

「網路治理論壇」：起源、發展與議題

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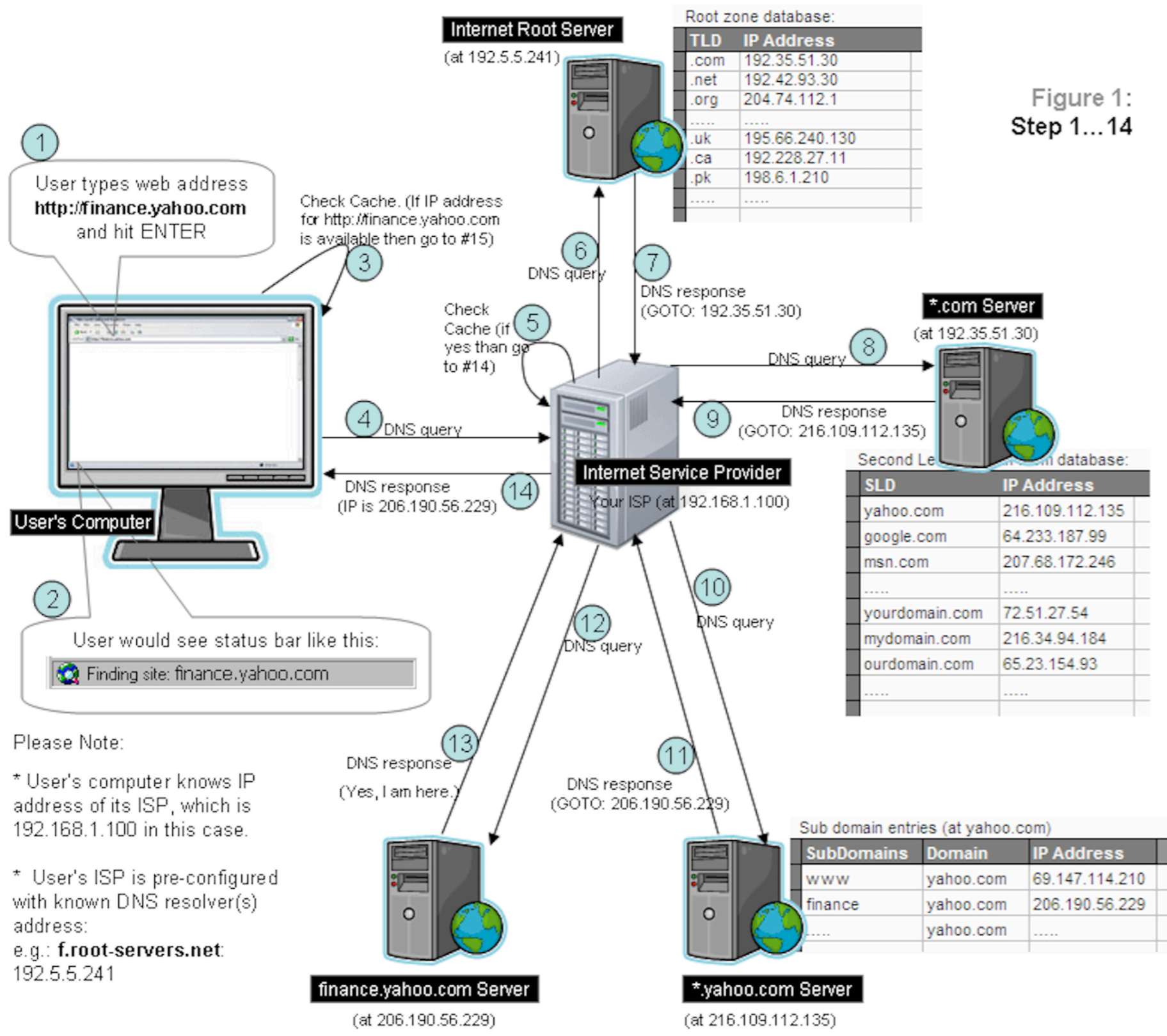


Figure 1:
Step 1... 14

Please Note:

