Multistakeholderism

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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.

- "Report of the Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG)", (June 2005), p.4.
- This definition adopted (as a "working definition") in WSIS Tunis Agenda for the Information Society (18.11.2005), para. 34 http://www.itu.int/wsis/docs2/tunis/off/6rev1.html.

Internet governance

Development & application of shared principles, …

norms, rules,

decision-making procedures,

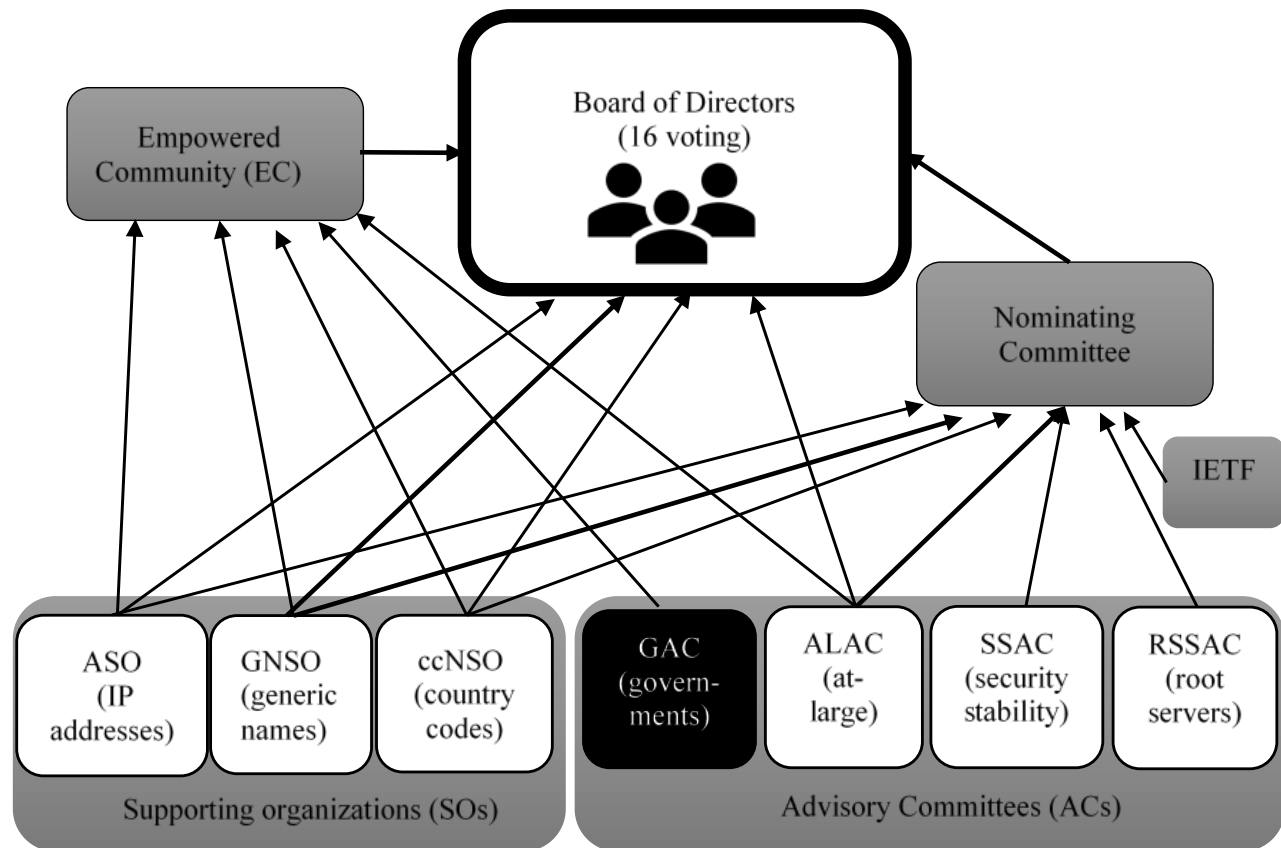and programs that shape the evolution and use of the Internet

