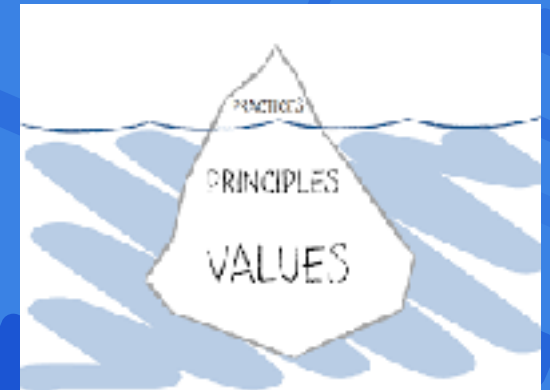
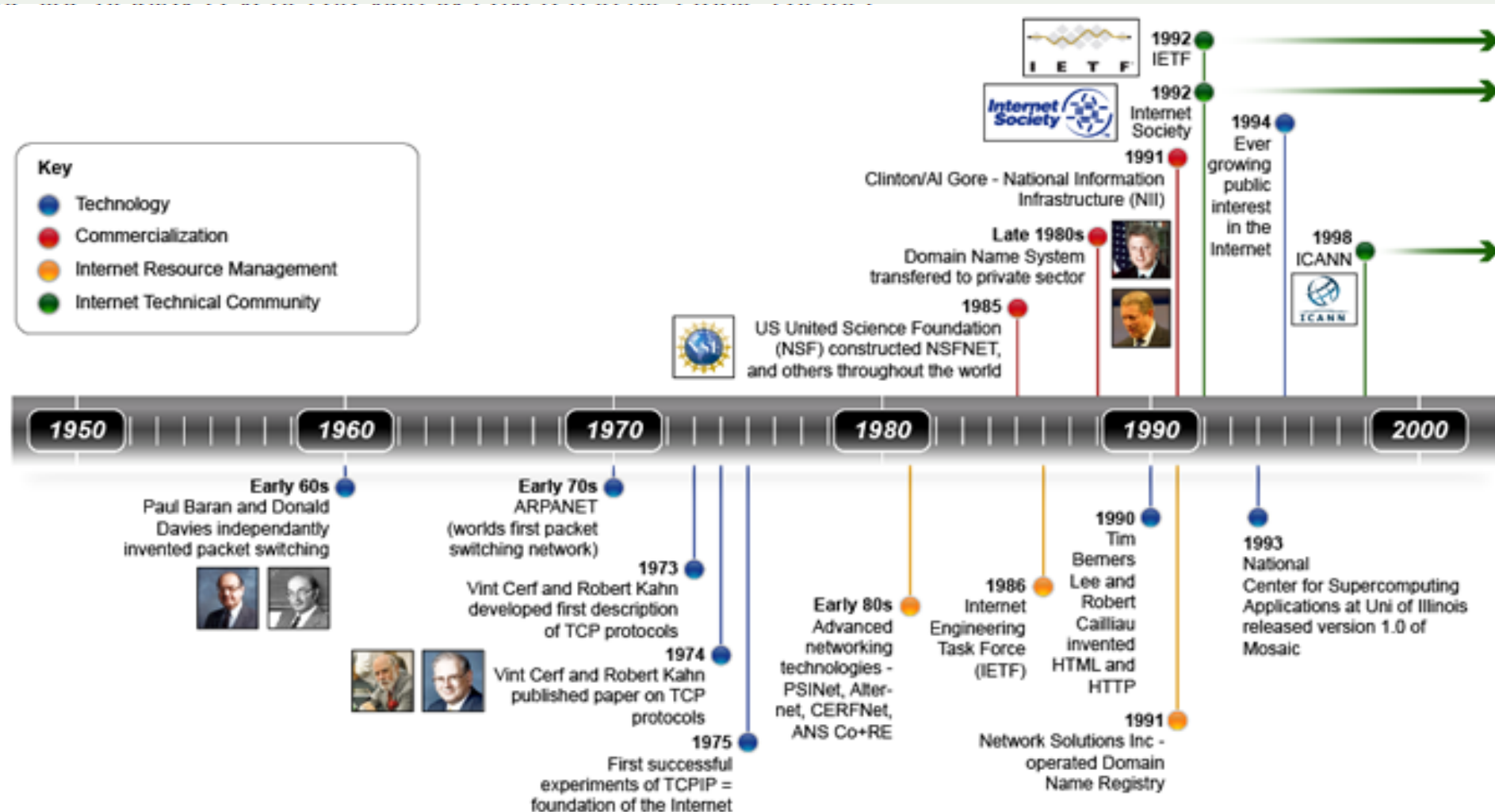


Fundamental Principles of the Internet

Open, Distributed and Bottom-up.



