.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WORLD TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>6,710,029,070</td>
<td>360,985,492</td>
<td>1,596,270,108</td>
<td>23.8 %</td>
<td>342.2 %</td>
<td>100.0 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Internet Usage and World Population Statistics are for March 31, 2009  
www.internetworldstats.com
World Internet users by regions

Source: Internet World Stats - www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm
1,596,270,108 Internet users for March 31, 2009
Copyright © 2009, Miniwatts Marketing Group
Internet Governance: some public policy issues

- **Relating to Infrastructure and Management of critical Internet Resources**
  Telecommunication infrastructure, broadband, convergence, VoIP, technical standards, administration of names and numbers, root server system, international domain names (IDNs).

- **Relating to the use of Internet**
  Spam, cybersecurity, cybercrime, critical infrastructure protection, network security, national policies and regulation.

- **Relating to a wider social interest**
  Authentication, privacy, consumer protection, intellectual property, e-commerce, freedom of information and media, competition policy, dispute resolution, unlawful content.

- **Relating to the developmental aspects of Internet capacity**
  Cost of access, universal access, capacity building, national infrastructure development, content accessibility, Floss, cultural and linguistic diversity, social inclusion, stability and security of infrastructure.
Internet Governance: some problems to overcome

- Unilateral control by one country in some pivotal issues
- Uneven distribution of costs
- Lack of multilateral mechanisms on crucial matters
- Lack of efficient enforcement tools in other jurisdictions
- Lack of unified approach on crucial matters – difficulty to balance interests
Before Internet Governance Forum: World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)

• **Geneva 2003**
  - Geneva Declaration of Principles
    [www.itu.int/wsis/docs/geneva/official/dop.html](http://www.itu.int/wsis/docs/geneva/official/dop.html)
  - Geneva Plan of Action
    [www.itu.int/wsis/docs/geneva/official/poa.html](http://www.itu.int/wsis/docs/geneva/official/poa.html)

• **Tunis 2005**
  - Tunis Commitment
    [www.itu.int/wsis/docs2/tunis/off/7.html](http://www.itu.int/wsis/docs2/tunis/off/7.html)
  - Tunis Agenda for the Information Society
    [www.itu.int/wsis/docs2/tunis/off/6rev1.html](http://www.itu.int/wsis/docs2/tunis/off/6rev1.html)
Before Internet Governance Forum:
World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)

**WSIS and Internet**

- WSIS reaffirmed that the international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of governments, private sector, civil society and International Organizations.

Diagram:

- Internet Governance Forum (IGF)
- Enhanced Cooperation
- Multi-stakeholder approach
Meetings

- 2006: Athens, Greece
- 2007: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- 2008: Hyderabad, India
- 2009: Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt
- 2010: Vilnius, Lithuania
- and then?

www.intgovforum.org
Internet Governance Forum main sessions

- Openness
- Security
- Diversity
- Access
- Internet Critical Resources
- Emerging Issues
What is Internet Governance Forum?

Nitin Desai, Special UN Adviser for World Summit on the Information Society:

“The Internet Governance Forum is an experiment in global governance. It does not have a pre-defined membership. It is open to anyone - governments, civil society, the corporate sector, the Internet technology community, in fact to anyone who has an interest and the competence to contribute. Come as you are but come with something to offer is what it says. It is an open access forum not designed to take decisions but to function as a space for airing different views and stimulating dialogue and discussion. It is a bit like a village or town meeting giving voice to the users of the net and helping to identify emerging issues.”

Antonella Giulia Pizzaleo, 05/13/2009
What is Internet Governance Forum?

IGF is not a policy-making body; it is a multi-stakeholder and multilevel open forum for:

- dialogue;
- share experiences;
- highlight issues of concern;
- build relationships and collaborate by Dynamic Coalitions.
It was generally felt that the Dynamic Coalitions that emerged from the Athens meeting had been a great innovation and in many ways become a distinctive feature of the IGF. Dynamic Coalitions could also broaden its impact. One speaker held the view that they were what he called “a central component of the fact that the IGF is not only an annual event but also a process”.

www.intgovforum.org/cms/index.php/dynamiccoalitions
Several IGF related meetings took place at the regional and national level in 2008. Some of them:

- East African IGF (EAIGF): www.eaigf.or.ke
- European Dialogue on Internet Governance (EuroDig): www.eurodig.org
- Latin American and Caribbean IGF: lirne.net/2008/09/regional-igf-online-debate
- United Kingdom IGF: www.ukigf.org.uk
- West African IGF: blogs.haayo.org/westafict
- Spanish IGF: www.igf-spain.com
- Italy IGF: www.igf-italia.it
Costituito il Comitato dei promotori dello IGF Italia

Il Comitato promotore definirà il modello organizzativo dello IGF Italia mediante una discussione aperta con tutti i portatori d’interesse (stakeholder) della Rete in Italia. Tutti sono invitati ad aderire ad IGF Italia, sia in forma singola (persone fisiche), sia associata (istituzioni, enti, aziende, associazioni, ...). Composizione del Comitato:

Laura Abba, Dirigente CNR, Istituto IIT
Vittorio Bertola, ISOC Italia
Fiorello Cortiana, Settore Innovazione Provincia di Milano
Giulio De Petra, Regione Autonoma della Sardegna
Matilde Ferraro, Esperta di Digital Divide
Joy Marino, Milan Internet eXchange
Antonio Mazzeo, Università di Napoli
Antonella Giulia Pizzaleo, Esperta di governance di Internet
Stefano Rodota*, Professore Università Sapienza di Roma (Presidente del Comitato Promotore)
Stefano Trumpy, Presidente ISOC Italia

Il Comitato è contattabile via mail.