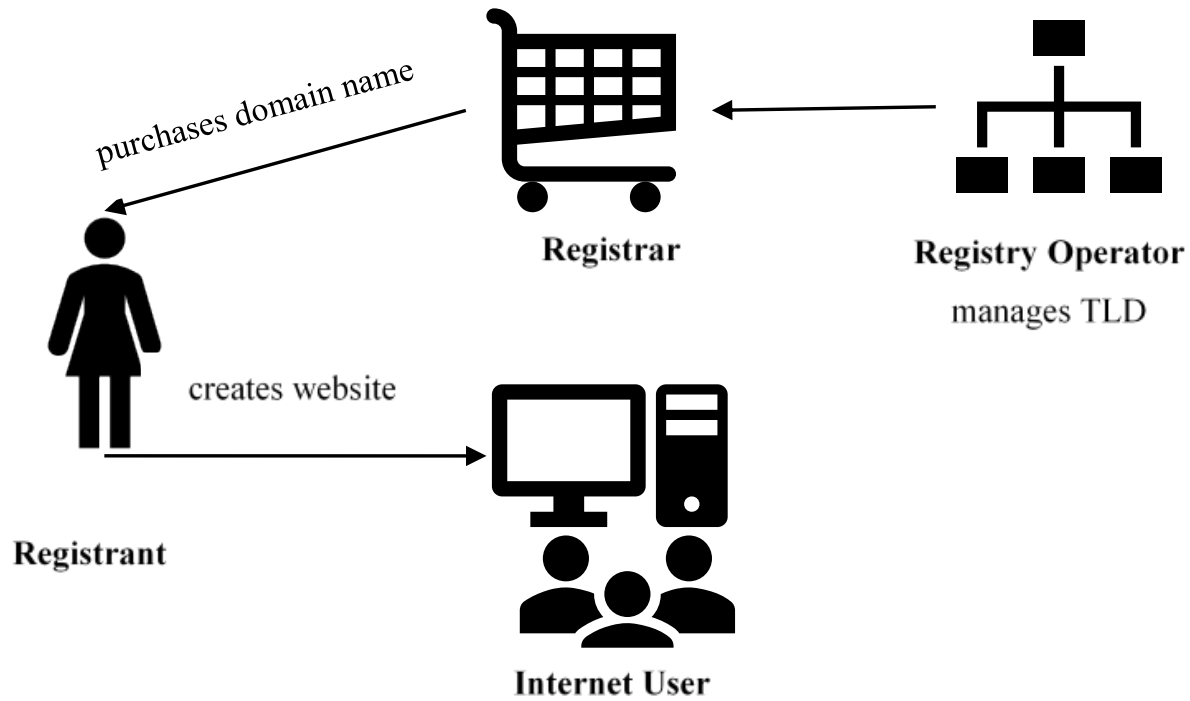by multiple stakeholders, in their respective roles

Governments,

private sector

civil society

ICANN
(voting)

Who runs the Internet?

- https://www.icann.org/resources/files/governance-2013-02-06-en

UiO : **Department of Private Law**
University of Oslo

WHO RUNS THE INTERNET?

NO ONE PERSON, COMPANY, ORGANIZATION OR GOVERNMENT RUNS THE INTERNET.

The Internet itself is a globally distributed computer network comprised of many voluntarily interconnected autonomous networks.
Similarly, its governance is conducted by a decentralized and international multi-stakeholder network of interconnected autonomous groups drawing from civil society, the private sector, governments, the academic and research communities, and national and international organizations. They work cooperatively from their respective roles to create shared policies and standards that maintain the Internet's global interoperability for the public good.

WHO IS INVOLVED:

IAB `A` `C` `P` `S` `R`
INTERNET ARCHITECTURE BOARD
Oversees the technical and engineering development of the IEFT and IRTF.
www.iab.org

ICANN `C` `O` `P` `V`
INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS
Coordinates the Internet's systems of unique identifiers: IP addresses, Protocol-Parameter registries, top-level domain space (DNS root zone).
www.icann.org

IETF `C` `P` `S`
INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE
Develops and promotes a wide range of Internet standards dealing in particular with standards of the Internet protocol suite. Their technical documents influence the way people design, use, and manage the Internet.
www.ietf.org

