

Consultation by the CSTD vice Chair on
improvements to the Internet Governance Forum

Summary of answers to a preliminary questionnaire
and summary of discussion at an open consultation
meeting

Prepared by the Secretariat

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Introduction

On 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) adopted by consensus resolution 2010/2 on the “Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society”. By this resolution, ECOSOC “*invites the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) to establish, in an open and inclusive manner, a working group which would seek, compile and review inputs from all Member States and all other stakeholders on improvements to the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), in line with the mandate set out in the Tunis Agenda, and which would report to the Commission at its fourteenth session in 2011 with recommendation, as appropriate. This report is to constitute an input from the Commission to the General Assembly, through ECOSOC, should the mandate of the IGF be extended.*

According to its mandate, the Working Group will have to prepare a report to the CSTD for its consideration at its fourteenth session, scheduled to take place in Geneva from 23-27 May 2011. At the same time, the General Assembly is expected to take a decision on the continuation of the IGF before the end December 2010. Should the mandate of the IGF be extended, this report is to constitute an input from the Commission to the General Assembly, through ECOSOC.

The Hon. Sherry Ayittey, Minister of Environment, Science and Technology of Ghana, the current Chair of the CSTD, delegated the task of establishing the CSTD Working Group on IGF to Mr. Frédéric Riehl, vice Chair of the CSTD.

Mr. Riehl plans to organize two meetings (December 2010 and February 2011) before transmitting a report to the CSTD. In addition to these meetings, consultations will be held to allow all stakeholders to contribute to the process. As part of this consultation, the vice Chair of the CSTD published an online questionnaire on 9 November 2010, which will be followed by an open face-to-face meeting in Geneva, Switzerland on 24 November 2010.

The following document is a summary of all answers received as a result of the online questionnaire. In total, twenty-three responses were submitted. The summary tries to reflect the main messages found in the different answers to the questions but cannot reproduce all of the contributors’ comments, ideas, questions or suggestions. The individual detailed answers are therefore being made available online (<http://www.unctad.info/en/CstdWG/>).

A preliminary version of this document which included only the responses to the questionnaire was presented and discussed at an open consultation meeting that took place in Geneva, Switzerland on 24 November 2010. A list of participants of this meeting is appended to this document. A summary of the discussions at this meeting were subsequently integrated into this paper.

This summary should not be considered a representative survey. Rather, the very rich and informed contributions should be considered as the starting point of a longer consultation process which gives “food for thought” and invite further discussions.

Question 1: What do you consider the most important achievements of the first five IGF meetings?

Summary of responses to online questionnaire

For several contributors, one of the IGF's main successes was to identify, to clarify and to advance discussions of many important Internet Governance (IG) issues, including those which previously might not have received enough attention such as critical internet resources, the human dimension of IG or IG for Development.¹ The IGF's ability to adapt to a constantly changing global agenda was also considered an achievement.²

While some praised the IGF for having raised awareness of IG issues on global, national and regional levels³ and especially the awareness of economies⁴, one answer considered that the meetings had failed to effectively discuss solutions to issues it was supposed to address and that it had in fact tried to avoid discussion of the most sensitive topics.⁵

Many answers considered that one of main results of the IGF was to provide a platform for multistakeholder dialogue.⁶ This included ensuring that all participants take part in discussions on an equal footing, that the event is open and inclusive and to allow participants to contribute to the success of the meeting.⁷ One contribution mentioned that the IGF had enabled the creation of a community of governance for the Internet.⁸

For many, the multistakeholder approach also ensured the quality of discussions and improved the understanding of the different issues discussed at the meetings. Listening to the concerns and opinions across stakeholder boundaries helped many participants to improve their understanding of the different issues and interests⁹ and subsequently led to a more informed decision-making.¹⁰ Another response considered that discussions at the IGF had in particular helped to raise awareness of human rights related aspects of Internet governance.¹¹ For some, the multistakeholder model established by the IGF, providing an ongoing dialogue between governments and other stakeholders, provides the most effective framework for addressing Internet development and policy issues.¹²

One contributor hoped that this new approach would not only support the emergence of an institutional system of global governance of the Internet that is more open,

¹ Janna Anderson, APC, Government of India /Government of Brazil, ICANN, ICC BASIS, ISOC, Nominet, NRO, Milton Mueller, US Government

² AUDA

³ Janna Anderson, Government of Austria, ICANN

⁴ Government of India /Government of Brazil

⁵ Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

⁶ APC, Alberto Carmona, AUDA, Techamerica, ICANN, ICC BASIS, IISD, IGC, ISOC, Milton Mueller, Nnenna Nwakanma, Nominet, UNESCO, United States Government

⁷ AUDA, APC, IGC, Mauritius, Nnenna Nwakanma

⁸ Government of the Dominican Republic

⁹ Janna Anderson, APC, Hungarian Ministry of National Development, IGC, IISD, Government of Mauritius, Nnenna Nwakanma, Nominet, TechAmerica

¹⁰ ICC BASIS, Techamerica

¹¹ Government of Austria

¹² US Government

transparent, inclusive and dynamic, but will also be a model for other areas of global governance.¹³

Indeed, some consider that the origins of many national and international IG policies can be found in discussions at the IGF and that the IGF has an indirect impact on national and international IG decision-making.¹⁴

According to some answers, the inclusive and open atmosphere at the IGF also helped to create or improve dialogue between different stakeholders, and has even led to the setting up of new networks and partnerships.¹⁵

Some of the most important results of the IGF for many contributors were the national and regional IGF initiatives that it helped inspire.¹⁶ The adoption of the same multistakeholder approach by these initiatives was also interpreted as proof that this is the adequate way of addressing IG issues.¹⁷

Summary of discussions at the consultation meeting

1. After a short summary of answers received to question 1 of the online questionnaire, participants at the consultation meeting listed what they considered the IGF's main achievements and several speakers also followed this up with recommendations for improvements. It was repeatedly said that improvements should build on past achievements of the IGF which should be acknowledged and valued.
2. The multistakeholder format, the transparent, open and inclusive manner in which the IGF meetings are organised was considered as a major achievement by almost all speakers. The fact that in the IGF everybody can take part without accreditation and on an equal footing and that everybody can contribute to the agenda and outcome of the meeting was considered a major feat of the IGF and a model that should, for some, be used by UN agencies for all their exchanges with other stakeholders; it should also be used as a model for global governance of the Internet. The flexibility of the IGF's format and its capacity for constant self-improvement was also stressed as a very positive characteristic of the meetings.
3. For several speakers, this open format, together with the IGF's non-decision making nature, the de-politicisation of the dialogue and emphasis on free discussion, was also key to another important achievement of the IGF: to allow for productive discussions on key IG themes and to identify latest emerging issues.

