What is internet governance?

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Based on presentation originally prepared by Anriette Esterhuysen
Overview

- A bit of history: concept and discourse
- Scope of IG
- Distributed IG
- Key institutions involved in IG
- Multistakeholder & multi-lateral approaches
  - Complexities in models, including hybrid approaches.
- Where next?
- Q&A - What do you want to know about IG?
What I am not covering!

No details on:

- ICANN
- WSIS +10
- Enhanced Cooperation
- Human rights and IG
- ICT for development and IG
- History of IG

Anything in any detail....
What is the Internet: technical definition

A network of autonomous networks of computing devices, which share the same core protocols enabling them to interoperate regardless of the endpoint applications and devices.

The capitalization controversy: Internet or internet
There are many internets, but only one Internet. And there are internet architectures, internet protocols, internet subjects of all types.
What is the Internet: public policy definition

“...the Internet is a global resource which should be managed in the public interest”

From the NETmundial statement developed at the NETmundial, a multistakeholder event on IG held in Sao Paulo in 2014
Who runs the internet?

The answer depends on what aspect of the Internet you are looking at.

Does any single entity run the Internet?

- Phone networks? Mobile?
- Landlines? Undersea fibre?
- Satellite?
- People?
- Content?
- Applications?
- Facebook, Google, Twitter ...
- Regulations such as Network neutrality or GDPR?
What is 'governance'?

- Task of steering a given community, or sector of activity (set of processes)
- This community may be defined by the boundaries of an activity or of geography, or still by any other identity criteria.
- The purposes or goals of governance may include the protection or best interests of the governed.
- It may also entail control or repression of the community...
The WSIS and IG: UN Perspective on IG


• 2003 Geneva Declaration of Principles
  • Key outcomes: multistakeholder, human rights, people-centered development

• 2005 Tunis Agenda (Internet Governance Forum)
  • Key outcomes/debated points: role of government, “enhanced cooperation”, “equal footing”, “respective roles and responsibilities of stakeholders”

• WSIS ten year review 2015
  • Key outcomes: Renewed IGF, inclusion of women, affirmed WGIG definition of IG and multistakeholder process, requested more work on enhanced cooperation (for some definition of enhanced cooperation)
IG: narrow definition

The handling of technical coordination required for, and policy issues related to, the interoperability and smooth functioning of the different components of internet infrastructure and the exchange of information/contents over the Internet.

Management for improvement, stability, security and resiliency
Narrow definition: examples

- Internet logical resources, globally unique identifiers:
  - IP addresses
  - Domain name system
  - Autonomous system numbers
  - Protocol parameters
- Protocols:
  - TCP/IP
  - IPV4 and IPV6
IG: Early broad definition

Internet governance is the development and application by the Governments, 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. (WGIG Final Report 2005)
IG: broad definition – working definitions accepted and used by UN

Internet governance is the development and application by the Governments, 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.

WGIG Final Report 2005 and included in the Tunis Agenda
Broad definition: examples

• Human rights apply online as they do offline (HRC resolution 2012)
• Domains such as .africa, .amazon, .book or .xxx
• South African Film and Publication Board online content regulation
• YouTube ban in Pakistan
• African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms
Broad definition: broader issues

• Patents, copyright, trademark
• Competition policy
• Security and survivability of public infrastructure (essential facilities)
• Freedom expression and association
• Right to privacy – data protection
• Liability of intermediaries
• Platform responsibility
• Surveillance
• Shutdowns
IG milestones up to 2000

1970s: DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) creates ARPANET

1980s: ARPANET expands to include universities, research facilities and government

1990: US’s National Science Foundation responsible for coordination of the non-military portion of the Internet

1996: African Information Society Initiative and NICI plans

1998: Establishment of ICANN

1999: African Development Forum
IG milestones contd.

Geneva phase > Geneva Declaration and Plan of Action

2004-2005: Working Group on IG

2004-2005: WSIS Tunis Phase > Tunis Agenda

2006-2015: IGF

2012: Working Group on IG Improvements

2014: Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation

2015: WSIS +10

2016: IANA TRANSITION

2018: GDPR

2019: UNSG HLP: The Age of Digital Interdependence
Who should run the internet?

Should anyone run the internet?

Why?

Why not?
Narrow approach: institutions

- ICANN (gTLDs)
- PTI: Public Identifiable Identifiers
  - aka IANA
- Country code domain authorities (ccTLDs)
- RIRs - Regional Internet Registries
- Internet Society (ISOC)
- Internet Network Operators’ Groups
- ISP associations
Narrow approach: institutions (cont’d)

- Internet Engineering Task Force: architecture and hundreds of protocols including: TCP, IP, UDP
- W3C: World Wide Web Consortium - application-layer standards for the Web
- ITU: Spectrum & digital migration
- IEEE: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers - Ethernet LAN & Wi-Fi standards
Broad approach: institutions

- National telecoms regulators
- UN agencies: ITU, WIPO, HRC
- Ministries of information and communication
- Civil society coalitions
- Regional bodies such as African Union Commission
- Courts: national and regional e.g. European Court of Justice,
The overlapping IG jigsaw

- Global issues and institutions
- Technical issues and institutions
- Regional issues and institutions
- National issues and institutions
- Local issues and institutions
- Cross Jurisdictional issues and institutions
Meanwhile.. in Africa

- African Union Commission
- Regional economic communities (SADC, ECOWAS, COMESA)
- Regional regulatory associations (WATRA)
- Regional, Sub Regional and national IGFs
- National bodies, e.g. regulators
- What else?
Distributed IG

Given the open and distributive nature of the Internet architecture, its governance will have to involve a lot of coordination and cooperation.

Governing the Internet impacts all people who rely on it, regardless of national borders.
Multistakeholder Discussions

- Multilateral
- Multistakeholder
- Which stakeholders?
- Roles of stakeholders
- Geopolitics
- Enhanced Cooperation
- Respective roles?
- Responsibilities & accountability
Your questions

What do you want to know?

What has not been answered?

What do you think of it all?
Internet and ICTs for social justice and development

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