IGF `A` `C` `P`
INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM
A multi-stakeholder open forum for debate on issues related to internet governance.
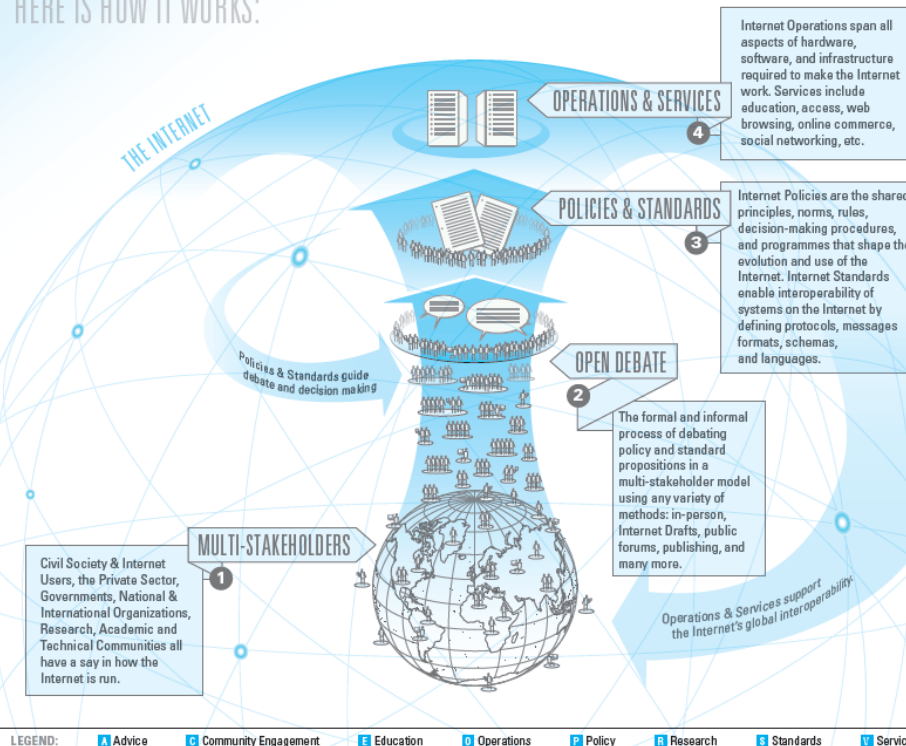www.intgovforum.org

IRTF `R`
INTERNET RESEARCH TASK FORCE
Promotes research of the evolution of the Internet by creating focused, long-term research groups working on topics related to Internet protocols, applications, architecture and technology.
www.irtf.org

GOVERNMENTS AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS `C` `P`
Develop laws, regulations and policies applicable to the Internet within their jurisdictions; participants in multilateral and multi-stakeholder regional and international fora on Internet Governance.

HERE IS HOW IT WORKS:

THE INTERNET

OPERATIONS & SERVICES ④
Internet Operations span all aspects of hardware, software, and infrastructure required to make the Internet work. Services include education, access, web browsing, online commerce, social networking, etc.

POLICIES & STANDARDS ③
Internet Policies are the shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet. Internet Standards enable interoperability of systems on the Internet by defining protocols, messages formats, schemas, and languages.

Policies & Standards guide debate and decision making

OPEN DEBATE ②
The formal and informal process of debating policy and standard propositions in a multi-stakeholder model using any variety of methods: in-person, Internet Drafts, public forums, publishing, and many more.

MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS ①
Civil Society & Internet Users, the Private Sector, Governments, National & International Organizations, Research, Academic and Technical Communities all have a say in how the Internet is run.

Operations & Services support the Internet's global interoperability

WHO IS INVOLVED:

ISO 3166 MA `S`
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION, MAINTENANCE AGENCY
Defines names and postal codes of countries, dependent territories, special areas of geographic significance.
www.iso.org/iso/country_codes.htm

ISOC `C` `E` `P` `V`
INTERNET SOCIETY
Assure the open development, evolution and use of the Internet for the benefit of all people throughout the world. Currently ISOC has over 90 chapters in around 80 countries.
www.internetsociety.org

