What is Internet Governance?

How does Sweden take part in IG?

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Agenda

• Introduction to PTS
• What is Internet Governance?
• Who are governing the Internet?
• Actors on the Internet Governance Arena - in the world and in Sweden.
PTS’ Vision

“Everyone in Sweden shall have access to efficient, affordable and secure communications services.”
PTS in brief

• Founded in 1992

• Monitors **electronic communications** (fixed and mobile telecommunication, IT and radio) **and postal sectors**.

• Approximately 250 employees.

• Financial model:
  
  • By the actors on the market. Approximately **direct charges** 256 million SEK.
  
  • **Appropriations** (anslag och bidrag) from the national budget for security measures and services for people with disability, approximately 395 million SEK.

• In total approximately 655 million SEK.
PTS in relation to the Parliament and the Government

• The Government
  ✓ appoints the Director General of PTS
  ✓ appoints the board of PTS
  ✓ each year decides on the **Government Terms of Reference** (specific assignments during a year) for PTS
  ✓ each year decides on **appropriations** – i.e. money from the state for PTS business
  ✓ decides on upper limits for charges
  ✓ decides on **Instructions** (long-term assignments) for PTS
PTS’ Objectives

- PTS has four overall objectives:
  - Long-term added value for consumers
  - Long-term sustainable competition (postal and electronic communications’ market – fixed, mobile telephony services, Internet access)
  - Efficient utilisation of resources (frequency, numbers)
  - Secure communications (fixed, mobile and IP-based telephony, Internet access)
Structure and Fields of operations

- Office of the Director-General
  - Postal Affairs Department
  - Administrative Department
    - Communications Department
    - Human Resources Department
    - Legal Affairs
  - Director-General
    - Deputy Director-General
    - Frequency Management Department
    - Competition Department
    - Consumer Markets Department
    - Network Security Department
    - Spectrum Markets Department
The Governance of PTS

- Statutes and Ordinances
- Instructions (more longterm governance of PTS)
- Government Terms of Reference (assignments/focus area for one year ahead)
Statutes and Ordinances

- Electronic Communications Act
  - Electronic Communications Ordinance
- Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Act
  - Radio and Telecommunications terminal Equipment Ordinance
- Top Level Domains for Sweden on the Internet Act
  - Top Level Domains for Sweden on the Internet Ordinance
- Qualified Electronic Signature’s Act
  - Qualified Electronic Signature’s Ordinance
- Postal Services Act
  - Postal Ordinance
In brief about the Electronic Communications Act

- **Competition**
  To foster prerequisites for competition on the electronic communications market -> enable lower prices, more/new communication services, etc.

- **Security, robustness, in electronic communications:**
  - New demands for sustainability and accessibility
  - Strong integrity protection

- **Enable for electronic communication services for disabled people - operators must offer certain services.**
Why regulate?

- **Everyone** in Sweden **shall have access to communications services**. Sweden has a small population on a large area compared to other countries.

- Sweden **requires higher security than what is justified commercially**.

- The operators **are dependent on limited resources such as frequencies and numbers**.

- The infrastructure for fixed telephony **is owned by the undertaking that previously had a monopoly**.
PTS’ Regulatory tools

- Description and analysis
- Information
- Procurement
- Supervision and enforcement
- Decisions about SMP obligations
- Dispute resolution
- Regulations
- Propose legislation
More information about PTS

- For news, reports, press releases, price comparisons, advice on network security and more information, visit PTS web site [http://www.pts.se](http://www.pts.se)
- Order information material about pre-selection, broadband, Internet security and other issues - contact the Communications unit at PTS.
Internet Governance
Or does it look like this?
Which organisations govern the Internet?

- Many!!
- ICANN
- IANA
- ccNSO
- the GAC
- the NTIA
- the UN
- the ITU
- the IAB
- the IETF
- gGNSO
- LIRs
- IGF
- APNIC
- RIPE NCC
- AFRINIC
- LACNIC
- ARIN
- OECD
- EU (HLIG)
- ETSI
- and more......
Map of actors on the IG Arena

IPv4, IPv6-addresses

Policy Development Process- PDP

ARIN | LACNIC | AFRINIC | RIPE NCC | APNIC
ISP | ISP | ISP | ISP | ISP | ISP | ISP

NTIA
Verisign
DoC
ICANN
IANA
NRO
ccNSO
gNSO
ASO
x
y
RIRs
ISOC
IAB
IETF
RFC
IPv4, IPv6-addresses

.gTLD
.ccTLD

IPv4, IPv6-addresses

[.se, .fr, .dk, .uk, ..]
[.com, .edu, .org, ..]

