

WSIS and Internet Governance

AP-Star Meeting

Taipei, Aug 22 2005



Izumi Aizu

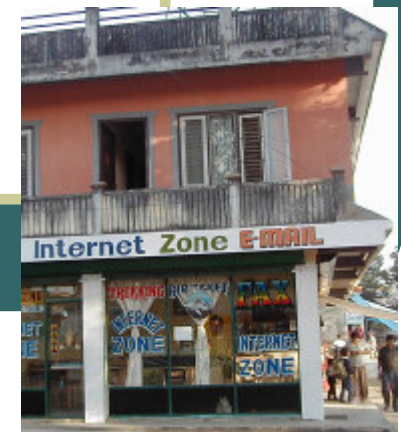
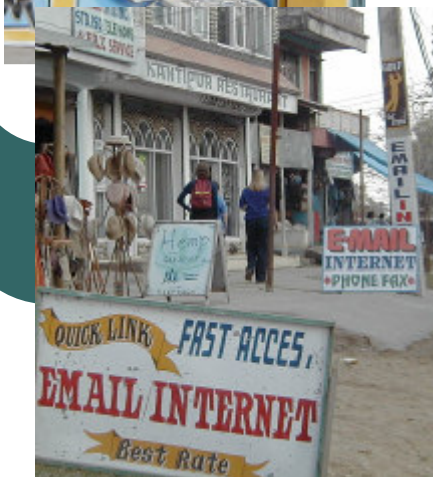
Institute for HyperNetwork Society

izumi@hyper.or.jp

With help by Adam Peake @ GLOCOM

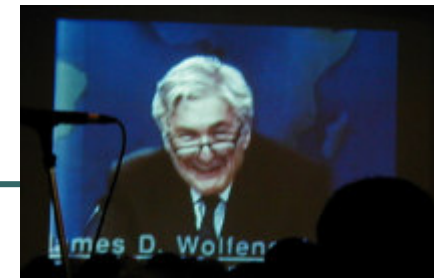
Is Internet Everywhere and for everyone?

in Pokhara, Nepal, 2000



How global are we?

From Nepal to Cairo to Jerusalem, to Kuala Lumpur...



WSIS: Internet and the international political agenda

- **World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)**
- **Proposed by delegates to the ITU plenipotentiary meeting in 1998**
- **Endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly as a **multistakeholder** process**
- **UN global summit under the high patronage of the Secretary General**

WSIS: The Reality

- **Two-Phase:**
 - Geneva in December 2003 to adopt a Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action
 - Tunis in November 2005 to assess progress and refine the Plan of Action with focus on development
- **Inter-governmental process of member states; observers could “participate”**
 - Intergovernmental and International Organizations
 - Private Sector
 - Civil Society (15 minutes of fame)
- **Preparatory process: PrepComs and regional meetings**

UN Reform and Civil Society Participation

● Why UN Reform?

- Transition from “Post War” to “Post Cold War” UN
- Globalization a new reality
- “People power” supported by Internet
 - Eroding “sovereign states” based systems

● Cardoso Report

- Panel of Eminent Persons on UN – Civil Society Relationship, 2003-2004
- Enhance participation by CS
- New Global governance
- Recognizes the role of new ICT

We the peoples: civil society, the UN and Global Governance

The rise of civil society is indeed one of the landmark events of our times. Global governance is no longer the sole domain of Governments. The growing participation and influence of non-State actors is enhancing democracy and reshaping multilateralism. Civil society organizations are also the prime movers of some of the most innovative initiatives to deal with emerging global threats.