¹³ IT for Change

¹⁴ Janna Anderson, APC, UNESCO

¹⁵ Janna Anderson, AUDA, ISOC, UNESCO

¹⁶ AUDA, ICANN, ICC BASIS, IGC, IISD, ISOC, Nnenna Nwakanma, Nominet, US Government

¹⁷ US Government

4. As a testimony of its success this model had been adopted on a more local level, where regional and national IGF initiatives have been set up as a direct consequence of the global meeting, and where the multistakeholder format had been readily taken up by local actors.
5. One speaker underlined that it would be important to build on these achievements and to maintain in particular three principles of the IGF: its openness (e.g. no accreditation, equal footing between stakeholders which leads to better communication); the principle of self-organization (the participants establish product, structure and format of the meetings, of which the MAG is a critical element); and the relationship with the UN (working on UN territory and thus avoiding getting entangled in political discussions of a given country; the convening power of the UN Secretary General; and an independent secretariat provided by the UN).
6. More detailed suggestions for the future of IGF meetings were then mentioned. For one speaker, it would be important to create more awareness of the IGF: firstly within the UN and its member states, to ensure that the right people attend the meeting; and secondly amongst the general public via broader media coverage. The same speaker also underlined the need for the IGF to settle for one meeting format and that the budget and the IGF secretariat should be strengthened.
7. Several speakers also considered it necessary to increase even more the IGF's openness, inclusiveness and participation, for example by bringing more representatives of under-represented groups to the meeting and through capacity building. Others encouraged a better use of the outcomes of the meetings, for example by distilling the most novel and important ideas or by creating an annual state of the Internet report. It was also suggested that the 'feedback loop' of exchanges within national and regional IGF initiatives and between these initiatives and the global IGF be improved.
8. One speaker underlined that it was time for the IGF to go beyond capacity building and to also fulfil its mandated role of impacting on global, not only regional or national Internet governance.
9. It was also suggested that the links between the IGF and the CSTD be strengthened, for example by discussing IGF outcomes in the CSTD or taking IGF discussions into account when drafting resolutions in the CSTD.

Question 2: How satisfied are you with the delivery of the results of discussions at the IGF and the impact they have had on developments in national, regional or international Internet governance?

Summary of responses to online questionnaire

The views expressed were divided on whether or not the discussions at the IGF were useful and whether they had had any effect on national, regional or international Internet governance.

The ability of IGF discussions to address different issues effectively was praised¹⁸, in particular workshop discussions.¹⁹ For some, the discussions at the IGF meetings have become more mature over time.²⁰ For one contributor, however, main sessions, had failed to tackle important and difficult issues or to provide a mechanism for converging views.²¹ It was also considered desirable that a targeted approach be adopted for the development of the internet in developing countries.²²

Some found that the IGF had helped to inspire IG discussions on a global²³ as well as local and regional level²⁴, notably by making the results of IGF discussions available to everybody as a reflection of the views held by key Internet stakeholders²⁵ and by facilitating the sharing and exchange of information and expertise²⁶.

The creation of national and regional IGFs was considered as one example of how the global IGF meeting had inspired action at the local level.²⁷ For a number of contributors, the impact of the IGF discussions could therefore best be witnessed at those national and regional Internet Governance initiatives that helped to address IG issues in a more targeted and effective manner in those countries fostering multistakeholder dialogue at the level where real decisions are made.²⁸ One example that was cited was standard-setting at the Council of Europe and European Union which had apparently been inspired and facilitated by discussions at the IGF.²⁹ However, the same positive impact of these initiatives can apparently not be witnessed across all regions or countries.³⁰ One contributor mentioned that in their country it was difficult to measure one specific result on the level of government but that the IGF was generally considered as “one motor”.³¹ It was also questioned whether it would be enough for the IGF to inspire action at the local and national level, given that the IGFs primary mandated impact area was to improve global policy making.³²

¹⁸ NRO

¹⁹ Milton Mueller

²⁰ Government of Mauritius

²¹ Milton Mueller

²² Government of Mauritius

²³ ICANN

²⁴ Hungarian Ministry of National Development

²⁵ US Government

²⁶ Government of India/Government of Brazil

²⁷ Government of Austria, ICANN

²⁸ Government of Austria, APC, AUDA, ISOC, Nnenna Nwakanma

²⁹ Government of Austria

³⁰ IGC

³¹ Government of the Dominican Republic

³² IT for Change

For others, the true result of the IGF meetings should be what each individual or group could take away for themselves, whether it was examples of good practice, improved understanding or ideas that would underpin future decision-making.³³ Several responses, therefore, underlined the importance of reporting, especially of best practices such as the IGF's Inventory of Best Practices.³⁴

It was however also argued, that the choice of decision-making body should not be left open, that in fact the IGF's mandate had been to democratize Internet policy making but had so far failed to do so (apart from maybe discussions on critical internet resources).³⁵

One answer considered that for the results of discussions at the IGF to have an effect, those present at the IGF would have to make efforts to share the results with their communities and constituencies.³⁶ Another contributor deplored the failure of this system: in his view, a number of governments and internet service providers were not using the IGF to do anything substantial.³⁷

Underlining the importance of national and regional IGF initiatives, one answer suggested that mechanisms to deliver the results of such national and regional discussions into a future global IGF process should be improved.³⁸ Another answer stressed that the Internet had an impact on the broader society, economy and culture and that it was, therefore, necessary to increase the multistakeholder participation even more.³⁹

Another proposal was to consider the IGF rather as a consultative body for decision-makers. "Though the IGF is not itself a decision-making body, its usefulness would be greatly enhanced if its deliberations were leveraged as consultations on the deliberations of decision-making bodies."⁴⁰

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Summary of discussions at the consultation meeting

1. When discussing question 2 of the questionnaire, speakers at the consultation meeting concentrated in particular on aspects of dialogue and participation, that is, the effect that the IGF has had on dialogues on IG and how to establish dialogue with decision-makers by making the IGF platform more attractive to them. The meeting also explored different roles that the IGF could play for Internet governance.
2. Several speakers underlined that the multistakeholder format had led to more synchronisation of stakeholders' understanding of IG issues, allowing them to have more informed discussions on IG in other fora. The open exchanges at

³³ AUDA, Nominet, Techamerica

³⁴ AUDA, Techamerica

³⁵ IT for Change

³⁶ Janna Anderson

³⁷ Milton Mueller

³⁸ NRO

³⁹ IISD

⁴⁰ Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

the IGF on a range of inter-related issues, bringing together representatives from many different sectors, also allow specific governments or organizations to have a more cohesive approach on IG within their own ranks. The IGF fostered more communication and coherence within constituencies and across different fora and the transparency of IGF meetings also helped to avoid phenomena like 'forum shopping'. One speaker had also witnessed that the IGF meetings had helped many stakeholders to realize how closely intertwined different thematic issues related to IG really were after attending discussions at the IGF.

