



Internet Governance – The working of a multi-stakeholder model

By

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Core objectives of this presentation

1. To create a better understanding of Internet Governance
2. To encourage Nigerians to participate in the Internet Governance space





Outline

- What is Internet Governance
- Organisations involved in Internet Governance
 - Global – ICANN
 - Regional – AfriNIC,
 - National -NIRA
- ICANN
 - Multi-stakeholder model
 - ITU and ICANN
- GNSO
 - Multi-stakeholder model
 - Recent vital policies – IDN, New gTLD
- Internet Governance Forum (IGF)
 - WSIS
 - IGF and Nigerian input





What is Internet Governance ?

Pre WSIS

Internet governance refers to the global control and management of key internet resources such as IP addresses and Domain names

Post WSIS – 16 November 2005 (Expanded Definition)

Internet governance is the development and application of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programs that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.

Internet Governance is NOT the same as e-Governance.



Organisations involved in Internet Governance at the global level

- 1. Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) –**
Created in 1998 to manage critical Internet resources - Internet names and Numbers.





Organisations involved in Internet Governance at the Regional level

Allocation of IP addresses was delegated to five [Regional Internet Registries](#) (RIRs):

1. [American Registry for Internet Numbers](#) (ARIN) for North America
2. [Réseaux IP Européens - Network Coordination Centre](#) (RIPE NCC) for Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia
3. [Asia-Pacific Network Information Centre](#) (APNIC) for Asia and the Pacific region
4. [Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry](#) (LACNIC) for Latin America and the Caribbean region
5. [Africa Network Operating Center](#) (AfriNIC) for Africa.



Organisations involved in Internet Governance at National level

Nigeria Internet Registration Association (NIRA)

- Successor to NIG as Manager of .ng TLD
- NIG was formed in 1995, (3 years before the creation of ICANN and 3 years after the formation of ISOC) with a mandate and a license from NCC to manage .ng TLD
- Nigeria Computer Society claimed a right to manage the TLD, which led to a protracted argument, leading to years of slow down in the growth of the TLD. The stunted growth of .ng TLD can be traced to the unnecessary friction.
- President Obasanjo directed the formation of a neutral body as a solution to the imbroglio, hence the formation of NIRA



Pioneer President of NIRA



Late Engr Ndukwe Kalu
Pioneer President of NIRA

Laid a solid foundation for NIRA

May his soul Rest In Peace





ICANN

The Internet is a globally distributed network comprising many voluntarily interconnected autonomous networks. To maintain interoperability, all technical and policy aspects of the underlying core infrastructure and the principal namespaces are administered centrally.

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), headquartered in Marina del Rey, California is charged with these responsibilities.

