Internet Governance

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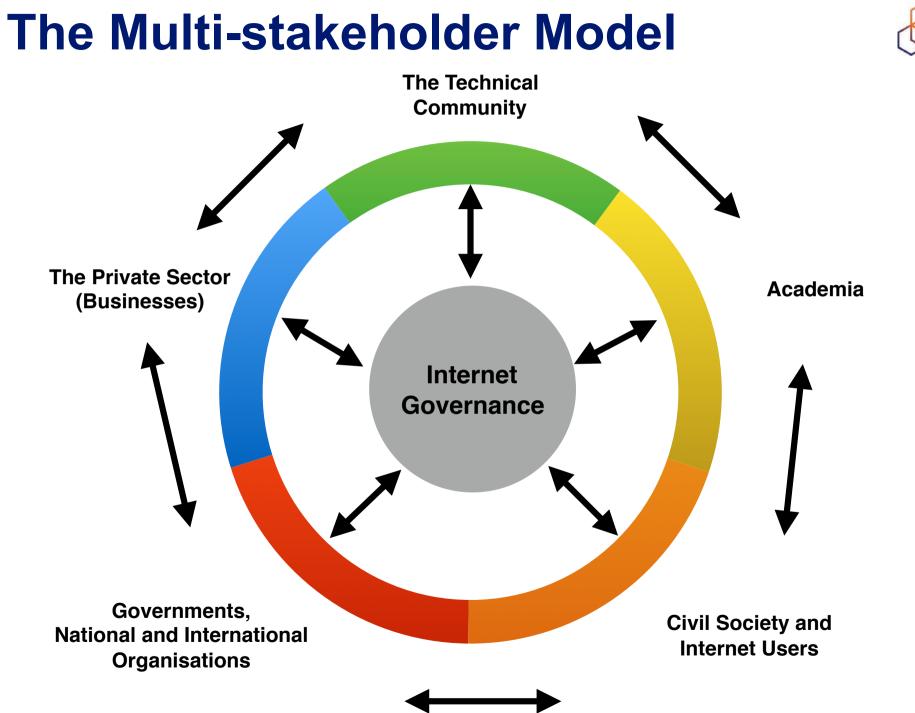
7 November 2018

Who Runs the Internet?

The short answer is:

NO ONE!

The Multi-stakeholder Model

The Technical Community

The Private Sector (Businesses)

Academia

Internet Governance

Governments, National and International Organisations

Civil Society and Internet Users

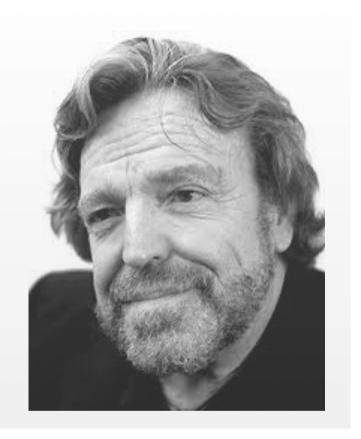Gergana Petrova | 7 November 2018

What will we cover?

- What is the multi-stakeholder model?

- What are the main principles for policy making?

- What are the key arguments and dilemmas?

- Why should you get involved?

- How can you get involved?

The History

"[the Internet] is inherently extra-national, inherently anti-sovereign and your [states'] sovereignty cannot apply to us. We've got to figure things out ourselves."

John Perry Barlow, 1996

Things have changed…

Self-regulation

- Social norms worked well in the beginning of the Internet

- Self-regulation still works in a group with strong community ties, by applying peer pressure or exclusion (e.g. Wikipedia)

- ISPs try to self-regulate by imposing standards of behaviour for their customers

- Should ISPs make decisions in lieu of legal authorities? Should they judge what is acceptable content?