3. In this context, it was also considered necessary by some that the IGF involve representatives of different sectors in national governments and also engage in a dialogue with parliamentarians. Several speakers gave examples of how capacity building on IG issues, which had been organized for local decision-makers as part of preparations for the IGF, had led to more informed decision-making at the national level.
4. For others, however, it was important that the IGF would move beyond capacity building and awareness raising and that work should start on a decision making mechanism linked to ICANN mechanisms.
5. The different potential roles for the IGF were summarized by one speaker who mapped out the following scenarios: the IGF could serve as an observer, collecting and making available information on Internet and IG developments at national and international level; the IGF could act as a school, helping to improve people's understanding of IG issues; the IGF could become a laboratory where new IG approaches are discussed and tested; the IGF could become a clearing house where different stakeholders clear different roles and responsibilities in the development of IG; the IGF could act as a scout anticipating future challenges and acting as an early warning system; and the IGF could act as a watchdog of organizations working on IG like ICANN, ITU, UNESCO, etc.
6. The discussion then addressed the more general problem that discussing improvements would be quite futile if those having real problems with the IGF, its format or outcomes, are not taking part in the discussions on its improvement and how it would be possible to establish a dialogue with those stakeholders. In answer to this question, one speaker stressed that it was important to engage with one of the main objections some of those opponents to the current IGF format have: the fact that the IGF is not fulfilling its mandate for global policy making to fill a global gap in Internet related policy. Other problematic issues might be that the IGF does not address certain critical issues and that participation is not really representative of many developing countries.
7. For another speaker, the IGF had in fact done more than any other similar meeting to facilitate participation of and involve representatives from developing countries. The fact that some groups are not present at the IGF was, in his view, rather down to their own choice not to engage and to their rejection of the multistakeholder format to which they themselves had agreed at the Tunis Summit. He pointed out that those who did find certain issues problematic should address these openly in the IGF.

Question 3: Which, if any, new mechanisms would you propose to improve the impact of the IGF discussions, in particular as regards the interaction between the IGF and other stakeholders? Please specify the kind of mechanism (e.g. reporting, exchanges, recommendations, concrete advice, etc.) and the stakeholders (e.g. intergovernmental bodies, other fora dealing with Internet Governance, etc.).

Summary of responses to online questionnaire

A number of mechanisms were proposed in answer to this question, including ways of improving the quality of IGF discussions, the delivery and nature of the outcomes of these discussions as well as the interaction of the IGF with other organizations (ranging from providing a platform for consultations, to inter-organizational exchanges, to supervision).

One answer underlined that improvements to the IGF should be designed specifically to achieve and enhance its 'global' policy related role.⁴¹

It was pointed out, that through mechanisms such as financial support or systematic outreach strategies, the IGF should both broaden and diversify participation, to ensure that a greater number of different stakeholders can attend meetings.⁴² Including senior-decision-makers and thought-leaders in the discussion of key issues at the IGF and providing more visibility for these high-level exchanges was considered one possible way of increasing participation by governments and business representatives.⁴³

It was also proposed to diversify participation, "to enable more distributed and diverse involvement of different stakeholders in both the process of setting the IGF agenda and the debate during the event itself."⁴⁴ Another answer suggested that data on remote participants should also be published to get the full view of all different stakeholders taking part in the process.⁴⁵

To improve the quality of discussions, several contributors also suggested focusing the meeting agendas: for example, the IGF should concentrate exclusively on public policy issues and debates (rather than also acting as an educational forum where participants learn about technical details or innovations)⁴⁶, and discussion and debate of difficult issues in main sessions should be fostered, instead of avoided⁴⁷. Another suggestion was to grant the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) greater ability to set the agenda, after having consulted a wide range of stakeholders about the most critical and relevant IG issues for a given year.⁴⁸

Another contributor suggested setting up a national or regional board with fixed presence in the IGF and connections to science and technology. The board would be composed of three parts: technical advice, access and social impact.⁴⁹

⁴¹ IT for Change

⁴² APC, Nominet, NRO, UNESCO

⁴³ Nominet

⁴⁴ APC

⁴⁵ AUDA

⁴⁶ Milton Mueller

⁴⁷ IGC, Milton Mueller

⁴⁸ United States Government

⁴⁹ Government of the Dominican Republic

Thematic IGFs to complement the annual meeting were also proposed⁵⁰. Another contributor proposed that the IGF should discuss the impact of the Internet on issues such as development, environment, health, education, etc.⁵¹

Opinion was divided on how to best deliver the results of discussions at the IGF. For some contributors, the outcomes of the IGF meetings need to become more concrete, resembling recommendations or messages.⁵² Suggestions included non-binding recommendations, results of a “[rough] consensus”⁵³, model, reference or common framework⁵⁴ that should help to facilitate follow-up interaction between stakeholders and that could consolidate and elevate the IGF’s impact⁵⁵ or serve as a focal point for developing common positions to avoid discussions from becoming irrelevant.⁵⁶

Others argued against radical changes to the IGF’s format, pointing out that the IGF is already undertaking necessary changes by continuously improving its format.⁵⁷ In particular, several responses considered that the IGF’s non-decision making nature was one of the most important factors in the success of the IGF. This characteristic saved it from becoming a conference for negotiating text and therefore should be preserved.⁵⁸ Stakeholders should be free to use results of IGF discussions to create their own recommendations or advice.⁵⁹

Several answers considered improving reporting mechanisms as the best way to deliver and develop the results of discussions at the IGF because it would allow participants to build upon past discussions⁶⁰ and/or feed the results of discussions at the IGF into the work of other organizations and fora.⁶¹ One contributor considered that more needs to be done to follow-up on previous discussions at the IGF and that the IGF lacked a reporting back mechanism. It was suggested therefore to schedule some themes regularly at every meeting to make it easier to identify developments in a specific area and/or need for improvements.⁶²

In this context, it was also proposed that different discussions could be compiled “to catalogue significant developments, challenges and emerging issues”⁶³, which could also be used as a user-friendly and accessible format to help policymakers and other stakeholders productively use the information.⁶⁴ One contributor underlined that the collection should not necessarily seek to produce one common message but rather a collection of all viewpoints, common as well as diverging ones.⁶⁵

⁵⁰ APC

⁵¹ IISD

⁵² APC, Alberto Carmona, IGC, Milton Mueller

⁵³ IGC, Milton Mueller

⁵⁴ IGC

⁵⁵ APC

⁵⁶ Milton Mueller

⁵⁷ AUDA, ICANN, NRO

⁵⁸ ICANN, ICC BASIS, ISOC, Techamerica

⁵⁹ Janna Anderson, ICC BASIS, ISOC, Techamerica

⁶⁰ Nominet, Janna Anderson, ICC BASIS, ISOC

⁶¹ ICC BASIS

⁶² Government of Austria

⁶³ ISOC

⁶⁴ ICC BASIS, Government of Mauritius

⁶⁵ Janna Anderson

A third approach suggested to use the proceedings of the IGF meetings as reference documents that also include recommendations and suggestions which can be fed into the relevant global IG mechanisms and related public policy making as part of the process of enhanced cooperation.⁶⁶

For yet another contributor, the role of the IGF was to support the work of governments establishing Internet-related public policy in consultation with all stakeholders, that is, providing a platform for information exchanges.⁶⁷

Exchanges of results with other organizations or fora should be systematic to avoid duplication of work on IG issues⁶⁸, but also to ensure future links and cooperation, in particular with agencies and stakeholders involved in the WSIS follow-up.⁶⁹ Other answers underlined the importance of fostering exchanges among regional, national and local IGFs, also drawing their experiences into the global IGF.⁷⁰

One contributor suggested that the IGF could provide an accountability review of ICANN and other international organizations involved in internet governance.⁷¹

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Summary of discussions at the consultation meeting