- * User's computer knows IP address of its ISP, which is 192.168.1.100 in this case.
- * User's ISP is pre-configured with known DNS resolver(s) address:
e.g.: **f.root-servers.net**
192.5.5.241

- ⦿ **Formed in 1998, ICANN is a not-for-profit corporation dedicated to keeping the Internet secure, stable and interoperable**

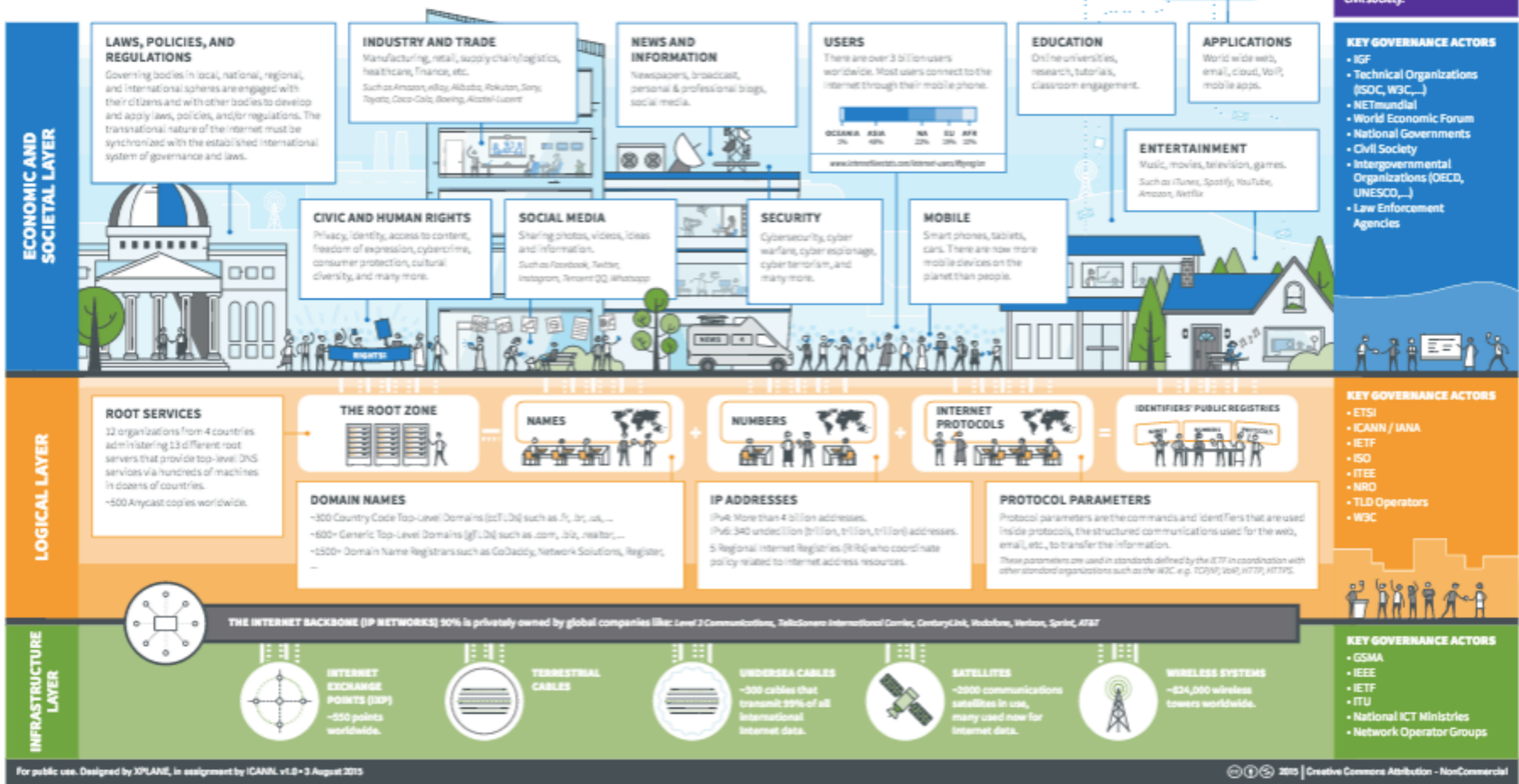
- ⦿ ICANN coordinates:
 - ⦿ Allocation and assignment of three sets of unique identifiers of the Internet: **domain names, IP addresses, and protocol parameters**