**Letter from Fernando Henrique Cardoso
Chair of the Panel of Eminent Persons on UN-Civil
Society relations, Former President of Brazil**

*“Given this reality, the Panel believes that **constructively engaging with civil society is a necessity for the United Nations, not an option.** This engagement is essential to enable the Organization to better identify global priorities and to mobilize all resources to deal with the task at hand. We also see this opening up of the United Nations to a plurality of constituencies and actors not as a threat to Governments, but as a powerful way to reinvigorate the intergovernmental process itself. ”*

WSIS: Outcomes and

- **Declaration and Plan of Action**
 - Sustainable economic and human development
 - Reaffirm the three-way partnership in Information Society
- **Contentious issues:**
 - Digital Solidarity Fund
 - Internet Governance

One Summit Outcome: Working Group on Internet Governance(WGIG)

- **No agreement: UN Secretary General to setup a working group to:**
 - **Develop a working definition**
 - **Identify the relevant public policy issues**
 - **Develop a common understanding of the respective roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders**
 - **Make recommendation, as appropriate, for possible improvement for Action**
 - **Issue a report for the Tunis phase**

WGIG: return of the multistakeholder process

- **Chairman Nitin Desai + 39 members**
- **Balance: 18 Government, 6 Private Sector, 15 Civil Society**
- **21 from developed countries**
- **9 Female**
- **IGO, etc. as observers**
- **"Multistakeholder" is back**

WGIG Meetings

- **Sep 2004 – preparatory meeting**
- **Nov 2004 – 1st meeting**
Issue Papers/Online consultation
- **Feb 2005 – 2nd meeting**
Working Papers
- **Apr 2005 – 3rd meeting**
Questionnaire
- **Jun 2005 – 4th meeting**
- **July 2005 – WGIG Report**

WGIG Report (July 14): key agreements

- **Strong support for participation of all stakeholders**
- **A broad definition of Internet governance**
- **New Multistakeholder Forum on Internet governance issues proposed**
- **No single government should be pre-eminent in global governance**
- **Capacity building and ensuring meaningful participation is essential**

Working Definition of Internet Governance

- *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.*

3. Identifying public policy issues that are relevant to Internet governance and assessing the adequacy of existing governance arrangements

15. Administration of the root zone files and system

- **Unilateral control by the United States Government.**
- **For historical reasons, the existing system involves only one Government in the authorization of changes to the root zone file.**
- **Lack of formal relationship with root server operators.**
- **The root zone operators perform their functions today without a formal relationship with any authority.**

16. Interconnection costs

- **Uneven distribution of cost.**
- **Internet service providers (ISPs) based in countries remote from Internet backbones, particularly in the developing countries, must pay the full cost of the international circuits.**
- **Absence of an appropriate and effective global Internet governance mechanism to resolve the issue.**

17. Internet stability, security and cybercrime

- **Lack of multilateral mechanisms to ensure the network stability and security of Internet infrastructure services and applications.**
- **Lack of efficient tools and mechanisms to be used by countries to prevent and prosecute crimes committed in other jurisdictions, using technological means that might be located within or outside the territory where the crime had a negative effect.**

18. Spam

- **No unified, coordinated approach.**
- **There is no global consensus on a definition of spam and no global arrangement to address this matter or enable national anti-spam laws to be effective. However, there is an increasing number of bilateral and plurilateral agreements between countries to enforce national anti-spam laws, share best practices and cooperate on solutions.**

19. Meaningful participation in global policy development

- **Significant barriers to multi-stakeholder participation in governance mechanisms.**
- **Lack of transparency, openness and participatory processes.**
- **Participation in some intergovernmental organizations and other international organizations is often limited and expensive, especially for developing countries, indigenous peoples, civil society organizations, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).**

Meaningful participation in global policy development (cont'd)

- **The content produced by some intergovernmental organizations and other international organizations is often restricted to members only or is available at a prohibitive cost.**
- **Frequency and location of venues for global policy meetings causes some stakeholders from more remote areas to limit their participation.**
- **There is a lack of a global mechanism for participation by Governments, especially from developing countries, in addressing multisectoral issues related to global Internet policy development.**

20. Capacity-building

- **Adequate resources have not been available to build capacity in a range of areas relevant to Internet management at the national level and to ensure effective participation in global Internet governance, particularly for developing countries.**

21. Allocation of domain names

- **Need for further development of policies and procedures for generic top-level domain names (gTLDs).**
- **The need for further development of policies for the management and further development of the domain name space, though also due to the inherent complexity of the matter, has a significant impact on key issues, such as the equitable distribution of resources, access for all and multilingualism.**

