

Fifth Meeting of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

Vilnius, Lithuania, 14-17 September 2010

Chairman's Summary (Expanded Version)

The fifth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum was held in Vilnius, on 14-17 September 2010. It focused on the overall theme of 'IGF 2010 – Developing the Future Together'.

With close to 2000 badges issued, attendance at the Vilnius meeting was similar to the 2009 meeting in Sharm El Sheikh.¹

Each of the main sessions was organized in a manner specific to the issue under discussion. Some were organized as panel discussions; others were organized as moderated open discussions and some in a mixed format with both panels and discussions. Each of the main sessions was informed by a number of 'feeder' workshops held on related themes. The workshop organizers reported on their discussions, providing context and a starting place for the discussion, thus also improving the linkages between main sessions and workshops.

Parallel to the main sessions, 113 workshops, best practice forums, dynamic coalition meetings and open forums were scheduled around the broad themes of the main sessions and the overall mandate of the IGF.

The IGF programme and meetings were prepared through a series of open multistakeholder consultations, held throughout 2010, in accordance with the IGF's interactive and participatory process.

The entire meeting was Webcast, with video streaming provided from the main session room and all nine other meeting rooms. All proceedings were transcribed and displayed in the meeting rooms in real-time and streamed to the Web. This set-up allowed for remote participants to interact with the meeting. All main sessions had simultaneous interpretation in all official UN languages. The text transcripts as well as the video and audio records of all official meetings are archived on the IGF Web site.

Remote participation was strengthened in cooperation with the remote participation working group. Remote hubs in 32 locations around the world provided the means for more than 600 people who could not travel to the meeting to participate actively in the forum and contribute to discussions. Each of the main sessions and all workshops and other events had a moderator responsible for bringing in comments from remote participants.

¹

More detailed attendance statistics are contained in Annex 2.

Opening Ceremony

Mr. Jomo Kwame Sundaram,

Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

H.E. Ms. **Dalia Grybauskaite**

President of the Republic of Lithuania

H.E. Mr. **Eligijus Masiulis**

Minister of Transport and Communications, Republic of Lithuania

The meeting was opened with a rousing rendition of "What a Wonderful World," the song popularized by Louis Armstrong, performed by Vytautas Grubliauskas a recognized jazz trumpet player as well as the Chairman of Lithuania's Parliamentary Committee on the Development of the Information Society.

In his opening address to the meeting, Mr. Jomo Kwame Sundaram, Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development at UNDESA, expressed gratitude to the Government and people of the Lithuania for their warm welcome and generous hospitality on behalf of Mr. Sha Zukang, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs.

Mr. Sundaram remarked that the theme of this year's gathering "developing the future together" was particularly appropriate given the achievement of the IGF to date, the commitment of the Geneva and Tunis outcomes and the goals of the World Summit on the Information Society. The Assistant Secretary-General noted that while Internet use was increasing, it was growing faster in the developed world than in developing regions and that the digital divide was growing instead of shrinking. He suggested that the meeting in Vilnius should be used to brainstorm on how to address these disparities; what strategies worked best when it came to expanding Internet and broadband access, and how the IGF could best influence policy-makers. These priorities were especially important in the light of there being five years left until 2015, the target for the Millennium Development Goals.

Mr. Sundaram spoke of the importance of including those participants from the least developed countries, especially those emerging from conflict. He spoke of the importance of the topics being discussed during the meeting especially in terms of deepening understanding of the effect on poor and vulnerable populations, and invited IGF participants to recommit to identifying the barriers that prevent stakeholders from using the Internet for development, and to suggest ways to bring down those barriers. In this regard, he commented on the value of regional and national inputs, experiences, and suggestions.

The Assistant-Secretary-General reminded the meeting that the current IGF mandate expires this year and that the Secretary-General had recommended that the forum mandate be extended with a number of improvements. He said that the matter was now before the United General Assembly for its consideration by the end of 2010.

In concluding his address, Mr. Sundaram invited H.E. Mr. Eligijus Masiulis, Minister of Transport and Communications, Republic of Lithuania, to assume the chairmanship of the conference on behalf of the host country.

Her Excellency, Ms. Dalia Grybauskaite, President of the Republic of Lithuania, addressed the meeting and welcomed participants to Lithuania. She remarked how appropriate it was for a Forum that began five years ago in Athens should now be held in Vilnius, known as "The Northern Athens".

Ms. Grybauskaite said Lithuania's ICT sector has achieved very good results over the past decade. The country enjoyed one of the highest Internet speeds and mobile phone penetration rates in the world. She continued to say that investment into technological development must continue and that further implementation of National and European digital agendas should move forward.

Ms. Grybauskaite noted that the Internet had become an integral part of our everyday life. It was impossible to imagine modern business, public services, and the spread of information, cultural exchanges, person-to-person contacts, entertainment and leisure without the global electronic network. Furthermore, the development of the Internet was crucial to worldwide progress and the interests of all stakeholders.

However, she also introduced a note of caution and challenge. While the Internet is essential to the development of knowledge society, it also posed new challenges relating to privacy, data security and the threats related to child abuse, e-theft, and intellectual property rights. These were issues that the IGF could address so that we could all take action to help to overcome these newly emerging challenges. A closer and more open dialogue between the interested stakeholders was required. The international community had no other choice but to work together so that we could create a more reliable and more secure Internet for tomorrow.

In closing, Ms. Grybauskaite wished IGF participants a successful meeting with meaningful, interesting discussions, the generation of many new ideas and resolve toward decisions.

Mr. Masiulis thanked Forum participants for the honour of chairing the meeting. He began his own remarks by saying that when the legendary Louis Armstrong wrote his song about "the wonderful world" he might never have imagined that the Internet could actually make this wonderful world even more wonderful. He went on to note that there is no doubt the Internet plays an integral and very important role in the economic development of all countries. In his own role as Minister responsible for information and communication technologies and also for transportation, he commented that the Internet played an important role in efficiently developing the roads, the railways and other means of transport. It also made trade better, facilitated the export of services, stimulated the business environment, and promoted competitiveness. The Internet had shown that it contributed to the growth of the GDP of all countries and that the Internet and information technologies were of utmost importance to contemporary society.

Mr. Masiulis said that as a member of the European Union, Lithuania would focus on the implementation and development of broadband as well as safety and security policies. The policy issues associated with these issues were a priority for Lithuania and the focus of the IGF. Lithuania recognized the importance of the IGF and would continue to be active in it.

The following speakers, representing all stakeholder groups addressed the session:

- H.E. Dr. **Tarek Kamel**, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, Arab Republic of Egypt, *[video presentation]*
- H.E. Ms. **Neelie Kroes**, Vice President of the European Commission
- Ms. **Maud de Boer-Buquicchio**, Deputy Secretary General, Council of Europe
- Ms. **Lynn St. Amour**, CEO and President, The Internet Society (ISOC)
- Mr. **Augusto Gadelha Vieira**, Secretary General, Ministry of Science and

Technology, Brazil

- H. E. Ms. **Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet**, Secretary of State for Forward Planning and the Development of the Digital Economy, France
- Mr. **Andrew McLaughlin**, Deputy Chief Technology Officer, The White House, United States of America
- Mr. **N. Ravi Shanker**, Joint Secretary, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Information Technology, India
- H.E. Mr. **Jānis Kārklīņš**, Assistant Director-General, UNESCO
- Mr. **Rod Beckstrom**, CEO and President, Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
- Mr. **Subramanian Ramadorai**, Chair, ICC BASIS; Vice Chairman, Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)
- Mr. **Sami Al-Basheer**, Director, ITU Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDTITU)
- Mr. **Jean- Paul Philippot**, President, European Broadcasting Union (EBU); CEO, Radio Télévision Belge de la Communauté Française (RTBF)
- H. E. Ms. **Annemie Turtelbloom**, Minister of Internal Affairs, Belgium
- Ms. **Ginger Paque**, Co-Coordinator, Internet Governance Caucus
- Hon. **James Rege**, Chairman, Parliamentary Committee on Energy, Transport and Communication, Kenya

Several themes appeared throughout the various talks. Almost all speakers made it clear that they supported the continuation of the IGF. It was noted that the IGF process was gaining momentum and a number of speakers commented on the valuable outcomes from the Forum and the ever-increasing number of national and regional IGF derived meetings. The Government of Kenya offered to host the sixth UN-IGF meeting in 2011 and sought the support of participants for its expression of interest. Many of the speakers thanked Kenya for this offer.

A number of speakers pointed out that it was important for the IGF to remain multistakeholder in nature. The forum's nature as a place for open exchanges without the pressure of having to negotiate outcomes should be maintained. While improvements were called for, it was important that this happened without losing the special characteristics of the IGF as a multistakeholder process that gave the IGF its legitimacy.

Several speakers mentioned the importance of 'the Internet way', a decentralized open and inclusive multistakeholder collaboration that allowed for innovation and creativity at the edges. Several speakers stressed the importance of Internet governance continuing in a decentralized way. As the Internet has unleashed the creativity of people around the world, likewise the IGF has inspired the growth in creativity the multistakeholder model brings to policy making. The Forum has provided a way to exchange opinions, ideas, and concerns and has allowed for the improvement of Internet governance.

Other speakers reminded the Forum of the importance of the user, from the poorest to the richest, in the governance discussions and spoke of the importance of universal access while guaranteeing security and promoting diversity. The importance of creating and maintaining a civil rights framework for the Internet, including the rights of privacy and the right to be forgotten, was mentioned as well. A number of speakers also noted that as an essential means of communications in today's society, freedom of access to the Internet should not be curtailed. Another common theme was the protection of rights generally, particularly those of children, women, persons with disabilities and vulnerable members of society.