 - ⦿ Operation and evolution of the DNS root name server system

 - ⦿ Policy development reasonably and appropriately related to these technical functions

THE THREE LAYERS OF DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

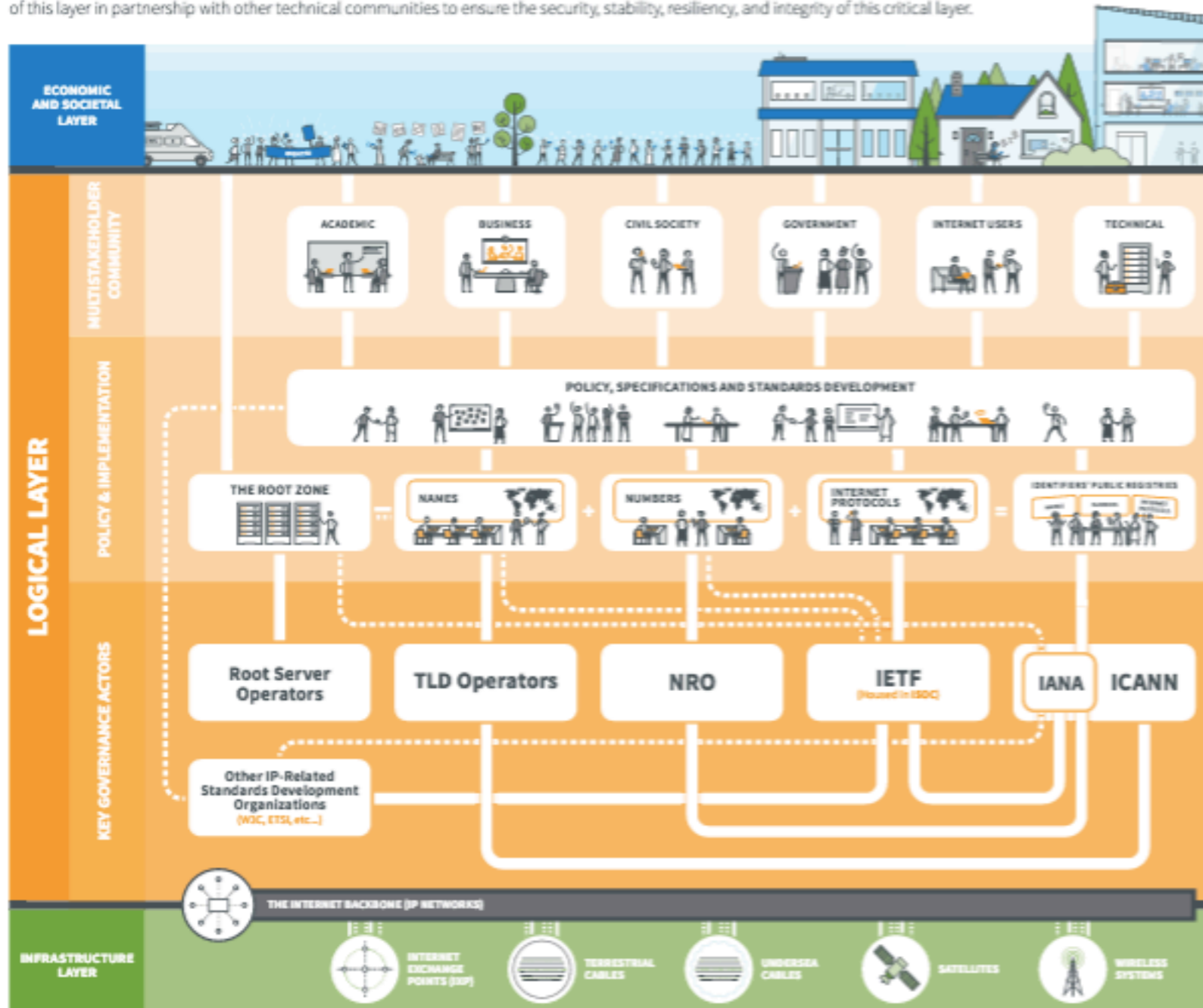
No one person, government, organization, or company governs the digital infrastructure, economy, or society. Digital governance is achieved through the collaborations of Multistakeholder experts acting through polycentric communities, institutions, and platforms across national, regional, and global spheres. Digital Governance may be stratified into three layers to address infrastructure, economic, and societal issues with solutions. For a map of Digital Governance Issues and Solutions across all three layers, visit <https://map.netmundial.org>