22. IP addressing

- **Concerns over allocation policies for IP addresses.**
- **For historical reasons, there is an imbalance in the distribution of IPv4 addresses. This issue has already been addressed by the regional Internet registries (RIRs). In the light of the transition to IPv6, some countries feel that allocation policies for IP addresses should ensure balanced access to resources on a geographical basis.**

23. Intellectual property rights (IPR)

- **Application of intellectual property rights to cyberspace.**
- **While there is agreement on the need for balance between the rights of holders and the rights of users, there are different views on the precise nature of the balance that will be most beneficial to all stakeholders, and whether the current IPR system is adequate to address the new issues posed by cyberspace.**
- **On the one hand, intellectual property rights holders are concerned about the high number of infringements, such as digital piracy, and the technologies developed to circumvent protective measures to prevent such infringements; on the other hand, users are concerned about market oligopolies, the impediments to access and use of digital content and the perceived unbalanced nature of current IPR rules.**

24. Freedom of expression

- **Restrictions on freedom of expression.**
- **Measures taken in relation to the Internet on grounds of security or to fight crime can lead to violations of the provisions for freedom of expression as contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the WSIS Declaration of Principles.**

25. Data protection and privacy rights

- **Lack of existence or inconsistent application of privacy and data-protection rights.**
- **There is a lack of national legislation and enforceable global standards for privacy and data-protection rights over the Internet; as a result, users have few if any means to enforce their privacy and personal data-protection rights, even when recognized by legislation. An example of this is the apparent lack of personal data protection in some of the WHOIS databases.**

26. Consumer rights

- **There is a lack of global standards for consumer rights over the Internet, for example in the international purchase of goods through e-commerce; as such, users have few if any means to enforce their rights, even when these rights are recognized by legislation. In the case of digital goods and online services, there are problems for the practical and full application of traditional consumer rights.**

27. Multilingualism

- **Insufficient progress has been made towards multilingualization. Unresolved issues include standards for multilingual TLDs, e-mail addresses and keyword lookup, as well as insufficient multilingual local content. There is a lack of international coordination.**

28. Other important issues,

such as convergence and “next generation networks” (NGNs), as well as trade and e-commerce, without however focusing on them in any detail.

**4. Developing a common understanding
of the
respective roles and responsibilities of all
stakeholders from both developed and
developing countries**

Roles and responsibilities Governments

- **Public policymaking and coordination and implementation, at national, regional and international levels**
- **Creating an enabling environment**
- **Oversight functions**
- **Development and adoption of laws, regulations and standards.**
- **Treaty-making.**
- **Development of best practices**
- **Fostering capacity-building in and through ICTs**
- **Promoting research and development of technologies and standards**
- **Promoting access to ICT services**
- **Combating cybercrime**

Government (cont'd)

- **Fostering international and regional cooperation.**
- **Promoting the development of infrastructure and ICT applications.**
- **Addressing general developmental issues.**
- **Promoting multilingualism and cultural diversity.**
- **Dispute resolution and arbitration.**

The private sector

- **Industry self-regulation.**
- **Development of best practices**
- **Development of policy proposals, guidelines and tools for policymakers and other stakeholders.**
- **Research and development of technologies, standards and processes.**
- **Contribution to the drafting of national law and participation in national and international policy development.**
- **Fostering innovation.**
- **Arbitration and dispute resolution.**
- **Promoting capacity-building.**

Civil society

- **Awareness-raising and capacity-building (knowledge, training, skills sharing). Promoting various public interest objectives.**
- **Facilitating network-building.**
- **Mobilizing citizens in democratic processes.**
- **Bringing perspectives of marginalized groups, including, for example, excluded communities and grass-roots activists**

Civil Society (cont'd)

- **Engaging in policy processes**
- **Contributing expertise, skills, experience and knowledge in a range of ICT policy areas**
- **Contributing to policy processes and policies that are more bottom-up, people-centred and inclusive**
- **Research and development of technologies and standards**
- **Development and dissemination of best practices**

CS (cont'd)

