Future of the Internet

and

Internet Governance

GLOBAL
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NETWORKS

Internet Matters

"The Remarkable Internet Governance Network"

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Global Solution Networks

THE REMARKABLE
INTERNET
GOVERNANCE
NETWORK—PART I
Understanding How
a Global Ecosystem Can Govern

Don Tapscott
Executive Director
Global Solution Networks
and
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The Remarkable Internet
Governance Network –
Part I

Available in Spanish

THE REMARKABLE
INTERNET
GOVERNANCE
NETWORK—PART II
Moving to
the Next Era

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The Remarkable Internet
Governance Network –
Part II

Source: gsnetworks.org

The Future?

- The Internet as we knew/imagined it, is not a given!!

- There are many obstacles to its reaching full potential: lack of access, unequal access, restricted/filtered access…

- There are many threats: pervasive surveillance, trust, fragmentation...

- The future of the Internet is fully intertwined with and dependent upon the Internet Governance model.

Multi-stakeholder Networks

One of the most extraordinary outcomes of the digital revolution is that multi-stakeholder networks, rather than state-based institutions, now govern important global resources.

One of the most important Governance Networks is the Internet Model/Ecosystem itself.

Curated, orchestrated and otherwise governed by a collection of individuals, civil society organizations and corporations, with the tacit and, in some cases, active support of nation states.

Source: "The Remarkable Internet Governance Network" – Global Solution Networks Featured Research
http://gsnetworks.org/featured-research/

Governance Networks

Multi-stakeholder networks who have achieved or been granted the right and responsibility of non-institutional global governance.

Ex. Domain Names – ICANN, IP Numbers – RIR's,
    Protocol Parameters/Standards – IETF, W3C, IEEE, etc.

# Long Path to a new Communication Model …and today's model of Internet Governance
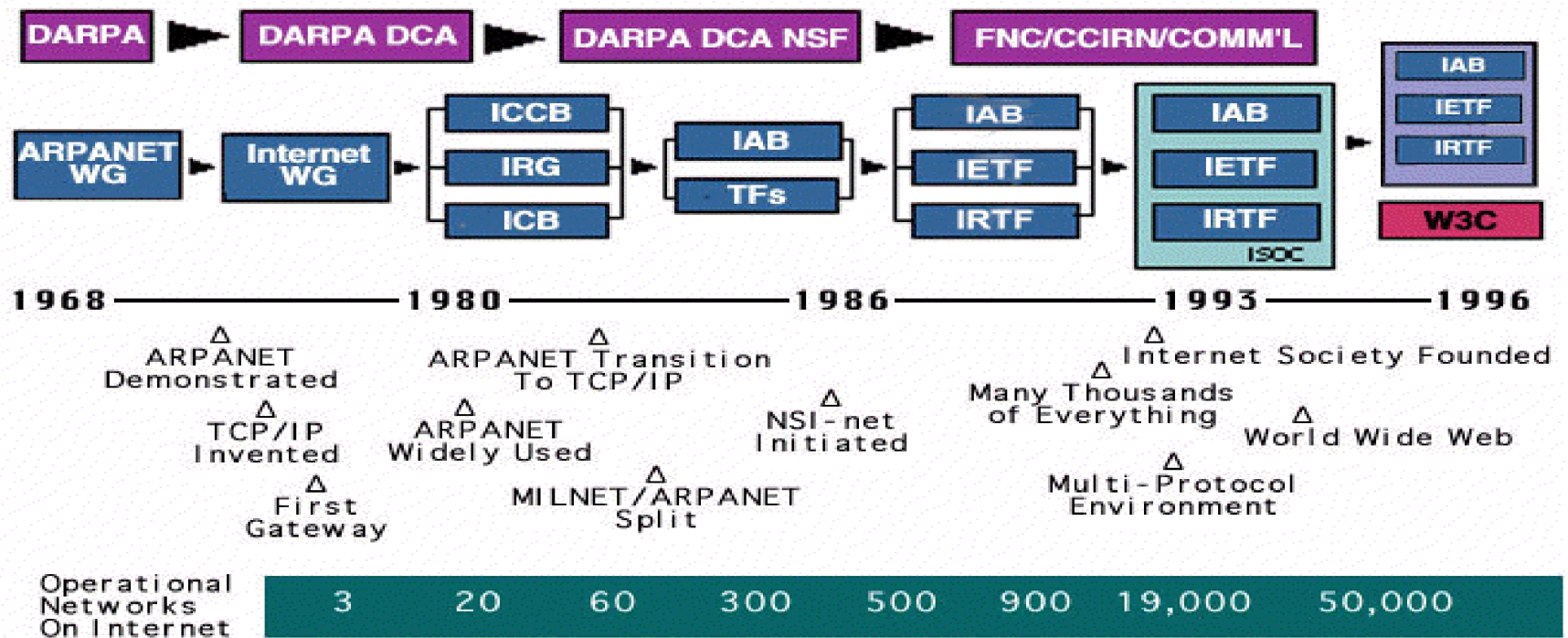
The Internet Model/Ecosystem

