

.

Has the paradigm shift happened?

Actually, not yet...

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What we will be talking about

- Internet Governance definition
- What is at stake
- Governance issues
- Milestones in IG
- Ongoing governance issues
- Putting my UNESCO hat

Internet Governance definition

- Working definition given by WGIG – wide approach
 - *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*
- Narrow approach
 - Names and numbers only

Internet Governance

Standards

- transmission
- character sets
- security
- domain names
- encryption
- etc

Regulations

- spectrum allocation
- taxation
- licensing
- intellectual property
- content
- etc

Operations

- transmission
- routing
- hosting
- names (DNS)
- numbers
- etc

Applications

- browsing
- video
- audio
- mail
- content distribution
- etc

Legal use

- education
- social networking
- economy
- research
- entertainment
- etc

Illegal use

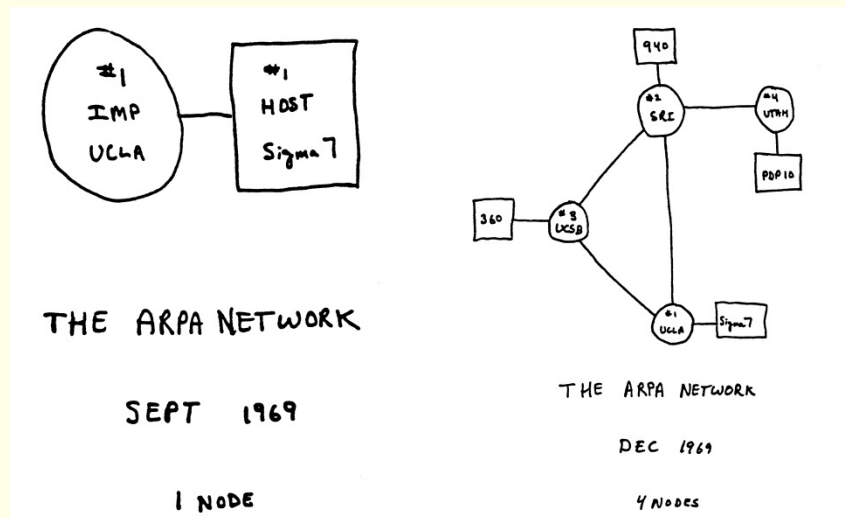
- fraud
- theft
- child abuse
- spam
- bullying
- etc

What is at stake?

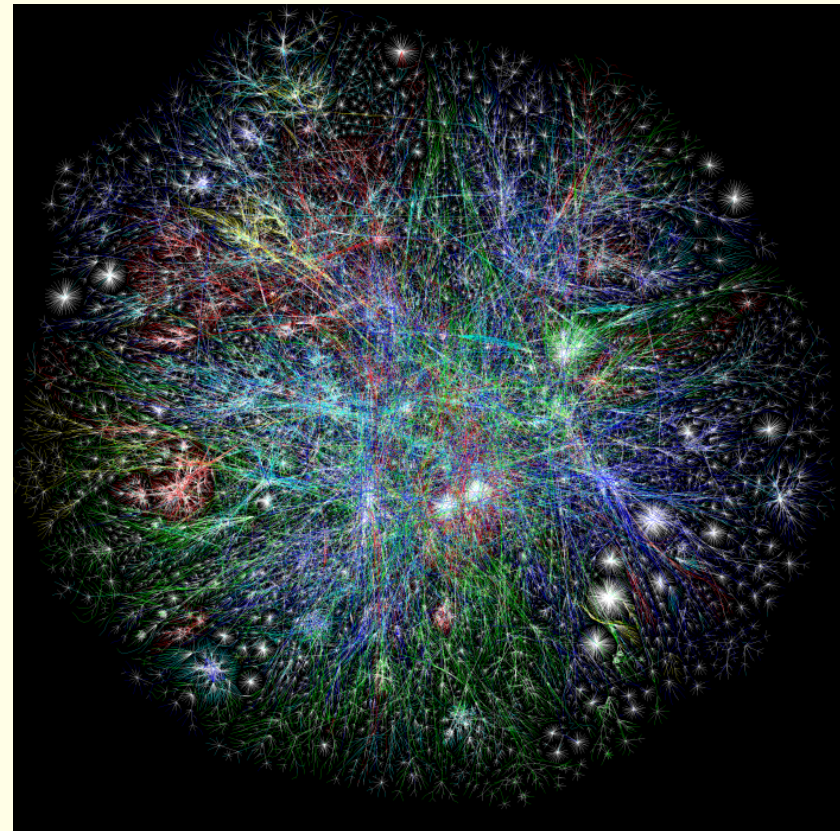
- **Idealistically:** stable and accurate functioning of a unique communication system which gradually has become basis of world economy and significant component of a social life of humanity
- **Realistically:** control / fear of control by others
 - governments
 - business
 - industry

Governance issues

This was the beginning



This is today



Governance issues

- What kind of governance system should be applied to the Internet?
 - Westphalian system from 1648 based on the principle of sovereignty of the nation states?
 - Alternative based on decentralized collaboration of different stakeholders?