* Stefano Rodota
National initiatives


- 2007: Dialogue Forum on Internet Rights, Rome
  www.dfiritaly2007.it

- 2008: Dialogue Forum on Internet Rights II, Cagliari
- 2008: Internet Governance Forum Italia, Cagliari
  www.towardsg8-2009.it/eventi/internetgovernance

- 2009 Next event: Internet Governance Forum Italia, Pisa
Dynamic Coalition on the Internet Bill of Rights

Aims: the Dynamic Coalition on Internet Rights and Principles is an informal, open group of organizations, companies, governments and individuals that feel the need to work together for a better definition of the rights and duties of the individual users of the Internet.

Active Participants:
- Government of Brazil, Ministry of Culture
- Government of Italy, Ministry of Reform and Innovation in the Public Administration
- Government of France, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs
- Government of Argentina,
- Swiss Federal Office of Communication (OFCOM)
- Advisor to Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina
- Google Inc.
- UNESCO
- Centre for Technology and Society of Getulio Vargas Foundation School of Law, Brazil
- IP Justice, United States
- Società Internet (ISOC Italy), Italy
- Free Software Foundation Europe
- Committee for a Democratic United Nations, Germany
- Institute of International Law, University of Graz, Austria
- Net Dialogue Project, Universities of Harvard and Stanford, United States

internetrightsandprinciples.org
Italian Governments

Italian Government interest to the Internet Governance begun during XIII Leg., when it was established the COESIN, with DPCM 27.12.1999 (Min. D'Alema).

The Consultation Table with the Civil Society during the WSIS 2005 was the first institutional support to multistakeholder dialogue (XIV Leg. Min. Stanca).

During the XV Leg. it was established the Advisory Board on Internet Governance, to support the Minister to define governmental policy on Internet and Ict (Min. Nicolais).

In the XVI Leg. the Government commitment on Internet Governance is confirmed (Min. Brunetta).
Antonella Giulia Pizzaleo, 05/13/2009

«... Siamo convinti che su temi di questa portata non si possa prescindere da una dimensione partecipativa democratica, inclusiva e centrata sulle persone. Crediamo molto in questo approccio bottom-up ...»
Ministro Stanca - XIV Legislatura (2001-2006)

«... di particolare delicatezza in questo dibattito è il tema del ruolo dei Governi. La posizione del Governo italiano, ..., è che NON spetta ai Governi gestire Internet ..»
Ministro Nicolais - XV Legislatura (2006-2008)

«.... Proprio per questa estrema rilevanza e pervasività di Internet, è fondamentale occuparsi della sua governance. Non per imbrigliare la Rete ma per preservarne la pluralità e permettere a tutti i portatori di interesse di trarne vantaggio....»
Ministro Brunetta - XVI legislatura (2008 - in corso)

Source: Laura Abba - Isoc Italia

Antonella Giulia Pizzaleo, 05/13/2009
Internet Governance Forum: free publications

Internet Governance - Issues, Actors and Divides
Eduardo Gelbstein and Jovan Kurbalija
http://www.diplomacy.edu/ISL/IG/default.htm

Internet Governance - A Primer
Akash Kapur (Foreword by: Vinton G. Cerf)

Report on Internet Governance
EICN, European Internet Coregulation Network, 2005

On the Future of Internet Governance
Tim Wu, Esther Dyson, Michael Froomkin, David Gross
http://ssrn.com/abstract=992805

Internet Governance: Exploring the development kit
Wiliams, Howard Communications & Strategies, 2005

Models of Internet Governance
Lawrence B. Solum, University of Illinois – College of Law
http://ssrn.com/abstract=1136825
Internet Governance Forum: free publications

A legal Analysis of the Internet Governance Forum process
Francis Muguet (ENSTA), WTIS-EUROLINK, 2007

Internet Governance Forum: A development perspective
A primer for the third meeting, Hyderabad, India, 3–6 December, 2008,

Defining ICT Global Governance
William J. Drake, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development
http://mediaresearchhub.ssrc.org/defining-ict-global-governance/attachment

Internet Governance. A Review in the Context of the WSIS Process
Carlos A. Afonso, Instituto del Tercer Mundo (IteM), 2005

Internet Governance and the Emergence of Global Civil Society

Internet Governance Forum (IGF) - The First Two Years
Edited by Avri Doria and Wolfgang Kleinwächter in cooperation with the IGF Secretariat
http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/hydera/IGFBook_the_first_two_years.pdf

Antonella Giulia Pizzaleo, 05/13/2009
Thanks for your attention!

Antonella Giulia Pizzaleo
pizzaleo@gmail.com

This document is released under CC licence, version 2.5

creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5/it