IGFDAILY

REPORTING DAILY FROM THE **11th INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM**
dig.watch/igf2016

IGF Daily prepared by the Geneva Internet Platform with support from the IGF Secretariat, ICANN, the Internet Society, and DiploFoundation

Highlights from Day 3

Day 3 brought change in the IGF geometry. The traditional triangle became more squarish with economy adding to the usual three focus areas: development, security, and human rights. Discussions on economic issues covered a wide range of topics from TPP via digital economy and the future of work to blockchain and Bitcoin.

One trend at this IGF, which gained additional dynamics yesterday, was addressing issues of policy silos. Two sessions discussed how to bridge various policy silos within and between cybersecurity and Internet governance communities. Connecting, not only computers, but also different policy realms has been an echoing theme in the conference rooms in Guadalajara. Day 3 was also the day of dynamic coalitions.
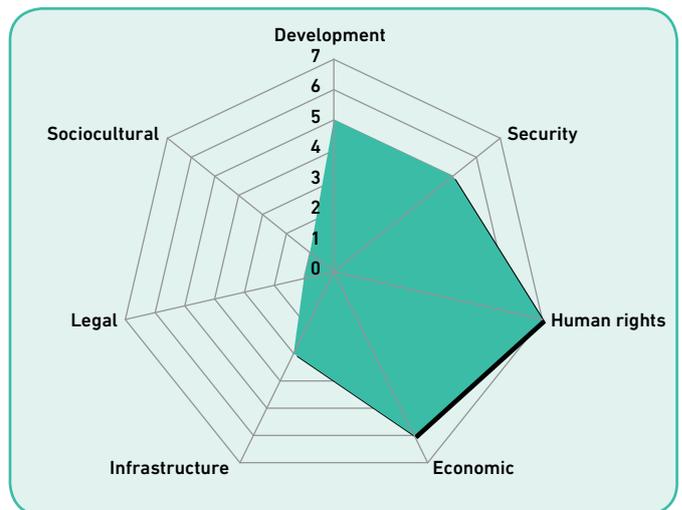
Opportunities and risks in the digital economy

Discussions on the digital economy, which picked up momentum yesterday, tackled a wide range of issues, from trade agreements and labour, to blockchain and smart cities.

Concern over the secrecy of recent trade negotiations were reiterated in the session Trade Agreements and the Internet. However,

Speakers during the Open Forum on Fostering Dialogue between Internet Observatories and Maps, on Thursday, 8th December. *More on page 3.*

some speakers observed that secrecy in negotiations does not necessarily make governments evil.

Translucency could be a possible solution between full transparency and secrecy: knowing that negotiations are taking place and knowing the outcomes, while accepting that access to the negotiation would be limited when difficult compromises need to be reached.

Digital developments have had an impact on the employment environment. While the positive impact leads to more jobs (although not necessarily in every country), speakers in Digital Economy and the Future of Work, expressed concern over the change in risk profile: we are moving from a more balanced to a winner-takes-all economy. Since in the digital sector there are many winners, the digital economy could lead towards economic instability.

The app economy, over-the-top services, and zero-rating practices, all examples of recent developments in e-commerce, have had a diverse impact on developing countries. One speaker indicated that new Internet services could lead towards the fragmentation of digital spaces in developing countries. Another highlighted the importance of digitally driven competition for providing affordable access to the Internet.

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Blockchain technology represents the potential of peer-to-peer economic and social coordination. Yet, one open issue, discussed in the Dynamic Coalition on Blockchain Technologies session, is whether blockchain should be regulated as a currency, or as a commodity.

■ Bridging silos: Where and how cybersecurity meets Internet governance

On Day 3, bridging various silos featured prominently in the IGF sessions. Discussions on cybernorms – NetGov, please meet Cybernorms. Opening the debate – helped frame an existing policy silo between what the speakers described as the broader Internet governance community and the security community. While the former focuses on a broad set of social and economic issues related to the Internet, the latter focuses on international peace and security, and the related legal frameworks.

The discussion pointed to the role of the UN Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) in developing norms of appropriate state behaviour, drawing a distinction between political and legal norms. One speaker explained that the multistakeholder approach requires equal footing while, in reality, only particular stakeholders can step in to solve particular challenges. At the same time, core values such

as openness, permission-less innovation, and end-to-end design, were built into the very architecture of the Internet, and certain rules were already developed by business and technical community when governments initiated the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). WSIS, therefore, had individuals at the centre of discussions, which is contrary to state-centric discussions about cyberspace that traditional security communities developed.

