West Africa **SIG**

The Internet Governance – with @nnenna

The Internet Governance

1. What is governance?
2. How can we agree?
3. What exactly did we agree on?
4. Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen..
5. Question called
6. Where do we go from here?

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Governance… what is it?

What is governance in your language?

What other words can you use as synonyms?

What notions does "governance" include?

Can we agree on something?

The UN General Assembly Resolution 56/183 (21 December 2001) endorsed the holding of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in <u>two phases.</u> The first phase took place in <u>Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003</u> and the second phase took place in <u>Tunis, from 16 to 18 November 2005</u>. The objective of the first phase was to develop and foster a clear statement of political will and to take concrete steps to establish the foundations for an information society for all, reflecting all the different interests at stake. More than 19 000 participants from 174 countries attended the summit and related events.

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What did we agree on ?

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.

La gouvernance de l'Internet est l'élaboration et l'application par les Etats, le secteur privé et la société civile, chacun selon son rôle, de principes, normes, règles, procédures de prise de décision et programmes communs propres à modeler l'évolution et l'utilisation de l'Internet.

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Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I …?

The Internet has impacted international relations:

- *it multiplied and amplified the number of voices and interests involved in international policy-making, complicating international decision-making and reducing the exclusive control of states in the process;* <mark>*Kim Kardashian, Beyoncé, Social Media celebrities*</mark>

- *it accelerates and frees the dissemination of information, accurate or not, about any issue or event which can impact on its consequences and handling;* <mark>*Fake news, #Hashtag*</mark>

- *it enables traditional diplomatic services to be delivered faster and more cost-effectively, both to ones' own citizens and government, and to those of other countries.* <mark>*Share, Live*</mark>

Diplomats (decision makers) need to become masters of the Internet, not just to know where they can best collect the most reliable information to meet the deadlines for decision-making, but also to know how to exert maximum influence on the public debate through that medium. Face-to-face negotiation will remain their prerogative. But the context in which they undertake it, and the forces at work in those negotiations, are changing increasingly rapidly.

<mark>*And the Internet is at the heart of those changes.*</mark>

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Question Called: Issues

INFRASTRUCTURE

-The telecommunications infrastructure

-Internet access providers.

-Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

- The Domain Name System

- Root zone and root servers

- Network neutrality

- Technical and web standards

- Cloud computing

- Internet of Things

- Convergence

SECURITY

- Cybersecurity.
- Cybercrime
- Critical infrastructure
- Cyberterrorism
- Cyberconflict and warfare
- Encryption
- Spam
- Digital signatures
- Child safety online

LEGAL

- Legal instruments

- Jurisdiction

- Alternative dispute resolution

- Intellectual property rights

- Copyright

- Trademarks

- Patents

- Labour law

- Intermediaries

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Question Called: Issues..2

ECONOMIC

E-commerce
Internet DATA economy
Internet ACCESS economy
Emerging trends: Internet of Things, artificial intelligence, sharing economy
E-banking, e-money, and virtual currencies
Consumer protection
Taxation

DEVELOPMENT

Digital technologies and development: policy framing
How does ICT affect the development of society?

The digital divide
Capacity development

SOCIOCULTURAL

- Content policy
- Online education
- Cultural diversity
- Multilingualism
- Global public goods