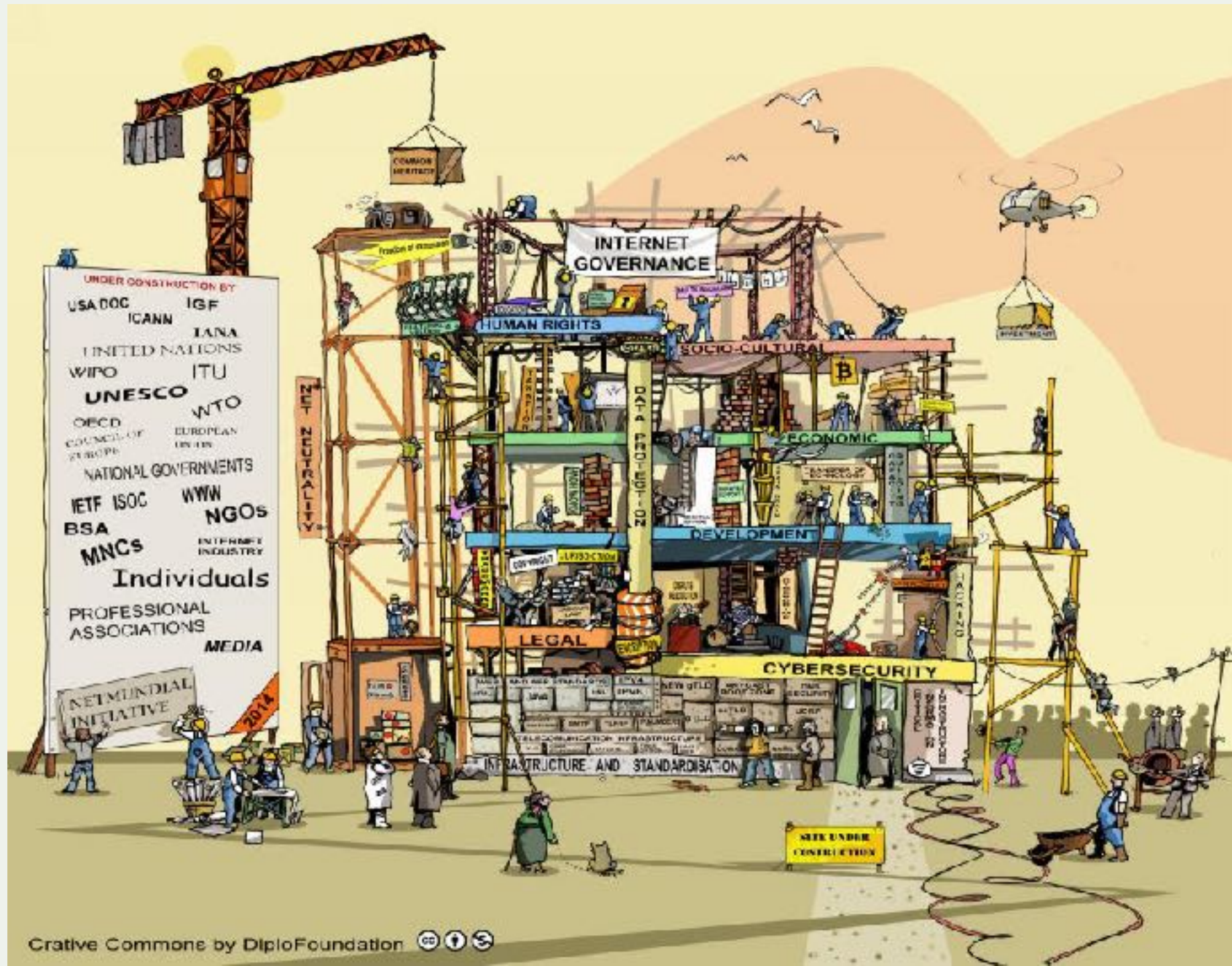
Internet's history = Giving rise to the governance principles that are open, interconnected, distributed, and transnational



