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GSR-14

Internet Governance: an overview of the situation

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Agenda

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2. Why it is important – Regulator's perspective
3. NetMundial
4. WTDC-14 - Internet governance for development
5. Managing critical Internet resources
6. Security, openness and privacy
7. Access and diversity
8. Emerging issues
 - Disaster recovery and management
 - Access to content, new models, hybrid television
 - Legislative issues
 - Creativity and human rights
 - The networked individual
 - Low cost mobile access to the Internet
9. Capacity building - ITU-D Program 3
10. Internet Governance Schools and courses



What is governance ?

“All processes of governing, whether undertaken by a government, market or network, whether over a family, tribe, formal or informal organization or territory and whether through laws, norms, power or language.”

Corporate governance refers to the system of structures, rights, duties, and obligations by which corporations are directed and controlled. Governance structure specifies the distribution of rights and responsibilities among participants..



Internet Governance

“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”.^[1]



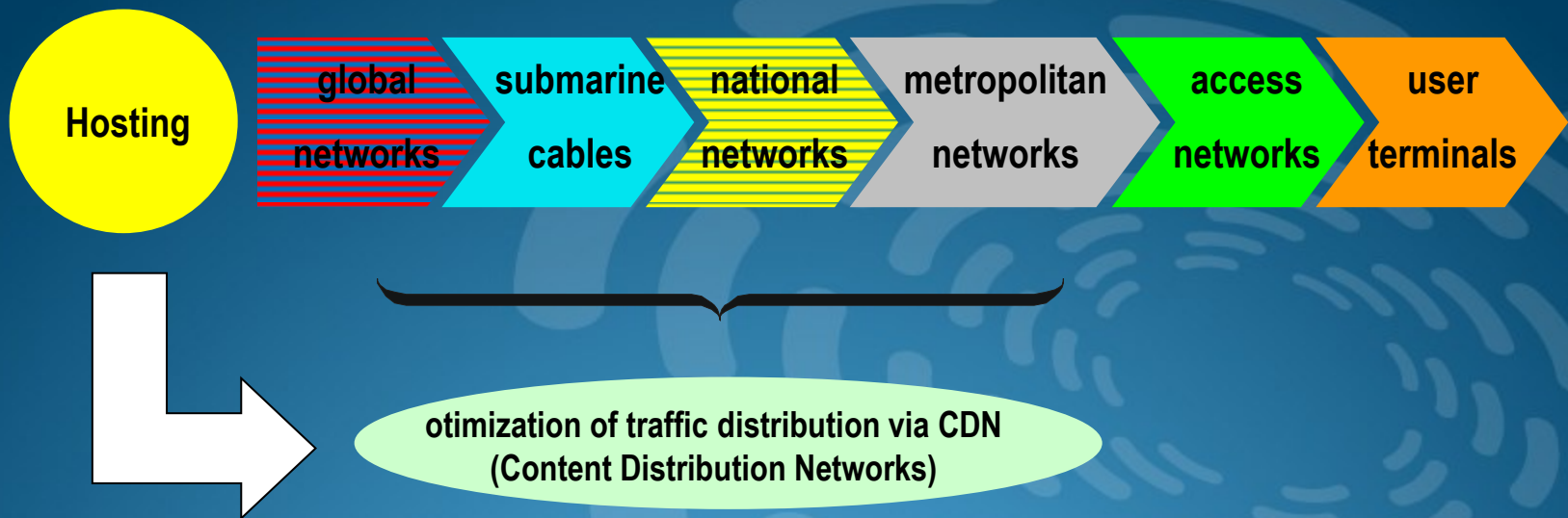
**world summit
on the information society**
Geneva 2003 - Tunis 2005

- ✓ **Particular aspects of Internet, compared to other networks**
 - born without borders, collaborative environment (vulnerable)
 - flat topology, without hierarchy: anyone can talk to everyone
 - built over existing, third-party networks (poor management)
 - historically open to *bottom-up* innovation mechanisms

- ✓ **What aspects of Internet governance interest to governments/regulators ?**
 - broadband geographical coverage and universal **access**
 - **interconnection** of autonomous systems (public or private)
 - competition on national and international **tariffs**
 - **quality** of service (QoS) and experienced quality (QoE)
 - networks, applications and information **security**
 - Protection of **privacy**
 - critical internet resources distribution, IPv4/6 – gray market
 - gTLDs: example of economic interests x public interest (.tel; .amazon; .gulf; .patagon; .wine)
 - Norms and standards defined outside traditional governmental bodies, IETF, W3C, RIRs.
 - Limits of Jurisdiction scope/legal framework