The discussion on the involvement of stakeholder groups in the norm-shaping process triggered several suggestions, including ways to involve the technical community in helping the UN GGE operationalise the norms, and ways in which the Global Conference on Cyber Space (GCCS) could be utilised to create synergies between the two communities. It was also suggested that the GGE should deal only with the issues of peace and security rather than with broader issues like crime, terrorism, or Internet governance, since there are other multistakeholder processes where these topics are being discussed.

Finding bridges between different policy communities also featured prominently in the session Let's break down silos in cyber security and cyber crime!

Dynamic Coalitions in the spotlight

Day 3 was a packed day for dynamic coalitions (DCs). In addition to their own meetings, a main session brought into focus the priority areas on which each DC is currently focusing.

Accessibility and Disability has adopted a two-track approach: working on standardisation together with the ITU, and developing guidelines for implementation. *Gender and Internet Governance* is focusing on a draft anti-sexual harassment policy at the IGF, gender report cards, and infusing a gender perspective into IG discussions. *Child Online Safety* referred to its focus on age-verification systems for accessing commercial adult material sites, to ensure that children are not exposed to inappropriate content, while *Community Connectivity* has been analysing infrastructure and governance arrangements, and the related areas of digital literacy and local entrepreneurship.

Public Access in Libraries has developed a set of principles on public access in libraries, bringing other actors in to run several pilot projects. *Internet Rights and Principles* is working on increasing the capacity of communities to engage in debates through a human

rights perspective. *Core Internet Values* is analysing whether new values are needed, or whether existing values need to be amended. *Net Neutrality* referred to its 2016 annual report focusing particularly on zero-rating and the implementation of net neutrality principles. *Blockchain Technologies* is tackling an open issue related to decentralisation: Is it a means or an end in itself? *Internet and Climate Change* is focusing on capacity building and the development of standards, recommendations, and tools for sustainable growth.

Internet of Things will focus its further work on security aspects; the coalition believes that device manufacturers, network providers, as well as users all need to be involved in discussions and become more aware of the risks. The coalition on *Connecting the Unconnected* will focus on the implementation and development of common metrics to compare data across countries.
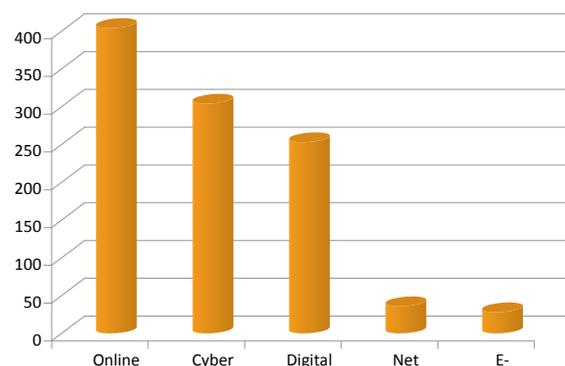
A new DC on *Publicness* is expected to tackle the issues of the right to be forgotten in different jurisdictions, freedom of expression, and other digital rights.

PREFIX MONITOR

Cyber gained prominence on Day 3, getting ahead of 'digital'. *Cyber*, typically used to address security issues (e.g. cybersecurity, cybercrime, cyberconflicts), signalled higher focus on cybersecurity issues yesterday.

Online kept its high presence due to human rights discussions. In addition, linguistic analysis shows a high use of *online* as a noun to describe the Internet (e.g. we spend a lot of time online).

The proportionally lower presence of *digital* signalled a slightly lower focus on development issues during Day 3 compared to Days 1 and 2. The prefix monitor analysis is based on 23 available transcripts from the Day 3 discussions.

Observatories: Communicating Internet governance knowledge

Like the people in the illustration, most of us are searching for information, for understanding and knowledge. While we can easily find data and information, gaining insights and knowledge takes more time and greater effort. This is particularly challenging in the multidisciplinary and fast-evolving field of Internet governance. Without the relevant data, information, and knowledge, it will be difficult to develop inclusive and sustainable Internet governance. Many observatories that gathered at the IGF session on observatories are trying to address this need. ↗

In addressing this challenge, observatories face a typical dilemma of the digital era: a low entry point (an aggregator and mashing platform can be created in a few hours) and a very high bar for developing an effective and context-sensitive observatory (it may take years).