1. As regards question 3 of the questionnaire, the participants of the consultation meeting proposed several mechanisms that would allow to increase the impact of discussions at the IGF.
2. Improving reporting mechanisms was considered one important area in this context. Proposals included setting up reporting mechanisms to other processes and international bodies which would be presented in a format easy to use by policy makers and other stakeholders (such as the IGF book or collection of best practices).
3. A collection of ideas or messages was proposed a number of times as a way of making IGF outcomes more concrete and to give the meeting more weight in the IG and policy ecosystem. Several speakers therefore proposed introducing a reporting template for workshops to facilitate the communication from the IGF. This template could include information on what was discussed in a workshop (diverging and converging opinions), what remains to be done and which are the spaces in which these issues should be discussed. In addition, it was also proposed to have a 'reporting to' template to allow organizations to record their ideas and achievements and share them with the rest of the IGF before the meeting.
4. At the same time, many speakers opposed the idea that the IGF should issue recommendations. The structure of the IGF would not allow for a decision-making mechanism, as the meeting is open to everybody and it would be

⁶⁶ Government of India/Government of Brazil

⁶⁷ Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

⁶⁸ ICC BASIS, Techamerica

⁶⁹ UNESCO

⁷⁰ Hungarian Ministry of National Development, ISCO, Nominet, Techamerica

⁷¹ Milton Mueller

difficult to determine who would be represented by any recommendation adopted at a meeting.

5. A possible alternative approach that was proposed was to have designated working groups work on certain themes and propose the outcomes of their work as recommendations.
6. On the meeting format, the idea of having additional, thematic IGF meetings was again picked up. It was also proposed to change the meeting format from a mixture of workshops and main sessions to having two days with workshops only, followed by two days with main sessions during which the results of the workshops could be discussed.
7. Concerning participation, several speakers supported a budget to pay for expert speakers and that it was necessary to foster in particular the participation of representatives from developing countries. One speaker argued that support for participation should also be extended to small enterprises and it was also stressed that funding should not threaten the independence of the meeting. Yet another speaker pointed out that more attention should be paid to those people who are not necessarily comfortable with the informal atmosphere at the IGF and that their need for a more formal structure should be taken into account.

Question 4: In your view, what important new issues or themes concerning Internet governance have emerged or become important since the Tunis phase of the Summit, which deserve more attention in the next five years?

Summary of responses to online questionnaire

The following issues (listed in no particular order) were mentioned:

- Implications of the technical aspects of the Internet's design and architecture⁷²;
- The Internet as a new social, cultural and political space, which requires new social contracts and policy approaches⁷³;
- Regulation of the Internet in the public interest⁷⁴;
- Creating greater confidence in the use of the Internet⁷⁵;
- Preserving the openness of the global architecture of the Internet⁷⁶;
- Fragmentation of the global Internet into an environment where we primarily operate within silos or "Internet islands"⁷⁷;
- How to regulate monopolies or oligopolies that provide certain essential information society services⁷⁸;
- The need to improve the current Internet governance model needs significantly⁷⁹;
- Human rights and internet governance, including freedom of speech⁸⁰;
- Role of journalism and media in the Internet era⁸¹;
- Internet of Things⁸²;
- Social networking and/or other user-generated content⁸³, in particular in relation to human rights⁸⁴, including privacy and security⁸⁵;

⁷² ISOC

⁷³ IT for Change

⁷⁴ IT for Change

⁷⁵ IGC, Techamerica

⁷⁶ IT for Change

⁷⁷ Janna Anderson

⁷⁸ Government of Austria

⁷⁹ Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

⁸⁰ APC, Government of India/Government of Brazil

⁸¹ UNESCO

⁸² Janna Anderson, Hungarian Ministry of National Development

⁸³ Janna Anderson, IGC, Government of Mauritius

⁸⁴ APC, UNESCO

⁸⁵ ICANN

- Child safety⁸⁶;
- Digital education and digital culture⁸⁷;
- Internet Governance for Development⁸⁸, including greater interaction between internet public policy and sustainable development⁸⁹, increased dialogue and better understanding of the complex linkages between them⁹⁰;
- Capacity building across regions through collaborative human resources sharing⁹¹;
- Protection of intellectual property rights⁹² as well as protecting and expanding the global information commons and open knowledge sources⁹³ (participation of WIPO could be increased⁹⁴;
- Protection of privacy⁹⁵;
- Openness as disparate from privacy and security issues (access to knowledge, freedom of expression, open governance, open infrastructure and technology, among others)⁹⁶;
- Access by users⁹⁷, especially marginalized groups or actors⁹⁸, including the question of the multilingual Internet and digital inclusion⁹⁹, including differently-abled in the mainstream through ICT¹⁰⁰
- The problem of blocking Internet content on a national basis; militarization of the Internet by governments¹⁰¹;
- Critical Internet resources¹⁰²;
- Network neutrality or traffic shaping¹⁰³ but also including more positive issues, such as the governance mechanisms that can improve network confidence, good practice to address concerns about network neutrality and network management practices¹⁰⁴;

⁸⁶ Nominet, Government of India/Government of Brazil, United States Government

⁸⁷ Nnenna Nwakanma

⁸⁸ APC, Government of India/Government of Brazil, Government of Mauritius, Techamerica

⁸⁹ IGC

⁹⁰ IISD

⁹¹ Government of India/Government of Brazil

⁹² Government of Austria, Hungarian Ministry of National Development

⁹³ Janna Anderson, APC

⁹⁴ Government of Austria

⁹⁵ Hungarian Ministry of National Development

⁹⁶ APC

⁹⁷ APC, Government of the Dominican Republic,

⁹⁸ IGC, IT for Change

⁹⁹ Government of the Dominican Republic, ISOC

¹⁰⁰ Government of India/Government of Brazil

¹⁰¹ Milton Mueller

¹⁰² Alberto Carmona, Government of the Dominican Republic, Hungarian Ministry of National Development, ISOC

¹⁰³ APC, Government of Austria, Government of India/Government of Brazil, Nnenna Nwakanma, UNESCO

¹⁰⁴ ISOC

- Cybersecurity¹⁰⁵, limited progress in this context¹⁰⁶ and the need of multistakeholder cooperation in addressing this issue¹⁰⁷ and/or intra and inter-governmental agreements on information sharing on cybercrime perpetrators and e-security infrastructure¹⁰⁸; but also including more positive issues, such as the governance mechanisms that can improve network confidence, etc¹⁰⁹;
- Mobile Internet¹¹⁰ as a way of increasing access¹¹¹ and/or in regard to security and privacy¹¹²;
- Deep-packet inspection and behavioral targeting advertisements¹¹³;
- Augmented-reality concerns¹¹⁴;
- Data centering¹¹⁵;
- Geolocation¹¹⁶;
- Cloud computing¹¹⁷, in particular as regards privacy and security¹¹⁸;
- Transition from Ipv4 to Ipv6¹¹⁹, in particular the slow uptake of Ipv6¹²⁰;
- ICANN power and accountability (in particular ICANN's power to allocate ccTLDs to administrations which do not properly represent the country in question)¹²¹ or routing and addressing¹²²;
- Internationalized domain names¹²³

¹⁰⁵ Government of India/Government of Brazil, Hungarian Ministry of National Development, United States Government