Value chain

- Internet can be represented as a two side market (or a multiple side market), with many actors in the value chain;
- The main actors related to telecommunication are:



- Relationships are complex: we usually refers to an Internet ecosystem

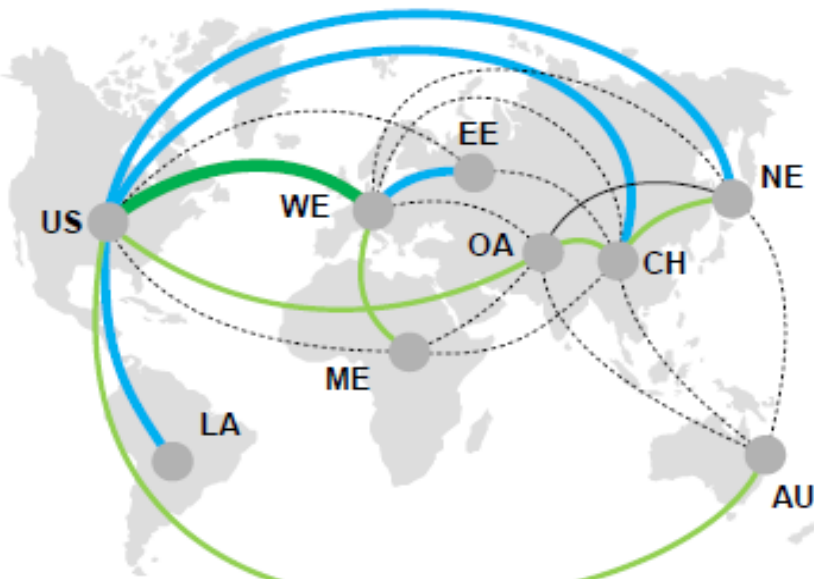
Cross-border flows

Regions	US	LA	ME	WE	EE	CH	NE	AU	OA
	United States and Canada	Latin America	Africa and Middle East	Western Europe	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	China region	Northeast Asia	Australasia	Other Asia

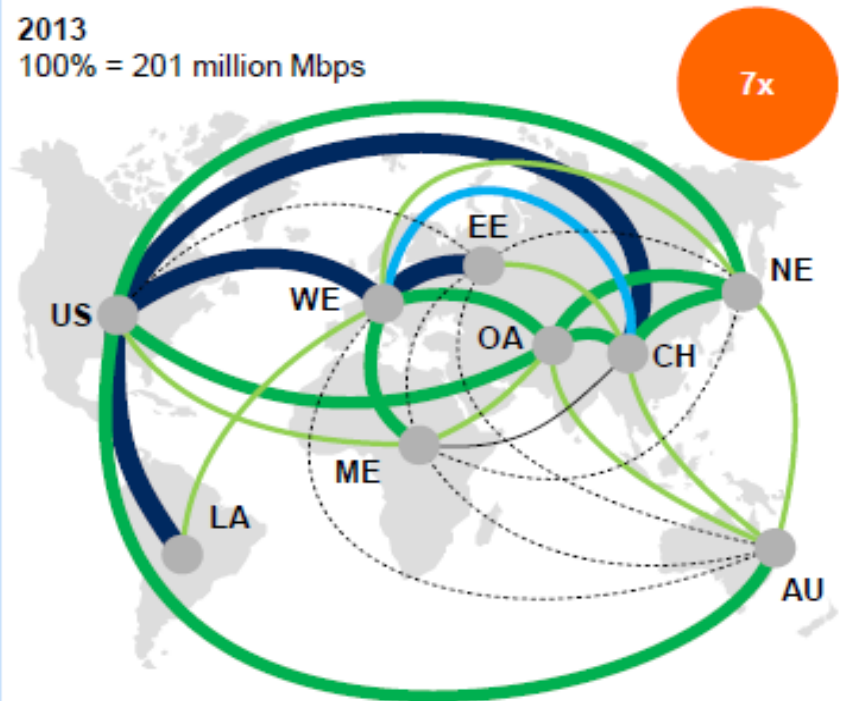
Data and communication flows (total cross-border bandwidth)

Bandwidth Mbps	<50,000	50,000–100,000	100,000–500,000	500,000–1 million	1 million–5 million	>5 million
	--- (dashed)	— (thin)	— (medium green)	— (blue)	— (dark green)	— (dark blue)

2008
 100% = 29 million Mbps



2013
 100% = 201 million Mbps



Source: McKinsey Global Institute.

