

Internet Governance, ICANN, UDRP and INDRP & Domain Names

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DDE, NALSAR**

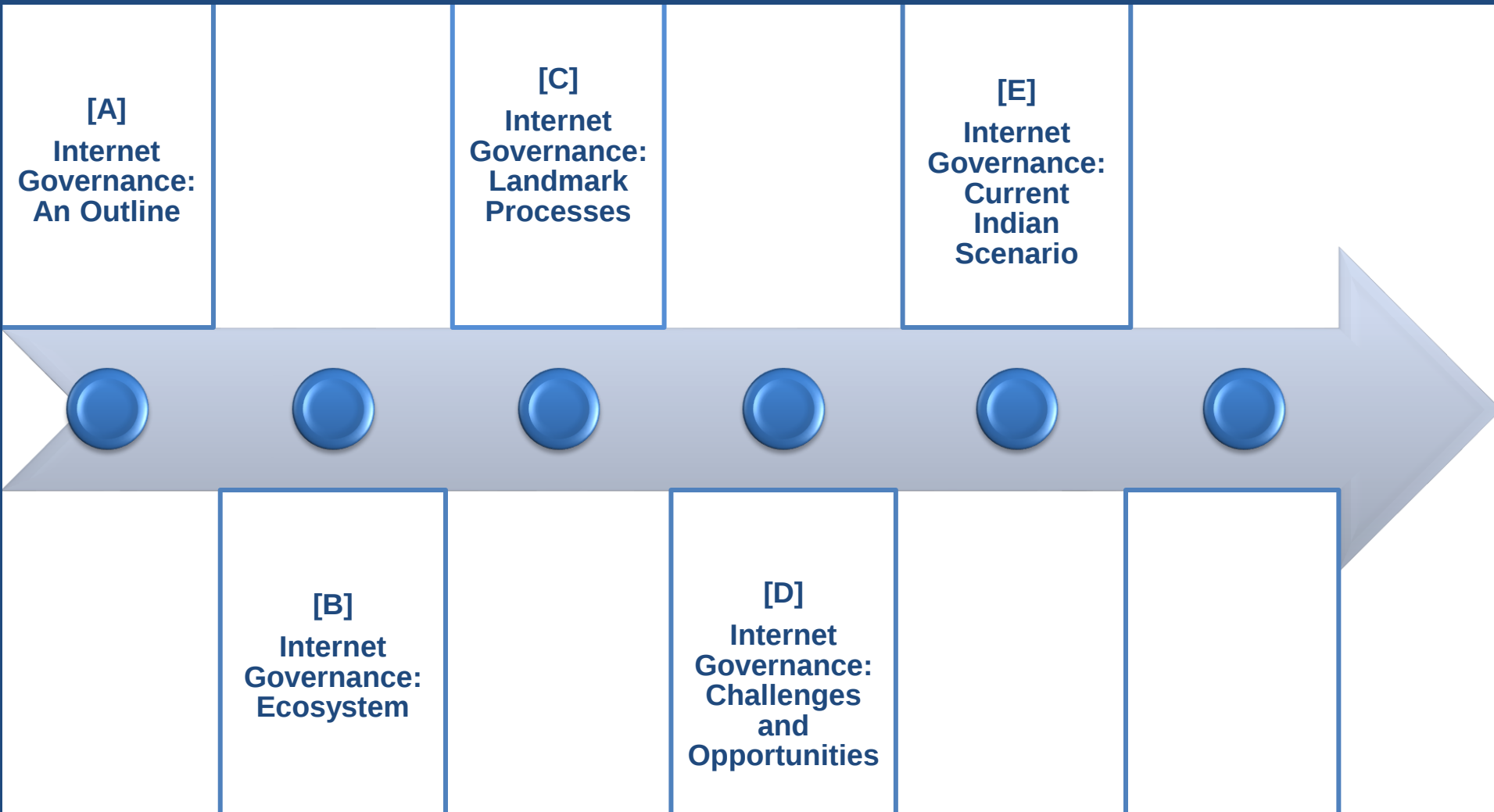
Internet Governance Issues are everywhere

- Ransomware
- Internet Shut Down
- IDN/Multilingual Internet
- Multilateral/Multi stakeholder
- AI/ IoT /Big Data
- Social Media platforms
- Data protection and privacy
- Bit Coin/ Block chain

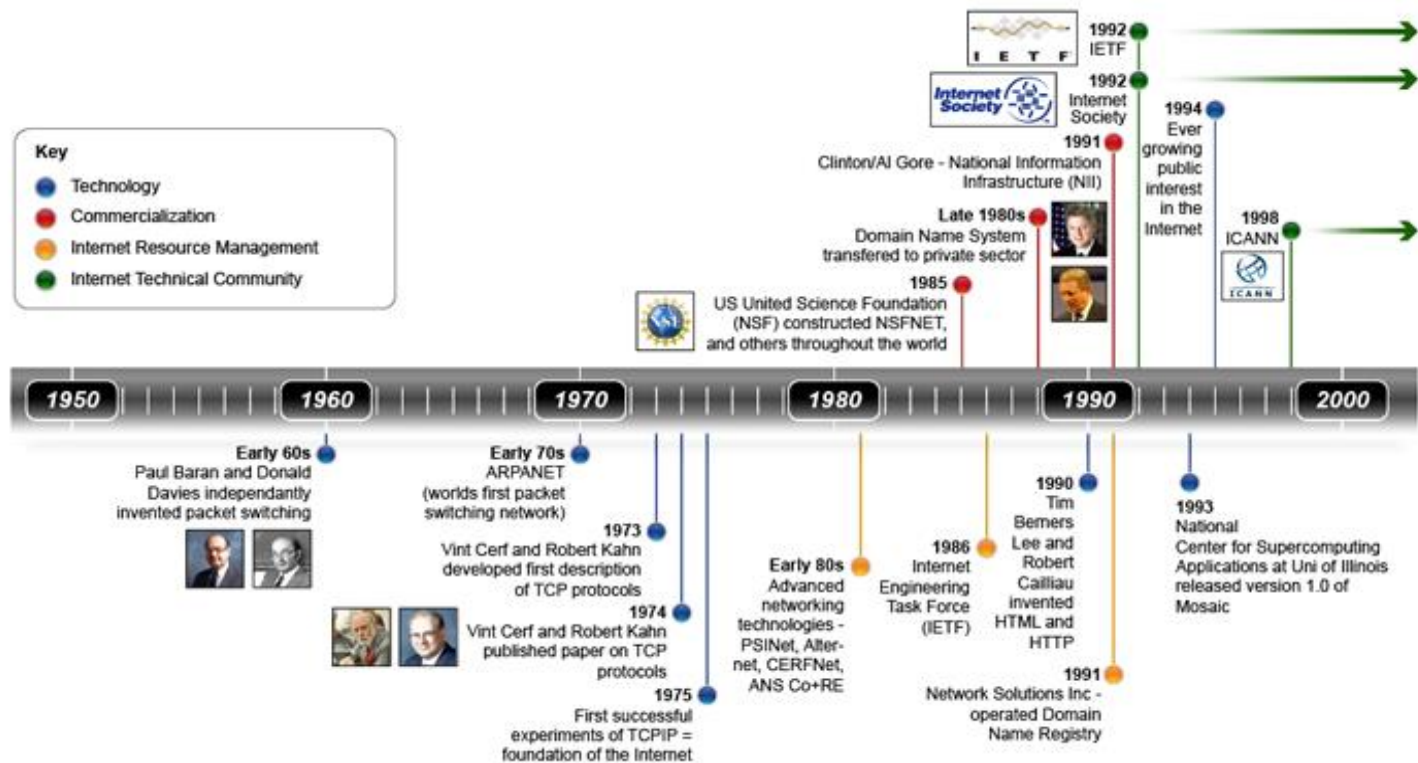
Continued.....