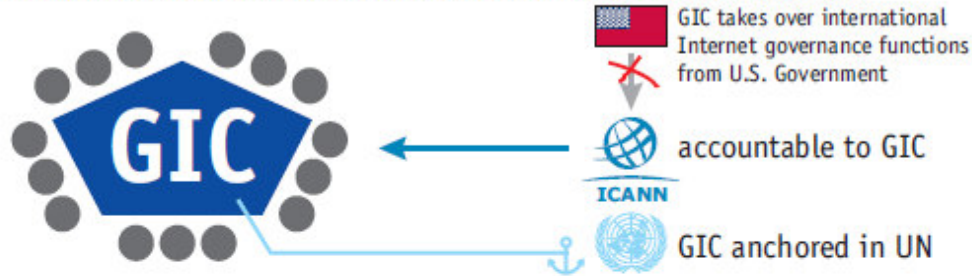
- **Helping to ensure that political and market forces are accountable to the needs of all members of society**
- **Encouraging social responsibility and good governance practice.**
- **Advocating for the development of social projects and activities that are critical but may not be “fashionable” or profitable.**
- **Contributing to shaping visions of human-centred information societies based on human rights, sustainable development, social justice and empowerment**

Oversight: Four models proposed

No-single government pre-eminent role

Model 1: Global Internet Council

Governments as members; private sector and civil society advising



1. Global Internet Council

Model 2: No specific oversight organization

Possibly enhanced role for existing GAC

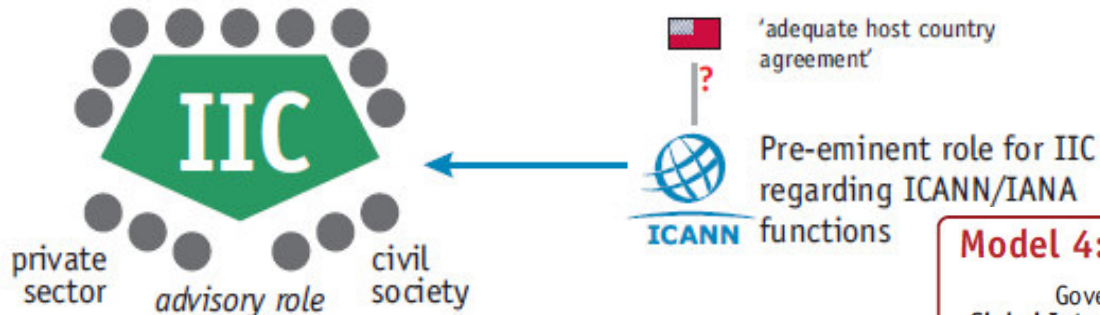


2.No oversight

監督機能：4つのモデル

Model 3: International Internet Council

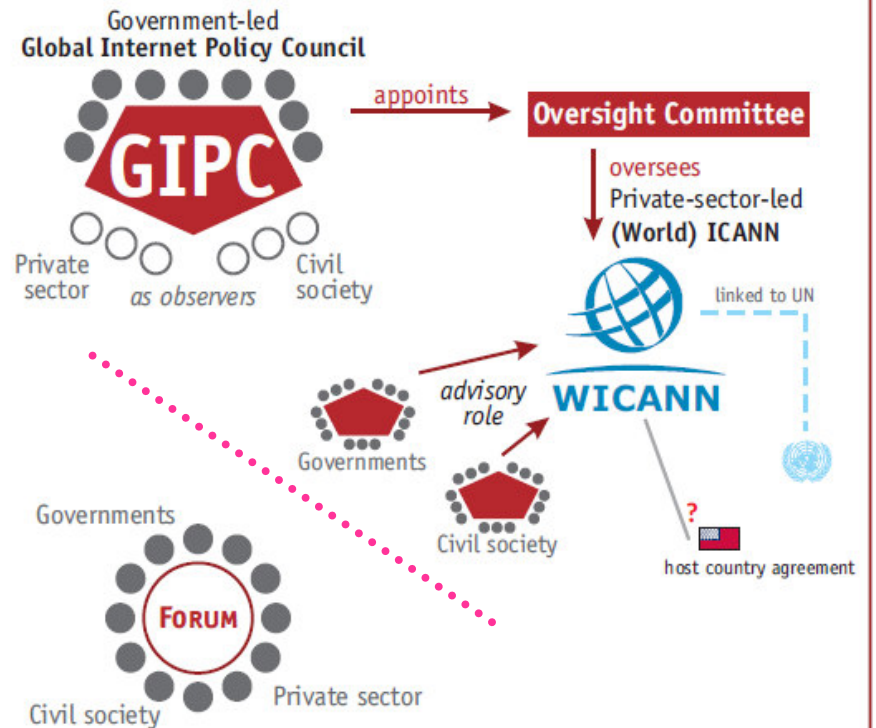
Governments: *leading role*



3. International Internet Council (IIC)

4. GIPC & World ICANN

Model 4: Public policy, oversight, forum separated



WGIG Report: other reactions

- **US government, pre-emption ("bomb-shell") – "not giving up", Jun 30**
- **European Union "emphasis on government role on public policy issues"**
- **Paul Vixie**
- **IGTF-J: question of the forum**

Where's the ITU?

- **“ITU and UN taking over the net!”**
- **Missing from the WGIG Report**
- **But expect it to return at PrepCom3**

WGIG Report and intergovernmental process: what's next?

- **Governments control the process again:
will they keep it to themselves?**
- **Negotiations now in PrepCom sub-group
(but holding open meetings)**

What's next: for the Summit

- **Will it be the US vs. the Rest?**
- **Forum wanted by many, but many hard issues to solve**
- **Internet governance follow-up, a separate process?**

Internet became the main stream and shaping the globe

1992	“Information Super Highway” Al Gore Presidential campaign INET92 in Japan
1993	National Information Infrastructure (NII) UN online
1994	Global Information Infrastructure (GII) APII/KII Mosaic/Netscape, Yahoo Japanese PM office, US Whitehouse online
1995	NSF backbone quietly retired, Commercial Internet to bloom NRI, Iran’s first ISP online Amazon.com, eBay, Vatican, Canadian Gov online