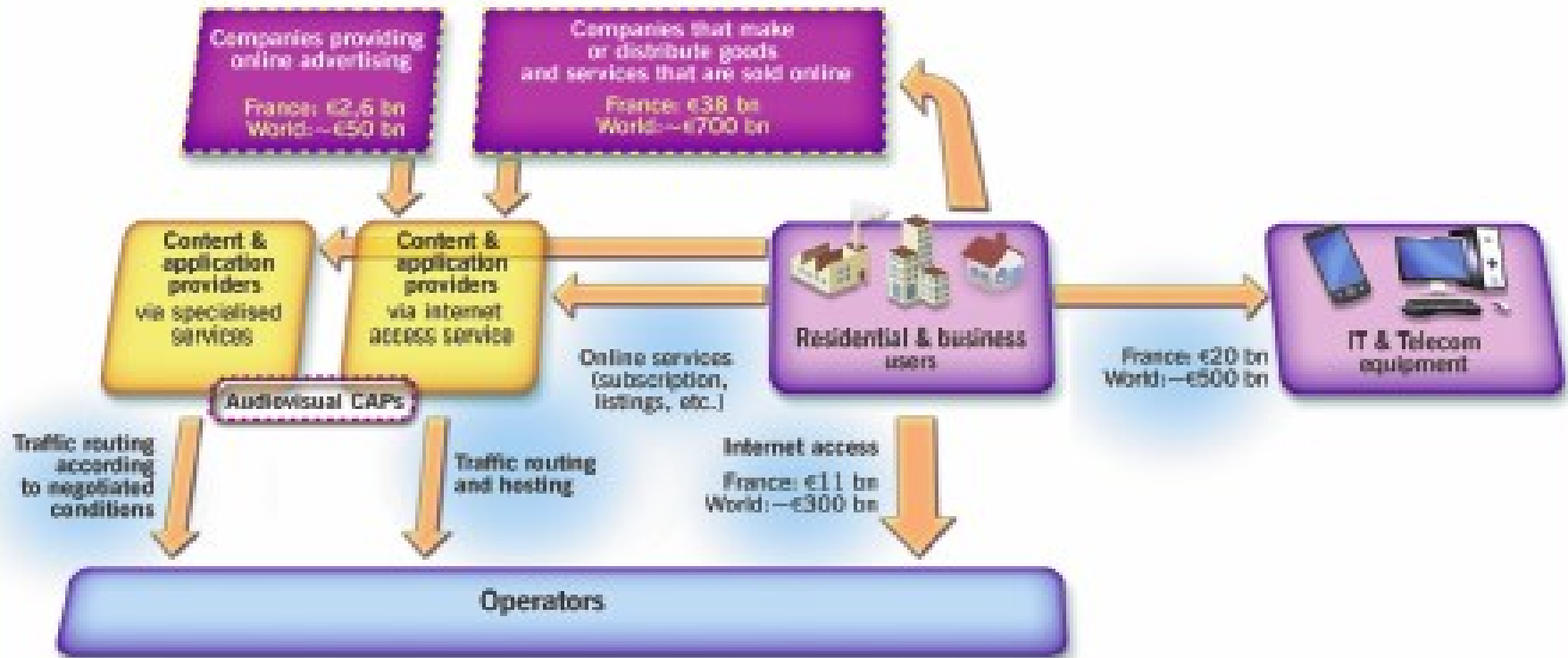
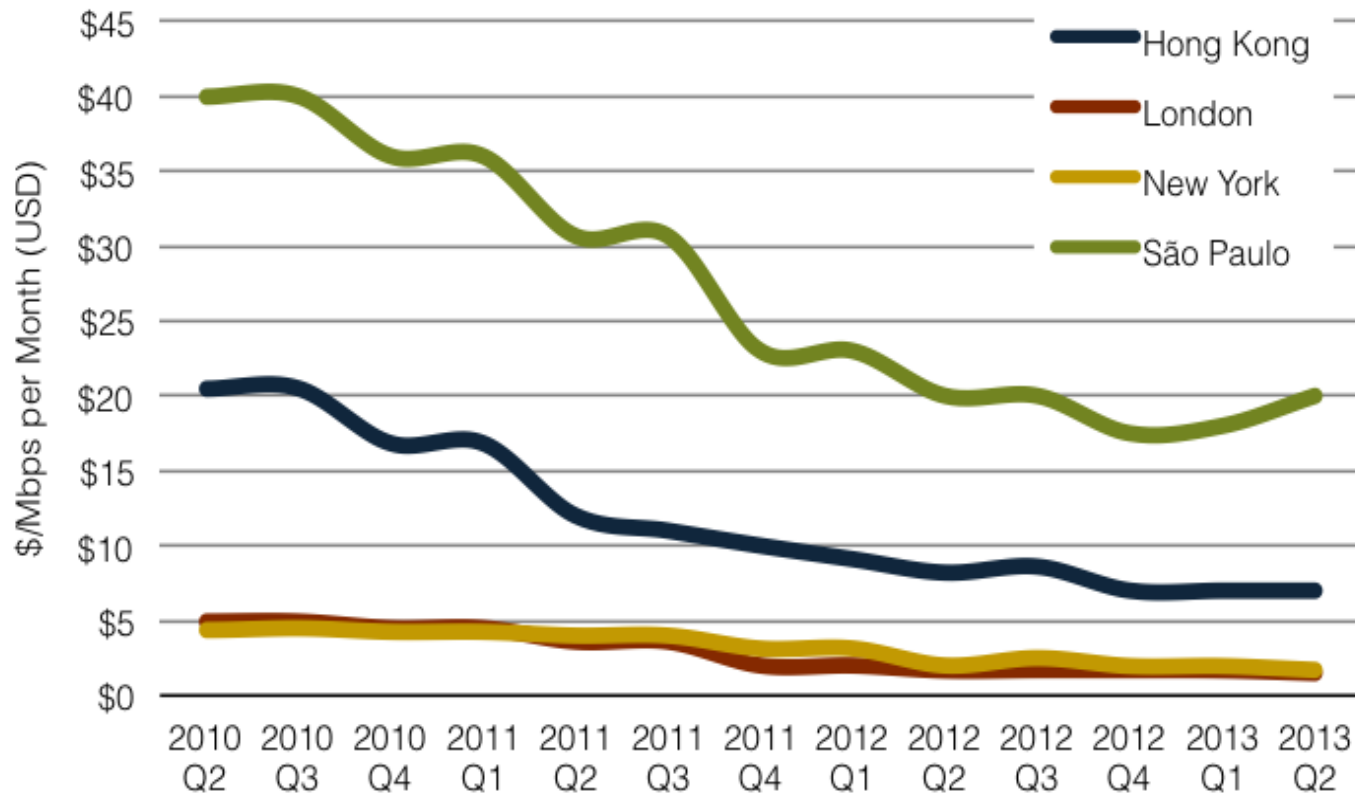


