Internet Governance from a Foreign Policy Perspective

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Overview

Introduction

I. Three Dimensions of International Cyber Policy
II. International Cyber Policy and Internet Governance
III. The UN as a Forum for Internet Governance?

Conclusion

This presentation has been compiled solely for teaching purposes and does not constitute an official positioning by the German Federal Foreign Office.
Introduction: Four waves of Industrial Revolution
Four waves of Industrial Revolution

1. Mechanization
2. Electrification
3. Digitalization & Automatization
4. Industry 4.0 & The Internet of Things

Ubiquitous computing will enable diverse wireless applications, including monitoring of pets and houseplants, operation of appliances, keeping track of books and bicycles, and much more.
I. International Cyber Policy
Diplomacy: The conduct of bilateral & international relations through professional diplomats and experts with regard to issues of peace, trade, development, culture, natural resources, environment and human rights.

Cyberspace: A global public good with, therein, the internet as a global public space and an essential economic resource.

International Cyber Policy: How to build and maintain openness, freedom and security for such a cross-border, cross-sector, virtual and real space?
International Cyber Policy: Three Dimensions or Areas of concern

- **Security**
  - Cybercrime
  - „Hacktivism“ and State-sponsored attacks
  - Militarization of the Cyberspace

- **Human Rights**
  - Freedom of Opinion
  - Freedom of Information
  - Privacy

- **Economy & Development**
  - Trade & Investment
  - Development

**Underlying issue:**

**Internet Governance**
External threats affect the overall security spiral

N.B.: The classic borderline internal/external security is blurred in cyberspace; difficulty of attribution (technical, political, legal).
Cyber in the EU

Cybersecurity-Strategy of the European Union

Strategic priorities and actions:

- Cyber resilience
- Reducing cybercrime
- Cybersecurity in the Common Security and Defence Policy
- Industrial and technological resources for cybersecurity
- International cyberspace cooperation and promotion of EU core values

Proposal for a EU-Directive on NIS

UN: The Group of Governmental Experts (GGE)

Germany
Mr. Detlev Wolter
Head, Directorate of Conventional Arms Control and Confidence and Security Building Measures, Federal Foreign Office, Berlin

India
Mr. Harsh K. Jain
Joint Secretary and Head, E-Governance & Information Technology Division, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi

Indonesia
Mr. Febrian A. Ruddyard (first session)
Director for International Security and Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jakarta

Mr. Andy Rachmianto (third session)
Minister Counsellor of Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations, New York

Japan
Ambassador Tamotsu Shinotsuka (first session)
Ambassador, International Cooperation for Countering Terrorism and International Organized Crime, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo

Ambassador Osamu Inai (second and third sessions)
International Cooperation for Countering Terrorism, International Organized Crime and Cyber Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo

Russian Federation
Andrey V. Kratashikh
Ambassador at Large, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Moscow

UK
Mr. Nicholas Haycock

USA
Ms. Michele G. Markoff
Deputy Coordinator for Cyber Issues, Office of the Secretary of State, United States Department of State, Washington, D.C.

Argentina
Ambassador Alfredo Morelli
Coordinator, Energy and Technology Unit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Buenos Aires

Australia
Ms. Deborah Stokes
First Assistant Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Canberra

Belarus
Mr. Vladimir N. Gerasimovich
Head, Department of International Security and Arms Control, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Minsk

Canada
Mr. Michael Walma
Director, Policy Planning Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Ottawa

China
Mr. Lei Wang (first and second sessions)
Director, Department of Arms Control and Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Beijing

Ms. Zhiliya Dong (third session)
Counsellor, Department of Arms Control and Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Beijing

Egypt
Dr. Sherif Hashem
Senior Cybersecurity Advisor to the Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Cairo

Estonia
Mr. Lennar Viik
Acting Director, Estonian IT College, Tallinn

France
Mr. Jean-François Blarey
Deputy Secretary-General, Coordinator for Cyber Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris
Norms, Rules and principles of responsible behaviour
- Norms derived from existing international law
- Respect for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- International cooperation
- Encouraging the private sector and civil society

Confidence Building Measures and the Exchange of Information
- Promotion of trust and assurance among States
- Increasing predictability and reducing misperception
- Development of practical confidence building measures
  - exchange of views and information
  - creation of consultative frameworks

Capacity Building measures
- Provide technical and other assistance to build capacities in ICT security
- Strengthening incident response capabilities (CERT)
“All Human Rights which apply offline must also be guaranteed online.”
The „Digital Divide“: Internet Penetration by Country

Internet Users, per 100 People
- Less than 14
- 14 – 28.43
- 28.43 – 42
- 42 – 56.8
- 56.8 – 76
- 76 – 95.84
- No data

per 100 people
Source: ITU / Year: latest available
The „Digital Divide“: Internet users per country

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide Internet users who lived there in 2002.

Source: http://www.worldmapper.org
The „Digital Divide“: Internet users by region

Individuals using the Internet, by region and level of development, 2013*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Per 100 Inhabitants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia &amp; Pacific</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab States</td>
<td>37.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>51.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Americas</td>
<td>60.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>74.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>38.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>76.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: * Estimate.
Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database.
The „Digital Divide“: mobile-broadband subscriptions

Active mobile-broadband subscriptions, by region and level of development, 2013*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Per 100 inhabitants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab States</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia &amp; Pacific</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Americas</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>67.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>29.5</td>
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<td>Developed</td>
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</table>

Note: * Estimate.
Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database.
II. International Cyber Policy and Internet Governance
Does Territorial Sovereignty Apply to Cyberspace?
Who controls the internet?