The Internet Ecosystem

Disparate Actors + Shared Goals =
Multi-stakeholder approach



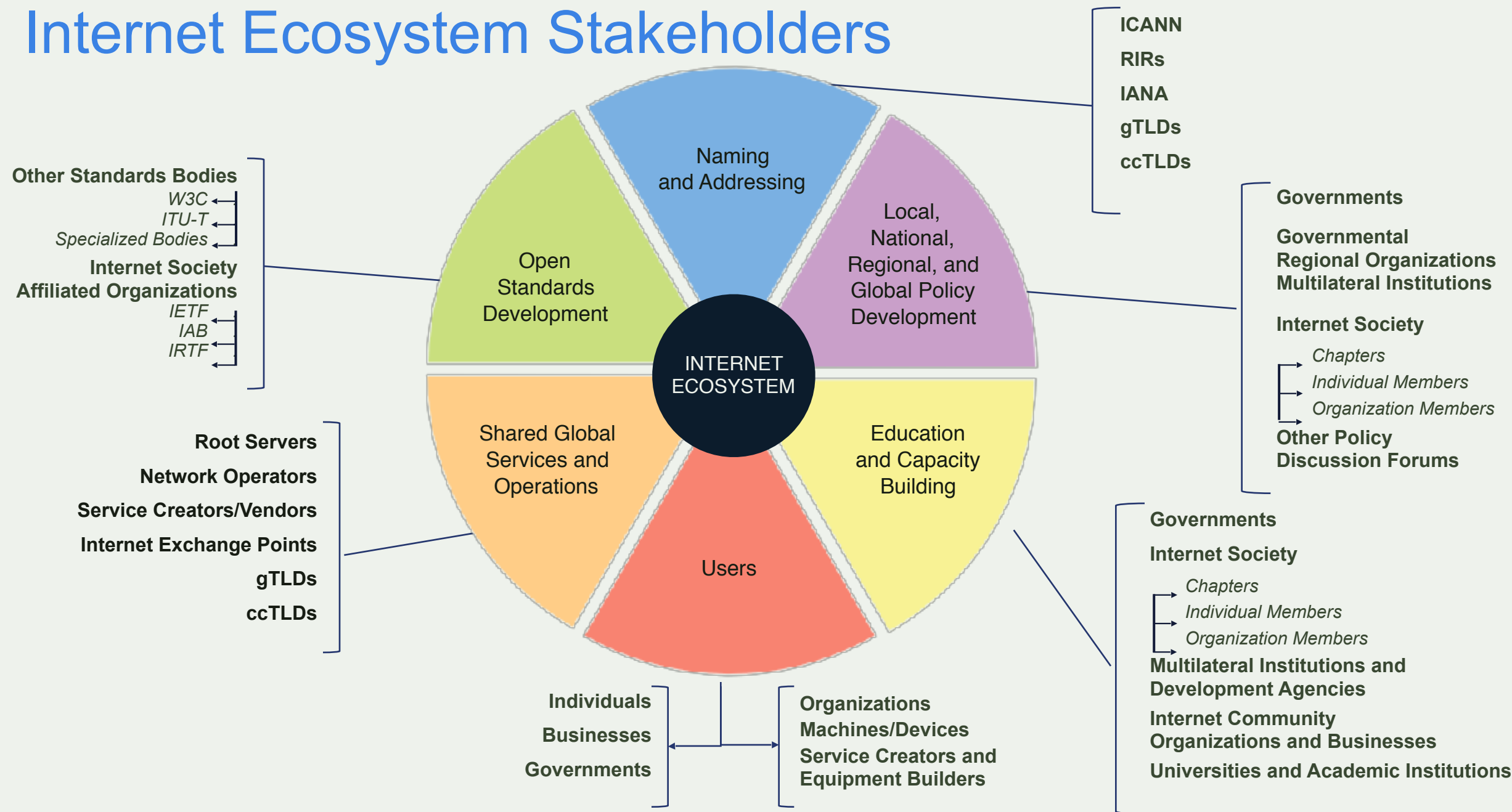


INTERNET GOVERNANCE ISSUES

IG STAKEHOLDERS



Internet Ecosystem Stakeholders



[Open] Standards Development

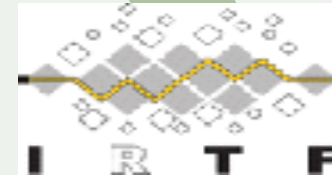
The Internet Society (ISOC)

The Internet Society (ISOC) is the organizational home of IETF, IAB, IESG and IRTF — the standards setting and research arms of the Internet community.



The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is a large open international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers concerned with the evolution of the Internet architecture and the smooth operation of the Internet. It is open to any interested individual

The Internet Architecture Board (IAB) is a committee of the IETF and an advisory body of the ISOC, responsible for the architectural oversight of the IETF activities, Internet Standards process oversight and appeal, and the appoint of the Request for Comments (RFC) Editor.



The Internet Research Task Force (IRTF) promotes research of importance to the evolution of the Internet by creating focused, long-term research groups working on topics related to Internet protocols, applications, architecture and technology.

The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is one of the three sectors (divisions or units) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); it coordinates standards for telecommunications.



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.