The importance of maintaining focus on the expansion of the Internet to the billions of users who did not yet have access was emphasized by several speakers. As part of this general theme, it was pointed out that a factor to consider over the coming days was that as the number of Internet users grows worldwide, emerging economies will soon have more Internet users than the European Union and the United States combined. Several speakers noted that the Forum must recognize that the Internet is a globally important infrastructure and must agree that its governance also be global in nature.

Thematic Main Sessions

The main sessions were all designed as moderated sessions built around a set of designated 'feeder' workshops. Rapporteurs from the feeder workshops were invited to initiate the conversations on the sub-themes of the thematic sessions. The sessions on Managing Critical Internet Resources and Security, Openness and Privacy as well as the 'Taking Stock Session' were held as open discussions without panellists in order to encourage greater contributions from all stakeholders, with expert resource persons in the audience providing stimulus to the debate. The sessions on Access and Diversity, Internet Governance for Development as well as on Cloud Computing used panels of expert practitioners to set the stage and bring out options, and were followed by comments and discussions from the floor and remote participants.

Managing Critical Internet Resources

Chairman: Mr. **Mindaugas Glodas**, Country Manager, Microsoft Lithuania, Vilnius

Co-Moderators:

- Mr. **Chris Disspain**, Chief Executive Officer, .AU Registry; Chair, Council of Country-Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO), Carlton (Melbourne)
- Ms. **Jeanette Hofmann**, Senior Researcher, London School of Economics; Political Science and the Social Science Research Centre Berlin, London/Berlin

Remote Moderation: Ms. **Cathy Handley**, Director for Government Affairs/Public Policy, American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN), Chantilly, VA

The session was designed around a number of feeder workshops that provided input for discussion around the four main sub-themes:

- Status of Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) availability around the world; examples and cases;
- The internationalization of critical Internet resources management and enhanced cooperation;
- The importance of new Top Level Domains (TLDs) and Internationalised Domain Names (IDNs) for development;
- Maintaining Internet services in situations of disaster and crisis.

Mr. Glodas introduced the session with examples of how the Internet had dramatically changed our daily lives, from e-banking, shopping, and socializing, to the political arena, where campaigns had been funded and even won online. In many cases, systems and data critical for government and business activities had moved to the Internet. Should something happen to the Internet, those corporations and those applications would virtually cease to exist. It was therefore vitally important that

critical Internet resources were well taken care off and that these resources should be equally available across the globe.

The moderators invited the organizers of a workshop "IPv6 around the world: surveying the current and future deployment of IPv6" to introduce the discussion on the first sub-theme, the situation of IPv6 deployment. The speaker introduced three key themes that had emerged from the workshop:

- IPv6 specific initiatives that bring together different stakeholder groups have a dramatic effect on IPv6 adoption;
- The primary driver for IPv6 was business continuity. As IPv4 Internet reaches capacity, further growth will come only with IPv6;
- Governments have a clear role to play as early adopters, as providers of important services, in procurement and can act as a model of good practice for others.

A survey of more than 1500 organizations from 140 economies found that a significant proportion of organizations were already taking steps to deploy IPv6. The survey also revealed some misconceptions about the cost of adopting IPv6 and that many often found it less expensive than previously anticipated. The survey also noted that many Internet Service Providers (ISPs) mentioned the lack of vendor support as one of the major hurdles to deployment. In response, two large equipment vendors said this was largely a misconception. The situation was evolving quickly and had improved. There were some areas where the technical standards for certain equipment had not been completed, but such problems could occur in both equipment and devices for fixed and mobile networks.

One of the moderators compared the situation to the migration from leaded to unleaded petrol: for a period of time unleaded petrol was only available in a few places, but quickly the situation reversed and leaded petrol became difficult to find. He anticipated the same pattern was emerging for IPv6 on the Internet. A representative of a European ISP said his company had gained contracts against those who do not offer IPv6; in this regard education of the sales force was important.

A number of speakers commented on the role of governments as a major buyer in the communications markets and consequently they had power to influence technology direction through their procurement policies. Tendering processes could include the requirement that equipment be IPv6 ready. One speaker reported on an inventory of IPv6 requirements that would help governments design appropriate tenders for information and communications technology (ICT) equipment and services.

A question from the floor asked about the cost of IPv6 deployment. On the one hand, a speaker from Botswana noted the cost of new equipment was a significant challenge for developing countries, and asked if vendors had considered initiatives such as buy-back schemes. In response, a representative of one of the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs), while recognizing the potential initial high cost, noted that ISPs in developing countries also had less legacy equipment. So it was often the case that new ISPs, often in developing countries, had more modern, IPv6 ready equipment. Another speaker commented that some of the first all IPv6 networks would probably be available in a developing country environment.

The second section of the meeting, "The internationalization of critical Internet resources management and enhanced cooperation" began with the Chairman of the

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) introducing issues his organization had worked on in the last 12 months. Mr. Peter Dengate Thrush commented that in ICANN's day-to-day technical and operational matters, enhanced cooperation in the sense of multistakeholder participation was built into ICANN's DNA. ICANN worked closely with country code top level domain (ccTLD) operators and cooperated with the RIRs in relation to equitable distribution of IP addresses. Improved cooperation and coordination with governments and the Government Advisory Committee (GAC) had been a notable success of the past year. The Affirmation of Commitments (AoC) drawn up with the U.S. Government was being implemented, and a series of MoUs, for example with UNESCO, other government agencies, and regional Intergovernmental Organizations had been signed.

The representative of the French Foreign Affairs Ministry commented on the Resolution the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSDT) had sent to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) calling on the Secretary-General to organize consultations on enhanced cooperation on a multistakeholder basis. He noted this was an important step as there had been disagreement on what enhanced cooperation meant, an issue that had been discussed at previous IGFs.

A number of speakers also noted that in the coming years we would see two important deadlines, the end of the root server contracts between the Government of the United States and ICANN and VeriSign respectively. These were opportunities for further progress in enhanced cooperation. Any evolution should ensure the same level of protection and security that the current system provides.

The representative of China stressed the importance of critical Internet resources and the ongoing discussion of the subject. The management system needed to be perfected to ensure global resources were shared equitably.

The Chair of a review team created from the AoC process told the meeting that the work on accountability and transparency focused on how ICANN manages its public input processes, its policy development processes and decision-making. He noted that once the team's report had been completed, the review mechanism might be a useful framework for other organizations.

The third sub-theme of the session was "The importance of new TLDs and IDNs for development". A workshop that had discussed the impact of new IDN TLDs and forthcoming new Generic Top Level Domains (gTLDs) on poor countries and communities revealed big concerns about the real impact on these communities. Workshop participants said that these issues were a potential double-edged sword. There was no doubt IDNs were very important and essential to what ICANN had been doing and offered benefits to all communities, and many developing countries. However, it was anticipated that there would be around 300 new gTLDs introduced each year, and the impact of these on developing countries was unclear. The workshop questioned whether ICANN should not first complete an economic analysis and root scaling study before moving forward with the introduction of new gTLDs.

ICANN had created a working group to look at the issue of the impact of new gTLDs on developing countries. The working group focused on what different kinds of support might be offered to new gTLD applicants from needy and underserved groups. One of the questions it looked at was how to ensure the resources necessary to participate in the process, such as access to legal advice.

The moderator invited ccTLD operators who had introduced IDN TLDs to comment on their experiences. The operator of the Russian ccTLD registry said he had

registered 16,000 Cyrillic names, of which 3,000 were in active use. Efforts had been made to protect those with legal rights to names as well as government needs. However he noted that the number of defensive registrations was probably not large, although they had not yet studied the matter. The processes were being refined as lessons were learned.

A speaker from the Haitian registry reported on the remarkable achievement of his ccTLD in ensuring continuity of service despite the destruction of the local infrastructure following the earthquake in January 2010. He said the local services had been devastated, but with the country's experience with hurricanes it meant they were prepared for such emergency situations. One of the lessons learned was that it was necessary to adopt best common practices regarding DNS operation. It is also important to have a geographic network diversity to avoid point of failure. In Haiti, efforts were now being made to develop local capacity. This was important, as in some developing countries there were often only one or two people operating the ccTLD.

A representative of the ITU described work the organization had done on occasions of natural disaster, particularly the ITU's role in restoring satellite services, and work the organisation had done on the ground notably following the recent floods in Pakistan.

A representative of the Netherlands said there was a new type of cooperation between his government and the ccTLD to ensure stable continuation in all situations. Concerned about what would happen if the ccTLD operator went bankrupt or met with serious difficulties of some kind, the Government of the Netherlands had agreed to an emergency assistance plan to support the registry when needed. However, the agreement would not undermine the self-regulatory, multistakeholder model.

A workshop on the resilience and contingency planning in the domain name system reported to the meeting. The workshop had considered policy issues that could cause the fragmentation of the Internet and identified the risk of over-regulation, and the lack of communication between the technical and policy communities.

In terms of capacity building, it was important to ensuring there was a trained pool of people available in case these experts were incapacitated in some way.

In his own closing remarks, Mr. Glodas noted that the Internet only exists because consumers –either businesses or individuals– wanted to remain connected and consume Internet products. The management of critical Internet resources must ensure access to content needed by Internet users.

Access and Diversity

Chairman: Mr. **Antanas Zabulis**

Co-Moderators:

- Mr. **Nii Quaynor**, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Network Computer Systems, Accra
- Ms. **Olga Cavalli**, Professor, Universidad de Buenos Aires; Director, South School on Internet Governance; Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Buenos Aires

Panellists:

- Mr. **Mike Silber**, Board of Directors of the .za Domain Name Authority, Johannesburg
- Ms. **Manal Ismail**, Director of International Technical Coordination Department, National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Egypt; Vice-Chair, Government Advisory Committee, ICANN, Cairo
- Mr. **Yamil Salinas Martínez**, Communications and Public Affairs, Telefónica, Buenos Aires
- Mr. **Philipp Grabensee**, Chairman of the Board, Afiliás, Düsseldorf
- Mr. **Mahesh Kulkarni**, Department of Information Technology, Government of India. Pune, Maharashtra
- Mr. **Virat Bhatia**, President – External Affairs, South Asia for AT&T, Delhi

Remote Moderation: Ms. **Raquel Gatto**, Assistant Professor, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo; Associate, DiploFoundation, São Paulo

The following workshops reports fed into setting the context for this session.

