Rethinking the Internet Governance Dialogue

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Internet Governance: Setting the Context

Working Definition: "... 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." 1

Policy Issue: Should an intergovernmental (aka, multilateral) process replace the current multistakeholder process for Internet governance?

¹ITU, "Tunis Agenda for the Information Society," WSIS-05/TUNIS/DOC/6(Rev.1)-E, November 18, 2005.

Tenets of Multistakeholder Internet Governance Model

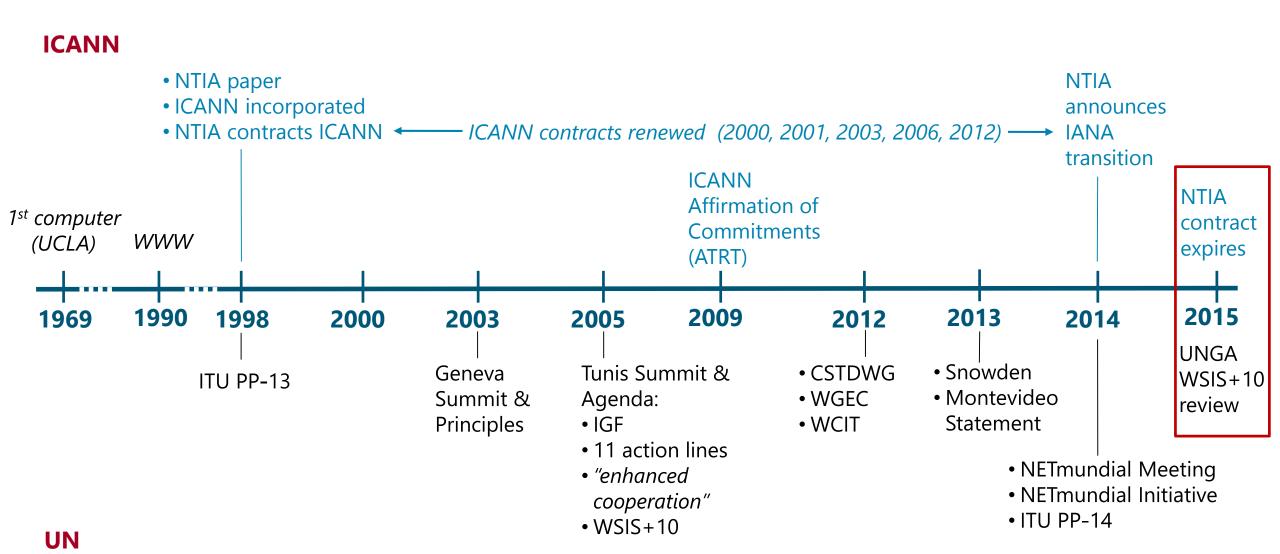
- Multistakeholder: technical community, civil society, business, government, other interested parties
- Decentralized
- Open
- Inclusive
- Democratic
- Consensus-based
- Transparent

In IG, ICANN & IGF are examples of multistakeholder approach

Select Drivers of the Internet Governance Debate

- Perception of active US control of the Internet
- Internet revenues that seemingly flow in large part to US-based platform companies
- Fallout from Snowden revelations
- Impact of Internet on local culture & social norms
- Pressure for more intergovernmental control of the Internet

Internet Governance Milestones



The Internet and the Digital Economy

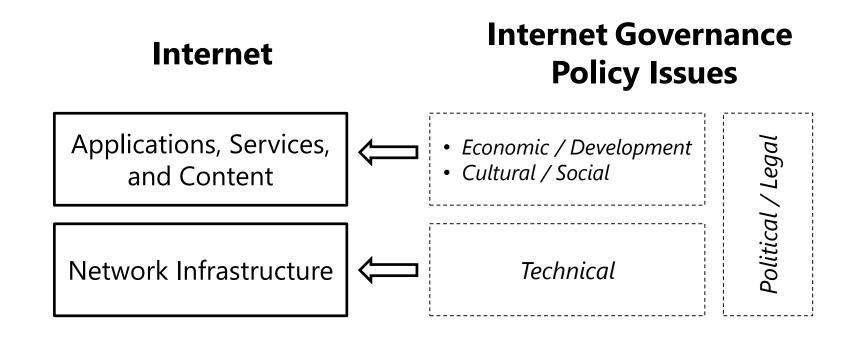
- Economic impact
 - Contributed 21% to GDP growth in mature economies in recent years¹
 - Enabled fundamental business transformation in all sectors & types of companies
 - Diversified global supply chains
 - SMEs and startups using Web technologies grew more quickly, across all sectors of the economy -> micro-multinationals
 - Social media & community development
 - Sustainable development initiatives
- Strong Internet ecosystem one that fosters competition, encourages innovation, boosts access, builds human capita – enables countries to maximize economic potential

¹Manyika, J., and Roxburgh, C., "Impact of Internet on Economic Growth and Prosperity," McKinsey, October 2011.

Enabling New Economies

- Cloud computing
- Data-driven economy
- Sharing economy
- Smart everything
- Open data & governance
- Social machines
- Etc.

Internet Governance: What Are the Issues?



Issues in Internet Governance

Category	Framing the Issues	Examples
Technical	Technical issues and interoperability standards necessary to sustain a <u>safe</u> , <u>secure</u> , <u>resilient Internet</u> network infrastructure that is globally accessible at the network level.	DNS, DNSSEC, IPv6, security and encryption, Universal Acceptance, identity
Economic / Development	Potential economic impact of Internet services on global and national economies; evidence needed.	 Net neutrality, universal access, cross border data flow, taxation and revenue flow, innovations, capacity building Sustainable development (e.g., health, education)
Cultural / Social	Social and cultural impact of globally accessible Internet services, and a digital society.	Privacy, surveillance, human rights, freedom of speech, consumer protection and online child protection, content filtering, local content
Political / Legal	 Existing legal frameworks/ principles that need to be apply to the Internet Appropriate governance model for developing Internet policies 	Copyright and trademarks of domain names, digital divide, national sovereignty and jurisdictional rights, cybersecurity, multistakeholder practices

Internet Ecosystems: Trust, Privacy & Security

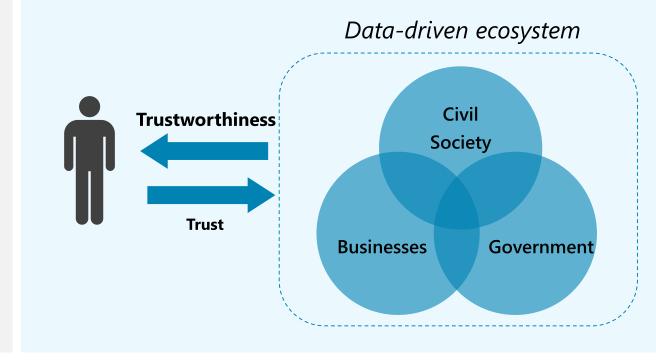
Today

Abundance of data created an **asymmetry of power** between institutions and individuals



Tomorrow

Sustainable economies require trustworthy human-centered ecosystems



Framework for Building Trust in Internet Ecosystems

- Meaningful transparency
- Strengthened accountability
- Empowered individuals
- Contexts
- Collaboration
- Technology innovations as part of the solution



Rethinking the Internet Governance Dialogue

- Pace of innovation is increasing, enabled by global platforms, with economic and sociological impact
- Policy makers need predictability and well-ordered hierarchies
- Multiple issues are being conflated
- Is there a more holistic framework for the dialogue?
- How can IG dialogue benefit from additional multidisciplinary research globally?
- How can research results be better leveraged to move IG policy discourse forward?

Thank you!

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