Figure 5. Online financial streams and revenue earned (2011) by the sector's players.

The arrows provide examples of the financial streams between stakeholders. E-commerce has the particular feature of having only a small portion of its revenue earned by CAP, as it generally concerns the sale of physical goods (Sources: FEVAD, IDATE, BCG, AT Kearney, ARCEP)

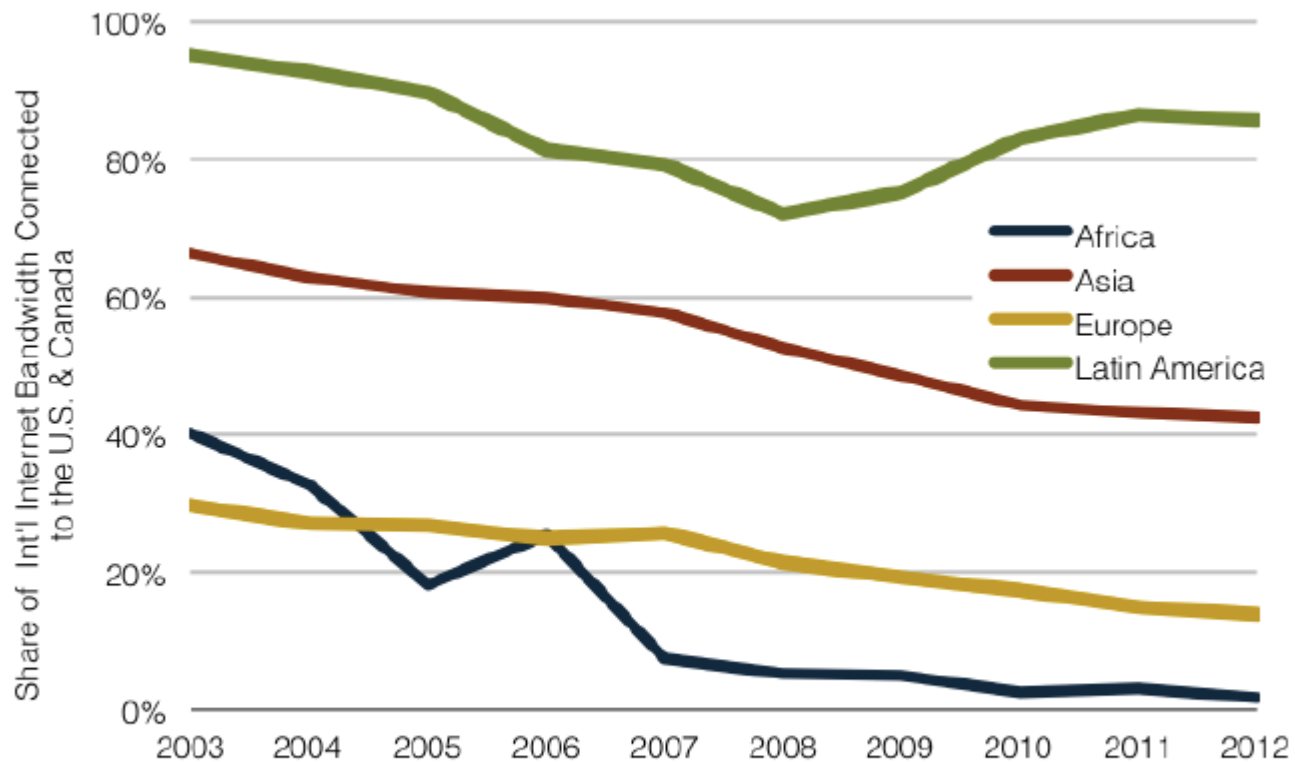
Transit prices

The number of locations where transit prices exceed \$100 per Mbps per month are dwindling; such prices are now found chiefly in sub-Saharan Africa and in small island nations.



In places far from major Internet exchanges, the price of IP transit reflects the cost and availability of high-capacity transport back to a primary exchange in a hub country, as well as the competitiveness of the market.

Regional capacity connected to the US, 2003-2012



Notes: Data as of mid-year.

The Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance - NETmundial, discussed two important issues:

- Internet Governance Principles, and
- Roadmap for the future evolution of the Internet Governance

Points to be further discussed beyond NETmundial in appropriate fora:

- Different roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in Internet governance, including the meaning and application of equal footing.
- Jurisdiction issues and how they relate to Internet governance.
- Benchmarking systems and related indicators regarding the application of Internet governance principles.
- Net neutrality: diverging views on how to enable freedom of expression, competition, consumer choice, meaningful transparency and appropriate network management

Current discussions and need of actions

- Recent announce of NTIA's Stewardship Transition of the IANA Functions and review of ICANN accountability processes
 - Four principles:
 - Support and enhance the multistakeholder model;
 - Maintain the security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet DNS;
 - Meet the needs and expectation of the global customers and partners of the IANA services; and,
 - Maintain the openness of the Internet.
- Launch of a process to review and improve ICANN's own oversight/accountability mechanism and how it is complementary to the IANA function's stewardship evolution process.
- Upcoming WSIS+10, IGF meetings and the ITU PP-2014.

Internet Governance training

- Increase representativeness in the international Internet Governance debate.