- Use of Latin and Native American languages on the Internet;
- A multilingual Internet in the light of the sovereign rights of language communities;
- Use of ICT by people with migrant background;
- Digital inclusion: reaching the most socially excluded people in society;
- Mobile Internet Application Facilitating Access for Persons with Disabilities;

The Chair gave a general introduction to themes covered in the session. In each of the IGF meetings to date, the scope of the Access and Diversity topic has broadened and deepened based on advances in the Internet, particularly the mobile Internet, and new issues introduced as outcomes of workshops. This session focused on access to infrastructure and access to content and considered a range of issues from geo-location, the global reach of social networks and the linkages between access to knowledge and security solutions, both in terms of hardware and software.

In terms of infrastructure, the need for continued broadband expansion was seen as crucial by several of the speakers. The importance of inexpensive, but powerful wireless handsets and other devices was also listed as a critical ingredient in achieving global access. The tools that would enable hardware and software developers to develop networks and devices according to universal design principles were also necessary.

Looking at the digital divide, one of the panellists said it was no longer about a digital divide, but rather about an access curve. The biggest drivers on connectivity were poverty, education and geographic location, with people in developing countries less likely to have access than those in developed countries.

Discussions also revolved around the reasons why access was important. For developed regions it is often spoken of in terms of an everyday tool for communication and social interactions, as well as a mechanism to conduct online services. In developing regions, it was needed as access to knowledge, for example in healthcare or providing information on building water purification systems that could save lives. Access to the Internet was described as an indispensable tool to the quality of life for those disadvantaged by poverty, migrant status, disability and gender.

Pairing access with diversity went beyond the juxtaposition in the title of the session. For a multilingual Internet three things were needed: internationalization of domain names, the availability of local content, and localization of applications and tools. The first of these was in the process of being met with the introduction of IDN ccTLDs, so that Web sites could be named in local scripts and languages. Several speakers referred to the next critical need, which was for local content in local languages and local scripts. Without this, most populations in the world, who were not familiar with English or with the Latin character sets, would not have real access. For this to happen, there needed to be development in the mechanisms for producing and distributing relevant local content.

Beyond the language aspects of diversity, speakers described the need for universal design, so that people with various levels of ability and disability would have equal access. There were also calls to support the vast majority of the world's people who could neither read nor write.

Several speakers described access to the Internet in a way that supports the diversity of the world's population not as a need, but a right, a human right to access. The right to a multilingual, accessible Internet was seen as a citizen's right and a government's obligation and not something to be left to market forces alone.

Another issue discussed was geo-location, the identification of the location of a digital device, whether a mobile handset or a laptop. In the regulatory context, geo-location was used as part of law enforcement activities in relation to banking, to combat spam and to aid in taxation. From the market aspect, the ability to target services and content based on a user's location was seen as a business differentiator. Concerns were brought up about gender issues, in the terms of the capability for surveillance that geo-location made possible.

New services, like geo-location or cloud computing created new challenges that redefined topics like privacy management, security of personal data, identity theft, the right to permanently delete information and also accounts from the Internet. These rights needed to be addressed in a multistakeholder environment, especially in developing countries, where legal frameworks were not yet fully adapted to these new issues.

The increase in the use of filters installed to block content considered illegal or harmful was also discussed. The need to balance autonomy with protection of the public good was also raised and it was argued that filtering had a negative impact on access to knowledge, particularly by students. Speakers mentioned the differences between various forms of filtering and agreed it should not be based on political, commercial, religious or cultural factors, or any other form of discrimination or preferential treatment. In his closing remarks, the Chair made the point that access without openness loses its purpose.

Security, Openness and Privacy

Chairman: Mr. **Evaldas Kulbokas**, President, INFOBALT, Vilnius

Moderators:

- Mr. **Frank La Rue**, Director, Centro-American Institute for Social Democracy Studies (DEMOS), Guatemala City; United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression, Geneva

- Ms. **Lisa Horner**, Head of research and policy, Global Partners, London
- Mr. **David Hoffman**, Director of Security Policy and Global Privacy, Intel Corporation

Remote Moderation: Mr. **Kieren McCarthy**, General Manager (US), GIBC, San Francisco, CA

Mr. Kulbokas opened the session and commented on the infringement of copyright by young people who used online services to communicate and create rich content through music and videos. He questioned whether the current legal system was adapted to the technological changes and made the point that laws can be changed as well.

Introducing the topics Ms. Horner said security, openness and privacy would be examined through three thematic lenses:

- Issues related to social media;
- The nature and characteristics of Internet networks, technologies, and standards;
- International cooperation and collaboration on security, privacy and openness;

Mr. Hoffman commented that most of the new technology devices we used to manage our daily lives would not be powerful enough to hold all the applications or data we needed. Such applications and data would need to be located in the cloud. This would mean having to trust those remote data storage facilities and services. He asked how could reasonable privacy and security for individuals and entities be provided when they used this new computing continuum.

Highlighting the human rights perspective, Mr. La Rue said the right to privacy was a fundamental permanent right and security was a necessity for exercising all rights. So what was needed, he observed, was not to balance security against privacy but to work out how to enhance both simultaneously and not allow one to erode the other.

New social media enabled a new type of interactive communication that enhanced our communication between groups and individuals. As information is shared, we also had to be concerned about the security of the data we shared and needed to protect the privacy of personal information. Now that the Internet had close to two billion users we realized that it could also be used for means that were not intended. Writing on the Internet was different from the ephemeral nature of spoken communication, which was lost, while what we communicated online remained. A number of speakers noted that these personal data had tremendous commercial value, and that new laws to address this situation should be considered.

A representative of the World Broadcasting Union noted traditional media had obligations such as providing universal service, reliability and accuracy, fairness, as well as the protection of minors. He said the BBC's code of ethical conduct for BBC journalists who worked in online media, had become a reference point for other broadcasters.

The point was made by many speakers that new actors had entered the media system so that the traditional means of regulating the media were no longer applicable. Media now included search engines as well as social networks. One speaker proposed a graduated approach to new regulation, in that some functions required a strong ex-ante system and some much softer recommendations. Another speaker suggested the private sector had to create tools that gave people transparency, control, and protected their security, or their products and services

would not be used. Industry had to take leadership in self-regulation, but also needed the help of government with more transparency and good legal regimes.

However, a representative from a social network company said it was a mistake to think the Internet was an unregulated space, when many laws and regulations existed. Online companies had to respect and work with regulators and different authorities on a daily basis. One workshop informed about discussions between different stakeholders where one group, supported mainly by business, proposed an approach based on competition and the case-by-case resolution of problems. Regulators, on the other hand, held the view that soft law was the best approach, on the basis of generally agreed principles. Legislation should be enabling and not focused on particular issues. A clear point was made that we have not solved crime in an off-line world, and while that should not stop efforts to address crime online, there was also a need to be realistic.

A UNESCO commission report on policy approaches that shaped freedom of expression on the Internet was introduced. The study had found that with increased access to information in cyberspace, censorship and filtering was done not only by government, but also by private companies. In a second UNESCO-led workshop, applicable standards and legislation for social media had been examined. Many participants called for more education initiatives in the use of potential online tools to prevent unexpected results.

The remote participation moderator introduced information from the remote hubs, for example, 44 people in Dhaka and a group in Jakarta had watched the session remotely. Both hubs agreed that the issues of privacy and security should not be presented as a trade-off. Remote groups in Argentina and Cameroon observed that openness of the Internet, the lack of ability to control it, and the free flow of information were what made the Internet so valuable. One participant from the audience summed up key characteristics of Internet networks and technologies in five words which are the founding principles and characteristics of the Internet itself: openness, inclusivity, collaboration, experimentation and voluntary. It was essential this continued, he argued.

Internet standards often determined how censorship could or could not take place on the Internet. In addition, some standards affected how people with disabilities accessed ICTs and affected their ability to communicate. Others raised the issue of interoperability and the ability to innovate on top of existing infrastructure and discussed how standards are formed, whether through open or proprietary processes. The remote hub in Jakarta called the Internet Engineering Task Force's (IETF) open standards an important foundation of the Internet. However, proprietary standards were fine, if they sit on the edge of the network, not in the core.

A Lithuanian participant commented that he found the IGF had not yet digested a number of significant events during the last five years, most notably the cyber attack on Estonia in 2007. The Internet supports freedom of expression, but a "cyber-army" can also be organized on the Internet and a botnet can be rented for a few hundred Euros per day. Amateurs and adolescents do not conduct these attacks, many were caused by professionals. Some mechanism of law enforcement was therefore required. Rights and freedoms are important, but malicious behaviour must be prosecuted and punished.

A young security researcher from Germany commented that security laws often held back security researchers from doing their research to track online criminals because to track these criminals they often had to mimic and follow their actions. By doing this

they could themselves be punished under the same laws used to catch and punish cybercriminals.

The session also addressed issues of international cooperation and collaboration, and considered human rights norms and conventions. Participation on the Internet should be allowed in accordance with these norms.

The Budapest Convention was mentioned as one of the tools that addressed cybercrime standards and norms. It had the force of law and could potentially be applied worldwide and had been drafted with the participation of non-European countries. The 47 signatory governments had launched a process to modernize the convention in what would be a global, multistakeholder process.