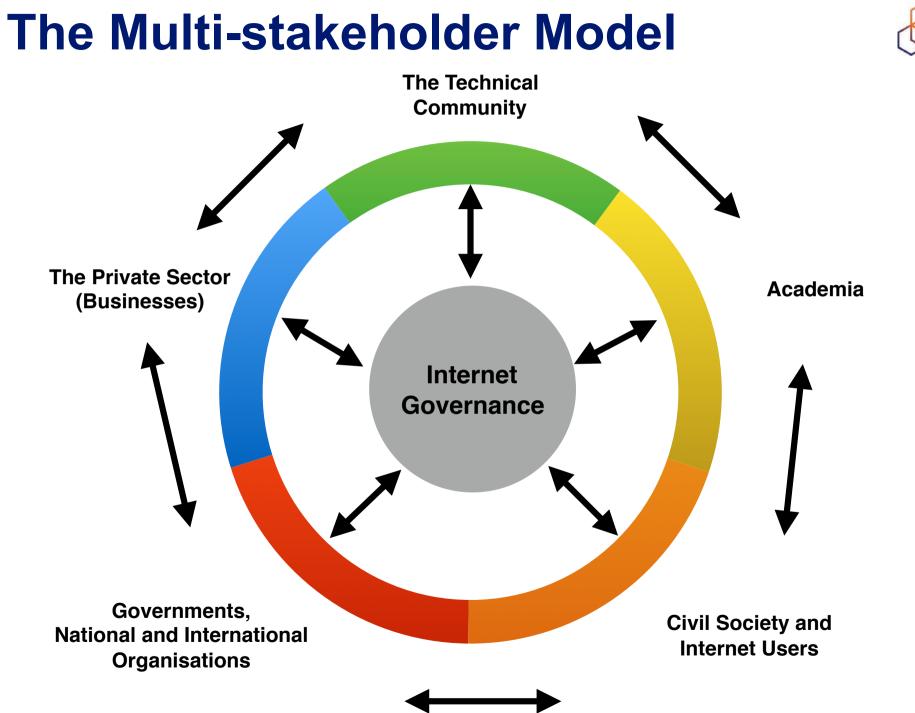- Self-regulation doesn't always work, e.g. IoT market

consumers want low prices

manufacturers save costs on security

Definitions

"Internet governance (IG) 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."

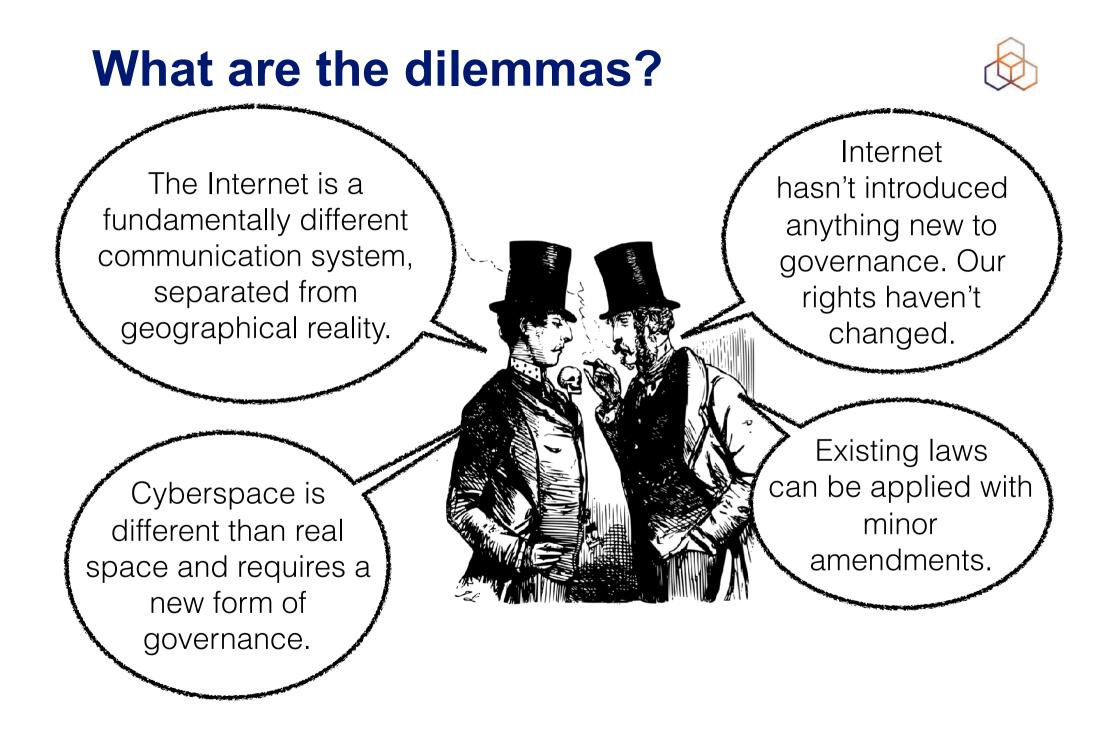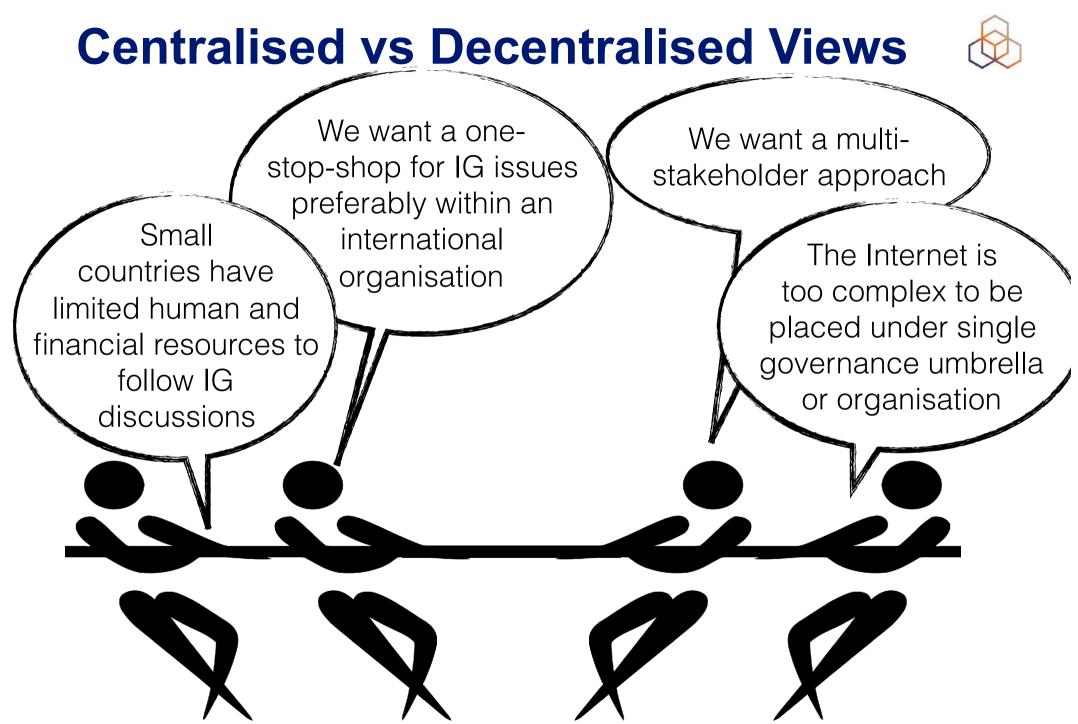*World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), 2005*