- Sovereignty
- Cyber Security , Crimes, Laws
- Digital Economy
- Cyber Stalking
- Root Servers
- Right to privacy

Agenda



Internet's history = Giving rise to the governance principles of open, interconnected, distributed, and transnational

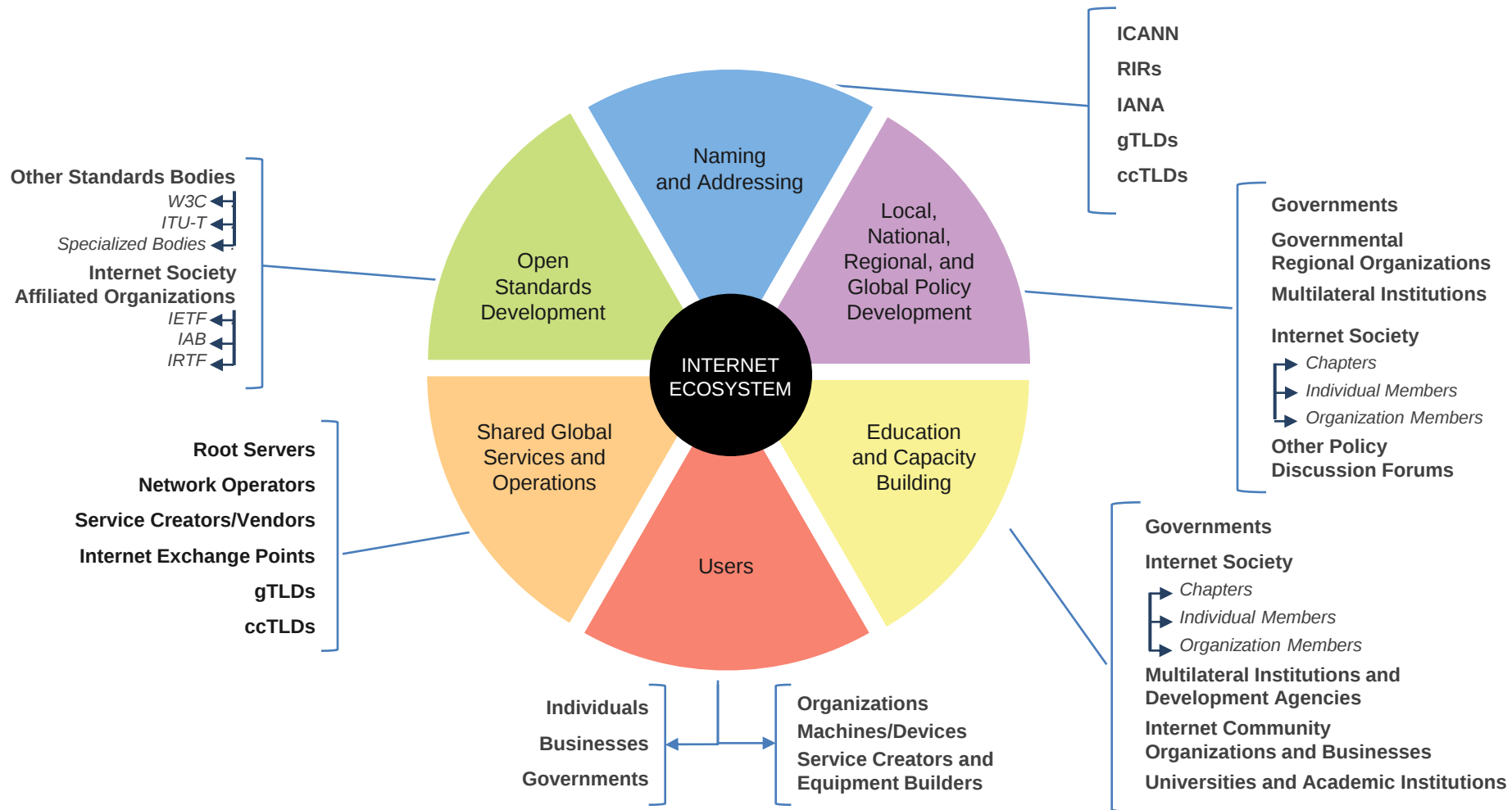


Source: ISOC

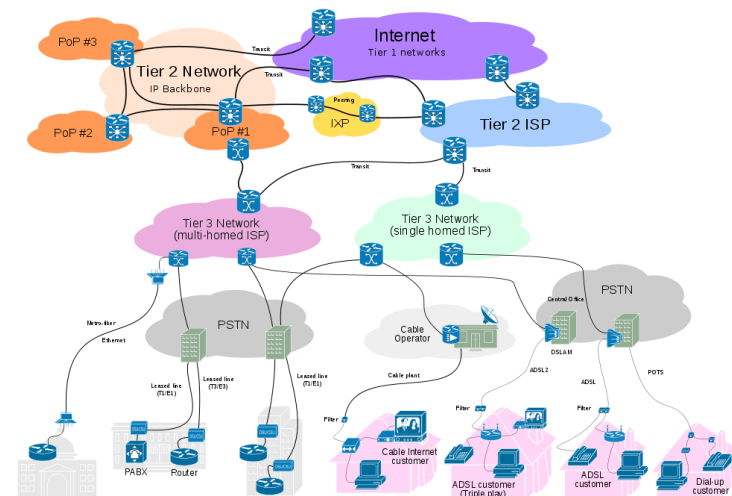
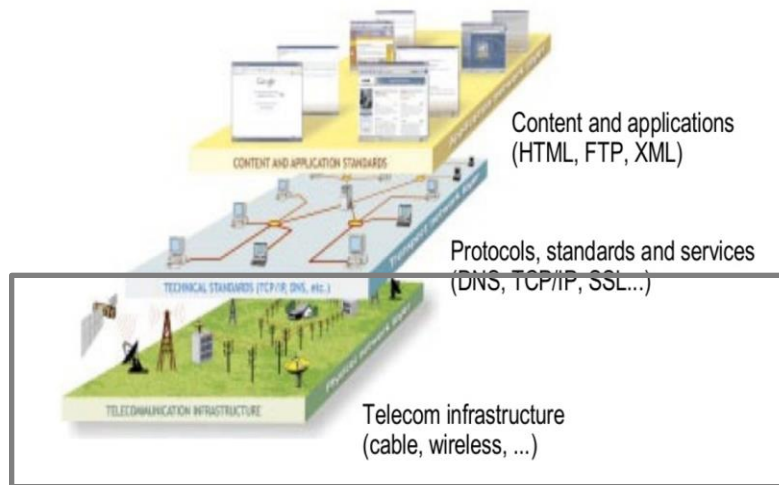
[A]

Internet Governance: An Outline

Internet Ecosystem Stakeholders



Network infrastructure service providers ++



- Domain Name Service (DNS) providers
- Network operators

- Hosting and cloud service providers
- Internet Exchange Points (IXPs)

Internet Infrastructure

Broad Layers

Physical Infrastructure Layer

- Includes physical network made up of cables, routers, servers, computers, telephone lines, fiber optics, satellites, microwaves, wi-fi, etc
- Facilitates transfer of electronic data over the Internet

Code or Logical Layer

- Includes Internet protocols and standards (TCP/IP, DNS, SSL)