¹⁰⁶ Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

¹⁰⁷ NRO

¹⁰⁸ Government of India/Government of Brazil

¹⁰⁹ ISOC

¹¹⁰ APC, IGC, Government of India/Government of Brazil, ISOC, Techamerica

¹¹¹ UNESCO, Janna Anderson

¹¹² Janna Anderson

¹¹³ Janna Anderson, IGC

¹¹⁴ Janna Anderson

¹¹⁵ Nnenna Nwakanma

¹¹⁶ Janna Anderson

¹¹⁷ Janna Anderson, Government of the Dominican Republic, Hungarian Ministry of National Development, IGC, Government of Mauritius, Nominet

¹¹⁸ ICANN

¹¹⁹ Government of the Dominican Republic, NRO, United States Government

¹²⁰ Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

¹²¹ Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

¹²² Milton Mueller

¹²³ Alberto Carmona, United States Government

Summary of discussions at the consultation meeting

1. In response to both questions 4 and 5 of the questionnaire, participants at the consultation meeting listed several issues of importance to future IG discussions many of which had already been mentioned in the responses to the online questionnaire, such as cyber security, cloud computing, critical Internet resources, geolocation or filtering. Several speakers also underlined the importance of addressing issues relevant to developing or least developed countries. Other issues identified were the diversity of national jurisdictions, hate speech, legal government access to data, etc.
2. Speaking in more general terms, one participant at the consultation meeting also mentioned the fact that the growing establishment of border and boundaries and securitization was leading towards a new kind of governance topography and institutional topography. Another general point of importance that was mentioned at the meeting was the need to reduce barriers to access by creating confidence in the use of the Internet, policy implications of new technologies and the need to protect the open nature of the Internet.

Question 5: What do you think should be the priority themes and areas of work of the IGF during the next five years?

Summary of responses to online questionnaire

Some answers underlined that the IGF should continue to stay flexible and open to new issues and ways of addressing those issues.¹²⁴ One contributor also considered that an open consultative process led by the MAG could help to identify the most critical IG issues.¹²⁵ Specific proposals for possible priorities included:

- Consolidating international Internet Governance processes, improving their accountability, transparency and accessibility¹²⁶ and its multistakeholder processes¹²⁷;
- Internet design and architecture¹²⁸, including developing global norms to protect and promote the open architecture of the Internet¹²⁹;
- Discussing various global institutional options for democratic global policy making in the Internet governance area¹³⁰;
- Looking at ways of ongoing international cooperation and working together on trans-national Internet related issues¹³¹;
- National and sub-regional forums¹³²;
- Enhanced native support of stability, security and multilingualism¹³³;
- Linguistic diversity¹³⁴;
- Local content¹³⁵;
- Continued emphasis on issues of importance to developing and least developed countries, including IG for development¹³⁶;
- Capacity building, awareness raising and outreach¹³⁷, including the inclusion of underrepresented or marginalized groups¹³⁸;

¹²⁴ AUDA, Nominet, Techamerica

¹²⁵ US Government

¹²⁶ APC, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

¹²⁷ IGC, UNESCO

¹²⁸ Government of Mauritius

¹²⁹ IT for Change

¹³⁰ IT for Change

¹³¹ IT for Change

¹³² Janna Anderson, Nnenna Nwakanma

¹³³ Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

¹³⁴ UNESCO

¹³⁵ UNESCO

¹³⁶ ICC BASIS, Government of Mauritius, Nominet, Techamerica, US Government

¹³⁷ Janna Anderson, APC, IGC

¹³⁸ Hungarian Ministry of National Development, IGC, Nominet, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, UNESCO

- Internet education and literacy¹³⁹;
- Identifying structural marginalizations that are implicated in the information society with relevance to Internet policies, and ways to address them¹⁴⁰;
- Increased access and accessibility¹⁴¹;
- Governance implications of new technologies¹⁴², including a broader Internet public policy framework and the increasing role the Internet plays in domains that are much broader than its own¹⁴³;
- Mobile Internet platform¹⁴⁴;
- Social Networks¹⁴⁵;
- Human rights¹⁴⁶, including freedom of expression¹⁴⁷;
- Green IT¹⁴⁸;
- Intellectual property¹⁴⁹;
- The role of digital economy in the face of changing dynamics¹⁵⁰;
- Global governance of mega digital corporations¹⁵¹ as well as the question of how to regulate monopolies or oligopolies that provide certain essential information society services¹⁵²;
- Security¹⁵³ and privacy¹⁵⁴, including protection of young and vulnerable¹⁵⁵ also turning to questions of governance issues to improve network confidence¹⁵⁶;
- Net neutrality or traffic shaping¹⁵⁷;
- Transition from IPv4 to IPv6¹⁵⁸;

¹³⁹ Nnenna Nwakanma, UNESCO

¹⁴⁰ IT for Change

¹⁴¹ Government of the Dominican Republic, Nominet, UNESCO

¹⁴² ISOC, Techamerica

¹⁴³ IISD

¹⁴⁴ Government of Mauritius

¹⁴⁵ Government of Mauritius

¹⁴⁶ APC

¹⁴⁷ UNESCO

¹⁴⁸ IISD, Nominet

¹⁴⁹ Government of Austria, Nominet

¹⁵⁰ IISD

¹⁵¹ IT for Change

¹⁵² Government of Austria

¹⁵³ Alberto Carmona, NRO; Nnenna Nwakanma

¹⁵⁴ ICANN, Government of Mauritius, Nominet, Techamerica, UNESCO

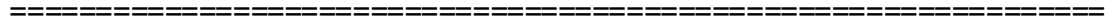
¹⁵⁵ Government of Mauritius, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

¹⁵⁶ ISOC

¹⁵⁷ Government of Austria, Milton Mueller

¹⁵⁸ Government of the Dominican Republic, Government of Mauritius, NRO, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

- Cloud computing¹⁵⁹;
- Routing and addressing, including especially security and identification¹⁶⁰;
- The problem of blocking internet content on a national basis¹⁶¹;
- Militarization of the internet by governments¹⁶².



Summary of discussions at the consultation meeting

[see question 4 above]

¹⁵⁹ Nominet, Techamerica

¹⁶⁰ Milton Mueller

¹⁶¹ Milton Mueller

¹⁶² Milton Mueller

Question 6: How can the capacity of those groups that are not yet well represented at the IGF be improved? In particular, what could be done to improve the capacity of representatives from developing countries?