"The Internet is successful in large part due to its unique model: shared global ownership, open standards development, and freely accessible processes for technology and policy development.

The Internet's unprecedented success continues to thrive because the Internet model is open, transparent, and collaborative. The model relies on processes and products that are local, bottom-up and accessible to users around the world."

Source: Internet Society

Internet Ecosystem
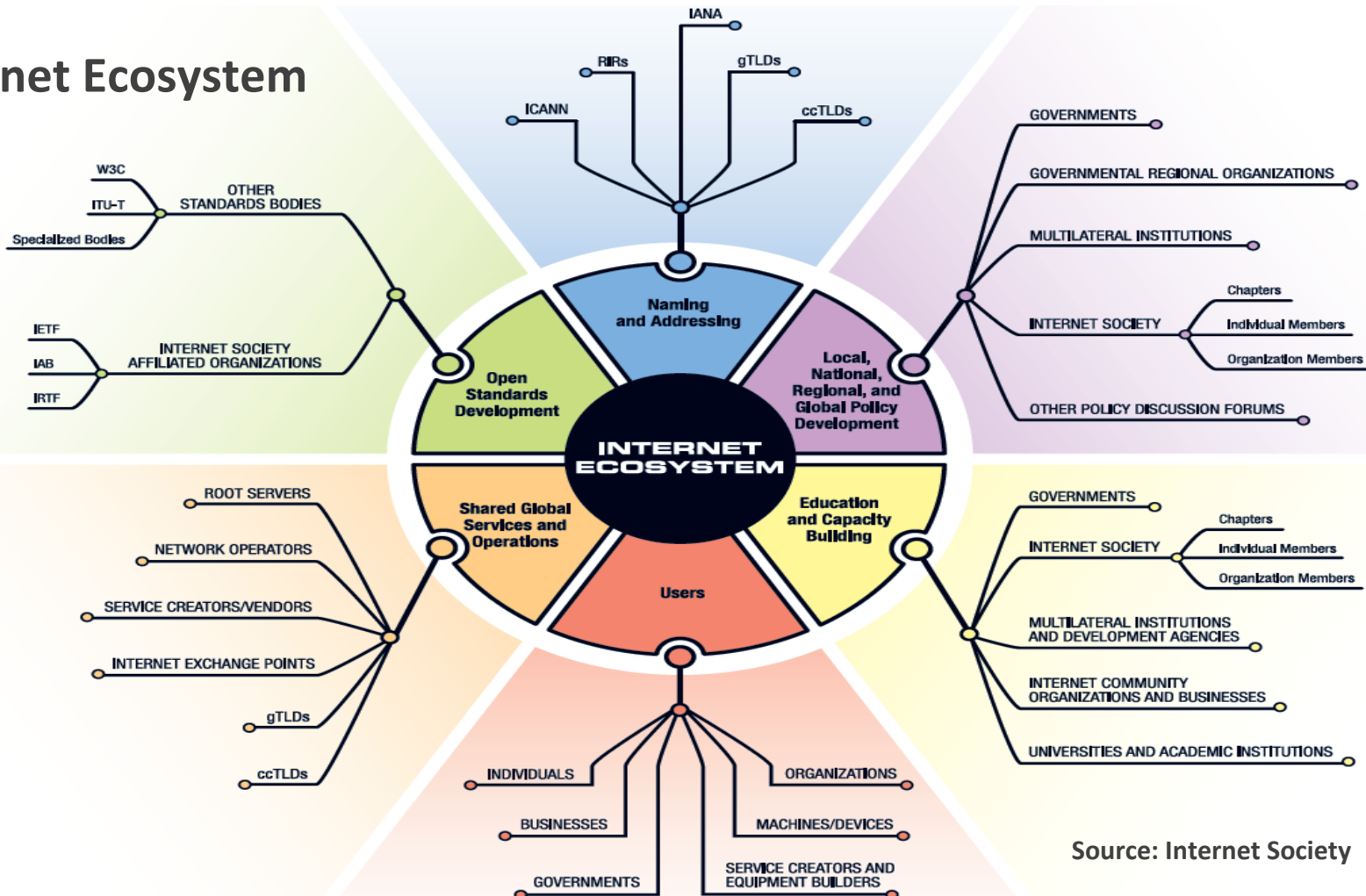
Source: Internet Society