- Controls traffic flow by dividing email and web data into packages before they are transmitted on the Internet

Content Layer

- Includes content and applications standards (HTML, XML, Java)
- Promotes creativity and innovation in applications enabling World Wide Web and in turn email services, e-banking, e-commerce, wiki, Skype, Twitter, Facebook, Yahoo, Google, YouTube etc

Security Layer

Ownership

Decentralized

Private + Public

Shared and Global:
[No single company or government or country owns Internet Infrastructure]

Capacity building and policy development



Policy discussion and development platforms



Starting definition of Internet Governance

INTERNET GOVERNANCE =

**COORDINATION OF
THE MANY ASPECTS**

INCLUDING

TECHNICAL STANDARDS,
POLICIES,
INFRASTRUCTURE



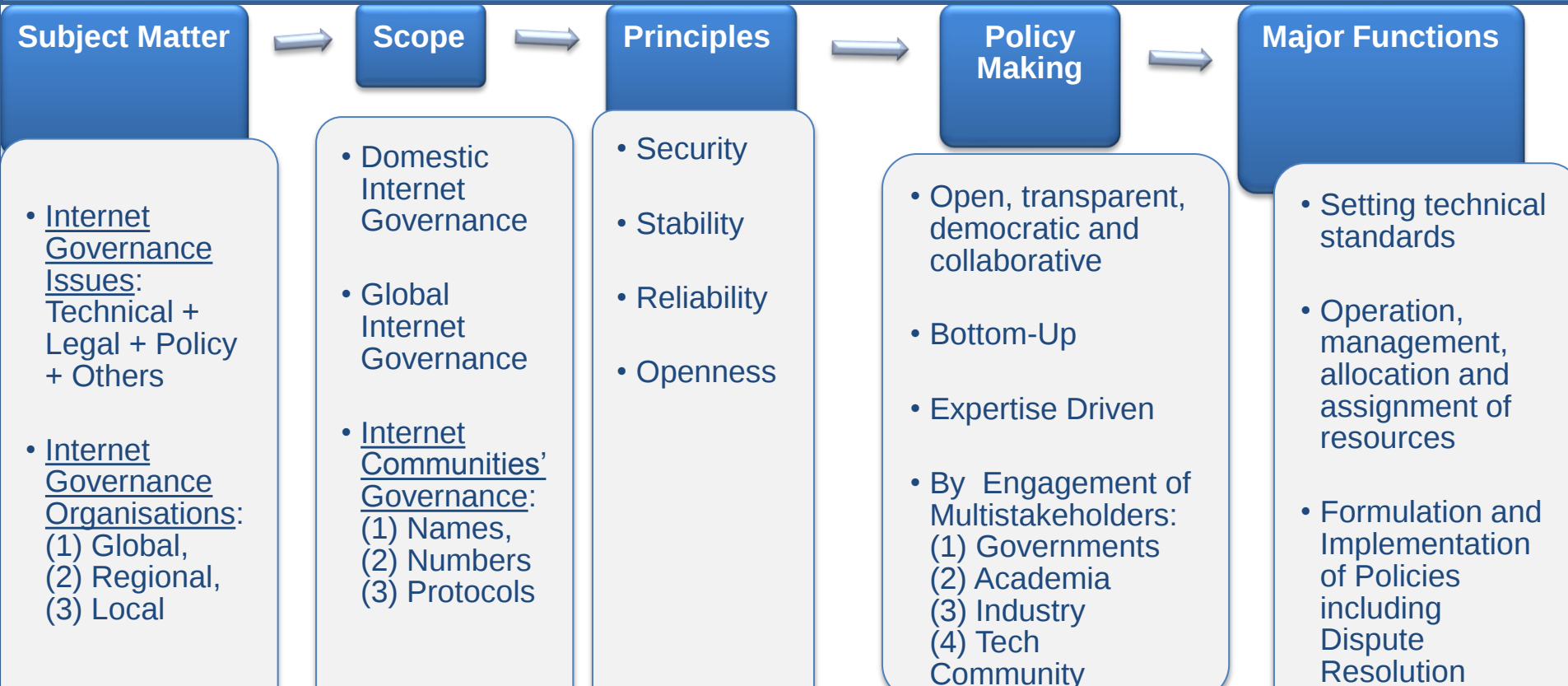
THAT MAKE THE INTERNET **WORK**
& **DETERMINE HOW IT IS USED**

INVOLVING

**GOVERNMENTS
PRIVATE SECTOR
CIVIL SOCIETY**



Internet Governance



Internet Governance broadly defined, 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.