In addition, Internet readers acquire knowledge more and more via interlinked – but yet fragmented – information (tweets, blog post, video) rather than via traditional narratives (books and articles). This fragmented access to knowledge, combined with a limited attention span, requires new ways of communicating Internet governance knowledge. Thus, providing context becomes even more important than in the traditional print era.

These challenges require innovative solutions, mixing old and tested ways of managing knowledge with new ways developed for the digital era.

Read our report from the Open Forum on Fostering Dialogue between Internet Observatories and Maps. ↗

IN FOCUS: THE *GIP DIGITAL WATCH* OBSERVATORY

Launched in September 2015, the *GIP Digital Watch* observatory provides the latest updates, overviews, events, resources, and other content related to over 40 digital policy issues.

The issues are clustered under seven broad categories, or 'baskets': Infrastructure, ↗ Security, ↗ Human Rights, ↗ Legal, ↗ Economic, ↗ Development, ↗ and Sociocultural. ↗ Although this categorisation was needed for the purpose of broadly classifying the policy areas, many of the digital policy areas interact with other areas in different clusters.

The observatory draws from the strengths of its partners' assets:

the resources Diplo developed over the last 16 years, the Geneva Internet Platform's international reach, and the Internet Society's network of chapters that help shape localised content.

This week, the GIP provided just-in-time reporting from the IGF 2016. Session reports, digital copies of the *IGF Daily*, data analysis, illustrations, and interviews, are available on the observatory, at dig.watch/igf2016.

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In conversation with...

Stakeholders from Africa are among the least represented at the IGF. For example, our analysis of the demographics of this year's IGF, ⬀ shows that very few session organisers are from Africa. The work of session organisers is an indicator of how the IGF debate will be framed. We caught up with Moctar Yedaly, Head of the Information Society Division at the African Union Commission, and asked for his views on Africa's participation at this year's IGF.

How do you see Africa's participation at this year's IGF?

I think it is no better than usual, but also no worse. We have seen new figures, new people coming, but the number of participants is still the same in terms of government representatives or academia. I haven't seen the private sector coming to this event, and I haven't seen a lot of governments coming. Civil society is as active as usual, but Africa still has a long way to go in terms of participating at the IGF.

What are Africa's unique concerns at the IGF?

Coming from Africa, our major concern is that we do not yet feel like we are part of the full game related to Internet governance dis-cussions. Our resources are limited. We came later than others to international discussions on Internet governance. Our active participation is important not only for us, but also for the world. For example, once connectivity is improved, cybersecurity concerns will increase. It will be a challenge not only for us but also for the rest of the world.

ICANN came up with a new gTLD programme. Latin America and Africa had the lowest adoption rate. Can you explain why that is the case?

The first reason is the fact that the DNS system in general is not understood or valued properly in the African context. Second, those who start getting interested in this matter are restricted and discouraged by the high cost of the entire application process. The price factor discourages potential newcomers to the DNS field from Africa.

Launch of the 7th edition of *An Introduction to Internet Governance*

The 7th edition of *An Introduction to Internet Governance*, by Diplo Director and GIP Head Dr Jovan Kurbalija, was launched yesterday in front of a packed room. In addition to the English edition, a Spanish translation was also launched. *Download your copy from* **igbook.info**.

As the field of Internet governance is continuously evolving, the book is a 'living' publication. Twelve years after the release of the first edition, the current version provides updates on new topics that have gained prominence in recent Internet governance debates, from ethical concerns raised by advancements in the field of the Internet of Things and Artificial Intelligence, to the transition of the IANA functions stewardship from the US government to the global multistakeholder community.

The launch was followed by a get-together for GIP and Diplo alumni and friends.

During the book launch: Dr José Luis Delgado Crespo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mexico, referred to the timeliness of the book in the context of the IGF meeting. *Read more.* ⬀

DON'T MISS NEXT WEEK

The *IGF Daily newsletters*, published every day this week, sum up the previous day's discussions. The final report, out on Monday, 12th December, in digital format, will highlight the main themes and trends of this year's IGF, data analysis of transcripts, and more. Download your copy from **dig.watch/igf2016**