By : Michael Yakushev on "Moldova ICT Summit 2016 : Greeting from ICANN" from SlideShare on April 28, 2016

THE LOGICAL LAYER OF DIGITAL GOVERNANCE

Layered on top of the Physical Infrastructure's thousands of networks and satellites, the Internet's Logical Infrastructure is what delivers One Internet for the world through Unique Identifiers (Names, Numbers, and Protocol Parameters). ICANN coordinates the administration of this layer in partnership with other technical communities to ensure the security, stability, resiliency, and integrity of this critical layer.



TECHNICAL OPERATIONS

The technical operating community is made up of multiple independent actors bound by common principles and mutual commitments that ensure the security and stability of the Internet Infrastructure. Each actor's community develops policies and standards in an open, inclusive, and consensus-based approach.

KEY GOVERNANCE ACTORS

ICANN Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

Helps coordinate the Internet's systems of unique identifiers including domain names and IP addresses, as well as manages the IETF's protocol parameter registries. www.icann.org

IANA, the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority, is a set of functions housed and operated within ICANN. It acts as the top-level allocator for blocks of IP addresses and AS numbers, proposes creation of and changes to DNS top-level domains, and manages lists of unique identifiers used in Internet protocols. www.iana.org

IETF Internet Engineering Task Force

Develops and promotes a wide range of Internet standards dealing in particular with standards of the Internet protocol suite. Their technical documents influence the way people design, use, and manage the Internet. The IETF operates under the Internet Society (ISOC) with architectural oversight provided by the Internet Architecture Board (IAB). www.ietf.org

ISO International Organization for Standardization

Standardizes, among many other things, the official names and postal codes of countries, dependent territories, special areas of geographic significance. www.iso.org

NRO Number Resource Organization

Coordinating body for the five Regional Internet Registries (RIRs). The RIRs manage the distribution of IP addresses and Autonomous System Numbers in their regions of the world.

www.nro.net
 AFRNIC www.afrinic.net | LACNIC www.lacnic.net
 APNIC www.apnic.net | RPE NCC www.ripe.net
 ARIN www.arin.net

TLD Operators Top Level Domain Operators

Organizations which have been assigned the management of Top-Level Domains such as Generic TLDs (.com, .edu, .info, .name etc...), Country Code TLDs (.fr, .us, .gb, .cn etc...) and non-ASCII alphabet TLDs (in language such as Chinese, Korean, Arabic, Russian, French etc...) —among others.

Root Server Operators

12 independent organizations operate the 13 authoritative name servers (A through M) that serve the Domain Name System (DNS) root zone. The name servers are a network of hundreds of physical servers located in many countries around the world. www.root-servers.org

W3C

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. W3C's mission is to lead the Web to its full potential. www.w3.org

MULTISTAKEHOLDER COMMUNITY

Academic

- Institutions of higher learning
- Academic thought leaders
- Professors & students

Business

- Private-sector companies from across industries
- Industry and trade associations

Civil Society

- International organizations
- Non-governmental organizations
- Non-profit organizations
- Think Tanks

Government

- National governments
- District economies recognized in international fora
- Multinational governmental and treaty organizations
- Intergovernmental organizations
- Public authorities (with a direct interest in global Internet Governance)

Internet Users

- Private citizens interested in regional or global Internet Governance

Technical

- Internet engineers
- Computer engineers
- Software developers
- Network operators