The moderator recognized that a great deal of work has been done, but asked for suggestions about what further work is needed. A participant recommended that capacity building at the global level was needed to help countries implement what is already there, and combating cybercrime through capacity building should be an issue for development cooperation. Another workshop had discussed cooperative arrangements that helped infrastructure operators to move quickly in response to attacks, and this would address some of the concerns expressed about the problem in Estonia.

The meeting heard from a participant from China who said that more than 420 million people there were using the Internet for socializing and popular expression. Blogging was popular, in any 24-hour period, more than one million people contributed to online forums. The speaker described his own blogging activities, usually eight posts each day, commenting on issues from social development to the rights of citizens. In less than two-years, his blog had received more than 40 million hits.

Threats to cybersecurity came from a number of sources, such as outdated legal architecture, buggy code and bad practices, and natural disasters that contribute to cyber insecurity. Considering new issues of cooperation, a member of the audience noted the need to adopt a layered approach to addressing cybersecurity, to move beyond the notion of perimeter security or end point equipment security and to address risk mitigation. The moderator noted that the speed at which cybercrime evolves is so fast that legislation is not well suited to address it.

A member of parliament from the UK suggested government and industry needed members of parliament and civil society to ensure transparency and accountability. He suggested traditional forms of legislation might not be able to keep up with the Internet. Such legislation should be replaced by industry-led, government engagement that included law enforcement but with MPs and civil society providing the accountability. The outcome should be minimum legislation, minimum regulation, but maximum cooperation, maximum delivery and maximum transparency. He suggested this could be delivered by the IGF process.

A representative of the Government of Brazil reminded the Forum of the Brazilian Internet governance principles, which addressed privacy, security and openness in two of the 10 principles.

In his closing remarks Mr. Kulbokas noted that it was of paramount importance that the Internet was made safe for children and youngsters. He also noted that the lack of skills of ordinary users was itself a serious threat to the security of the Internet. Capacity building was essential to the future security of the Internet, he concluded.

Internet Governance for Development

Chairman: Mr. **Vyatautas Grubliauskas**, Member of Parliament, Chairman of the Lithuanian Information Society Development, Vilnius

Moderator: Mr. **Nitin Desai**, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Internet Governance

Floor Moderators:

Ms. **Christine Arida**, Director of Telecom Planning and Services, National Telecom Regulatory Authority of Egypt, Cairo

Ms. **Ayesha Hassan**, Senior Policy Manager, E-Business, IT, and Telecoms, Executive in charge of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Policy, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Paris

Remote Moderation: Mr. **Olivier Crépin-Leblond**, Founder, Global Information Highway, London

Panellists:

- Ms. **Ndeye Maimouna Diop-Diagne**, Director of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and ICT of Senegal, Dakar
- Mr. **Everton Frask Lucero**, Counsellor for Science, Technology and Environment, Embassy of Brazil to the United States, Washington DC
- Mr. **Zahid Jamil**, Senior Partner and Barrister-at-Law, Jamil & Jamil, Karachi
- Mr. **Raúl Echeberria**, Executive Director/CEO, Latin America and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry (LACNIC), Montevideo
- Mr. **William Drake**, Senior Associate, Centre for International Governance, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva
- Ms. **Anriette Esterhuysen**, Executive Director, Association for Progressive Communications, Melville

Internet Governance for Development (IG4D) has been a crosscutting priority of the IGF since the first meeting in Athens in 2006. For the past two years, a series of successful workshops have stressed that development should be more central to the IGF and that the relationship of Internet governance to development had not been adequately explored. Additionally participants have indicated that few of the Internet governance organizations outside of the IGF pay much attention to development. Consequently, IG4D had been introduced as a new theme for the 2010 meeting.

The session explored the possible effects of global Internet governance arrangements on the development of the Internet in developing countries. The discussion considered the institutional processes and substantive policy outputs of governance arrangements and whether these may raise developmental concerns that have not received sufficient attention to date.

The session looked at the meaning of IG4D, and among others, the following points were made – that IG4D:

- Needs to be understood from the perspective of a sustainable development that meets three needs: social equity, preserving the environment, and economic efficiency;

- Is governance that adequately and proportionally represents developing countries in its mechanisms and processes;
- Must enable innovation in developing countries;
- Advances the development of the Internet in developing and transitional countries and promotes Internet enabled development;
- Takes a global view and is governance for both the developing and developed worlds.

Other points made:

- The Internet was critical for the development of developing nations;
- The demographics of the Internet were changing and the voice of developing countries needed to be included in the way the Internet was governed and managed;
- Internet governance for development must be seen in terms of the impact it had on ordinary people and in terms of human development;
- Development had to be considered in every Internet governance decision.

The session also looked at examples of specific global governance issues that may have particular relevance to development. Sub-themes include, among others, the governance of names and numbers, technical standardization, security, international interconnection, intellectual property, and transnational consumer protection, as well as the procedural or institutional aspects of key governance arrangements

The following points were made:

- In the case of names and numbers, IDN was an issue that was specifically important to developing countries and was one where progress was being made;
- A question was raised on how the roll-out of IPv6 would affect developing countries;
- The example of pricing for new gTLDs and the efforts to create a working group in ICANN to address the issue was mentioned;
- The consideration of whether the introduction of IDN gTLDs would interfere with the growth of new national IDN ccTLDs. As a counter argument one participant spoke of the value of competition in South America once new gTLDs were introduced with the hope that the number of registrars would grow beyond five for the continent;
- The difficulty of building infrastructure due to the lack of investment;
- The lack of an economic assessment of the new gTLD roll out in developing countries was described as a symptom of the problem of not considering development in the process of internet governance;
- Marginalized groups will never be able to participate directly in the IGF however much we make it open and thus will need to be 'represented' in some way or the other. However, their representation has to be achieved not only through their governments but also through many diverse civil society groups in the spirit of 'deepening democracy';
- Network neutrality was seen as a problem in developing regions because of what was described as the degree of control of corporate entities there. The example was given of a large telecommunications company in India which gave access to one social networking site for free but which charged for all other downloads, and of another which gives inexpensive access to some services but charged more for everything else. Another aspect related to net neutrality in developing countries was the limitation it placed on those whose Internet access was through mobile device only as well as on the creation of user content;

- One speaker held the view that the Internet developed in the first place without any governance at all. But another speaker disagreed, there had been governance since the first decisions were made on how to manage the network technology;
- One of the fundamental questions was about how to prioritize issues. Each one was seen as important, including: network neutrality, freedom of expression, security, privacy, access or diversity. Priorities may be different between different parts of the developing world.

The sessions subsequently discussed how developing and other countries organize and manage their national-level engagement with global Internet governance in the context of their wider national ICT strategies.

Several speakers describing the process in their countries or regions:

- Brazil discussed their multistakeholder national governance process with representatives from government, the private sector and civil society. It was described as a lightweight process that was not expensive. Mention was also made of the Internet principles that Brazil had standardized and which were being acknowledged in many IGF sessions and workshops;
- Senegal pointed to their national IGF and to their Head of State who was very involved in ICT and the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) process. The focus in Senegal had been to build out the broadband infrastructure. The country had also put a lot of effort into their research and education network. One challenge facing ICT Senegal was how to serve a population with high illiteracy rate;
- It was important to include all of the stakeholders in national issues as the Brazilians had done. It was also necessary to include the national specialists dealing with other global institutions, such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) or the Commission on the Status of Women;
- It was also important for policymakers to participate in global processes as they enabled both increased capacity and the creation of human networks.

The session then discussed how to take an IG4D agenda forward in the IGF and other international settings.

Some of the methods proposed included:

- An evaluation of different Internet governance initiatives should be carried out to understand their impact on development;
- The need to include more multistakeholder participation from developing countries;
- A human rights approach was necessary for understanding the human, social, economic and sustainability impact of IG4D;
- A common understanding should be sought of how the word 'development' was being used;
- A full day should be devoted to this theme at each IGF with a set of IG4D workshops leading up to that day;
- A multistakeholder focused group should be formed to work on the issues of IG4D between the annual IGF meetings;
- The IGF should preserve Internet values. In terms of the multistakeholder process, it was reiterated that the people of developing countries should be included;

- The IGF should recognize and encourage the various initiatives related to education and capacity development, like the South Summer on Internet Governance and the Diplo Foundation;
- Indicators should be developed to check the openness and transparency of Internet governance organizations;
- National and regional IGF type meetings should be held in developing countries both for the development of those regions and for the continuation of the IGF.

In his closing remarks the moderator remarked on the fact that on one hand the Internet was highly complex and that on the other it was very easy to use. This created a disinterest in Internet governance with most people, as they just could not see the need, unless it was related to the cost of local access. It was only in the forum where technical experts, government, commercial interests and civil society came together that the important issues surfaced.

The chair of the session, Mr. Grubliauskas, reminded the Forum of the importance of Internet governance for development. In terms of regulation, he mentioned an old saying that there was only a short distance between strict dictatorship and uncontrollable anarchy and mentioned his believe that multistakeholder governance could help us avoid those extremes.

Emerging Issues - Cloud Computing

Chairman: Mr. **Algimantas Juozapavičius**, Vice Dean for Information Technologies, Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science, Vilnius University, Vilnius

Co-Moderators:

- Mr. **Patrik Fältström**, Distinguished Consulting Engineer, Office of the CTO, Cisco; Member Swedish Government IT Advisory Board, Lövestad
- Ms. **Katitza Rodriguez**, International Rights Director, Electronic Frontier Foundation, San Francisco, CA

Panellists:

- Ms. **Susana Sargento**, Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics, Telecommunications and Informatics, University of Aveiro; Researcher, Institute of Telecommunications, Aveiro
- Mr. **Frank Osafo-Charles**, Founder, Vericloud / Executive Vice President; Chief Technology Officer, Patrina Corporation, Accra/New York
- Mr. **Luis Magalhães**, President of the Knowledge Society Agency (UMIC), Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education; Professor, "Instituto Superior Técnico", Technical University of Lisbon, Lisbon
- Ms. **Kristina Irion**, Advisory Board, Privacy International and Electronic Privacy Information Center; Assistant Professor, Department of Public Policy, Center for Media and Communications Studies (CMCS), Central European University, Budapest
- Mr. **Robert Pepper**, Government Affairs, Cisco, Washington D.C.