ITU

(LIRs)

(RIRs)
What is Internet Governance?
- What is being governed in a global perspective?

- For instance:
  - IP addresses (IPv4, IPv6)
  - ASN:s (Autonomous System Numbers)
  - ccTLD:s, gTLD:s, Internationalized Domain Names (IDN)
  - ccTLD:s
  - Standards – the ITEF, the ITU
  - Capacity building
  - Access
Some Characteristics regarding Internet Governance

- PDP – i.e. Policy Development Processes
- Bottom-Up driven work
- Multi-stakeholder perspective
- Enhanced Cooperation – Civil Society, Decision Makers, the Industry/Techies
- Foras – often no decision making meetings – foras of discussion, work continues on e-mail
- Critical Internet resources (IP-addresses, AS-numbers, TLD:s, and other important identifiers)
ICANN

- Formed in 1998
- Non for profit organisation
- California
- Founded to maintain the Internet secure, robust, foster competition
- It’s operative body – called IANA
- http://www.icann.org
The GAC

- Governmental Advisory Committee – an advisory committee to ICANN
- Representatives of governments meet to discuss issues regarding the Internet governance – maintenance and development
- Around 35-50 nations take part
- GAC/ICANN-meetings take place 3 times per year, at different places around the world
- Forum for discussion – no decision making body, gives advice to ICANN on issues
- Back-to-back meetings with the ICANN-meeting, i.e. 3 times per year
The ITU (1)

- The International Telecommunication Union
- A body within the United Nations
- The second oldest international organisation in the world, formed in 1865.
- Traditionally handled issues regarding telephony and radio.
- Produces standards and regulation
- More than 191 countries
- More than 700 sector members (i.e. ISP:s)
- In the beginning ITU did not express any interest in Internet issues
- In 1999 ITU started to interest in IG
The ITU (2)

• The Plenipotentiary Conference, every fourth year
• Took place in October 2010, Mexico
• Decides upon what the ITU shall work with and focus on the four coming years
• Made efforts on having more power/more to work on in the Internet Governance field – e.g. Cyber Security, Country Internet Registries (CIR) etc.
• Representatives of PTS and Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications attended the meeting and took part of the discussions

• http://www.itu.int/plenipotentiary/2010/index.html
The IAB –
The Internet Architecture Board

- Monitors (controls/supervises) the technical development of the Internet through ISOC (the Internet Society)
- Oversees the development of standards in IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force)
The IETF

- The Internet Engineering Task Force
- Produces protocol standards, RFC:s (Requests for Comments), for the Internet
- RFC:s -> handles an RFC Editor
- The origin to multi stakeholder meetings
- Meetings three times per year
- Everyone is welcome to participate, but a meeting fee
- 80 working groups within diverse areas, for instance - routing, perspectives of the end users
The RIPE NCC

- (RIPE NCC - Reseaux IP Européennes Network Cooperation Center), office in Amsterdam.
- Is one of five so called Regional Internet Registries (RIR:s)
- Governs/handles critical resources through a bottom up policy process
- Responsible for administrating critical Internet resources - IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs) to its members (LIR:s, Local Internet Registries)
- Keeping a DB with accurate information of address allocations, info about address holders etc.
- Arranges the RIPE meeting twice per year with approximately 500 attendees – anyone can attend

http://www.ripe.net
Background to the WSIS process

- Internet Governance issues started being discussed in the end of the 90:ies
- WSIS, the World Summit on the Information Society
- Background – the digital divide
- Internet Governance was a key area:
  - Internet’s Critical Resources
  - Accessability in developing countries
  - The decisioning about the IGF
  - Enhanced Cooperation
Background to WSIS

- The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) was held in two phases. The first phase took place in Geneva hosted by the Government of Switzerland from 10 to 12 December 2003, and the second phase took place in Tunis hosted by the Government of Tunisia, from 16 to 18 November 2005.

- The objective of the first phase was to develop and foster a clear statement of political will and take concrete steps to establish the foundations for an Information Society for all, reflecting all the different interests at stake – int the Geneva Plan of Action

- More than 11 000 participants from 175 countries attended the Summit
The objective of the second phase, in Tunis, 16-18 November 2005, was to put Geneva’s Plan of Action into motion as well as to find solutions and reach agreements in the fields of Internet governance, financing mechanisms, and follow-up and implementation of the Geneva and Tunis documents.