Internet Governance Structures

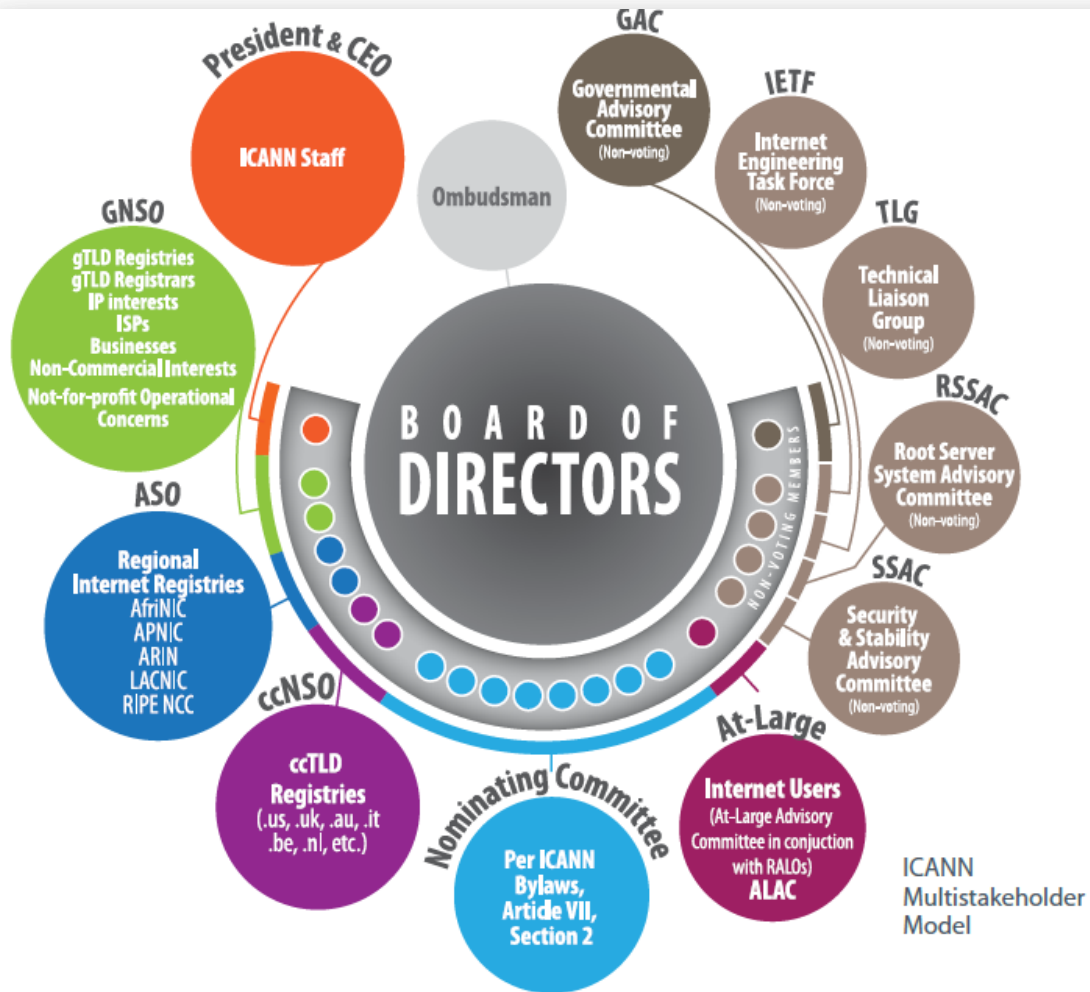
➤ **Multilateral Approach:**

- A Nation or state is recognized as a representative of its citizens
- Making decisions on their behalf and interests