What makes today's Internet Model work?

1. Boundaries and Process: Open versus Closed
2. Structure: Network versus Hierarchy
3. Power and Influence: Based on Merit Not Status
4. Decision Making: A Consensus Model
5. Basis for Action: Voluntary Self Organization versus top-down Orchestration
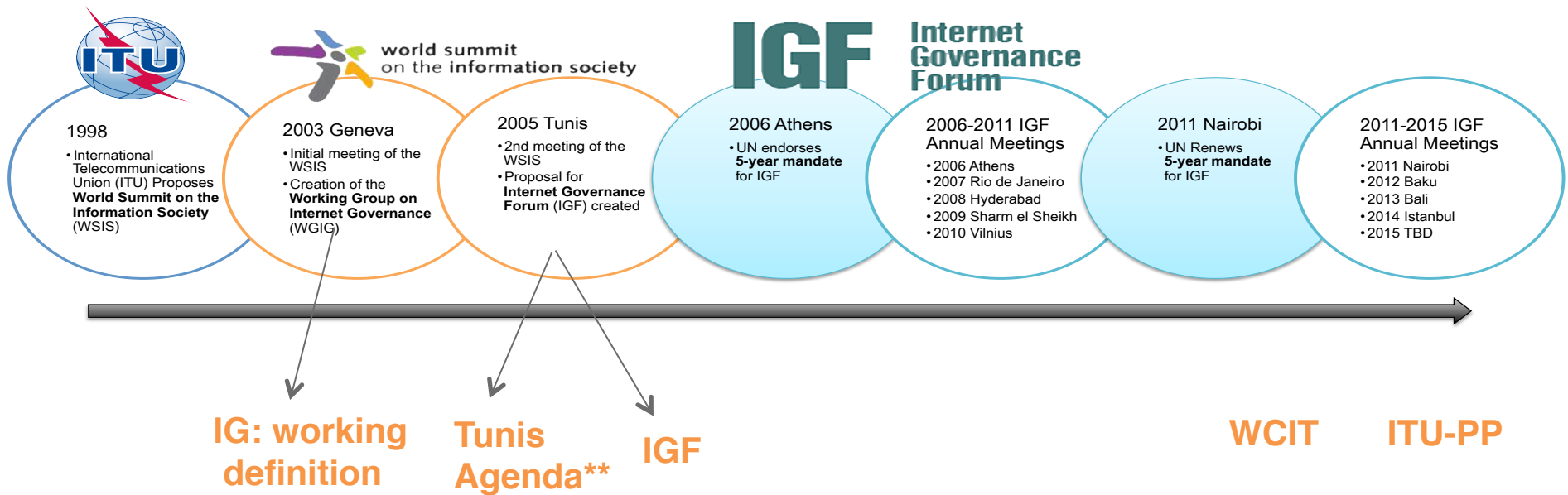
Governance Crossroads

Governments worldwide struggle with how to strike a balance between their perceived mandate to control what happens within their own borders and the Internet's inherently borderless nature – increasingly violating not unreasonable assumptions of privacy….

From a longer-term perspective, governments must adjust to a new reality in which the "governed" are destined to play a more direct role in all political and governance processes.

What drives the Challenge to Internet Governance?

- Democracy versus authoritarianism?
- Commercial or Economic advantage?
- Threat from Increasing Voices of Individuals
- Allows a new form of human organization — multi-stakeholder governance networks— that do not require governments in order to be properly organized.
- How should governments and individuals interact when a network is being controlled by its many stakeholders, not by governments alone?