More than 19 0000 participants from 174 countries

The Tunis Agenda
http://www.itu.int/wsis/docs2/tunis/off/6rev1.html
The Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

- Formal opening in July 2006 by the General Secretary of the UN, takes place once per year, approx. 1700 participants
- Multi-stakeholder forum for policy dialogues concerning Internet Governance Issues
- Enables a platform for representatives from Governments/politicians, the Industry, techies and the Civil Society to meet and discuss these issues without any decision making
- Identified main tracks of the forum:
  - Reaching the next billion people,
  - Promoting Cyber Security and Trust,
  - Managing Critical Internet Resources,
  - Taking Stock and the Way Forward and Emerging Issues
The IGF (2)

• The IGF process was decided to go on for five years – until 2010. Previous IGF meetings

• IGF is not considered to be only a meeting, it’s a process – i.e. the discussions continue after the physical meeting on new levels
• Regional and Local IGF:s have emerged after the foundation of the ”IGF” (for instance EURODIG, Danish IGF, etc.)
• After 2010, an evaluation process of the IGF:s is taking place!
Future of the IGF (3)

- The future of the IGF is not decided upon yet.
- CSTD/UN is evaluating the future forms.
- In December 2010 it was decided that there will be another IGF in 2011 in Nairobi/Kenya, in September 2011, but the forms of the physical meeting is yet unclear.
- [http://www.intgovforum.org](http://www.intgovforum.org)
What has WSIS meant for IG?

- No adventurous requirements on changes regarding Internet Governance
- A forum (IGF) for discussing current topics, sharing best practice
- More pressure against countries - censorship of information on the Internet, access to information.

A healthy process:
- The United Nations has learnt to open up
- Developing countries learn Internet Governance Issues/Process
- Technicians and decision makers have come closer
- Organisations examines their procedures
How does Sweden participate in IG and work with Internet Governance Issues?
Ordinance with Instruction for PTS

On Jan 1st 2011 PTS received a more long term assignment on Internet Governance saying that PTS shall take part in the work in international bodies in issues regarding Internet Governance through when needed represent Sweden in these bodies and through public consultation with actors on a national level.

- Ordinance (2007:951) with instruction for Post- och telestyrelsen:
Reference group on Internet Governance, RGIG

- PTS hosts an external reference group, Reference Group on Internet Governance, since four years with actors from approximately 20 different organisations in Sweden
  - The Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications, the Ministry of Justice, the Foreign Ministry, Netnod, .SE, the International Chamber of Commerce, Vinnova, ISOC-SE, Spider/Stockholm university, Uppsala university Swedish IT-User Centre, Juliagruppen, Cisco, Registrar Frobbit etc.
  - RGIG meets before every “big” meeting, discuss accurate issues and the Swedish Government (PTS and the Ministry of Enterprise) arrange public consultation on Swedish standpoints
  - Continuous work/discussions on e-mail list
Hot topics for discussion within the ICANN Community

• ICANN’s work with the opening for new gTLD:s
• The Draft Applicant Guidebook
• The IANA Contract – what body shall handle the daily operation of the root zone when the contract ends in September?
• There are several review teams reviewing ICANN’s work in different fields – for instance on the accountability and transparency of ICANN

• ICANN/GAC40th meeting in San Fransisco, 13-18 March
The introduction of more gTLD:s

• There are many discussions/left out questions yet, regarding ICANN’s proposal of introducing new gTLD:s in the root zone
• The community does not think that ICANN has carried out enough analysis, or taken into account the results of the analysis before opening the process of introducing more gLTS:s in the root
• ICANN:
  Promoting competition and choice is one of the principles upon which ICANN was founded. In a world with 1.5 billion Internet users (and growing), diversity, choice and innovation are key. The Internet has supported huge increases in choice, innovation and the competition of ideas and expanding new gTLDs is an opportunity for more.
Links to some of the relevant organisations regarding Internet Governance

- ICANN, http://www.icann.org
- IANA, http://www.iana.org
- IGF, www.intgovforum.org
- RIPE NCC, www.ripe.net
- ITU, www.itu.int/WSIS/basic/why.html (WG WSIS)
- PTS, www.pts.se
Thank you for your attention!
Questions?