USG Involvement

1997/7	“Global Framework on E-Commerce” announced
1998/2	Green Paper
1998/6	White Paper
1998/9	Approve “NewCo”
1998/11	Hand-Over Beginning

Global trend - "Information Society"

1993	<i>NII - Clinton/Gore</i>
1994	<i>GII - Gore proposed at ITU Development Conference</i>
1995	<i>G8 Information Society Summit</i>
1996	<i>MSC/Singapore One</i>
1997~8	<i>IFWP => ICANN Governance</i>
1999	<i>Y2K, dotCom boom</i>
2000	<i>G8 Okinawa Summit - "New Economy"</i>
2003	<i>WSIS Geneva</i>
2004	<i>WGIG</i>
2005	<i>WSIS Tunis</i>
2006	<i>IGF (Internet Governance Forum) started</i>

Ira Magaziner Argues for Minimal Internet Regulation

By JOHN M. BRODER JUNE 30, 1997



NII - 1991



Ira Magaziner

... Magaziner in June 1997 released the Administration's "Framework for Electronic Commerce," which called for a **hands off, market-driven approach to regulation of the global network**. Magaziner's philosophy then and now is that while the Internet is growing rapidly, this growth could be stymied by excessive government intervention.

- By JERI CLAUSING, Nov. 6, 1998
(Technology/CyberTime)

Mr. Magaziner believes the Internet community should be allowed to flourish free of most Government interference. Industry self-regulation would take the place of the Federal nanny, he says.

- By John M. Broder, June 30, 1997 / The New York Times

Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG) – 2004-05

- **Outcome of WSIS negotiation on IG**
- **40 members, from South and North, governments, civil society and private sector**
- **Open and closed meetings**
 - **Sep 04, Nov 04, Feb, Apr, Jun & July 05**
- **Online consultations**
 - **Contributions, questionnaire and forum**
 - **Webcast and real-time captures**

What is “Internet Governance”?

1. Governance of Internet infrastructure

- Domain Name System, IP number allocation
- Standardization process (IETF vs. ITU etc.)
- Access – to close digital divide

2. Governance of Social activities over Internet

- Illegal & harmful content (for minors)
- Spam, cyber security

3. Governance of Information Society

- E-commerce, digital economy
- Digital culture
- Social inclusion – no one should be left behind

Working Definition of Internet Governance:

“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 programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.”