Remote Moderation: Ms. **Sandra Hoferichter**, Architect / Project manager Medienstadt; Management and Communication, EuroDIG, Leipzig

This session brought together an overview of the issues from both the policy and the technical standpoints in the area and provided an initial exploration of the possible Internet governance considerations within cloud computing.

In the chair's introduction, Mr. Juozapavičius described the promise of cloud computing, allowing people to tap into computing resources without limitation and allowing small and medium sized businesses to enter markets without the excessive cost of building their own computer infrastructure. Mr. Juozapavičius also described some of the challenges in meeting the promise of cloud computing including both the challenges in terms of computer science and expense as well as in terms of security and privacy.

Panellists described the cloud as a continuation of the network that existed in the past. Within the cloud one is not only able to programme software, but also able to programme the whole infrastructure of the Internet and offer it as a service. The benefit to consumers is significant as the cloud functions essentially as a black box. Services operate consistently regardless of the underlying systems. The cloud offers the Internet with the same advantages that the distribution of electricity had offered in the past. Just as consumers of electricity no longer had to generate their own electricity, now consumers of information technology no longer need to maintain their own information technology infrastructure. As the mobile world continues to rapidly expand the cloud plays a crucial role as current portable devices lack the storage capacities and power of full size machines and seek the cloud to provide them with their core services.

A panellist raised concern with the security measures in and around the cloud and whether user records stored require adequate, effective and enforceable protection in order to generate the confidence for users to take up these services. Cloud service providers would have to be transparent and accountable for their services, including modification requirements and independent data security audits to ensure the safety of the data.

Another area of concern for the cloud was the difference in policy between countries on what could be done with undisclosed personal data. Law enforcement would have easier means to access this data. The cloud should be protected by the same safe guards against public and private interference as is data today on our desks or on our hard drives.

Among the questions raised were the following:

- Would the cloud become dominated by a few large companies that acted like the major utilities firms as had been seen in the field of electrical distribution?
- Would the utility nature of the cloud help or hinder innovation, and what policies would be needed to mitigate any negative effect of the cloud?
- What framework would be needed, given the complexity of cloud computing, to build trust in the cloud, especially in terms of confidentiality and privacy?

Other points made:

- An advantage from sharing information in the cloud was the ease of business and government procurement processes. This was described as assisting in bringing new users online in developing countries;
- One challenge listed had to do with the energy consumption required to support cloud services.

Workshops reported back to the second part of the session. They discussed the following issues:

1. Implications of Cloud Computing

- Rapporteur: Mr. **Michael Katundu**

- Key points included the following:

- There were more advantages for the users of clouds than there were for the providers of cloud technology;
- Some of the identified benefits of using the cloud included inexpensive hardware, software, and applications, such as large capital investments and initial take-up of the business; inexpensive labour;
- There was no need for software updates and upgrades or for investing in expensive plans as well as business continuity plans or on hardware and systems maintenance;
- E-Waste is becoming an increasing concern;
- Cloud computing benefits developing countries as they no longer needed to invest in hardware and applications;
- There is limited awareness on the benefits of cloud computing, inadequate policy, laws, and regulatory frameworks to support cloud computing, among them privacy law, data protection laws and software;
- One of the issues that was discussed was the difficulty in knowing which sets of laws one could resort to for litigation: local or international;
- One suggestion that came out of the workshop was that countries could do bilateral negotiations in terms of policies applicable to cloud users.

2. Cloud computing for leaner and greener IT infrastructures in governments and businesses

- Rapporteur: Mr. **Arthur Mickoleit**

- Key points included the following:

- There was a need to look at the situation of cloud computing holistically, not only its advantages in terms of usage and challenges in terms of privacy, but also its environmental impacts;
- One of the strong motivations for the cloud computing is the reduction in energy usage compared to the usage of a multitude of individual users with their own equipment and energy consumption that this required;
- The workshop discussed a report by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) on the location of cloud computing server centres near sources of renewable energy. It was pointed out, however, later in the discussion that renewable energy was not always co-located in regions well adapted for cloud server installations in terms of regulatory policy or privacy law;
- The IISD study also looked at methods of funding cloud computing with the use of carbon credits but concluded that with current carbon prices, the idea of moving existing cloud server sites was not feasible;
- The Forum was left with the question of how one could use cloud computing to lower the environmental impact of developing the Internet infrastructure. As part of the question, it was asked what incentives could be put in place for sustainable environmental solutions especially in developing countries.

3. Engendering confidence in the cloud - answering the questions of security and privacy

- Rapporteur: Mr. **Wilfred Gromen**

- Key points included the following:

- In addition to covering the definitions of cloud computing and both the advantages and the challenges, the workshop took a look at the possibility of cloud computing enabling a single global market for digital services;
- The workshop reviewed the regulatory practices that might be necessary in a global digital service market and the relation of these practices to sovereignty and jurisdiction;
- Treaties and other intergovernmental measures were discussed in terms of establishing laws and regulatory frameworks, though the possibility of regional multistakeholder modalities was also mentioned.

4. Data in the Cloud: Where do open standards fit in?

- Rapporteur: Mr. **Pranesh Prakash**
- Report: Among the findings in the workshop were:
 - Core standards for software development were necessary for interoperability;
 - New protocols for cloud computing might need to be developed and standardized;
 - Standards would need to apply to policies for identity protections and other policies as much as to technical issues;
 - There was concern about the ownership of data, with the workshop looking at issues of personal data and data one might have concerning other individuals;
 - Finally a question was asked as to whether there was any academic work being done on technical and policy interoperability.

In the final part of the session the floor was open for comments and issues brought up by present at the Forum and remote participants. Initial statements to this portion of the session brought up basic information and terminology regarding the cloud.

The comments and issues brought up by the participants included:

- The link between grid computing and cloud computing. Among the questions raised were to what degree are grid and cloud computing similar and whether there was a way for cloud computing to build on the achievements of grid computing;
- What exactly is the relationship between cloud computing and net neutrality? The discussion did not bring out any ways in which the issue of network neutrality would be much different with cloud computing than without;
- Cloud computing refers to multiple clouds rather than a singular cloud;
- The model of cloud computing was likened to a new generation of the Internet;
- After the first age of email and second age of the web, cloud computing introduced the age of virtual territories in the network;
- It was possible to design cloud computing so that it could provide a means to maximize the growth and utility of the Internet of things;
- No matter how the term cloud was defined or used, there was an increasing trend toward the use of shared resources in the network with all of the advantages and challenges that this trend created.

The issues and questions brought up by the participants on the infrastructure and environment for cloud computing included:

- Architectural standards for cloud computing were in the process of being created. However the specifics were unclear;
- It was reiterated that the standards that need to be set were not only technical but involved policy and should include all stakeholders;

- Broadband needed to become ubiquitous in order for cloud computing to be a viable option for businesses;
- What are the costs and factors for cloud services such as security, environmental concerns, and bandwidth and how are technological developments affected by those costs?
- When thinking of costs, one also had to calculate the comparative costs of on site information technology such as hardware and software costs, energy consumption including air-conditioning and support staff;
- The dynamic coalition on disability spoke on the benefits that cloud computing could bring to their community;
- Concern was raised regarding the special services that persons with disabilities relied on. Would they remain available if someone changed providers?

Key points with regard to privacy, integrity, confidence in the cloud, public policy and regulatory issues included:

- The creation of regulatory policies that enable the creation of cloud server installations in safe and stable environments was one requirement for success in bringing about an increase in cloud computing;
- Many policy issues had not been resolved, the most important one of which was the location of the data storage and its regulatory policy and privacy law;
- While in many jurisdictions a warrant would be required to search a person's private data, the information on a cloud server would be susceptible to a government search without a warrant;
- There were concerns whether cloud operators would have the same intermediate liability status as ISPs;
- Would there be any means for law enforcement to have access to data on the cloud that was kept in another jurisdiction?

The Session Chair concluded by looking at the various facets of cloud computing ranging from the infrastructure to social and policy issues. He mentioned the security problems involved and noted that efforts to secure our data and computing procedures are getting more complicated. He also linked cloud computing to the Internet of things which in his view was the emerging issue for future IGF meetings.

Taking Stock of Internet governance and the way forward

Chairman: Mr. **Henrikas Juškevičius**, Adviser to the Director–General of UNESCO on Communication, Information and Administration issues, Vilnius

Moderator: Mr. **Jonathan Charles**, World News Presenter, British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), London

Remote Moderation: Mr. **Rafid A. Fatani**, Ph.D researcher, University of Exeter; UK IGF

The session took stock of the evolution of the overall Internet governance landscape since the first IGF meeting in Athens in 2006. It established a checkpoint on the changes seen in the practice of Internet governance over the first five years of the IGF. It also set a baseline from which to measure the changes over the next five years leading up to the ten-year review of implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in 2015. Contributors focused on the current status of Internet governance in the Internet and on how it had changed since the IGF was created.

It was generally felt that:

- The themes defined in 2006 are still very relevant today;
- The discussions have matured and deepened over the years.

The practice of bringing in a new emerging issue each year had helped make sure that no new themes were overlooked. This was considered an important practice that should be continued. Workshops were also mentioned as very important in bringing new themes to the awareness of IGF participants.