The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Standards Association (IEEE-SA) is an organization within IEEE that develops global standards in a broad range of industries, including power, energy, biomedical, healthcare, information technology, robotics, telecommunication, home automation etc

* Not all the organisations listed have an open/freely accessible standards development process

Naming and Addressing

the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

helps coordinate the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) functions, which are key technical services critical to the continued operations of the Internet's underlying address book, the Domain Name System (DNS)



Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

*Domain
name
registries*



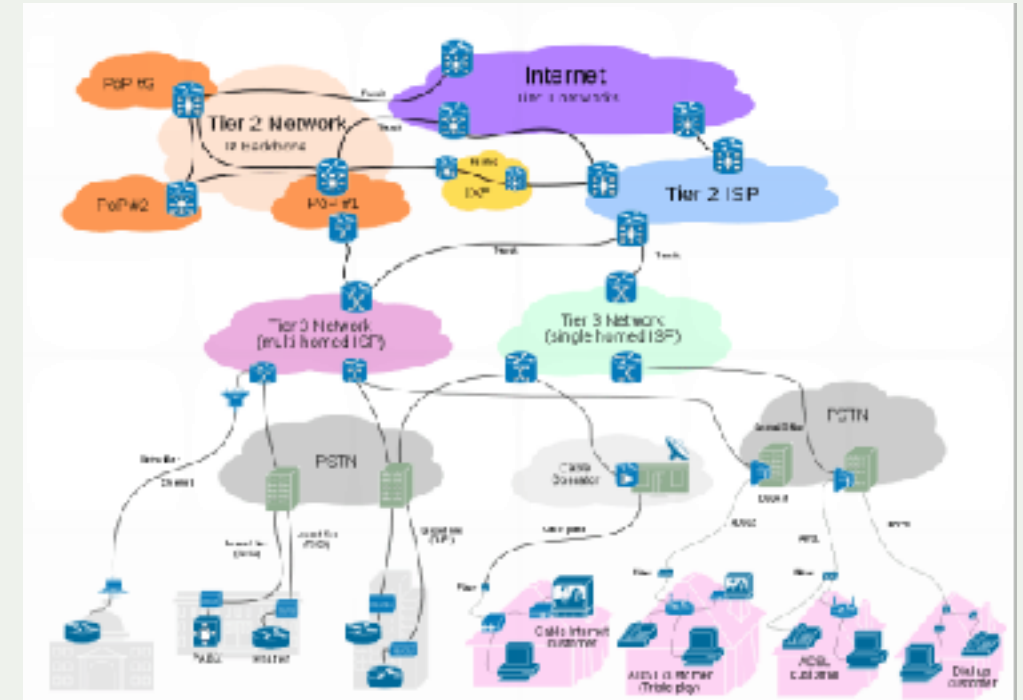
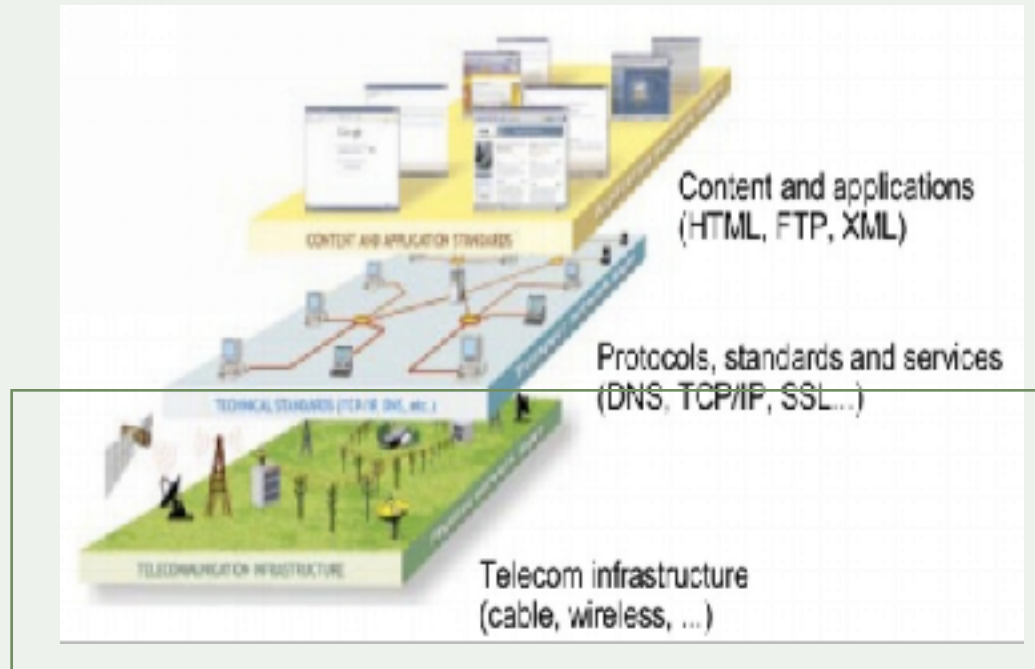
Registrars

Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)

RIPs manage, distribute, and register Internet number resources (IPv4 and IPv6 addresses and Autonomous System Numbers) within their respective regions.