Summary of responses to online questionnaire

Some contributors recommended that efforts are needed to find out why some individuals or groups who are interested in the IGF are not able to participate in the meeting.¹⁶³

It was suggested that to improve participation, more capacity building trainings should be organized, following the example of training programs by the Internet Society or DiploFoundation¹⁶⁴. Other proposals included exchanges of best practices¹⁶⁵ as well as outreach and awareness raising activities¹⁶⁶, including encouraging and supporting national and regional IGF initiatives¹⁶⁷ and outreach to the media¹⁶⁸. Specific capacity building should also be organized for representatives who are engaged more directly in discussions on the importance of the Internet to their work.¹⁶⁹ Another response proposed organizing active technology transfer and assistance.¹⁷⁰

Involving people from under-represented groups in the IGF preparatory processes¹⁷¹ as well as in the substantial debates on global public policy¹⁷², targeting issues to make meetings more relevant for these groups, and being more sensitive to issues raised by them, for example through national and regional IGF were also proposed as ways to strengthen interest and thus participation.¹⁷³ IG discussions could even be held at the level of a district, state, or town with the support of local NGOs and held in the local language.¹⁷⁴

Other proposals centered around the need to provide financial support to allow participants to travel to IGF meetings¹⁷⁵, either through a special IGF fund¹⁷⁶, a fund managed by an independent organization¹⁷⁷ or support by the organizing country¹⁷⁸. Sponsored participants could be required to share knowledge as a criterion for awarding a travel scholarship.¹⁷⁹

¹⁶³ ICC BASIS, Techamerica

¹⁶⁴ APC, AUDA, ICANN, ICG, NRO

¹⁶⁵ AUDA

¹⁶⁶ ICC BASIS, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Techamerica, US Government

¹⁶⁷ AUDA, Government of Mauritius, Nnenna Nwakanma, UNESCO

¹⁶⁸ AUDA

¹⁶⁹ IISD

¹⁷⁰ Government of the Dominican Republic

¹⁷¹ IISD

¹⁷² Milton Mueller

¹⁷³ APC, ISOC, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

¹⁷⁴ Government of the Dominican Republic, Government of Mauritius, ISOC

¹⁷⁵ Government of Mauritius

¹⁷⁶ Hungarian Ministry of National Development, Government of India/Government of Brazil, IGC, ISOC, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, UNESCO, US Government

¹⁷⁷ Janna Anderson

¹⁷⁸ ICC BASIS, Techamerica

¹⁷⁹ ISOC

Support with visa processes by the organizing country was also considered important to make participation easier.¹⁸⁰

Bringing the IGF meetings into the regions of under and un-represented groups was proposed as one way of increasing their participation.¹⁸¹ For those unable to attend meetings, remote participation and the organization of national hubs were considered a good alternative to participating in person and something that should be further expanded.¹⁸²

Another response pointed out that representation is not necessarily a question of quantitative representation and that particularly for developing countries and the interest groups in these countries it might prove effective to be represented by cross-border associations that have the necessary professional resources.¹⁸³

To increase business and government representation, high level sessions were suggested and governments should be reminded of their commitments as regards participation that they had made in Tunis.¹⁸⁴

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Summary of discussions at the consultation meeting

1. The consultation meeting discussed questions 6 and 7 jointly. Regarding the issue of how to improve participation of and raise awareness amongst under-represented groups, the participants at the meeting spent some time trying to identify the reasons for the absence of representatives from certain groups and to which extent an increase in funding could resolve this issue and/or whether awareness raising, as well as research into the reasons for this absence or making the meeting more attractive for these groups were not equally or even more important.
2. For a number of speakers, funding was a key issue. This included not only funding for actual participation of members of under-represented groups but also funding for capacity building, in particular institutional capacity building.
3. Other speakers considered capacity building and/or awareness raising was equally, if not more important to increase the participation of those groups which are not yet represented very well or at all at the IGF. It was even argued that in many countries, ICT related activities have enough financial resources but people in the sector do not know enough about the importance of the IGF and the impact that the IGF discussions can have on their work.
4. It was also argued that the IGF might have to make more of an effort in its program-making to render the meeting relevant for more groups. It was underlined several times that even more of an emphasis should be put in the agenda on issues regarding the importance of IG for development. One

¹⁸⁰ ICC BASIS, Nnenna Nwakanma

¹⁸¹ Government of India/Government of Brazil, Government of Mauritius, US Government

¹⁸² AUDA, Government of Austria, ICANN, ICC BASIS, Government of India/Government of Brazil, ISOC, Nnenna Nwakanma, NRO, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Techamerica, UNESCO, US Government

¹⁸³ Government of Austria

¹⁸⁴ Nominet

speaker also wondered whether clusters on IG issues that require governmental engagement should not be introduced to make the meeting more relevant for government representatives. It was also suggested to encourage organizations of the UN system to organize specific sessions in the IGF.

5. Participants repeatedly came back to the fact that more information would need to be gathered to really understand why certain stakeholders can not or chose not to attend the IGF and who could help in improving their participation. It was suggested to ask national and regional IGFs to report on this matter to the global IGF or to have a dialogue directly with representatives of these groups. One speaker mentioned that government representatives had made suggestions for improving participation of governments in the IGF in other contexts but that their points of view were seldom taken into account.

Question 7: How do you think more awareness of Internet governance issues and the IGF process can be raised amongst groups whose lives are affected by Internet governance but who are not yet part of the IGF process?

Summary of responses to online questionnaire

One contributor asked whether most groups which are affected by IG are not already represented in one way or another at the IGF and considered that if the IGF continues to contribute to a better information society for all, awareness would follow.¹⁸⁵

Visibility could be raised by improving the IGF website¹⁸⁶, by appointing a high-profile ambassador¹⁸⁷, or by improving high level engagement at the IGF¹⁸⁸. Others argued that by increasing multilingualism and making documents available in more languages, more people could access information about the IGF.¹⁸⁹ Rotating the location of meetings would also allow people from the region in which the meeting is held to learn about and attend the meeting.¹⁹⁰

The importance of active outreach was also stressed once more in this context,¹⁹¹ including media outreach.¹⁹² It was also proposed to make Internet Governance issues less abstract, for example rephrasing certain terms or adjusting 'ideals', could help people see the relevance of these issues for their lives.¹⁹³

Groups and networks active at the local level should link up with other civil society groups and get support if necessary.¹⁹⁴ Online tools could allow groups to interact and work between meetings¹⁹⁵ and governments should promote Internet governance and IGF processes at the national level.¹⁹⁶

Other proposals were to engage professors of political science and communications¹⁹⁷ and/or to provide more support to education and literacy initiatives.¹⁹⁸ Government representatives could also be encouraged to expand their work with elected representatives and others to raise interest and awareness in their local communities.¹⁹⁹ For one contributor, promoting awareness of IG issues has to be a collective effort undertaken by all IGF stakeholders.²⁰⁰ Fostering local, national and regional IGF initiatives was therefore very important.²⁰¹

¹⁸⁵ Government of Austria

¹⁸⁶ ICC BASIS, Techamerica

¹⁸⁷ Janna Anderson

¹⁸⁸ Nominet

¹⁸⁹ IGC, UNESCO

¹⁹⁰ AUDA

¹⁹¹ ICANN

¹⁹² Government of Mauritius, Techamerica

¹⁹³ IISD, IT for Change

¹⁹⁴ ICC BASIS, ISOC, Government of Mauritius, Nnenna Nwakanma, NRO, Techamerica

¹⁹⁵ IGC

¹⁹⁶ Government of Mauritius

¹⁹⁷ Janna Anderson

¹⁹⁸ Janna Anderson, Alberto Carmona

¹⁹⁹ Government of India/Government of Brazil, ISOC, Government of Mauritius

²⁰⁰ US Government

²⁰¹ Government of the Dominican Republic, Hungarian Ministry of National Development, US Government

Some answers also underlined that by making the IGF process more relevant and tangible it would also become more attractive to more people. For example, one contribution considered it important to ensure that the plurality of civil society voices is heard in the IGF so that civil society groups really feel that they have a voice in the IGF process.²⁰² The IGF agenda should focus on issues of concern to those groups and keep in mind the societal aspect of IG issues.²⁰³ Another response suggested having the IGF adopt recommendations that actually make a difference in their lives.²⁰⁴

Funding to cover participation costs was again mentioned in this context, making sure that funding support also addresses marginalization in developing countries.²⁰⁵

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Summary of discussions at the consultation meeting

[see question 6 above]

²⁰² IGC
²⁰³ APC, IT for Change
²⁰⁴ Milton Mueller
²⁰⁵ IT for Change

Question 8: How, if at all, do you think that the IGF process (including the format of the meeting, the preparatory process, the development of the agenda, etc.) needs to change to meet changing circumstances and priorities?