Internet Governance Comes to the Forefront
WSIS ++

1998
- International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Proposes **World Summit on the Information Society** (WSIS)

2003 Geneva
- Initial meeting of the WSIS
- Creation of the **Working Group on Internet Governance** (WGIG)

2005 Tunis
- 2nd meeting of the WSIS
- Proposal for **Internet Governance Forum** (IGF) created

2006 Athens
- UN endorses **5-year mandate** for IGF

2006-2011 IGF Annual Meetings
- 2006 Athens
- 2007 Rio de Janeiro
- 2008 Hyderabad
- 2009 Sharm el Sheikh
- 2010 Vilnius

2011 Nairobi
- UN Renews **5-year mandate** for IGF

2011-2015 IGF Annual Meetings
- 2011 Nairobi
- 2012 Baku
- 2013 Bali
- 2014 Istanbul
- 2015 TBD

IG: working definition

Tunis Agenda**

IGF

WCIT   **ITU-PP**

Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG)

Internet Governance definition:

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."

Source: http://www.wgig.org/docs/WGIGREPORT.pdf

Tunis Agenda – Article 35

We reaffirm that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations. In this respect it is recognized that:

a. Policy authority for Internet-related public policy issues is the sovereign right of States. They have rights and responsibilities for international Internet-related public policy issues.

b. The private sector has had, and should continue to have, an important role in the development of the Internet, both in the technical and economic fields.

c. Civil society has also played an important role on Internet matters, especially at community level, and should continue to play such a role.

d. Intergovernmental organizations have had, and should continue to have, a facilitating role in the coordination of Internet-related public policy issues.

e. International organizations have also had and should continue to have an important role in the development of Internet-related technical standards and relevant policies.

Source: https://www.itu.int/wsis/docs2/tunis/off/6rev1.pdf

Tunis Agenda – Articles 37, 68, 69

37. We seek to improve the coordination of the activities of international and intergovernmental organizations and other institutions concerned with Internet governance and the exchange of information among themselves. A multi-stakeholder approach should be adopted, as far as possible, at all levels.

68. We recognize that all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the Internet. We also recognize the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders.

69. We further recognize the need for enhanced cooperation in the future, to enable governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities, in international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet, but not in the day-to-day technical and operational matters, that do not impact on international public policy issues.

Source: https://www.itu.int/wsis/docs2/tunis/off/6rev1.pdf

NTIA: IANA Functions Transition Announcement

NTIA: IANA Functions Transition Conditions

- NTIA has communicated to ICANN that the transition proposal must have broad community support and address the following principles:

  - Support and enhance the multistakeholder model;

  - Maintain the security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet DNS;

  - Meet the needs and expectation of the global customers and partners of the IANA services; and,

  - Maintain the openness of the Internet

- Further, NTIA will not accept a proposal that replaces their role with a government-led or an inter-governmental organization solution.

What are the IANA Functions?

IANA Functions Stewardship Transition

- IANA Stewardship Transition <u>Coordination</u> Group (ICG) formed

- One deliverable: "A" proposal to NTIA re transitioning NTIA's stewardship of the IANA functions to the Internet community.

- ICG's Mission is to coordinate the development of a proposal among the communities affected by the IANA functions.

- Proposal to be developed through communities – not ICG!

- Get involved!

    https://www.icann.org/stewardship

(Back to) Governance Networks

From the Global Solution Networks (GSN) project – what are "networks for global problem solving"?

- Networks that seek to improve the state of the world by helping to solve a problem, develop new policies or new solutions, influence states and institutions, or otherwise contribute to economic and social development, human rights, sustainability, democracy, global cooperation and global governance.