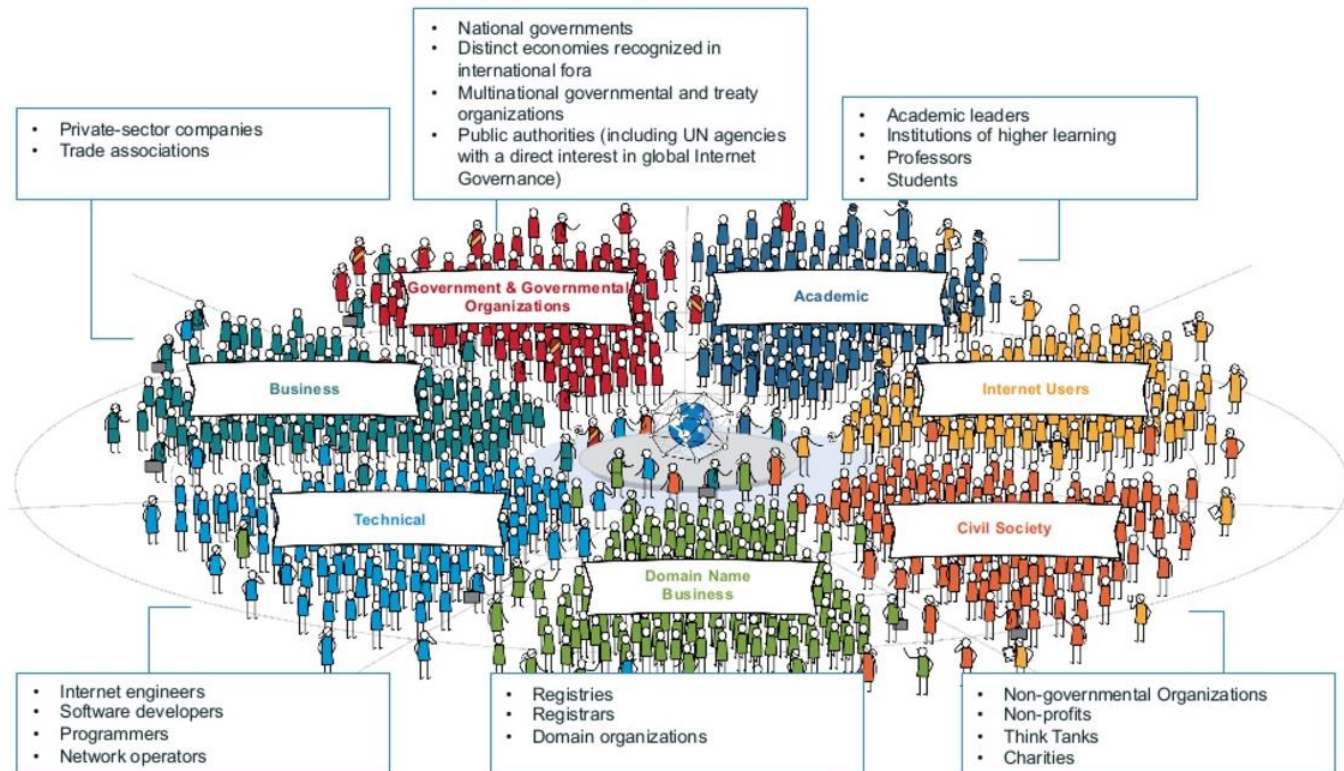
➤ **Multi-stakeholder approach:**

- All stake holders are placed on an equal footing
- No pre-eminence

ICANN Multistakeholder Model



ICANN Structure



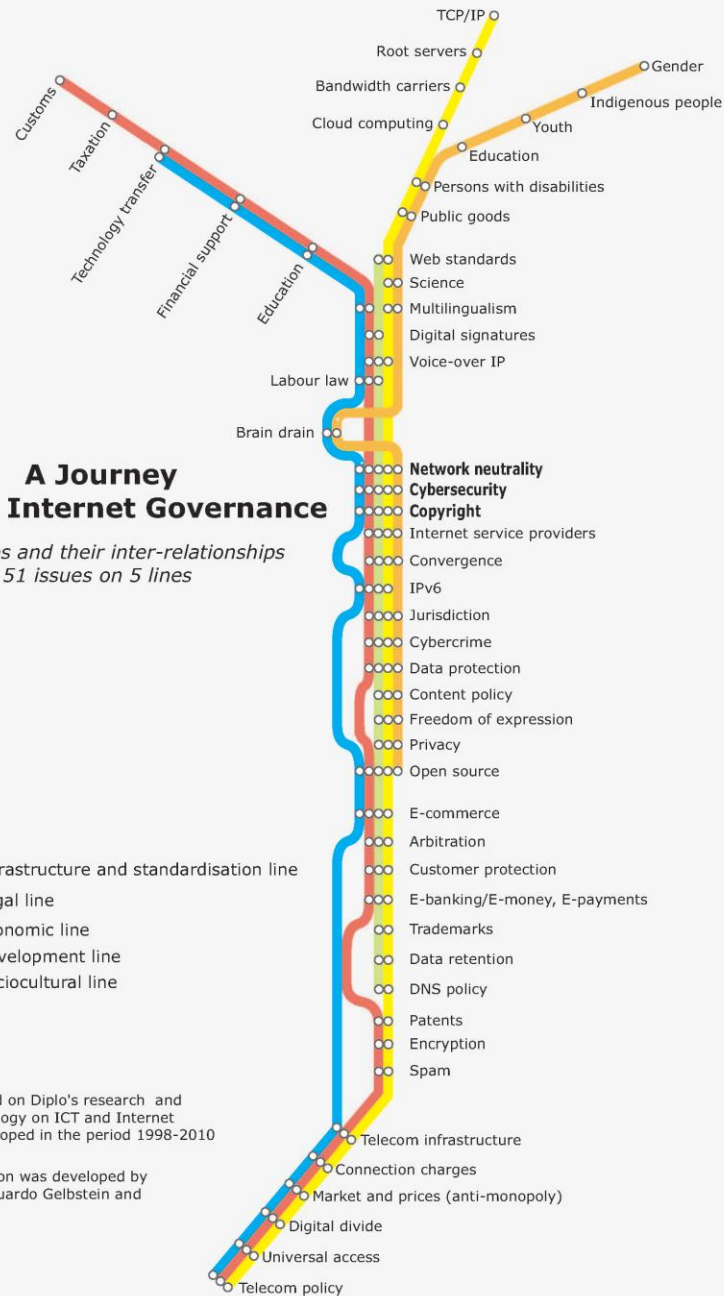
A Journey through Internet Governance

Key issues and their inter-relationships
51 issues on 5 lines

- Infrastructure and standardisation line
- Legal line
- Economic line
- Development line
- Sociocultural line

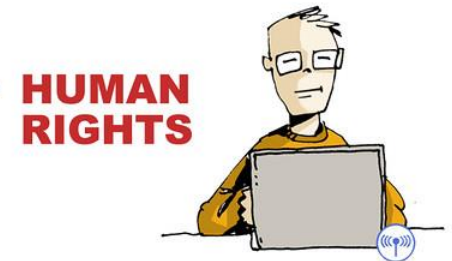
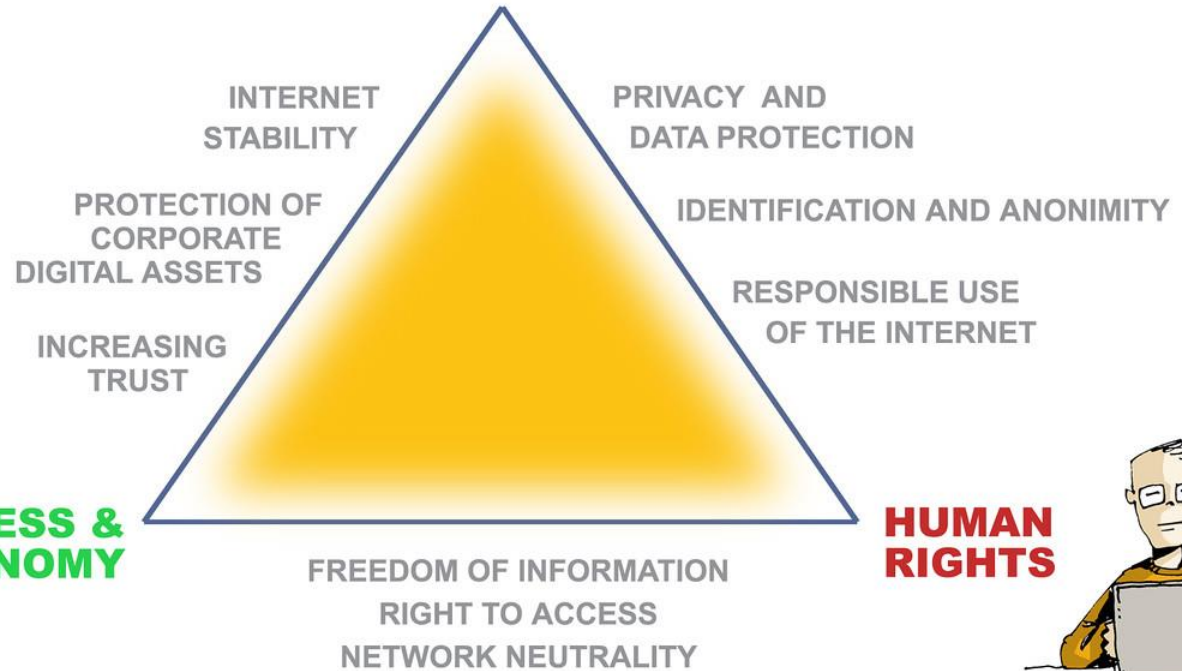
This map is based on Diplo's research and training methodology on ICT and Internet governance developed in the period 1998-2010