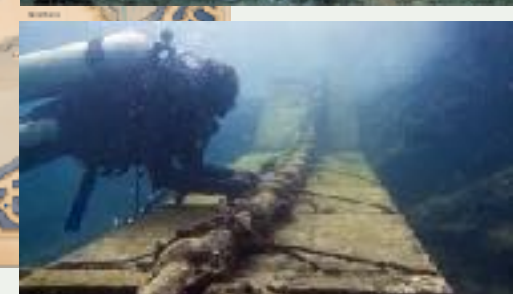
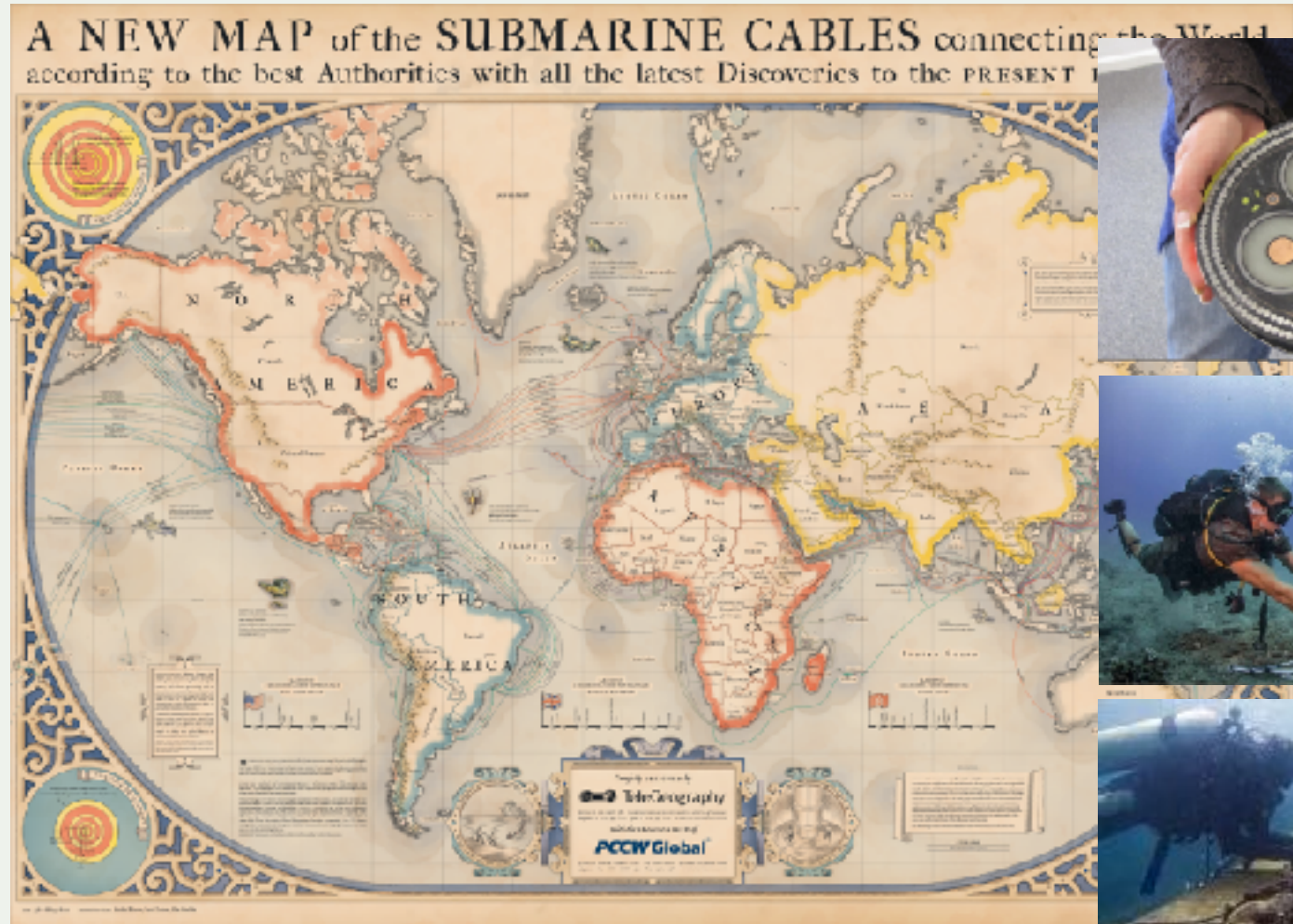
Network infrastructure service providers ++



- Domain Name Service (DNS) providers
- Hosting and cloud service providers
- Network operators
- Internet Exchange Points (IXPs)

Network infrastructure service providers (con't)