- Motivate the new regional leaders to become active participants in Internet Governance meetings and activities, where the future of the Internet is shaped.
- Make them the future leaders on Internet Governance in their countries and regions.
- Examples:
 - Diplo Foundation
 - ISOC scholarships (IETF)
 - A relevant initiative is the South School on Internet Governance, in Trinidad and Tobago
 - CGI.br
 - ITU Americas regional initiative
 - ITU Objective 4 – capacity building

Capacity building

- **Objective 4**

- Build human and institutional capacity, provide data and statistics, promote digital inclusion and provide concentrated assistance to countries in special need
 - Enhanced capacity building of membership in international Internet governance
- Implementation framework
 - Develop a training programme through the ITU regional offices in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, within their respective roles, to provide human capacity building in order to equip ITU members with a higher degree of knowledge of Internet governance.
- Americas Regional Initiative

AMS
Capacity building to engage in global ICT policy, with special focus on improving cybersecurity and developing countries' participation in the existing Internet governance institutions
Objective: To enhance the capacity building of Member States, especially developing countries, with a view to promoting an enabling environment, supporting the implementation of ICT initiatives and encouraging developing countries to participate actively in forums on global ICT policy, in close collaboration with existing institutions.



Marco Civil – Brazilian Internet Civil Framework

The Marco Civil da Internet is the first set of internet governance rules in Brazil, based on three key pillars: freedom of expression, net neutrality and privacy.



- **Freedom of expression online:** the regulations would guarantee the protection of freedom of expression and the right to privacy online
- **Net neutrality:** The Marco Civil also determines that internet providers are required to treat all data that goes through their network in the same way.
- **Privacy:** companies storing and managing data generated by Brazilians shall comply with Brazilian law, when it comes to privacy rights, data protection and secrecy of private communications, regardless of where datacenters and the data itself are located.

Marco Civil – Brazilian Internet Civil Framework

video





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Thank You !