from the WGIG Report

UN/IGF from 2006~2017

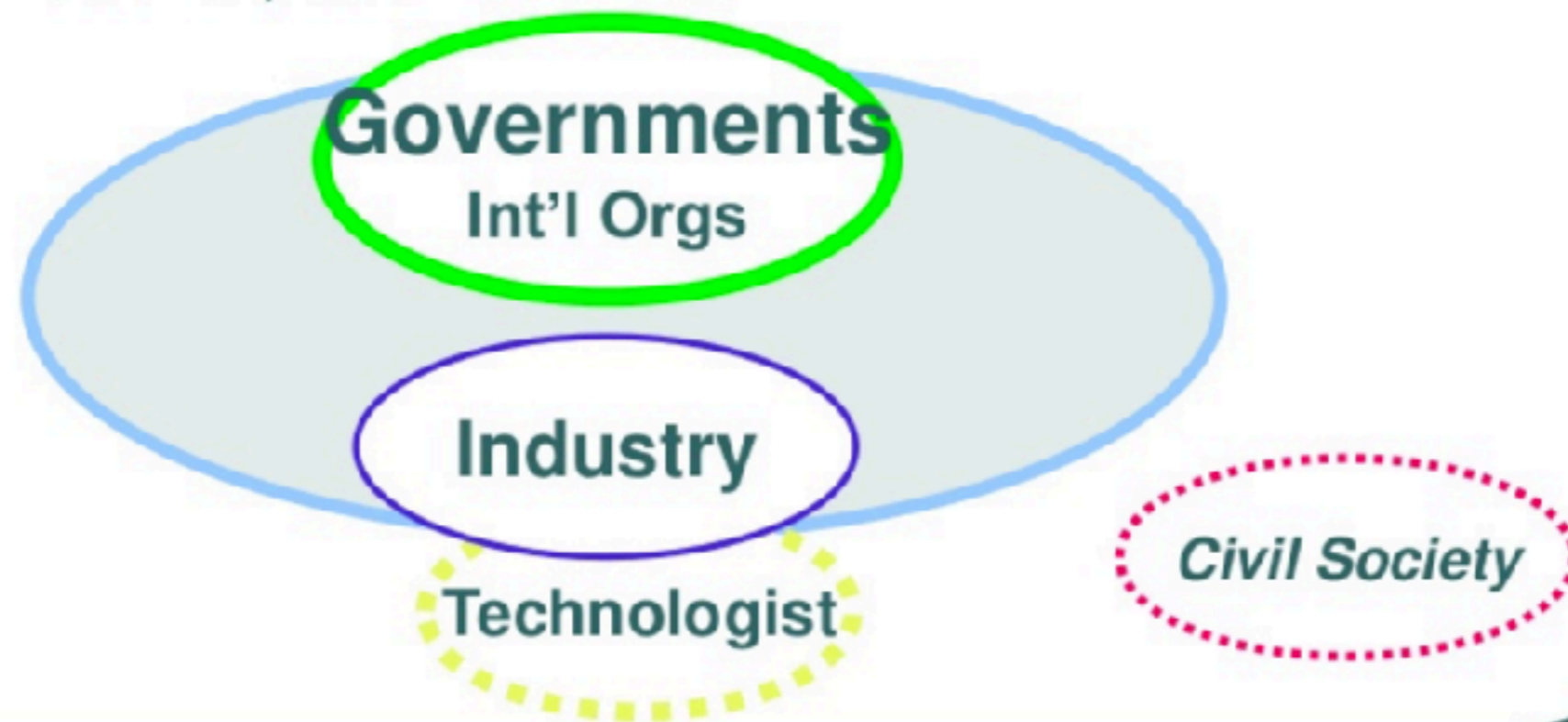
2006	<i>Athens, Greece</i>
2007	<i>Rio de Janeiro, Brazil</i>
2008	<i>Hyderabad, India</i>
2009	<i>Sham El Sheikh, Egypt</i>
2010	<i>Vilnius, Lithuania</i>
2011	<i>Nairobi, Kenya</i>
2012	<i>Baku, Azerbaijan</i>
2013	<i>Bali, Indonesia</i>
2014	<i>Istanbul, Turkey</i>
2015	<i>Joao Pessoa, Brazil</i>
2016	<i>Jalisco, Mexican</i>
2017	<i>Geneva, Switzerland</i>

APrIGF from 2010~2017

2010	Hong Kong
2011	Singapore
2012	Tokyo
2013	Seoul
2014	Delhi
2015	Macao
2016	Taipei
2017	Bangkok

Conventional regulatory framework (at ITU)

- Governments to regulate; business and technologist participate and form international organization (ITU)
- Civil Society/individual users have no role
- Inter-national, but not Global



Internet governance old model: private sector self management (IETF, ICANN, W3C, Unicode Consortium)