The following were among the themes that were proposed for the agenda of future IGF meetings:

- Human rights and freedom of expression as a cross cutting theme;
- The Internet and its function as a democratic area where human rights including freedom of expressions are important principles;
- The implementation of laws that suppress and restrict freedom of expression and access to information, especially within developing countries.

The meeting discussed whether the context of the discussions had changed from Athens to Vilnius. Several speakers noted that as the context of the Internet had changed, so had the discussion in the IGF. It was pointed out that the Internet had grown in the last five years and that the Internet of 2010 was not that same as the Internet in 2005. The IGF was seen as having grown alongside the Internet.

In Athens some themes were considered taboo and far too difficult to handle in the Forum. In 2010, these themes, for example critical Internet resources and enhanced cooperation, could be discussed without animosity. Several people, however, felt there was a long way to go on these themes before they were fully and properly explored. The point was made that over the years, the forum had found ways to approach even the most sensitive of topics.

While speakers acknowledged that there was still much work to be done, the discussions had matured and moved from basic explanations to good practices and deployment issues. On some issues like internationalization of critical Internet resources speakers felt that progress had been made. The discussions had moved on from the need to explain the importance on multilingualism, to the methods of deploying IDNs and of user content in diverse languages and scripts. Another way in which the context change of the conversations was described was that they moved from a theoretical discourse to practical discussions.

The 'Principles for the Governance and Use of the Internet' developed by Brazil were mentioned by several participants as an important multistakeholder contribution that had occurred in the past five years. Some felt that the IGF could become a vehicle promulgating a set of principles on an international basis. Several speakers suggested making this sort of effort a main agenda item at the Kenya IGF in 2011, with the aim of producing a result similar to the Brazilian Principles.

Several speakers, including several parliamentarians, mentioned the IGF's success and growth over the years. One of the significant examples was the widespread introduction of regional and national IGF type meetings that have occurred over the last two years. These regional and national IGF initiatives had contributed to the debates between government, parliamentarians, industry and civil society. This had changed the nature of Internet governance in those countries and had led to moves

toward cooperative models of regulation. The maturation of the discussions over the years was mentioned as evidence of advancement in global governance. Specific topics such as the growth of Internet Exchange Points (IXP) and the awareness of the addressing issues concerning IPv4 and IPv6 were listed as examples of the progress in global governance during the five years of the IGF.

Several speakers mentioned the greater awareness in many governments of Internet governance issues as an advance that occurred in the five years since the IGF mandate was adopted in Tunis. The feeling was that the governments were also involved in discussing these governance issues at the IGF and in the regional fora and that they had become better equipped to handle them. This was described as a positive development.

A representative of the Government of Japan noted that his government was responding to many of the issues being addressed by the IGF. They were concerned with network neutrality and had launched a study group on the fair allocation of network costs. Furthermore, the government, private sector and academia were working closely together to deploy and promote IPv6. He also stated that he supported the continuation of the IGF.

Some concern was expressed that the global discussion in Internet governance had not progressed enough. It was claimed that large companies were still in control of Internet governance and the debate itself, and that the political response to issues such as network neutrality had not advanced.

The multistakeholder model, largely initiated at the IGF was also seen as an advance in global Internet governance. This included the ability of all stakeholders to speak and listen to each other.

Many speakers attached great importance to capacity building. They described the proliferation of national and regional IGFs as a testament to the growth in both individual and institutional capacity. The opportunity the IGF offered for open dialogue was mentioned as one of the more important attributes of the IGF, leading to capacity building among all stakeholders. Several people mentioned that the various stakeholders had not only grown more comfortable speaking to each other, but had increased their abilities to communicate with each other in a way that could be understood by other stakeholder groups.

The increasing use of remote participation, with over 30 hubs participating in IGF 2010, was seen as a contribution to capacity building. The details on how the remote participation was achieved should be written down, so that the capacity would not be lost and could be made available in other venues.

It was noted that more participants were coming from developing countries, but that marginalized groups were still not much in attendance and that therefore greater outreach toward marginalized populations should be done.

While several speakers talked about the need for a more results oriented IGF, others saw in the IGF practice of not negotiating outcomes one of its strengths, as it allowed for open discussions free from the pressure of negotiations. Several people used the example of the multistakeholder dialogue and sharing of information and good practices as proof for the IGF's viability. Papers such as the Inventory of Good Practices that was posted on the IGF Web site shortly before the Vilnius meeting were mentioned as examples of more tangible results.

Most, of the speakers called for the continuation of the IGF. While several speakers spoke of changes they would like see, they made the point that these were mostly evolutionary and gradual changes based on the current model of the IGF.

The increased participation of young people in the 2010 IGF meeting was seen as a positive development. However, it was felt that more could be made of their presence and they should be added to panels in the future. Several people mentioned that young people had a different perspective on the Internet, having been born into a world in which the Internet already existed. They were also most often the early adopters of the new technologies and models such as social networks. A member of the youth coalition held the view that including more youth participation and listening more to the youth participants would help in producing outcomes of greater depth in areas like censorship, privacy and the digital divide. The participants were also reminded that the young people were the experts and that they brought a much needed expertise to the Forum. "Let us not waste time talking about the youth, but let the youth talk", he concluded.

The representative of Azerbaijan offered for his country to host the 2012 IGF in Baku, provided if the IGF mandate were renewed.

The session concluded with an attempt to identify some of the core values and principles of the Internet that participants wished to preserve. Among these core values were mentioned:

- Openness;
- Self organization;
- Inclusiveness;
- Opportunity to experiment and innovate;
- Interoperability, especially for people with disabilities;
- Co-existence with a broad diversity of people with different moral, cultural, religious and political values;
- Cooperation among stakeholders, especially in developing regulation;

During the discussion of core values, it was apparent that the speakers were referring not only to the core values for the Internet but also for the IGF. In his closing remarks the Chair-spoke of the challenges of defining core values and indicated that while it was very important it was a very delicate and complicated issue. He concluded by observing that power is devolving from governments to other actors through interconnected networks and that the IGF is part of this trend.

Closing Session

The closing session was chaired by Mr. **Rimvydas Vaštakas**, Vice Minister of Transport and Communications of Lithuania

The Speakers, representing the various stakeholder groups, were:

- Mr. **Nitin Desai**, Special Adviser to the Secretary-General for Internet Governance
- Mr. **Alain Aina**, Special Projects Manager, AFRiNIC, Network Engineer, Network Startup Resource Centre
- Mr. **Jeremy Malcolm**, Co-coordinator, Internet Governance Caucus
- Mr. **Valdas Sutkus**, President of Lithuanian Business Confederation, ICC Lithuania

- Mr. **Philip O. Okundi**, Chairman of the Board, of Directors Communications Commission Kenya (CCK), Kenya
- Ms. **Esther Wanjau**, Ministry of Information and Communications, Kenya reading the speech of Ms. Alice Munyua, Chair of the Kenya Internet Governance Steering Committee

Speakers addressed the Vilnius and remote audiences on the growth and maturation in the past five years of the IGF. Recurring statements in the speeches included the IGF's success through its flexibility and ability to keep up with emerging technology such as cloud computing, a topic that was unheard of at the IGF's inception in 2005. Speakers commented on the growth of multistakeholderism that has allowed for enhanced cooperation between all stakeholder groups involved with the Internet. The multistakeholder vehicle has proven to be a great success in creating relationships between members in different areas of society. The multistakeholder IGF needs to continue to be refined allowing for a broadening of the process permitting greater participation and cooperation.

Speakers also looked ahead toward future IGFs giving suggestions to what needs to be discussed. A speaker commented that while the IGF provides a forum for dialogue, it has not yet begun to make recommendations to the organizations involved in Internet governance, as had been the expectation at the time of the Tunis Agenda. Another speaker suggested the next Forum should make an added outreach to businesses, especially small to medium sized firms, as this would further emphasize the over-arching theme of the meeting, developing the future together. The final suggestion came from a speaker calling for future IGF participants to focus even greater attention on development aspects in all facets of Internet governance.

All of the speakers thanked the Government of Lithuania for the organization of the meeting that had made the 2010 IGF a great success. The speakers also thanked the participants and the secretariat for their role in making the IGF the success that it had become and an invitation was given for participants to attend next year's meeting in Kenya.

In closing the 2011 IGF meeting, the Chairman acknowledged the progress gained by the participants in shared understanding and knowledge of Internet governance issues. He said that with each IGF we have seen progress as we build our shared understanding and knowledge of Internet-related issues. The main focus of this IGF was "Developing the future together". It looked at ways on how to give better access to the Internet, how to make better use of the Internet and how to prevent its abuse. He recalled that the Internet offers unprecedented opportunities, but it also creates new challenges. In his view, the IGF is here to help maximize the opportunities and to minimize the challenges. The discussions held in the IGF have made it clear once again that achieving these objectives is possible only by collaborative action by all stakeholders.

He thanked all participants for contributing to the success of the meeting. They came to Vilnius not just to listen, but also to contribute actively, to organize workshops and other meetings and to engage in dialogue. This was maybe the most important feature of the IGF: all stakeholders engage in dialogue as equals. He described dialogue as a two way street that means more than reading a prepared speech; it also means listening to what others have to say.

He went on to say that this sustained interest in the meetings of the IGF, in all regions of the world, clearly shows that there is a need for this kind of multistakeholder dialogue. Before closing the meeting, he said that the Government

of Lithuania would make its voice heard in the forthcoming debate of the United Nations General Assembly, adding that it was important to renew the IGF mandate as a multistakeholder platform for non-binding multistakeholder dialogue.

