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?
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 two phases. The first phase took place in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003 and the second phase took place in Tunis, from 16 to 18 November 2005. 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.
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.
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; Kim Kardashian, Beyoncé, Social Media celebrities

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

• 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. Share, Live

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.

And the Internet is at the heart of those changes.
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
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?

**SOCIOCULTURAL**
- The digital divide
- Capacity development

**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.
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...?
Nnenna Nwakanma
Policy Director
Nnenna.nwakanma@webfoundation.org
www.webfoundation.org