Governance issues

- Decentralized vs. centralized
 - Multi-stakeholder in respective roles and responsibilities vs. government regulated
 - Bottom-up policy development vs. top-down regulation

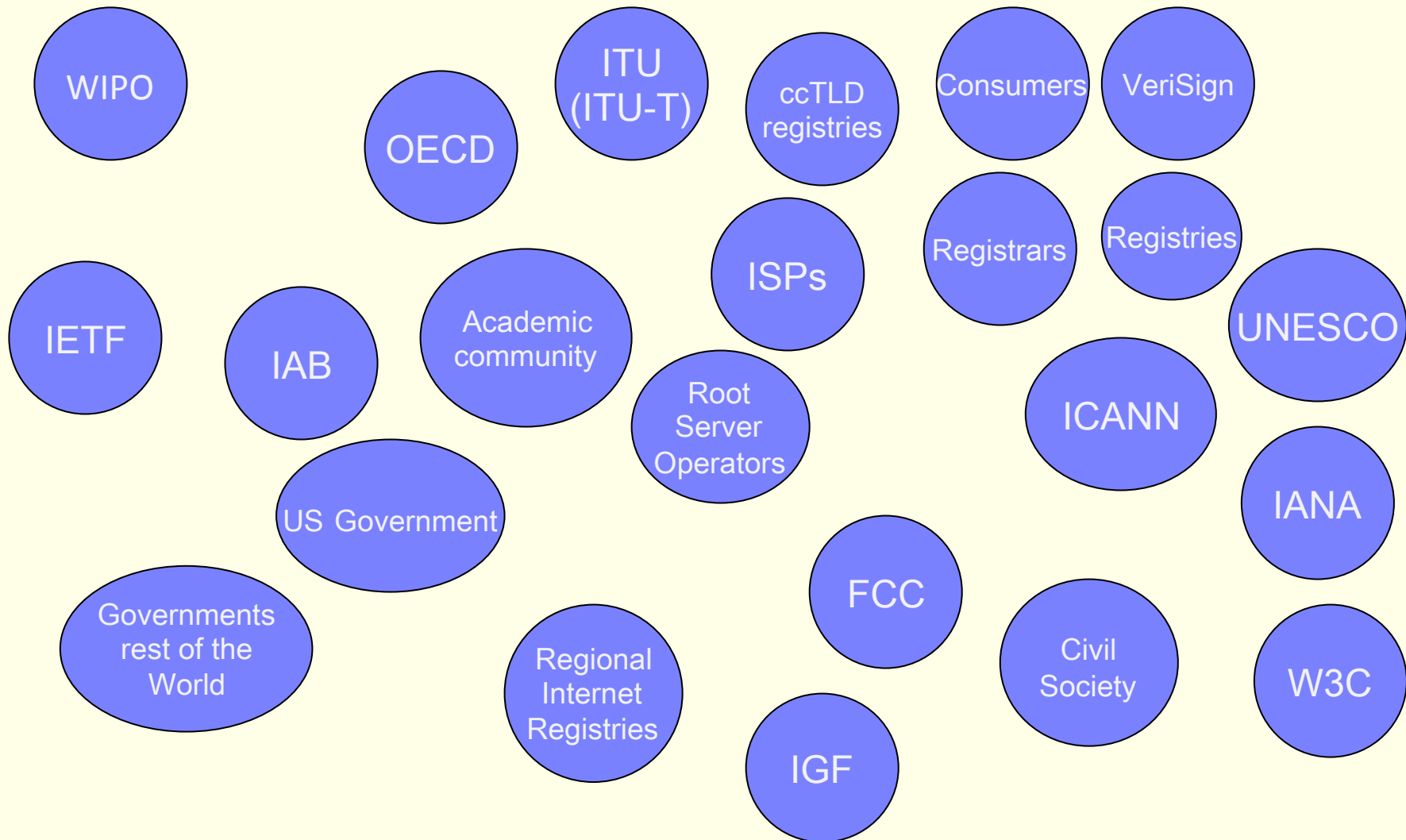
Governance issues

- Main complaints from governments
 - Unilateral oversight over DNS management
 - Lack of transparency in ICANN/ IANA
 - Exclusion from the decision making process
 - Uneven distribution of IP addresses
 - Uneven distribution of data transmission costs
 - Dominance of one language

Governance issues

- Main complaints from other stakeholders
 - Wish to impose centralized heavy-hand regulation
 - Wish of control of information flow
 - Application of telecom cost sharing regulations which may lead to stifling of innovation

Participants in governance



Internet already is heavily regulated

- IAB – architecture
- IETF, ITU-T – technical standards
- ICANN – names and numbers
- RIR – IP block allocation
- GNSO/ccNSO – registry policies
- Governments
 - spectrum allocation
 - public policy / public interest
- Industry – different aspects of use (Google, Facebook)

Milestones in Internet Governance

- Creation of ICANN 1998
- WSIS Geneva phase 2003/ creation of WGIG
- WGIG report 2004
- WSIS Tunis phase 2005
- Creation of IGF 2006
- Proliferations of regional and national IGF initiatives
- NTIA supervision of ICANN
 - MoU 1999-2007
 - Joint Project Agreement 2007-2009
 - Affirmation of Commitments 2009 – today
- Gradual increase of importance of the GAC

Stake for governments

- Public policy is agreed domain of government responsibility
- But public policy:
 - Is not clearly defined
 - Is intertwined with other interests and result in tensions with other stakeholder groups
- That results in tensions with other stakeholders

Important ongoing governance issues

- Protect freedom of the Internet (innovation) and freedom on the Internet (free speech)
- Promote literate use of Internet
- Ensure Internet security
- Minimize misuse
- Foster multilingualism of the cyberspace
- Enhance local Internet infrastructure development and local content production
- Prevent the development of digital amnesia

Where we are?

- Internet is the first technology that is changing human nature. We are obsessed by the opportunities.
- Our understanding about the possible responses to the new challenges are lagging behind the speed of technological development.
- And all that because many of us are thinking in old categories – to regulate/dominate instead of cooperate/share.

Putting my UNESCO hat

- UNESCO does not regulate but promote
 - Freedom of speech
 - Privacy issues
 - Multilingualism
 - Local content creation
 - Ethical dimension
 - Digital preservation
- WSIS + 10 review event – 25/27 Feb 2013
 - UNESCO Internet forum

Thank you

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