ANNEX I

Introductory Sessions

Internet governance - Setting the Scene

Co-Moderators:

- Mr. **William J. Drake**, Senior Associate, Centre for International Governance, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva
- Mr. **Markus Kummer**, Executive Coordinator, IGF Secretariat, Geneva

Panellists/Authors:

- Ms. **Jeanette Hofmann**, Senior Researcher, London School of Economics; Political Science and the Social Science Research Centre Berlin, London/Berlin
- Ms. **Olga Cavalli**, Professor, Universidad de Buenos Aires; Director, South School on Internet Governance; Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Buenos Aires
- Ms. **Hong Xue**, Professor of Law and Director, Institute for the Internet Policy and Law, Beijing Normal University, Beijing
- Ms. **Anriette Esterhuysen**, Executive Director, Association for Progressive Communications, Johannesburg
- Mr. **Alejandro Pisanty**, Professor, Facultad de Quimica, National University of Mexico, Mexico-City

Commentators:

- Mr. **N. Ravi Shanker**, Joint Secretary, Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communication & Information Technology, Government of India, Delhi
- Mr. **Arthur Reilly**, Senior Director, Strategic Technology Policy, Cisco; Chair, Council for International Business's ICT Policy Committee, ICC-BASIS

Remote Moderation:

- Ms. **Ginger Paque**, Coordinator for Internet Governance Capacity Building Programme, DiploFoundation, Maracay
- Ms. **Marilia Maciel**, Professor of Intellectual Property Law and Researcher at the Centre for Technology and Society of the Getulio Vargas Foundation (CTS/FGV), Rio de Janeiro.

The objective of the session was to provide participants with the historical context of the IGF and an introduction to the main issues of the Vilnius meeting:

- Managing critical Internet resources;
- Security, openness and privacy;
- Access and diversity;
- Internet governance for development (IG4D);
- Taking stock of Internet governance and the way forward;
- Emerging issues: cloud computing;

The session began with brief presentations by the editor and five of the experts who authored background papers on the principal themes of the IGF meeting in the proceedings of the 2009 meeting in Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt. The purpose of the

background section (section II) of the book, Internet Governance: creating opportunities for all², which had been distributed to all participants and which was available on the IGF website for [download](#) was to provide the historical context of the IGF. The eight papers in that section, produced by a diverse group of experts, were intended to give the reader a background that would allow them to judge what, if any, improvements had taken place over the years of the IGF in the discussion of Internet governance. Each article was intended to serve three purposes:

- Review how the dialogue on each of those topics had evolved from Athens through Sharm el Sheikh, reviewing the main points, and the recurrent themes;
- Assess the progress that might have occurred and review whether there had been growth in the convergence of perspectives;
- Offer the authors' recommendations on how the IGF might take the issues forward.

The author of the paper on critical Internet resources explained the sensitivity of this theme from its origins during the WSIS process. She remarked that the issue had become more tractable within the IGF and offered a few reasons, including the inclusion of civil society and the Internet technical community in a discussion that before had been limited to the intergovernmental actors in WSIS. She also saw the non-decision making nature of the IGF as key to defusing the polemics surrounding the discussions of this issue. She identified two main achievements: firstly, the ability of the various stakeholders to discuss this issue in a more enlightened manner and secondly, what she called the mutual capacity building which enabled experts from different backgrounds to talk to each other, so that everyone who attended the meetings learned from each other.

The author of the paper on openness spoke first of the progression of the discussions related to this theme in the IGF meetings. They had moved from freedom of expression in the Internet and its relation to human rights, intellectual property and the rights of authors and consumers to the links to privacy and security and the implication in social networking. Over the five years, she said, the theme had shown the need for balance among the requirements for access to knowledge, freedom of expression the need to maintain security and the essential privacy of individuals.

Linguistic diversity was the focus of the chapter on diversity. The author made the point that the participants of the IGF understood the need for diversity implicitly as they were a very diverse group of stakeholders. She spoke of the importance of the common belief that the Internet was for everyone, from the most knowledgeable technicians to the indigenous people with disabilities in remote regions. She identified four sub-themes:

- Creation of content in local and international languages;
- Application of methods for Internet usage such as specialized hardware and software to support languages;
- The use of internationalized domain names (IDNs) in the languages and scripts of local populations;
- Facilitation for people with different capabilities;

She concluded by referring to two points made in her article: the critical contribution of the multistakeholder model and capacity building. She singled out UNESCO for its

² Internet Governance: Creating Opportunities for All---The Fourth Internet Governance Forum, Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt, 15-18 November 2009. Edited by William J. Drake.

contributions to diversity and the way in which the IGF had offered UNESCO a platform into Internet governance.

The co-author of the paper on access started by outlining the sub themes that had been central to the IGF meeting over the previous years. In Athens, the IGF discussed IXPs, in Rio the topic moved on to policy, regulation and the respective roles of stakeholders, in Hyderabad the discussion centred on the failure of markets, or perhaps the absence of capable markets, to improve the access in many countries and in Sharm there was a converging on the need for an enabling policy and regulation environment to be established. The author indicated that the theme of access had been broadly explored over the years of the IGF from the last mile to the international backbone and that a degree of agreement had developed on access being about more than supply or infrastructure, that it included the capacity to use the networks.

The author of the paper on security spoke of security as an evolving need in the Internet. Security at the IGF had dealt with the fears expressed by many and had attempted to create some understanding of the processes and solutions available. Some of the focus has been on the discussion of cyber-crime and the degree to which this was a new category of crime or was essentially the same crime as had always just existed just perpetrated via the Internet. As was discussed in the openness talk, it was pointed out that discussing security also benefited from discussing the privacy and openness considerations together with it. The author also referred to cyber-security and mentioned issues related to national security, the protection of assets, of information assets through the Internet that had been prevalent in the earlier years of the IGF but had since moved on to other fora for discussion. A final point that was brought up was the lag between awareness of an issue within the technical an operational communities and the discussion in policy venues. In this regard, the IGF provided a good platform for capacity building on security issues.

The moderators led a discussion of how the IGF's main themes evolved over the first four years of the forum, and the extent to which there has been progress in terms of collective learning and consensus building. One comment from the floor questioned the assertion that the discussions on critical Internet resources had begun at the third IGF, as was described in the book. The author of the article on critical Internet resources clarified that while the theme was on the agenda of the Rio meeting; Hyderabad was the first time that the IGF had succeeded in generating an open discussion on this theme. The speaker from the floor also commented that the only reason that IGF had been able to go further in the debate on critical Internet resources was because the absence of decisions had meant there had been no action. The author held the view that it was precisely the absence of decision making processes that had been responsible for much of the progress in developing a common understanding of some of the issues concerned.

The two commentators gave their impressions at the end of the session. Mr. Shanker described the book as capturing the process of the IGF in a "manner that could be called continuity in change." He noted that the IGF had delved more deeply into development as the years went on. He noted that because there were no specific outcome negotiations, the national participants had taken what had been discussed in the IGF and used it, and augmented it, in a regional and national context. Mr. Reilly described the book as a reference not only for today but for years to come and not only as a description of the Sharm El Sheikh IGF but an explanation of how these issues have evolved over the last years. He also noted that the history shows that the themes of the IGF that had been first discussed in Athens remained relevant and

that the debate in the IGF had deepened over the years beyond what it had been in any of the single stakeholder discussions because of the multistakeholder aspect of the IGF.

Regional Perspectives

Moderator:

- Mr. **Markus Kummer**, Executive Coordinator, IGF Secretariat, Geneva

Remote Moderator: Ms. **Ginger Paque**, Coordinator for Internet Governance Capacity Building Programme, DiploFoundation, Maracay

Speakers:

- Ms. **Alice Munyua**, Convenor, East Africa IGF
- Ms. **Valeria Betancourt**, Coordinator, Communication and Information Policy Programme in Latin America, Association of Progressive Communications, Quito
- Mr. **Edmon Chung**, Chief Executive Officer, DotAsia, Hong Kong
- Mr. **Khaled Foda**, Project Manager, Focal Strategic Consultant, IBM Global Delivery Center
- Mr. **Sebastián Muriel**, General Manager Red.es, Madrid
- Mr. **Katim Touray**, Member, Board of Directors Internet Cooperation for Assigned Names and Numbers, Banjul
- Mr. **Joseph V. Tabone**, Chairman, COMNET Foundation for ICT Development, La Valetta

The moderator introduced the session by reminding participants that the spread of the IGF multistakeholder model through the proliferation of regional and national IGF processes was one of the notable successes of the forum and of validating the IGF concept. This year's IGF devote more space to these IGF initiatives. Apart from this introductory session, there would be special sessions that allowed all national and regional IGF initiatives to report on their meeting. In addition, on the last day there was a roundtable scheduled that would allow organizers of national and regional IGF type initiatives to exchange views on how best to create synergies among them.

The main aim of this curtain raiser session was to compare the various regional initiatives, to explore their differences and to find commonalities.

Panellists described the key priorities that had emerged from their respective meetings. The third East Africa IGF (EA-IGF) brought together stakeholders from Rwanda, Tanzania, Burundi, Sudan, Uganda, and Kenya to identify, explore, and build consensus around common Internet Governance priority issues. The EA-IGF model followed a bottom up multistakeholder approach. It does not mimic the agenda of the global meeting, but is informed by it, and serves to bring the views of the region to the global forum. The first EA-IGF in 2008 had focused on issues of access. But since then, three submarine fibre-optic cables had landed in the region and policy issues now of concern are those regarding use of the Internet rather than access to it. Bandwidth had brought new challenges such as cybercrime, developing local content, entrepreneurship and innovation.