The Multi-stakeholder Model

The Technical
Community

The Private Sector
(Businesses)

Academia

Internet
Governance

Governments,
National and International
Organisations

Civil Society and
Internet Users

Main Principles for Policy Making

- Promote the open, distributed and interconnected nature of the Internet

  - Maintain technological neutrality

- Encourage multi-stakeholder co-operation in policy development processes

- Ensure transparency, fair process, and accountability

- See NetMundial, OECD, Council of Europe, etc.

  - http://content.netmundial.br/internet-governance-principles/

What are the dilemmas?

The Internet is a fundamentally different communication system, separated from geographical reality.

Internet hasn't introduced anything new to governance. Our rights haven't changed.

Cyberspace is different than real space and requires a new form of governance.

Existing laws can be applied with minor amendments.

Centralised vs Decentralised Views

Small Differences that Matter

Information Security
(political and social stability)

Cyber security

Cybersecurity
(protecting Internet infrastructure)

Information Security

Take the Poll!

Go to www.menti.com and use the code **71 75 00**

Who should be responsible for removing content, or making content inaccessible, on the Internet?

▷ Content should not be censored at all

▷ Access providers (ISPs, telcos)

▷ Content platforms (Facebook, etc)

▷ Law enforcement agencies / courts

▷ I can't decide

Take the Poll!

Go to www.menti.com and use the code **84 56 07**

Should technology companies be asked to create backdoors (write new software or modify existing software) at the request of law enforcement agencies to fight serious crime?
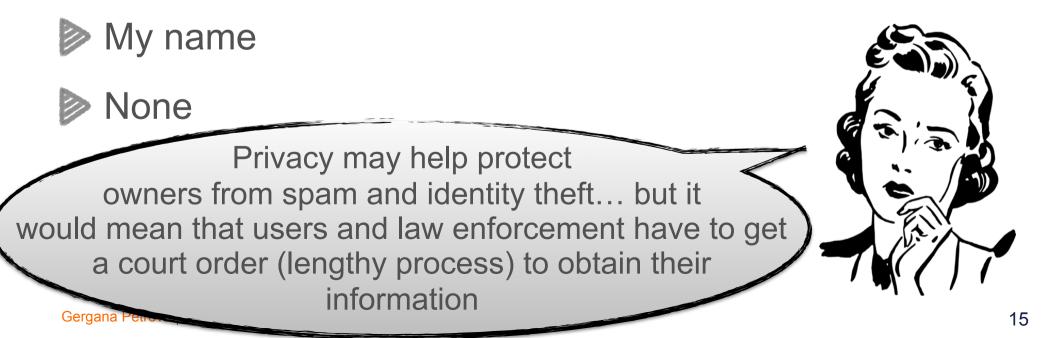
▷ Yes