1996	“Internet Boom” in Japan, NTT:OCN started E*Trade IPO
1997	Clinton “E-Commerce” strategy
1998	ICANN est.

ICT for Development in 1990s

1991-	Networking Training Workshop at INET etc,
1992	Sustainable Development Network Program (SDNP), by UNDP, as outcome of Earth Summit
1993	Asia Pacific Networking Group (APNG) (APCIRN '91)
1994	GII by Al Gore – ITU Development Conf. (Buenos Aires)
1995	“GII Summit” by G7, Brussels, EU: “Information Society”
	PAN Asia Networking by IDRC Singapore Mongolia, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Sri-Lanka, China...
1996	Information Society and Development, South Africa
	Acacia, IDRC
	Multi-Media Asia '96, Multimedia Super Corridor (Malaysia)
1997	APDIP by UNDP
2000	Okinawa Summit, IT Charter, DoT Force
2001	DoT Force Genoa Action Plan
2003	World Summit on Information Society (WSIS), Geneva

***Netizens* meet global governance challenges**

- “Net Citizen” → “***Netizen***”
First coined by late Michael Hauben
- Main Actor of Information Society
Social Game: From Economic forces to Intellectual forces (Prof. Kumon, GLOCOM)
- Online advocacy becoming social power
Slash-dot, OhMyNews (kr) 2-Channel (jp)...
Political influence observed in Korea, China, US, Philippines, Iran, Thailand...
The rise of “***Smart Mobs***” (Howard Rheingold) by using mobile and SMS

Roles Civil Society can play

- Evaluation from users' standpoints:
Do we really need and want 'em?
- Keep commercial interests within tolerable level
- Watch-dog, not bound by commercial/political interests
- Stand with Human values:
Freedom, justice, equitable, "well-being freedom"
Gender issue
Right to live in quality life and in dignity
Language, art, humanitarian ideas, culture
Ethics and morals
Ideals, fraternity, creativity

Responsibility for Civil Society

- **Legitimacy**
 - Who are legitimate netizens? How to prove that?
 - Government accreditation, self-certification?
- **Representation**
 - How to select representatives?
 - Should they claim to represent?
 - Whom do they represent?
- **Organization**
 - Netizens are scattered, independent and volatile
- **Financial means**
 - Who is going to pay?
 - Is it something like Congress?

Thank you!
See you online!!



Izumi Aizu
<izumi@hyper.or.jp>