RIRs `O` `P` `V`
5 REGIONAL INTERNET REGISTRIES
Manage the allocation and registration of Internet number resources, such as IP addresses, within geographic regions of the world.
www.afrinic.net — Africa
www.apnic.net — Asia Pacific
www.arin.net — Canada & United States
www.lacnic.net — Latin America & Caribbean
www.ripe.net — Europe, the Middle East & parts of Central Asia

W3C `S`
WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM
Create standards for the world wide web that enable an Open Web Platform, for example, by focusing on issues of accessibility, internationalization, and mobile web solutions.
www.w3.org

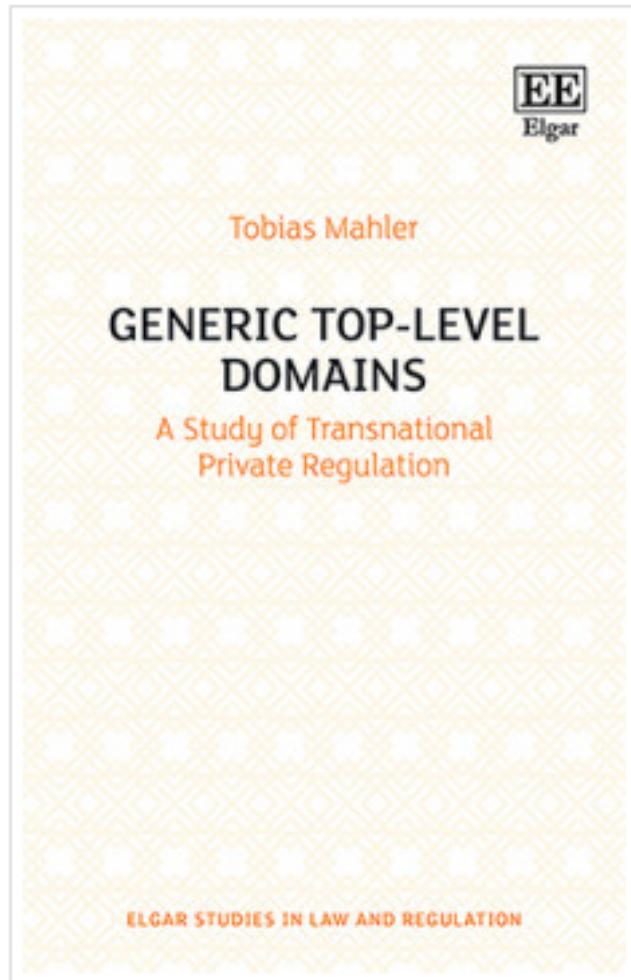**INTERNET NETWORK OPERATORS' GROUPS** `A` `O` `V`
Discuss and influence matters related to Internet operations and regulation within informal fora made up of Internet Service Providers (ISPs), Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) and others.

LEGEND: `A` Advice `C` Community Engagement `E` Education `O` Operations `P` Policy `R` Research `S` Standards `V` Services

This graphic is a living document, designed to provide a high level view of how the internet is run. It is not intended to be a definitive guide. Please provide feedback at www.xplanations.com/whorunstheinternet

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Governance or regulation?

As an analytical perspective,

- governance focuses on processes; it deals with the fact that all institutional structures designed to enable coordination are themselves likely to cause new coordination problems.

- Regulation, by contrast, involves the intentional design of programs, rules or norms aiming to influence the behaviour of others.

Jeanette Hofmann, Christian Katzenbach and Kirsten Gollatz, 'Between Coordination and Regulation: Conceptualizing Governance in Internet Governance' HIIG Discussion Paper Series, Discussion Paper No. 2014-04: GigaNet: Global Internet Governance Academic Network, Annual Symposium 2014, <https://ssrncom/abstract=2484463>, 22.

Generic Top-Level Domains

A Study of Transnational Private Regulation

Elgar Studies in Law and Regulation

Tobias Mahler, Faculty of Law, The University of Oslo, Norway

This topical book examines the regulatory framework for introducing generic Top-Level Domains on the Internet. Drawn up by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), these rules form part of a growing body of transnational private regulation, complementing national and international law. The book elucidates and discusses how ICANN has tackled a diverse set of economic and regulatory issues, including competition, consumer protection, property rights, procedural fairness, and the resolution of disputes.

Tobias Mahler

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