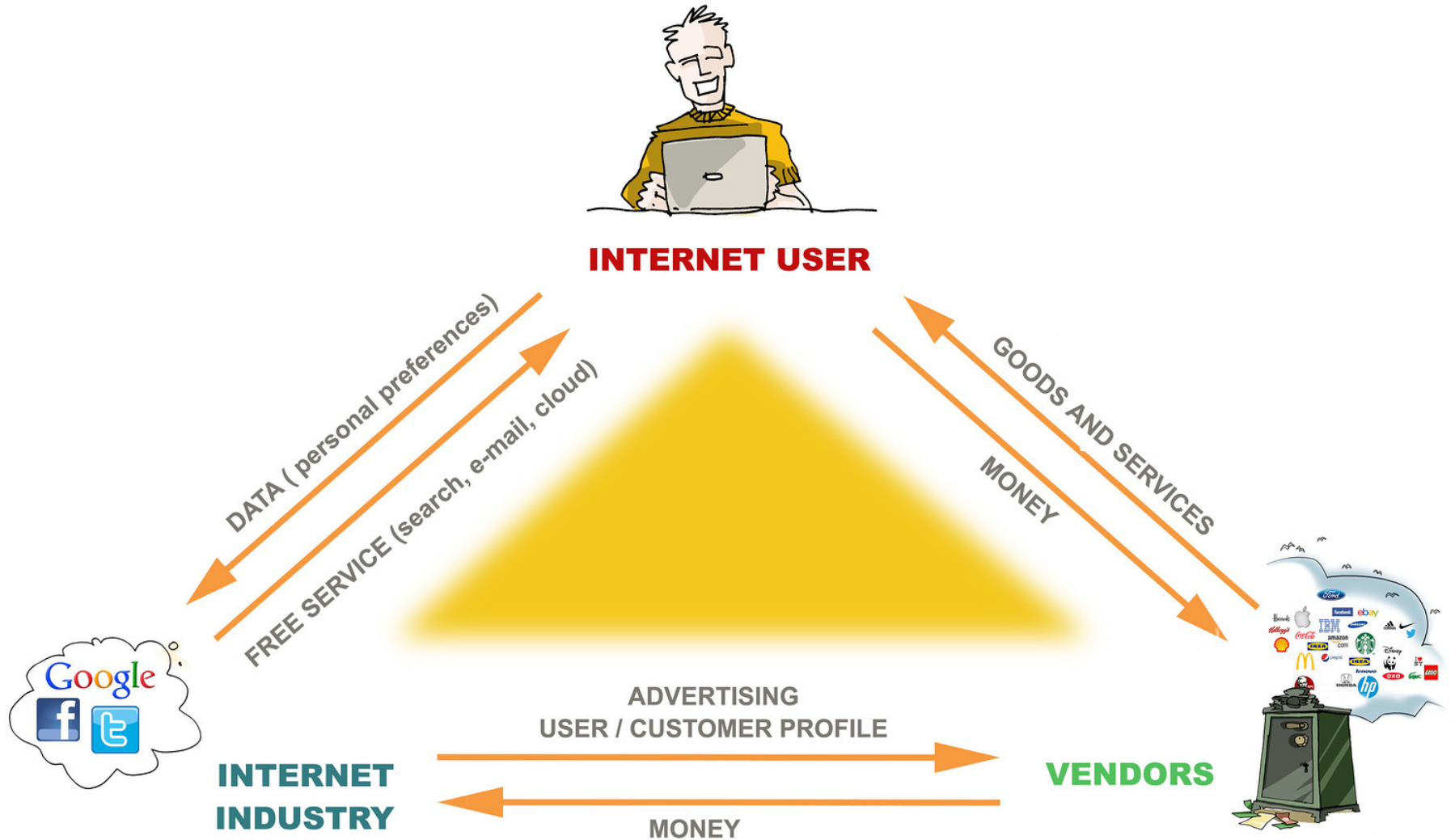
The original version was developed by Stefano Baldi, Eduardo Gelbstein and Jovan Kurbalija





CYBERSECURITY





[B]

Internet Governance: Ecosystem

Naming and addressing resources



the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

helps coordinate the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) functions, which are key technical services critical to the continued operations of the Internet's underlying address book, the Domain Name System (DNS)



Internet Assigned Numbers Authority



**Domain
name
registries**

Registrars

Regional Internet Registries (RIRs)

RIRs manage, distribute, and register Internet number resources (IPv4 and IPv6 addresses and Autonomous System Numbers) within their respective regions.



RIPE NCC
RIPE NETWORK COORDINATION CENTRE

[Open] standards development



The Internet Society (ISOC)

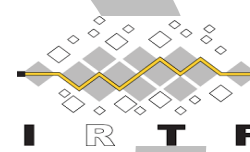
The Internet Society (ISOC) is the organizational home of IETF, IAB, IESG and IRTF — the standards setting and research arms of the Internet community.



The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is a large open international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers concerned with the evolution of the Internet architecture and the smooth operation of the Internet. It is open to any interested individual

The Internet Architecture Board (IAB) is a committee of the IETF and an advisory body of the ISOC, responsible for the architectural oversight of the IETF activities, Internet Standards process oversight and appeal, and the appoint of the Request for Comments (RFC) Editor.



The Internet Research Task Force (IRTF) promotes research of importance to the evolution of the Internet by creating focused, long-term research groups working on topics related to Internet protocols, applications, architecture and technology.