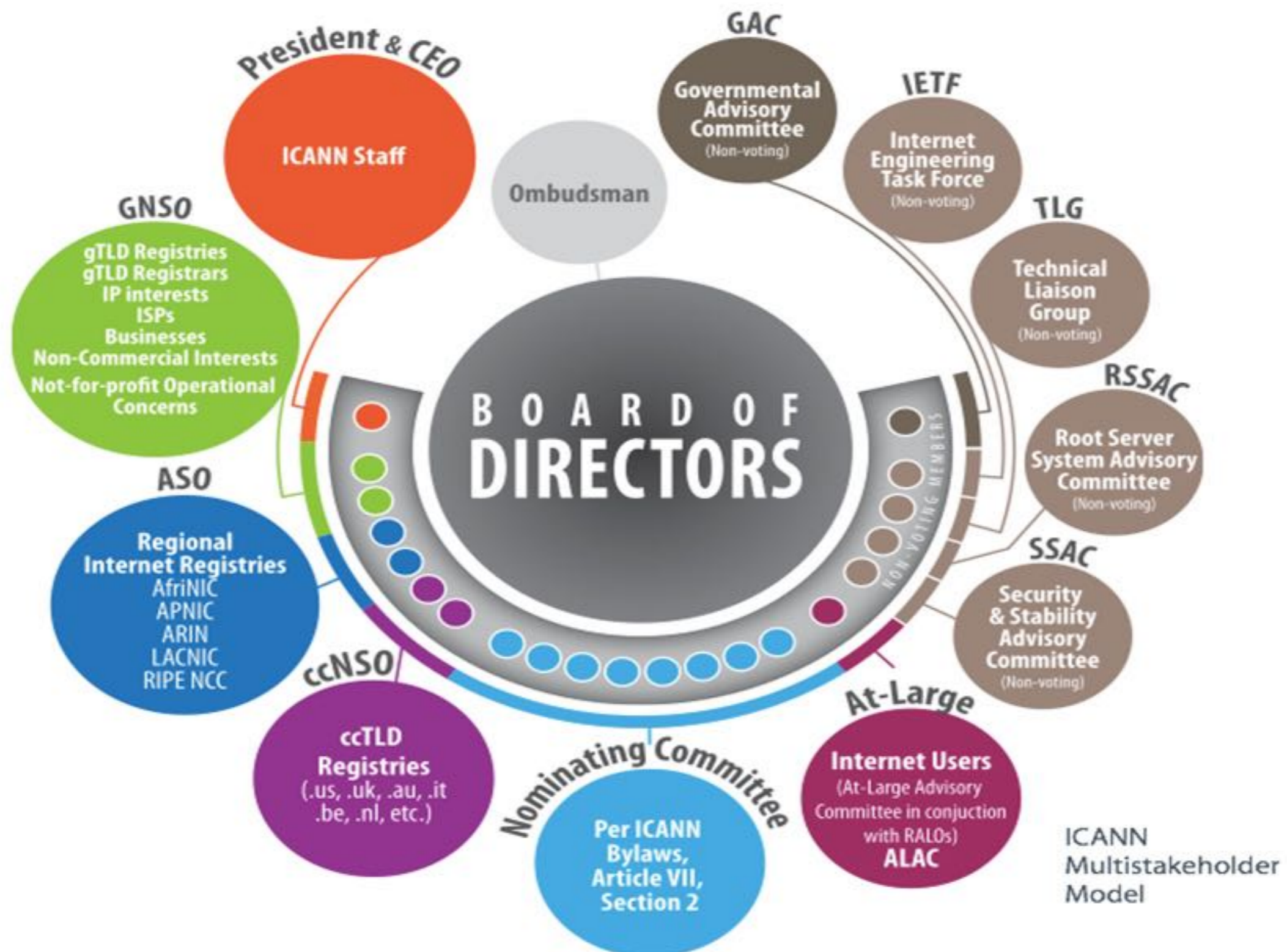
- Self-management led by technologists
- Engineers, pioneers form “private club” to manage
- Looks global, but lacks legal and political legitimacy
- Not scalable, little civil society involvement



New Model: Multi-stakeholder governance

- Net governance cannot exclude users
 - Not “consumers” or “mass”, but *Netizens* who have power
- All stakeholders to get involved with proper balance
- Minimize government involvement, support participation from civil society and developing countries