ISPs in Asia Pacific



The Private Sector = Users ++



Capacity building and policy development

Intergov/International Org



Regional Org



Technical community



Civil Society

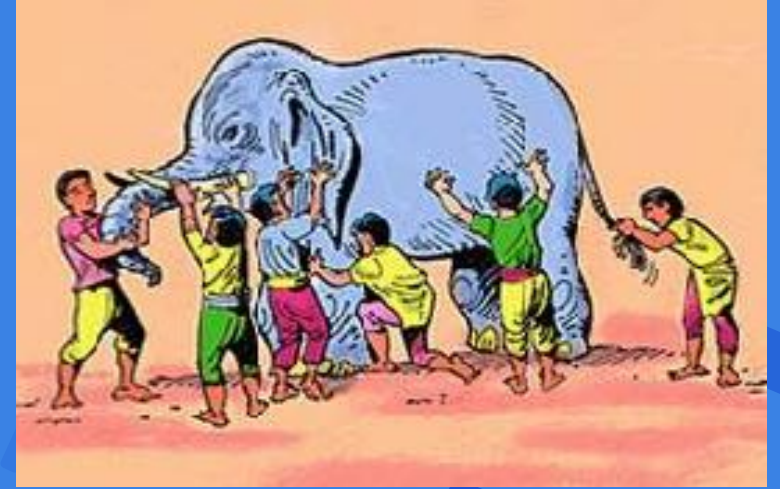


Governments



The Internet Governance

Snake...Spear...Fan...Tree...Wall...Rope



Internet governance issues: 7 clusters



- Telecom structure
- Technical standards
- Web standards
- Internet protocol numbers
- Domain
- The Internet of Things
- Convergence



- Cybersecurity
- Cybercrime
- Critical information infra
- Cyber conflict
- Child safety online
- Spam
- Encryption
- Digital signatures



- Freedom of expression
- Privacy and data protection
- Rights of PWDs
- Women's rights online



- Jurisdiction
- Arbitration
- Copyright
- Trademark
- Labor law
- Intermediaries



- E-commerce
- E-money and virtual currencies
- Consumer protection
- Taxation



- Access
- Digital divide
- Capacity development



- Content policy
- Cultural diversity
- Multilingualism
- Online education
- Global public good

Starting definition of Internet Governance

INTERNET GOVERNANCE =

**COORDINATION OF
THE MANY ASPECTS**

INCLUDING

TECHNICAL STANDARDS,
POLICIES,
INFRASTRUCTURE

THAT MAKE THE INTERNET **WORK**
& **DETERMINE HOW IT IS USED**

INVOLVING

**GOVERNMENTS
PRIVATE SECTOR
CIVIL SOCIETY**

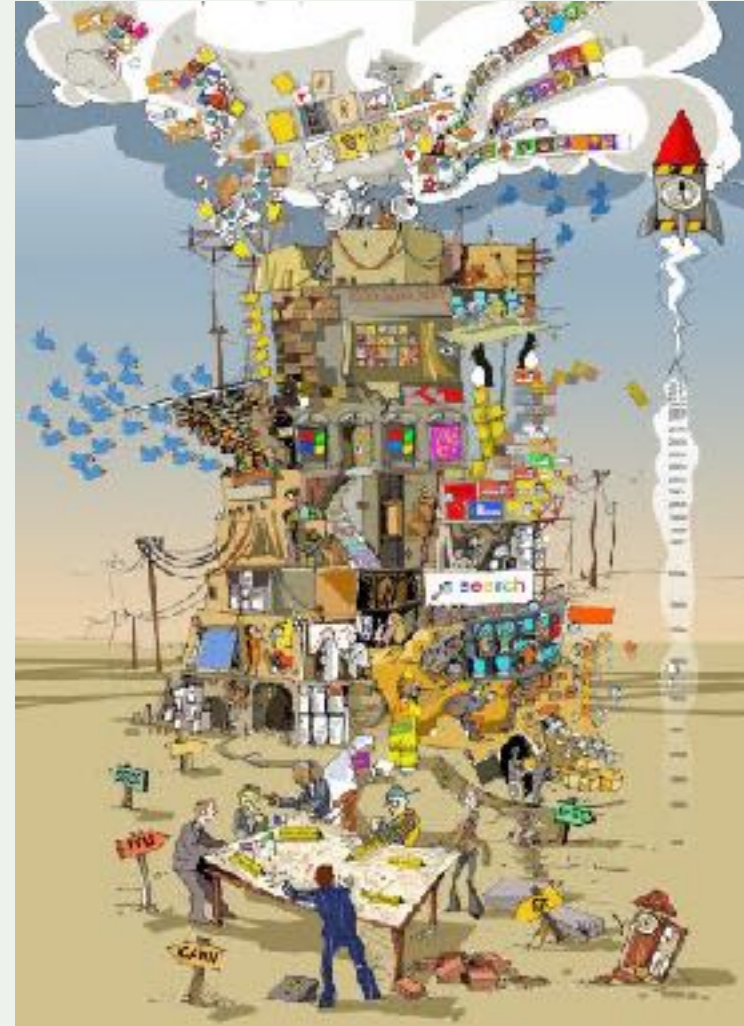
- Shared
- Open
- Inclusive
- Consensual