Regarding the overall theme of the 2010 EA-IGF, the meeting resolved to form a working group to study strengthening ccTLDs in the region and define criteria for what a "strong" ccTLD should be, with a view to developing a business case for a dot EAC regional gTLD and a process for how to create a regional domain could move

forward. New fibre optic submarine cables had brought the potential of high-speed and lower cost Internet access to the region. Participants at the EA-IGF emphasized the need to harmonize regulatory frameworks to facilitate cross border network operations. The EA-IGF also discussed the importance of supporting youth in ICT entrepreneurship and enabling their engagement in Internet governance related policy-making processes.

The IGF process in Latin America had evolved in an interesting way. Generally speaking, they had followed the global IGF agenda, the intention being to identify the characteristics and the challenges on the regional level of each of the global themes. However, discussion of security and privacy in the regional initiative had evolved beyond that of the global level. They had separated the topic of openness from privacy and security which made it possible to make it more relevant for the region, focusing, for example on the topics of freedom of expression, access to knowledge, free flow of information, open governance, infrastructure, and open technology.

The Latin American meeting had also discussed the impact of free trade agreements on the conditions of access to information. Some participants stated, for example, that if they wished to really achieve significant access to knowledge, and to assure freedom of information and flow of information, it would be necessary to generate a new system of intellectual property that was appropriate for digital resources, and a system that took into account special needs of developing countries.

The Asia Pacific Regional IGF (APrIGF) was the first regional IGF type meeting had been held in the Asia Pacific region. The global IGF had been held very successfully in Hyderabad, India, however the IGF model had not penetrated the region beyond the success of the Hyderabad meeting. While the meeting enjoyed good participation, some parts of the large region were poorly represented, most notably, the Pacific Islands. The APrIGF followed the global IGF agenda, and decided to follow a simple outcome approach where the meeting would deliver "learnings" rather than outcomes. The meeting was strongly supported by the Government of Hong Kong, which gave the organizers a free reign to organize a meeting that would attempt to represent the broad diversity of the region.

There was a consensus on a common interest in Internet governance for development. Participants recognized that participation from governments was important and perhaps could be enhanced through tighter work with the IGF secretariat. At the same time, participants also suggested that non-IT civil society engagement on Internet governance was needed to be better developed and encouraged.

A great deal of effort had been undertaken in the Arabic region since the IGF meeting in Egypt, most notably around the issues of implementing IDN ccTLDs. This work by regional experts and organizations and by ICANN had been a success, and the IGF had played a role in achieving this important progress. A technical team responsible for Internet issues had begun work, cooperation with the ITU had progressed, and a regional association of Internet service providers had improved coordination across the region. In addition to progress on IDN ccTLDs and technical cooperation with the IETF, notable improvements had been made in IPv4/v6 transition and awareness building. These efforts and discussions at the pan-Arab level were on policy issues. In what was seen as an important development, organizations had begun encouraging and taking public comments and multistakeholder input on policy process. Holding an Arab region IGF type meeting in the near future would help develop a clearer vision about all needs within the region.

One of the features of the Pan-European dialogue on Internet governance (EuroDIG) was the presentation of outcomes from the process, called "messages from Madrid". The messages are not negotiated texts; they were compiled by rapporteurs, in consultation with the organizing teams of each session and serve as key outcomes from Europe into the global debate. EuroDIG has an all-inclusive policy, inviting not just European participants but all interested parties. The meeting served to bridge the issues across all the national IGFs of Europe, as well as welcoming inputs from outside the region. The overall goal was to raise some key messages from Europe to the global debate. The 2010 meeting was exceptional for the number of remote participants; about 220 people connected from remote hubs in 10 cities. EuroDIG was also notable in that while it was very strongly established as a multistakeholder, bottom-up process. It brought contributions from European policy makers from the European Commission, European Union and the Council of Europe.

The goal of the West African IGF was for the regional processes to feed into the global IGF through both messages and the experience of participants who had worked in the national and regional discussions and could bring the knowledge to the global level. The region had seen support for national IGF type meetings in various forms: some held as face-to-face meetings, some online then face-to-face. The theme of the West African IGF was promoting the multistakeholder model for further Internet development in Africa, which is very much in the spirit of the theme for the global Internet Governance Forum. Participants recognized and acknowledged that in many West African countries, democracy has yet to take firm hold and that was why it was particularly important to have a process like the IGF to further strengthen the democratic spirit and the concentration on policy formulation and development.

Access to broadband infrastructure was still seen as a vital issue for many West African countries, and while local content development was recognized as important, getting and maintaining affordable access was the priority. The overwhelming feeling was that efforts should be redoubled to make sure there was the protection of intellectual property rights and identity issues of the sub-region, while introducing new domain names. There was also strong concern that trust of the West African Internet had to be improved both locally and internationally. Too often, IP addresses allocated to the region were blacklisted by international service providers trying to protect against spam and malware. The image of West Africa on the Internet had to improve. Regarding cloud computing and the implications of this emerging technology, participants from all stakeholder groups were concerned at how so much of data from Africa and about Africa was being hosted outside in clouds and that nobody really knows where the data were. Many implications of this situation were talked about and concerns were expressed in this regard.

The term "governance" also had negative connotations to some participants, as the notion of governance in Africa could present a picture of government control and oversight. The West African IGF considered whether it would not be better to change the name to a more innocuous and less threatening title such as "Internet Forum".

The Commonwealth IGF initiative has focused activities to date on getting a sense from stakeholders about what they saw as priorities. Overall, it was clear that the overwhelming need was for capacity building, a safer online environment, the greater attention to the multistakeholder approach, and concerns about the future of the global IGF. When the Commonwealth organized programmes addressing ICT issues, the Commonwealth IGF attempted to introduce a module into the agenda related to Internet Governance and Internet policy. The goal was to draw interested people into the relevant governance processes.

The Commonwealth IGF has also worked on two major activities in form of creating two repositories of information, one on cybersecurity and a second one on online child protection. The intention in the future was to focus more efforts on capacity building, as many organizations across the Commonwealth were requesting capacity building in the area of cybercrime.

A participant from the audience drew attention to the Caribbean IGF, now in its sixth year and the oldest of all the regional IGF meetings, pre-dating the global IGF itself. The sixth Caribbean IGF was held in St. Maarten, 15-17 August 2010. Organized by the Caribbean Telecommunications Union and CARICOM Secretariat, the meeting addressed many of the same issues as the Latin American meeting.

A written report from the Central Africa IGF (Forum sur la Gouvernance de L'Internet), noted concern at the lack of meaningful participation of Central Africa in the processes of Internet governance, and requested that the global Internet community make resources available to support increased participation from the region.

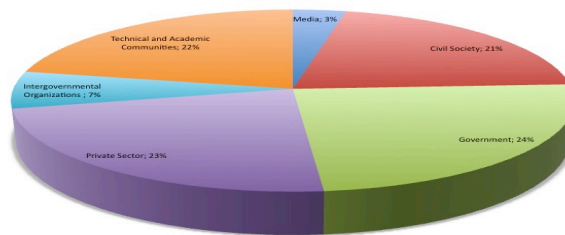
All panellists agreed that there would be merit in strengthening the linkages between the regional IGF initiatives and the global IGF and also in exchanging information and experiences between the various regional initiatives.

Annex II

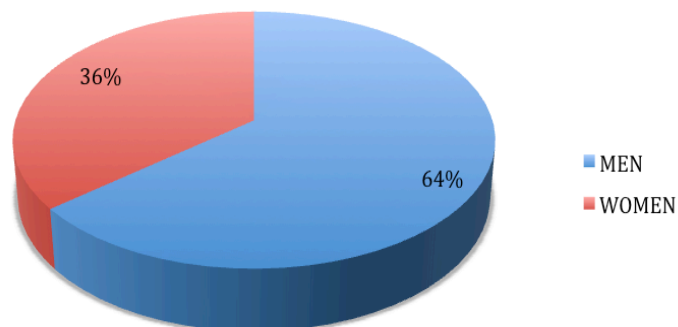
Attendance

Total Number of Badges Issued		1,993
Total Number of Badges Issued Excluding Host Country Staff, Security and Secretariat		1,461
Countries Represented		107
Stakeholder		
Stakeholder	Number of Badges Issued	Percentage
Civil Society	301	21%
Government	352	24%
Intergovernmental Organizations	96	7%
Media	50	3%
Private Sector	335	23%
Technical and Academic Communities	317	22%

Stakeholder Representation



Gender Representation



Annex III

Text Cloud³



³ Text Cloud illustrates the frequency of words found in the main session transcripts of IGF 2010. The larger the text size the more frequent that word appeared throughout the meeting. Colours denote no meaning and were used purely for aesthetic value.

Glossary

AFRiNIC	The Registry of Internet Number Resources for Africa
AoC	Affirmation of Commitments
ARIN	American Registry for Internet Numbers
BDTITU	Telecommunication Development Bureau of The International Telecommunication Union
CCK	Communications Commission Kenya
ccTLD	Country-Code Top-Level Domain
ccNSO	Country-Code Names Supporting Organization
CMCS	Centre for Media and Communications Studies
CoE	Council of Europe
CSDT	Commission on Science and Technology for Development
DEMOS	Centro-American Institute for Social Democracy Studies
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EuroDIG	European Dialogue on Internet Governance
GAC	Government Advisory Committee of ICANN
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
gTLD	Generic Top-Level Domain
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDN	Internationalized Domain Name
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IG4D	Internet governance for development
IGF	Internet Governance Forum
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IP	Internet Protocol
IPv4	Internet Protocol Version 4
IPv6	Internet Protocol Version 6
ISOC	The Internet Society
ISP	Internet Service Provider
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IXP	Internet Exchange Point
LACNIC	Latin America and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
RIR	Regional Internet Registry
TCS	Tata Consultancy Services
TLD	Top-Level Domain
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic

	and Social Affairs
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WSIS	World Summit on the Information Society
WTO	World Trade Organization