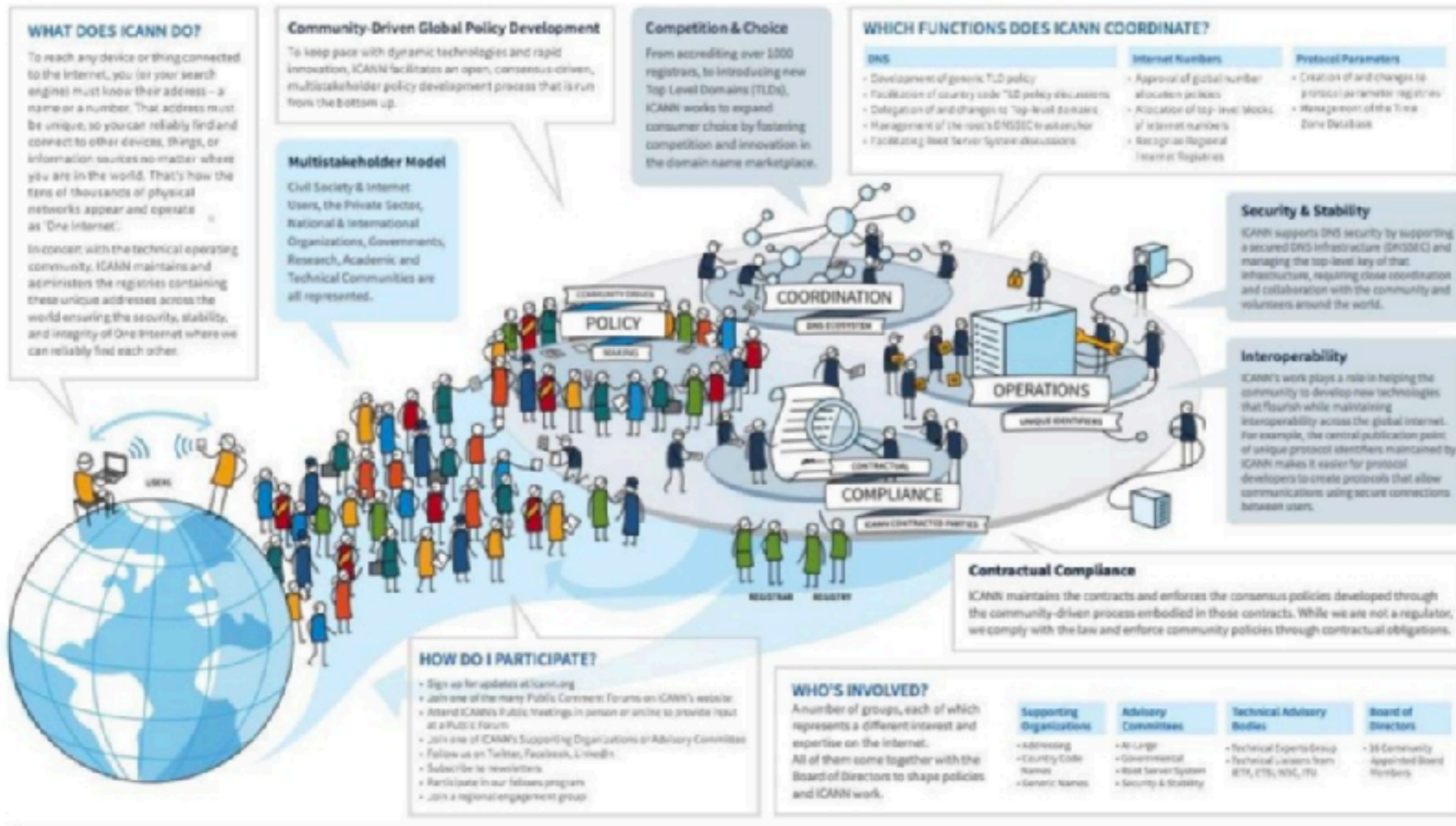




Multistakeholder Model

- Multilateral Model
 - multiple countries working in concert on a given issue
 - the practice of coordinating national policies in groups of three or more states
- Multistakeholder Model
 - an organizational framework or structure which adopts the multistakeholder process of governance or policy making, which aims to bring together the primary stakeholders such as businesses, civil society, governments, research institutions and non-government organizations to cooperate and participate in the dialogue, decision making and implementation of solutions to common problems or goals.
 - A stakeholder refers to an individual, group or organization that has a direct or indirect interest or stake in a particular organization

One World, One Internet



Civil
society

Private
sector

Multistakeholder model:

Issues, goals, scope,
participants, timelines,
connection to decision-makers

Government

Academia &
technical community