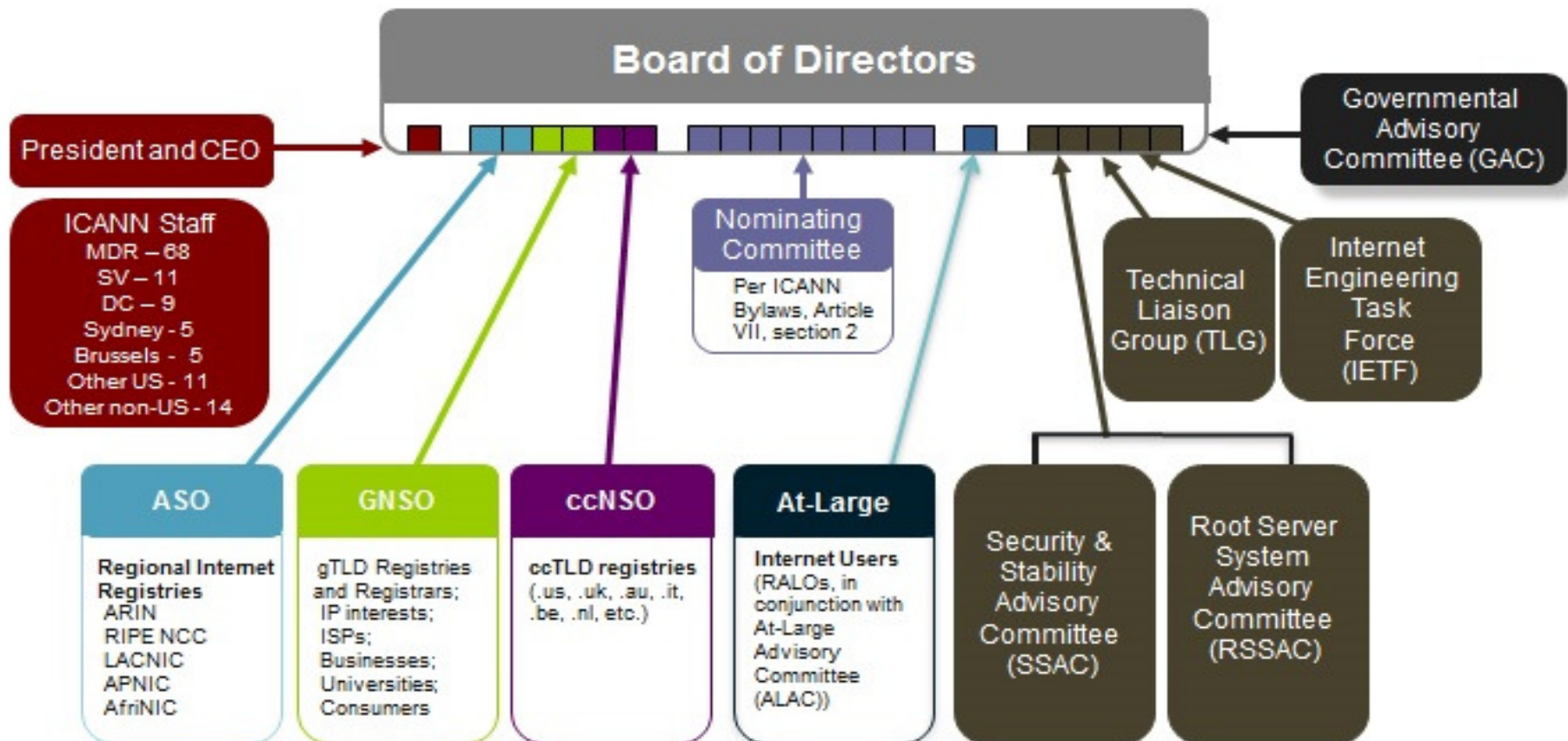
ICANN coordinates the global Internet's unique identifiers which include Domain Names, IP numbers and protocol numbers and ensures a stable operation of the Internet.

Three meetings are held in a year in different continents of the world. The last one was held in Europe (Prague), the next one taking place next month is in North America (Toronto), next in Asia (Beijing), next in Africa (South Africa)



Organization Structure - January 2011

ICANN Multi-Stakeholder Model





GNSO

Generic Names Supporting Organization -Is responsible for developing substantive policies relating to gTLDs (generic Top-Level Domains)



New GNSO Council Organization: October 2009



Legend: {} Voting; () Non-Voting

**Non-Voting Liaison – Counted as a Member
 **Observer – Not Counted as a Member*



ICANN GNSO Meeting in Prague





ICANN Fellowship program

- ❑ Designed by ICANN to encourage more people from developing countries to participate in ICANN meeting
- ❑ ICANN would take care of travels and give stipends to fellows attending ICANN meetings
- ❑ Announcement for the fellowship program to the 46th ICANN meeting taking place in Beijing is out
- ❑ To apply, please visit www.icann.org
- ❑ Please take advantage of it.





RECENT ICANN GNSO VITAL POLICIES

1. International Domain names (IDN)

2. New gTLD





ICANN and WCIT ITR


Modifications to the ITRs could result in changes to the Internet's architecture, operations, content and security.

These are the kinds of issues that the WCIT may consider:

- Mandated application of ITU-T recommendations, which may fundamentally alter the open multi-stakeholder process responsible for developing the Internet today and may lead to slowing down innovations.
- Peering arrangements and the impact on costs of international Internet traffic, which may change the way users pay for Internet services today
- “New technologies” regulation, which may open the way for censorship through technologies like DNS filtering that fragment the global Internet;
- Data privacy, including access by the state to what is considered private data today and owned by citizens or organizations;
- Cybersecurity, to give states more control over content and access to networks;
- Internet addresses, which may lead to changing the global address registry and how users access websites today ;



Internet Governance Forum

- The United Nations created the [Internet Governance Forum \(IGF\)](#) to continue the work of the [World Summit on the Information Society \(WSIS\)](#).
 - The IGF has brought together stakeholders from government, industry, and civil society to discuss Internet governance issues at a series of annual meetings since 2006.
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NEXT IGF

- The Seventh Annual IGF Meeting will be held in Baku, Azerbaijan from **6-9 November 2012**.
- The proposed main theme for the meeting is: **'Internet Governance for Sustainable Human, Economic and Social Development'**.
- A great opportunity to table the outcome of this meeting and share our perspective on contemporary issues on Internet Governance.





CLOSING

This preparatory meeting is a welcome development

I would like to encourage us to continue to prepare, adequately, before proceeding to International meetings





Thank you for your attention!