The Multi-stakeholder Approach to Internet Governance



VS



The Multi-stakeholder Approach to Internet Governance

Multilateral

- Dominant paradigm followed by intergovernmental organizations
- Underpinned by treaties
- Final say rests with the sovereign nations

vs

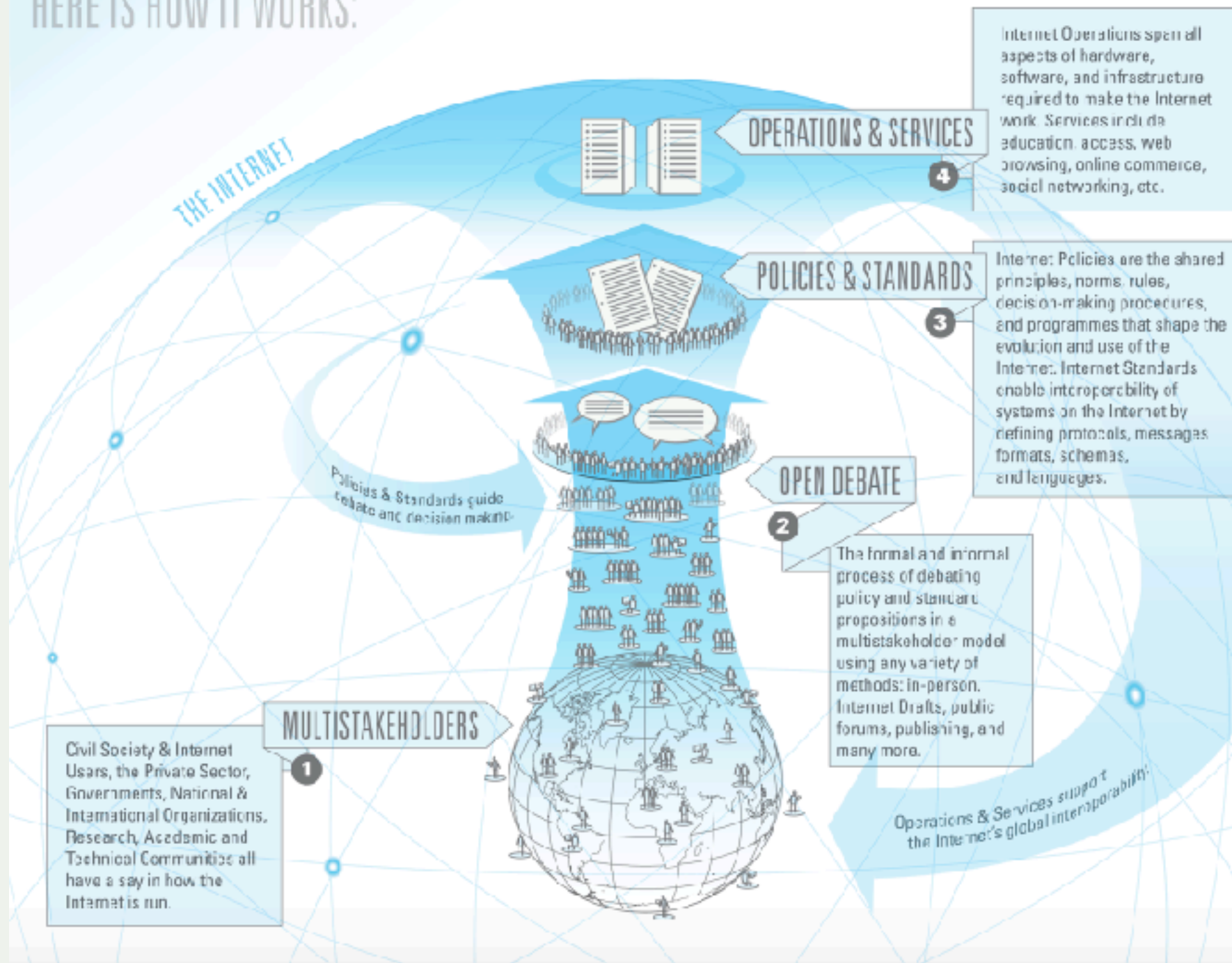
Multi-stakeholder

- Multitude of stakeholders, as opposed to governments only, can participate in and have an impact in the processes and discusses
- Less rigid hierarchies or none
- Processes are characterized by openness, transparency and inclusiveness
- Underpinned by consensus-driven, bottom-up decision making
- Embraced by IETF, ICANN and the IGF