▷ No

▷ I can't decide

Security is always excessive… until it's not enough!

Take the Poll!

Go to www.menti.com and use the code **77 08 58**

How much of your personal data should be available in WHOIS?

▷ All (name, contact details, address)

▷ My name and email

▷ My name

▷ None

Privacy may help protect owners from spam and identity theft… but it would mean that users and law enforcement have to get a court order (lengthy process) to obtain their information

Take the Poll!

Go to www.menti.com and use the code **38 33 51**

Who is to blame for ransomeware attacks such as Wannacry?

▷ Government/ law enforcement

▷ The ICT industry (in this case, Microsoft)

▷ CEO level at affected businesses

▷ IT/security departments

▷ Internet users

▷ Noone to blame; part of life

Why and how to get involved?

- Provides contact between technical experts, governments and other affected parties

- When regulation is necessary, it's better if experts are heard

- Regulation affects how you run your business

- What can you do?

  - EU consultations (https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations_en)

  - Your national government's consultations

  - Join the discussion on the RIPE Cooperation Working Group! https://www.ripe.net/participate/ripe/wg/coop

Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

- "A forum for multi-stakeholder dialogue on public policy issues related to the Internet"

- Issues like sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet

- Open and inclusive dialogue and the exchange of ideas

- Share best practices and experiences

- Identify emerging issues and bring them to the attention of the relevant bodies and the public

- Contribute to capacity building for IG

Next IGF: 12-14 November, Paris

https://www.intgovforum.org

Internet of Things
Machine learning
Access
CGN Cybersecurity
Ethics Digital currencies
Fake news
Net neutrality Artificial Intelligence
CERTs
Virtual Reality
Diversity National security
Inclusion
Digital economy
Critical Internet Resources
Trust Data Protection Right to be forgotten
Trade and sustainable development
New technologies Media literacy IPv6
Digital economy 5G Human rights
Big Data
Cyber threats Multistakeholder cooperation
Privacy Blockchain Inclusive development
Zero rating
IPv4 GDPR Internet shutdowns Open access
Gender digital divide Hate speech

Inclusion, diversity, access

- Enabling participation of

  - women

  - the new generation

  - people with disabilities

- Connecting small islands or developing countries

- Challenges and opportunities of a multilingual Internet

- Internet shutdowns

Critical Internet Resources

- Submarine cables, and IXPs

- The road ahead for ICANN with new data protection regulations

- Public policies on IPv6 deployment

- Carrier Grade NAT (CGN) issues

- Different attitudes towards the freedom to use encryption

- State led interference in encrypted systems

Cybersecurity

- Improving cybersecurity incident response

- Balancing security with issues such as openness and privacy

- Legal and other challenges with cross-border criminal investigations

- International cooperation between CERTs (Computer Emergency Response Team)

Digital economy and trade

- Sustainable development

- The sharing/gig economy

- Job automation

- Barriers to the adoption of e-commerce

- Main critique from civil society: a lot of the discussion is not very open

Human Rights and Ethics

- The role of internet intermediaries in the protection of human rights of users (such as the right of privacy, freedom of expression etc)

- Roles and responsibilities of online platforms

- Best practises around notifying about data breaches

- Regulations in this space will impact operators

- The Internet as utility

Multistakeholder cooperation

- Getting governments involved in IG

- NRIs (National and Regional Initiatives) stress the importance of IG

- The value of local and sub regional initiatives, NOGs (Network Operator Groups) etc

- The lack of hierarchy talks makes IG more accessible and relevant for people

- Helping define common regional positions

New technologies

- IoT sessions, for example IoT identifiers - moving away from the idea of IP addresses

- Artificial Intelligence (AI)

- Big data

- Blockchain

- Virtual Reality (VR)

- Fake news

IGF Initiatives

Regional IGFs

- EuroDIG: 5-6 June 2018, Tbilisi, Georgia

- SEEDIG: 23-24 May 2018, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Multiple National IGFs

- Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, UK, Ukraine
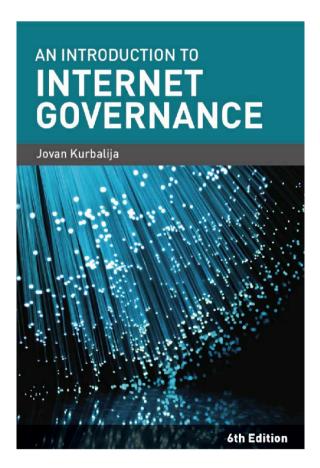
- Multiple Youth IGFs

The Future

"We are having Internet Governance discussions and meetings and a very large number of people are discussing the future of the Internet who have no clue as to what the Internet is except that it is important and that they have to be involved."

- Steve Crocker

An Introduction to Internet Governance

By Diplo Foundation:

https://www.diplomacy.edu/sites/default/files/An%20Introduction%20to%20IG_6th%20edition.pdf
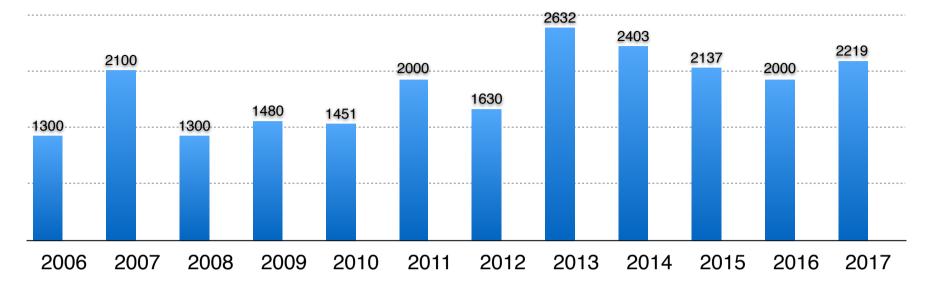
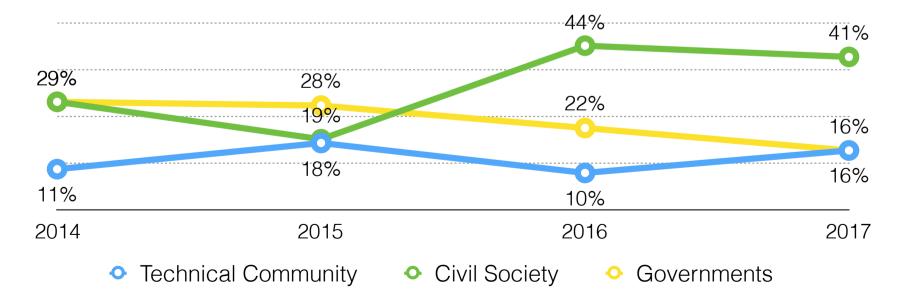# The History of Internet Governance

By Wolfgang Kleinwächter:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5QUrkRtC2Js

IGF Participation

Bar chart — IGF Participation by year:

Year	Participants
2006	1300
2007	2100
2008	1300
2009	1480
2010	1451
2011	2000
2012	1630
2013	2632
2014	2403
2015	2137
2016	2000
2017	2219

Line chart — participation percentages by stakeholder group:

Group	2014	2015	2016	2017
Technical Community	11%	18%	10%	16%
Civil Society	29%	19%	44%	41%
Governments	29%	28%	22%	16%

Legend: Technical Community · Civil Society · Governments

What will it be?

- Successful IGFs in France, Germany

- Business and government interest rejuvenated

- Increased commitment to "multi-stakeholder" approach

- Support continues to diminish for IGF events

- States re-assert unilateral regulation of Internet

- Globally, governments look to international organisations to govern

Questions

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More Information

WSIS Declaration of Principles:
http://www.itu.int/net/wsis/docs/geneva/official/dop.html

WSIS 10+ Years Review:
https://www.internetsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/WSISplus10-Overview.pdf

Principles for Internet Policy Making:
https://www.oecd.org/internet/ieconomy/oecd-principles-for-internet-policy-making.pdf

CircleID's Internet Governance pieces:
http://www.circleid.com/topics/internet_governance

A Brief Guide to the History of the Internet:
http://www.investintech.com/content/historyinternet/]

Internet Fragmentation: An Overview
http://www3.weforum.org/docs/
WEF_FII_Internet_Fragmentation_An_Overview_2016.pdf