The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is one of the three sectors (divisions or units) of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); it coordinates standards for telecommunications.



The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international community where Member organizations, a full-time staff, and the public work together to develop Web standards.

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Standards Association (IEEE-SA) is an organization within IEEE that develops global standards in a broad range of industries, including power, energy, biomedical, healthcare, information technology, robotics, telecommunication, home automation etc

* Not all the organisations listed have an open/freely accessible standards development process

Country Initiatives

- **National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI) -2003**
- **.IN Internet Domain Name Registry-October 2004**
- **Setting up of National Internet Registry (NIR)-March 2012**
- **Implementation of Internationalized Domain Name (IDN) in Indian Language-2014**
- **Digital India -2014**

IDN Implementation in all 22 official languages of the country

S.No	IDN	Language
1	.भारत	.Bharat in Devanagari
2	.ভারত	.Bharat in Bengala
3	.భారత్	.Bharat in Telgu
4	.ભારત	.Bharat in Gujarati
5	.بھارت	.Bharat in Urdu
6	.இந்தியா	.Indiya in Tamil
7	. ਭਾਰਤ	.Bharat in Gurmukhi (Punjabi)

[C]

Internet Governance: Landmark Processes

WSIS

World Summit on the Information Society

Held in Two Phases

Geneva Summit

Tunis Summit

Agenda Developed: It was WSIS consensus statement adopted on November 18, 2005, to propose action lines on the basis of the principles developed at Geneva

**Principles
Developed**

To measure the progress on WSIS Outcomes (Tunis Agenda, 2005) in the last 10 years (2005-2015), a WSIS+10 review was initiated in 2014 under the aegis of UNCSTD

Two main outcomes:

Internet
Governance
Forum

Multistakeholder
Platform held under
aegis of UN

Enhanced
Cooperation

In 2012, as per UN General Assembly Resolution Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation (WGEC) was constituted under the aegis of UN Commission on Science, Technology and Development (UN-CSTD)

Genesis of IG – the Tunis Agenda of WSIS, 2005

- International management of the Internet should be **multilateral, transparent and democratic.**
- Internet Governance Forum (IGF) set up in 2006
 - as a multi-stakeholder forum for policy dialogue on issues of Internet governance.
 - Governments, the private sector or civil society, including the technical and academic community, shall dialogue on an equal basis and through an open and inclusive process.

Enhanced Cooperation, WSIS, Tunis, 2005

- **Tunis agenda (Article 69) also stated that**

“need for enhanced cooperation , to
enable governments, on an equal footing, to
carry out their roles and responsibilities, **in**
international public policy issues
pertaining to the Internet, but not

in the **day-to-day technical and operational**
matters.

Continued deliberations....

- [The Internet Governance] should **be inclusive, democratic, participatory, multilateral and transparent in nature**”
- “India believes that global Internet governance can only be functional, effective and credible if all relevant stakeholders **contribute to, and are consulted in**, the process”
- India proposes the establishment of a new institutional mechanism in the United Nations for global Internet related policies, to be called the **UN Committee on Internet Related Policies (CIRP)**.
- The intent behind proposing a multilateral and multistakeholder mechanism is **not to "control the Internet"** or allow Governments to have the last word in regulating the Internet,

Continued Deliberations.....

- Intense debate on the subject of Internet Governance
- Working group on Enhance cooperation formed by UNGA in Dec- 2012 – Government MEMBER along with rep from private sector & civil society
- **June 2013** – Documents leaked by Edward Snowden reveal the extent of US electronic surveillance of the Internet and other communications systems.
- Global Multistakeholder meeting in April 2014 by Brazil on future of Internet management

Internet Governance in India

- **India's strategy and position evolved over a period of time(2005-2015).**
- **Realized the critical importance of strengthening India's domestic Internet Governance processes .**
- **Playing a dominant role in regional and international level.**

Growing role in Internet eco-system

- Biggest users of Internet - growing
- Most important player in IT/ITES economy.
- e-governance initiative
- B2C transaction in large numbers
- Establishment of National Fibre Optics Network (NFON)
- Role out of 3G, 4G & 5G
- Digital India programme

Internet Governance: Vision India

India should have a strong position and role in the realm of Internet governance

The role should be commensurate with the size of India's internet user base (2nd largest in world), and the strength of India's IT industry

Focus on Internet as an open platform which allows for innovation and cooperation

Enhanced Internet innovations, entrepreneurship and investments in India

Enhanced India's role as a voice for developing country concerns around internet governance issues

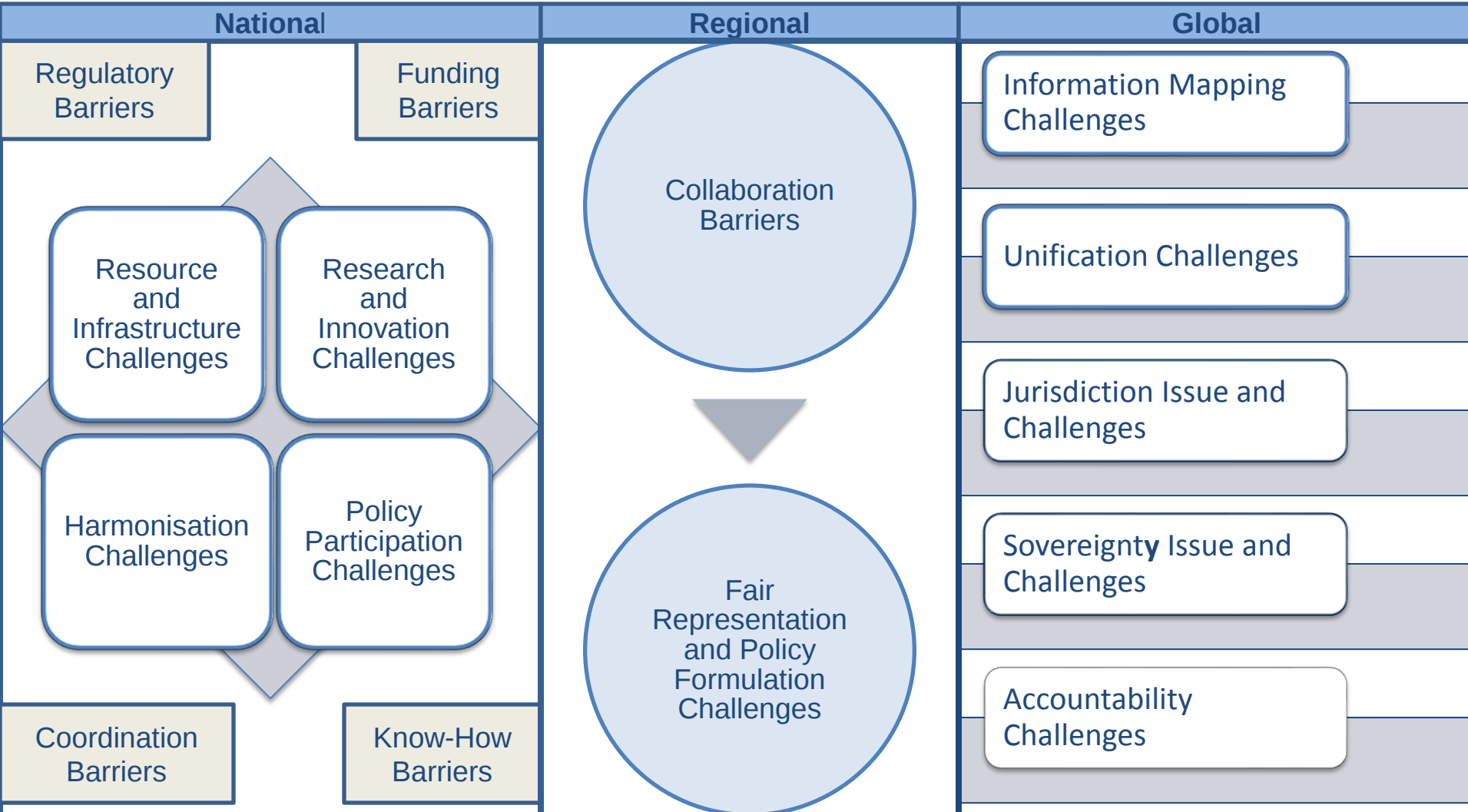
India's continued stance towards Multistakeholder Internet Governance