Source: Global Solution Networks: Understanding the New Multi-Stakeholder Models for Global Cooperation, Problem Solving and Governance

Taxonomy of Global Solutions Network
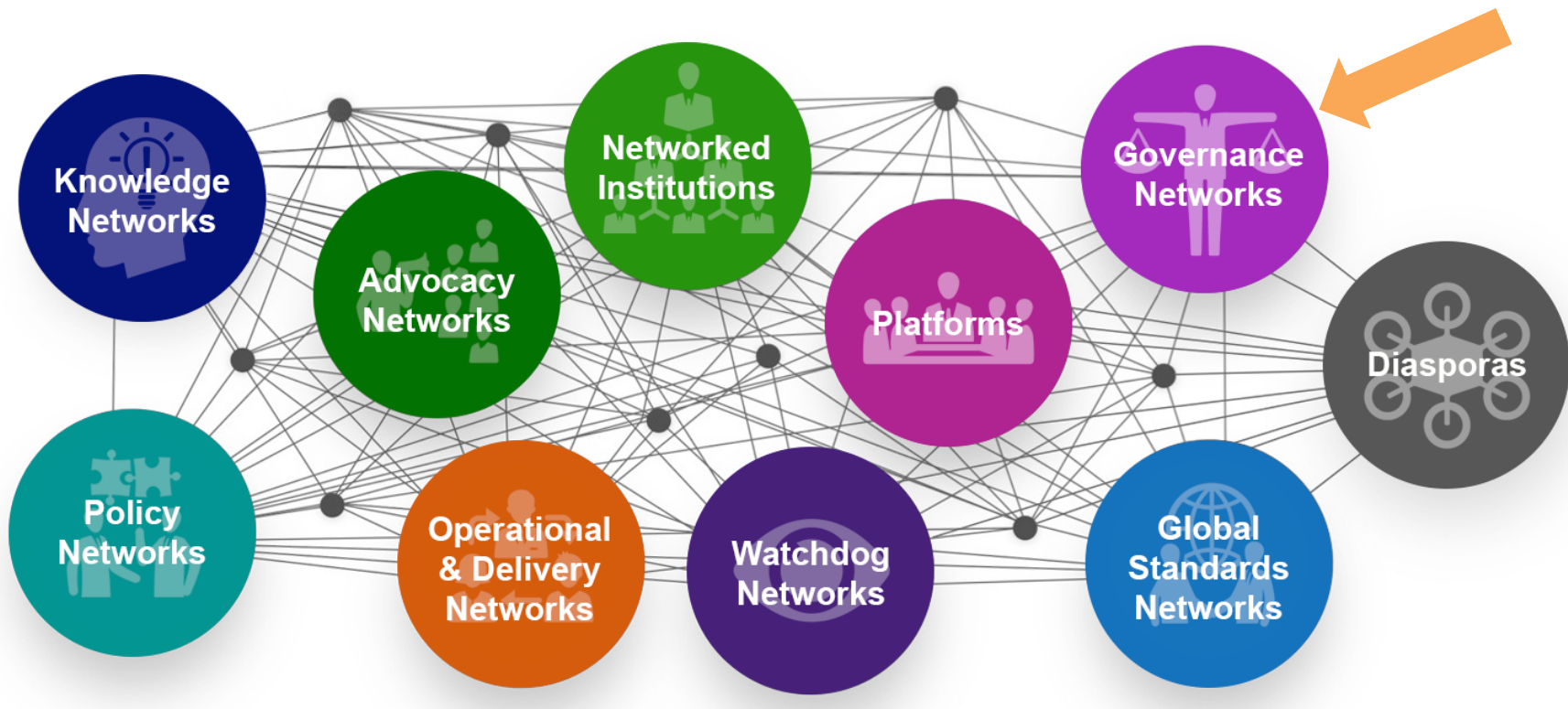
Source: Global Solution Networks

Real Question for all GSN's: Legitimacy

In the case of the Internet Governance Network:

Nobody was chosen or appointed to develop, manage, or govern the Internet, and the governance ecosystem doesn't really answer to any sanctioned government agency."

so….

How does it achieve legitimacy?

The Case for Legitimacy:
Internet Governance Network

- All institutions were purpose built (with clear missions) → Internet Ecosystem
- Have coordinating/oversight mechanisms (continually being improved)
- Operate with openness, collaboration, inclusiveness, and transparency.
- Have clear processes for rule-making and decision-making.
- Have common understanding what a "shared global resource" entails/ means.
- Work to high moral and ethical standards.
- Inclusive processes/broad set of stakeholders.
- Strongest proof may be the Internet itself – growth, stability, resiliency

Source: Global Solution Networks: Understanding the New Multi-Stakeholder Models for Global Cooperation, Problem Solving and Governance

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- We all need to be active and vigilant! There is no future without a M/S, robust, open governance model.

THANK YOU!