Regulation through *governments*?

Regulation through *governance!*

→ Multi-stakeholder strategy
“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 programs,

that shape the evolution and use of the internet.”

(World Summit on Information Society, Geneva 2003)
Decision making through Multi-Stakeholder

- Technical Community
- Civil Society/NGOs
- Commercial Sector
- Governments
- IANA/ICANN Non-Profit-Institutions
Three layers of internet governance

Content
- Intellectual Property
- Data Protection

Code
- Internet Protocols and standards
- Internet Adresses

Physical layer
- Telecom Infrastructure
- Mobile Networks (UMTS, LTE)
Four Centralized Core Functions of Internet Governance

- **IP-Addresses**
  - Administered by IANA

- **Domain Name System**
  - Administered by ICANN

- **Root Server Operation**
  - Administered by IANA

- **Protocols and Standards**
  - Administered by the Internat’l. Telecommunications Union (ITU)

N.B.: IANA is now operating under ICANN
The complexity of the internet governance today
III. The UN as a Forum for Internet Governance

The United Nations are a „club“ of nations – which nations 1945 and today?
Member-States of the United Nations

1945
First Summit 2003 in Geneva

- Agreed on Definition of Internet Governance

- However, did not agree on:
  - which political issues belong to IG, e.g. Intellectual Property Rights
  - how IG should be institutionalized in the future

Foto: Yann Forget
Multiple Stakeholder vs. Multilateral

**Multi-Stakeholder** vs. **Multilateral**

- **US - DoC**
  - Technical Communities
  - Civil Society/NGOs
  - Governments
  - Commercial Sector
  - root-servers worldwide

- **“UN Internet Council” ?**
  - root-servers worldwide
Second Summit 2005 in Tunis

- Ended with a compromise:
  - core functions of the internet would, for the time being, remain with ICANN etc.
  - an Internet Governance Forum (IGF), meeting yearly in multi-stakeholder-format, should seek agreement on the future of IG
2nd GA-Committee on „ICT for development“
– India, Brazil and South Africa propose „UN Council for Internet Related Policies“

**General Assembly:**
– China/Russia propose „International Code of Conduct on Information Security“
  – includes internationally agreeable principles
  – „information sovereignty“
  – German/Brazilian Resolution „The Right to Privacy in the Digital Age“ 2013

**UN Human Rights Council:**
– adopts 2012 Resolution on Human Rights online/offline
The „WSIS + 10“ Process

In addition to the annual IGF:

- 20 conferences, meetings and workshops in more than 10 different organizations and fora:

  - International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
  - United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD)
  - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
  - United Nations 68th General Assembly (UNESCO)
In addition to the annual IGF:

- 20 conferences, meetings and workshops in more than 10 different organizations and fora:

  - Group of Eight (G8)
    - June 2013
  - Group of Twenty (G20)
    - September 2013
  - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
In addition to the annual IGF:
- 20 conferences, meetings and workshops in more than 10 different organizations and fora:

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
European Commission: EU Cybersecurity-Strategy
Council of Europe (CoE)
In addition to the annual IGF:

- 20 conferences, meetings and workshops in more than 10 different organizations and fora:

  Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
  
  Three meetings each year (varying locations, e.g. April 2013 in Beijing)
  
  ITU World Conference on International Telecommunications, Dubai 2012

  ITU High Level WSIS+10 Event Sharm el Sheik, Egypt 2014
The „WSIS + 10“ Process

**Tunis Agenda 2005**

**Ongoing Review Process**
e.g. Annual IGF

**Tunis Commitment 2005**

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**2005-2012**

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**2013**

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**2014 ...**

**ITU**
WSIS Forum 2013, Geneva

**UNESCO**
First WSIS+10 Revue Meeting, Paris

**UN-Gen. Assembly**
New York
Target: WSIS+10 Procedure

**CSTD**
16th Session, Geneva

**Int. Gov. Forum**
Bali

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25.-27.02.
13.-15.05.
June 22.-25.10.
December
The „WSIS + 10“ Process

**ITU**
- High Level WSIS+10 Event, Sharm-el-Sheik

**CSTD**
- 17th Session, Geneva

**UN-Gen. Assembly**
- New York

**ITU**
- Plenipotentiary Conference, Busan

**CSTD**
- 18th Session, Geneva

**UN-Gen Assembly**
- New York
  - Target: Final Review of the implementation of the WSIS outcome
  - Agenda beyond 2015

... 2014

31.3.-11.4. April

May

Fall

20.10.-07.11.

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Fall

2015

...and beyond
Conclusion
A new governance of world affairs?

Internet Governance:
- Is not just a technical issue but about market shares, political influence...
- Will remain a subject of high-level political controversy in the UN-Framework!

Beyond Internet Governance:
- Will – in turn – the internet, mobile connectivity and social media change the governance of national and world affairs?
Everthing crystal-clear?

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Sources

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   (last access: 05.11.13)
3. ITU: Measuring the Information Society 2013
5. Kleinwächter, Wolfgang: Internet Governance Outlook 2013 (Heise Online, 05.01.2013)