Summary of responses to online questionnaire

Several contributors considered that overall the IGF processes do not need to change, and should continue to produce forward-looking and relevant discussions and warned against incorporation and formalization of IGF processes.²⁰⁶

Most contributors agreed that it was important for the discussions at the IGF to be relevant and focused. Some answers therefore proposed different changes to ensure the best results for workshops and main sessions.

It was suggested that the IGF Secretariat should ensure the quality of workshops by avoiding merging several proposals and diluting the focus of workshop discussions²⁰⁷ and that workshops that do not meet quality standards should not be accepted.²⁰⁸ Workshop organizers should be strongly encouraged to limit the number of speakers and ensure that speakers have real expertise.²⁰⁹ To ensure that workshops are more pragmatic, it was suggested that participants should be encouraged to come away with a shared sense of agreed findings which would further cooperation at the national and international level.²¹⁰

Others pointed out that main sessions should also reduce the number of panelists and emphasize interaction.²¹¹ Workshops should also link to main sessions, synthesizing better the outcomes of workshops²¹² and schedule clashes between workshops and main sessions should be avoided (possibly by not running workshops and main sessions at the same time, which could mean reducing the number of main sessions at a single IGF and handling several main themes over a two year cycle).²¹³ It was also proposed that the main sessions should become focused on developing recommendations.²¹⁴ For one contributor these recommendations should focus in particular on the development of the Internet in developing countries and possible funding mechanisms in this connection.²¹⁵

The question of a clearer thematic follow-up was again posed in this context. One contributor considered that more needs to be done to follow-up on previous discussions at the IGF and that the IGF lacked a reporting back mechanism. It was suggested therefore to schedule some themes regularly at every meeting to make it easier to identify developments in a specific area and/or need for improvements.²¹⁶

²⁰⁶ Janna Anderson, AUDA, Alberto Carmona, Hungarian Ministry of National Development, NRO, Nnenna Nwakanma, Nominet, US Government

²⁰⁷ Milton Mueller

²⁰⁸ APC, Milton Mueller

²⁰⁹ APC

²¹⁰ ISOC

²¹¹ ICC BASIS, Techamerica

²¹² APC

²¹³ AUDA

²¹⁴ Milton Mueller

²¹⁵ Government of Mauritius

²¹⁶ Government of Austria

For a number of contributors, the IGF should also review its program structure to give more room to national and regional IGF initiatives, in particular the reporting from the local and regional IGF initiatives into the global IGF.²¹⁷ Many IG themes could be discussed at the national and regional level and the global meeting could be used as an opportunity to share experiences.²¹⁸ Existing reporting links between the meetings should therefore be strengthened.²¹⁹

As regards the preparatory processes, several suggestions to changing the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) were put forward. The MAG should become more representative and inclusive and should increase in particular civil society representation.²²⁰ The Internet technical community should be considered an official stakeholder and business representation should be more diversified.²²¹ The nomination process of MAG members should be more transparent²²² and its size should be reduced²²³. It was also suggested to abolish the role of “special advisors”²²⁴ and two other contributions proposed to make the process more inclusive by including non-participating groups in preparatory discussions²²⁵ and by encouraging remote participation²²⁶ respectively.

For some, the working methods of the MAG could be improved to ensure that it is more outcome-oriented, responsive and targeted.²²⁷

For one contributor, the role of the MAG should be enlarged to include also tasks such as preparing purposeful policy dialogue, making connections with other organizations or helping obtain concrete recommendations from the IGF processes.²²⁸ Another proposal went into the opposite direction considering that in order to achieve greater inclusion and transparency, the functions of the MAG should be handed to an intergovernmental organization that is part of the UN. (The UN Secretary General should be invited to leverage with the ITU in this regard.)²²⁹

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Summary of discussions at the consultation meeting

1. The participants at the consultation meeting reiterated many ideas already mentioned in the responses to the questionnaire as regards improving the quality of discussions to make the meeting more relevant and interesting. New ideas as regards the agenda and the outcomes of the meeting were also added.

²¹⁷ Government of Mauritius
²¹⁸ ICANN, Nnenna Nwakanma
²¹⁹ UNESCO
²²⁰ IISD, ISOC
²²¹ ISOC
²²² NRO
²²³ Milton Mueller
²²⁴ Milton Mueller
²²⁵ IISD
²²⁶ NRO
²²⁷ Janna Anderson, IGC
²²⁸ IT for Change
²²⁹ Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

2. An evaluation form was proposed as one means to encourage workshop organizers to improve discussions and reduce the number of speakers. Another possible mechanism to improve the quality of the meeting that was suggested was a program committee which would be separate from but work in cooperation with the MAG. It was again underlined that more time should be allocated to open consultations than to the MAG. More interaction should be created between workshops and main sessions and the main sessions should be more workshop-oriented.
3. The idea of introducing working groups which would work on specific IG issues and which would then present the result of their work at the IGF meeting was also proposed again in this context.
4. Another speaker emphasized the importance of already established tools such as remote participation which allow the meeting to remain open, inclusive and transparent.

Question 9: Do you have any other comments?

Summary of responses to online questionnaire

Some contributions underlined once more the value of the IGF's multistakeholder processes²³⁰ and the value that the meetings had had by providing a non-decision making platform that contributed to global IG discussions.²³¹

On the other hand, it was also pointed out that the IGF without an enhanced cooperation mechanism, enabling governments, on an equal footing, to carry out their roles and responsibilities would be insufficient.²³²

Another proposal was to consolidate the different publications and analyses of IGF discussions.²³³

It was also suggested that meetings should be more accessible and therefore affordable, for example, by having one permanent venue for the IGF one year, and remote venues the following year.²³⁴

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Summary of discussions at the consultation meeting

1. During the final part of the consultation meeting, the setting up of the CSTD Working Group on improvements to the IGF was discussed. Several proposals were made by the participants on the composition and working methods of the group.
2. The CSTD Vice Chair, Mr. Frédéric Riehl, informed the meeting that it was planned that the Working Group should be set up in the coming weeks to allow members to meet for the first time on 17 December, the last day of the CSTD inter-sessional panel. Before that, Mr. Riehl would consult with other CSTD members to determine the rules on the composition of the group.
3. Several participants underlined that it was important to ensure that the Working Group has a multistakeholder nature and that there would be regional balance in its composition at least as concerns governments. The need for transparency in the work of the Working Group was also stressed by several speakers. Two speakers considered it not practical for the group to remain open because they considered that only with a limited number of members would the Group be able to work effectively in the short time that it had.