“ India recognizes that all stakeholders are key and multistake holderism is perhaps the only way to keep the system integrated, growing and expanding through new innovations and investments. “

[D]

Internet Governance: Challenges and Opportunities

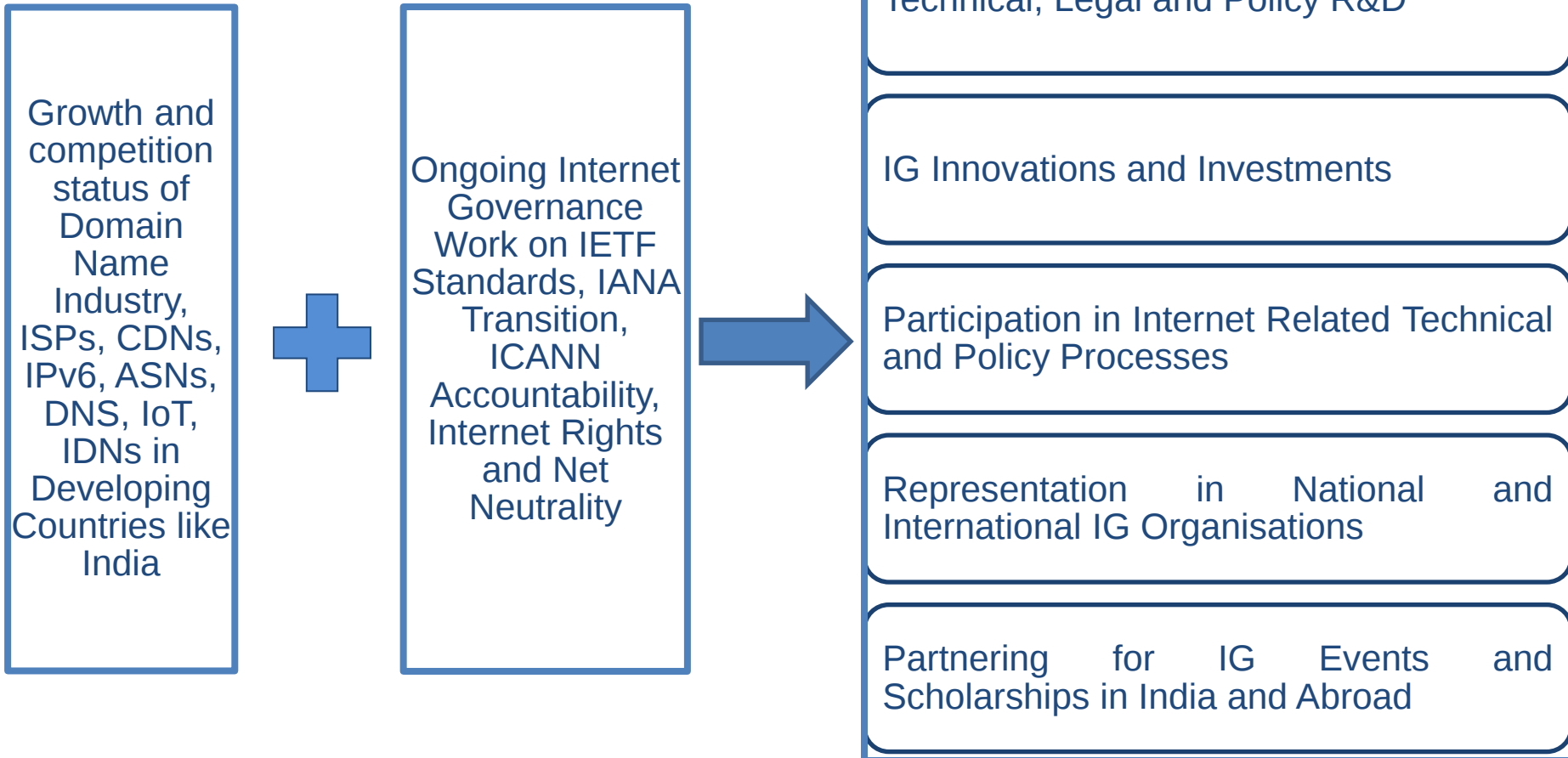
Internet Governance Challenges



- “The most pressing question for the future of the Internet is not how the technology will change, but how the process of change and evolution itself will be managed.... If the Internet stumbles, it will not be because we lack for technology, vision, or motivation. It will be because we cannot set a direction and march collectively into the future..”

- *Brief History of the Internet (1996)*

Internet Governance Opportunities



References

- **Diplo Foundation diagrams**
- **ISOC lecture notes**

Thank You

Questions ?