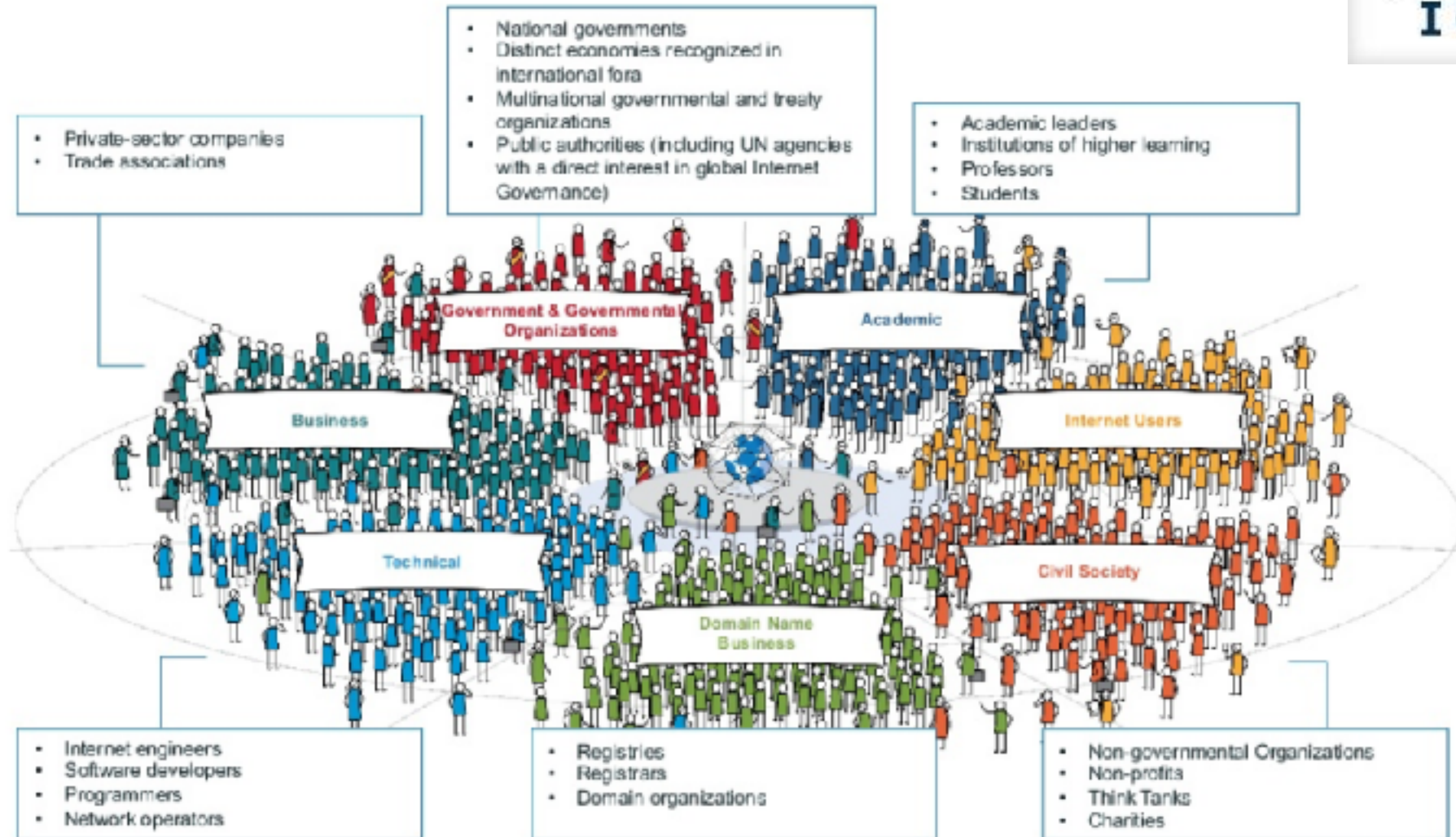
Multistakeholder approach is useful...

- when decisions impact a wide and distributed range of people and interests,
- where there are overlapping rights and responsibilities across sectors and borders,
- if different forms of expertise are needed, such as technical expertise, and/or
- where legitimacy and acceptance of decisions directly impacts the implementation.

HERE IS HOW IT WORKS:



Example #1: ICANN



Example #2: IGF



- IGF Afghanistan (IGFA)
- Bangladesh IGF
- China IGF
- Japan IGF
- Nepal IGF
- Sri Lanka IGF
- Indonesia IGF
- Philippine IG Roadshow



Example #3: DICT National ICT Ecosystem Framework



Four attributes of successful multistakeholder decision-making

1

**Inclusiveness
and
transparency**

2

**Collective
responsibility**

3

**Effective
decision-
making and
implementation**

4

**Collaboration
through
distributed and
interoperable
governance**

“The most pressing question for the future of the Internet is not how the technology will change, but how the process of change and evolution itself will be managed.... If the Internet stumbles, it will not be because we lack for technology, vision, or motivation. It will be because we cannot set a direction and march collectively into the future..”

Brief History of the Internet (1996)

#freeandopen



#ShapeTomorrow

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www.internetsociety.org
www.facebook.com/isoc.ph