HUMAN RIGHTS

- Online vs offline human rights

Technology and human rights

'New' human rights enabled by the Internet

The Internet and existing human rights

Freedom of expression and the right to seek, receive, and impart information
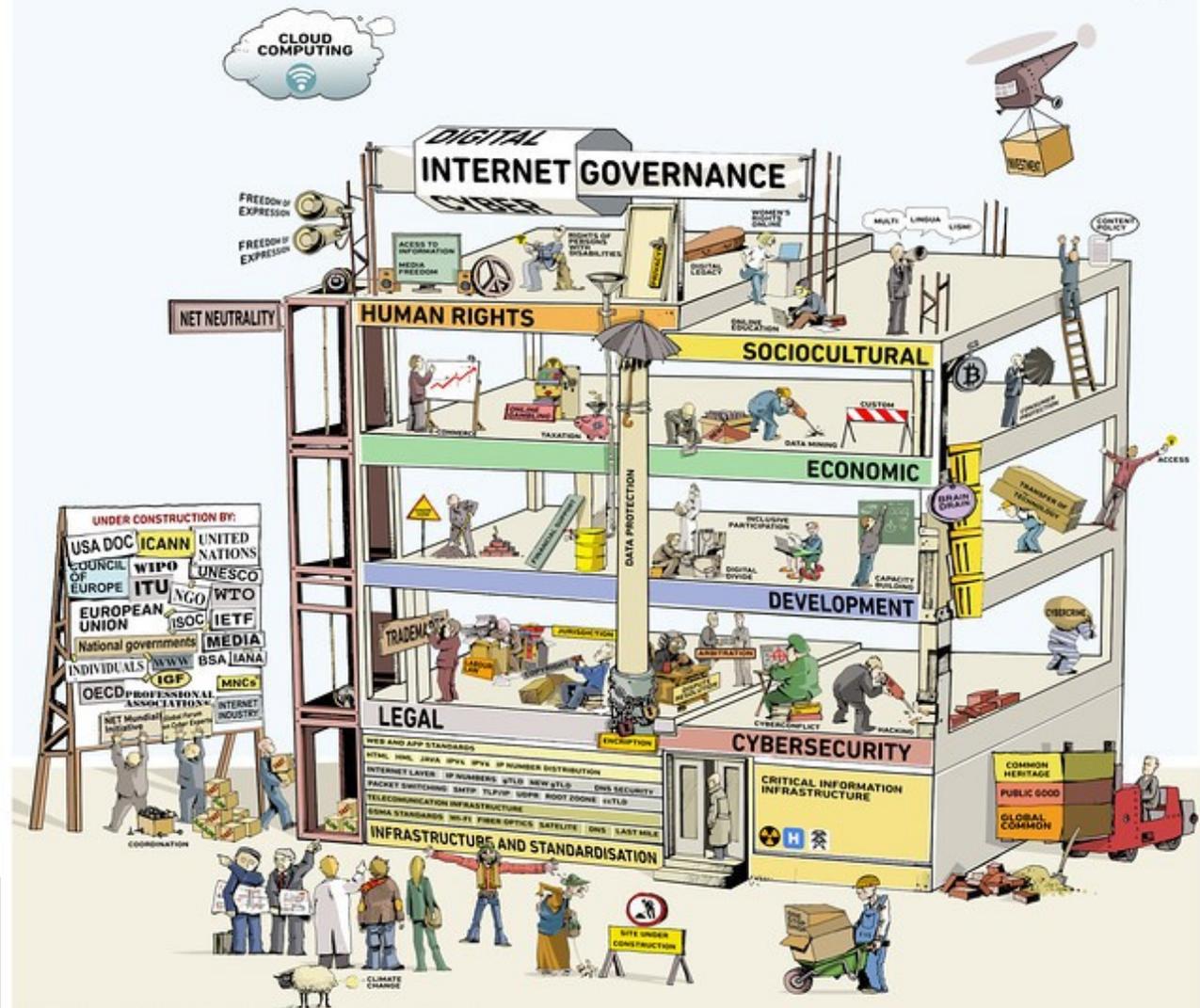
Privacy and data protection

Children's rights in the digital world

Rights of persons with disabilities

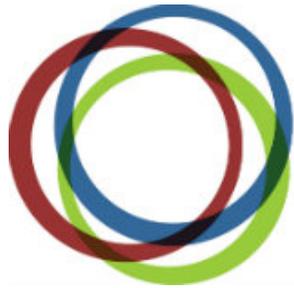Gender and human rights online.

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Work in progress.....

Quo vadis..? Where do we go?

- Who is missing from the conversation?
- Which approach would be the best for IG? Multi-stakeholderism or Intergovernmental or Multi-Lateralism? What are the Pros and Cons
- Where does Internet Governance fit into the UN SDGs?
- Internet and Digital Economy for Regional Sustainable Development in West Africa...?

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