²³⁰ IISD

²³¹ Janna Anderson, ICANN

²³² Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

²³³ NRO

²³⁴ ISOC

4. Regarding the scope of the Working Group, one speaker considered that the Group should address improvements not only to the IGF's format but also its structure, the role of the MAG, location of the Secretariat within the UN system and models of financing. The same speaker also proposed a methodology for the Group's work, which would base its work on a number of sources (written contributions, compilations of past discussions on IGF improvements, etc), an assessment of other multistakeholder models and separate open face-to-face consultations for the main stakeholder groups. The speaker also considered that the Working Group's report should be finalised in different phases, with different drafts being made open for comments to all stakeholders.

Appendix I

List of contributions to the online questionnaire

1. Janna Anderson, Director of the Imagining the Internet Center, Elon University
2. Association for Progressive Communications (APC)
3. .au Domain Administration Limited (auDA)
4. Government of Austria
5. Alberto Carmona
6. Government of the Dominican Republic
7. Government of India and agreed to by the Government of Brazil
8. Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
9. International Chamber of Commerce Business Action to Support the Information Society (ICC BASIS)
10. Civil Society Internet Governance Caucus (IGC)
11. Government of Hungary
12. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
13. The Internet Society (ISOC)
14. IT for Change
15. Government of Mauritius
16. Milton Mueller
17. Nnenna Nwakanma, Council Chair, the Free Software and Open Source Foundation for Africa – FOSSFA (heading the West Africa Internet Governance Forum Consortium - WAIGF) Past Vice President of the Digital Solidarity Fund, ICT4D Consultant based in Abidjan, West Africa, Diplo Alumni
18. Nominet
19. Number Resource Organization (NRO)
20. Representative of Communications and Information Technology Commission of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
21. techamerica.org
22. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
23. Government of the United States of America

Appendix II

List of participants at the open consultation meeting

CONSULTATION MEETING ON IMPROVEMENTS TO THE INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM (IGF)

**Centre International de Conférences Genève (CICG)
17 rue de Varembé, 1211 Geneva 20
24 November 2010**

FINAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

STATES MEMBERS

Argentina

Ms. Mariela FOGANTE, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Belarus

Mr. Andrei ANDREEV, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Belgium

Ms. Séverine WATERBLEY, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Economy, Brussels

Brazil

Mr. Alvaro GALVANI, Ministry of External Relations

Bulgaria

Ms. Tatyana ANGELOVA, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Canada

Ms. Johanne FOREST, Permanent Mission, Geneva

China

Mr. Wang XIAOYING, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Colombia

Mr. Gedeon JARAMILLO, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Cyprus

Ms. Myrianthi SPATHI, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Czech Republic

Mr. Jaroslav ŠTĚPÁNEK, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva

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Ms. Christine ARIDA, Director, Telecom Services and Planning, National Telecom Regulatory Authority, Cairo

Ms. Nermine EL SAADANY, Director, International Relations Division, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology, Cairo
Ms. Nashwa GAD, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology, Cairo
Mr. Yasser A. HASSAN, Counsellor, Permanent Mission, Geneva

India

Ms. Tulika PANDEY, Additional Director, Deptt. Of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications & IT, Government of India, New Dehli
Mr. Manharsinh Laxmanbhai YADAV, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission

Finland

Ms. Mervi KULTAMAA, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva
Mr. Tony PASO, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Germany

Ms. Gabriela BENNEMANN, Head of Economic Section, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Greece

Mr. George PAPADATOS, Minister Counselor, Permanent Mission, Geneva; MAG Member

Hungary

Mr. Peter MAJOR, Special Advisor for ITU related issues, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Iran

Mr. Alireza TOOTOONCHIAN, Second Advisor, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Kenya

Mr. Michael KAMUTI KATUNDU, Assistant Director, Information Technology, Communications Commission of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya

Lithuania

Mr. Robertas NAUDIŽIŪNAS, Attaché, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Madagascar

Mr. Julien RAKOTOMALALA, Attaché, Mission permanente, Genève

Mauritius

Ms. Tanya PRAYAG-GUJADHUR, Second Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Peru

Mr. Fernando ROJAS SAMANEZ, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Mr. Elmer SCHIALER, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Mr. Inti ZEVALLOS, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Portugal

Mr. Ricardo PRACANA, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Ms. Ana Cristina AMOROSO DAS NEVES, Head, International Affairs, Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education, Porto Salvo

Saudi Arabia

Mr. Ali BAHITHAM, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Sweden

Mr. Tobias LORENTZSON, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva

Switzerland

Mr. Frédéric RIEHL, Vice-Directeur, Office fédéral de la communication OFCOM, Bienne

Mr. Thomas SCHNEIDER, International Information Society Coordinator, Office fédéral de la communication OFCOM, Bienne

Tunisia

Mr. Kamel SAADAoui, Ministry of Communication Technologies, Tunis

United States of America

Mr. Craig REILLY, First Secretary, Economic and Science Affairs, Permanent Mission, Geneva

UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS**International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**

Mr. Mario CASTRO GRANDE

Mr. Preetam MALOOR, Coordinator, Internet Public Policy and Strategy, Corporate Strategy Division (CSD)

Mr. Jaroslaw PONDER, Strategy and Policy Advisor

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

Mr. Vincenzo AQUARO, Chief, e-Government Branch, Division for Public Administration and Development Management, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York, USA

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

Mr. Makane FAYE, Officer in Charge, e-Applications Section, ICT and Science & Technology Division (ISTD), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Ms. Mika YAMANAKA, Associate Expert, France

UN-IGF

Mr. Markus KUMMER

Mr. Chengetai MASANGO

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Mr. Alfred KUMI-ATIEMO, Intern

Mr. Victor OWADE, Consultant, Intergovernmental Organizations and Partnerships Section, Department of External Relations

NGOs/IGOs/CIVIL SOCIETY/PRIVATE ENTITIES**ACSIS**

Ms. Faiza AZZOUZ, Tunisie

Association for Competitive Technology

Mr. Jonathan ZUCK, President, USA

Association for Progressive Communications (APC)

Ms. Anna Margaretha ESTERHUYSEN, Executive Director, South Africa

Brazilian Internet Steering Committee

Mr. Hartmut GLASER, Executive Director, Brazil

Centre for International Governance, HEID

Mr. William DRAKE, Academic, Geneva

Council of Europe

Ms. Elvana THAÇI, Administrator, France

DiploFoundation

Mr. Jovan KURBALIJA, Malta

Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF)

Ms. Katitza RODRIGUEZ PEREDA, International Rights Director, USA

European Broadcasting Union

Mr. Giacomo MAZZONE, Manager, Geneva

European Commission

Ms. Elisabeth MARKOT, Belgium

Institute for InfoSociomics, Tama University

Mr. Izumi AIZU, Professor, Japan

Instituto Nupef

Ms. Graciela SELAIMEN, Program Coordinator, Brazil

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

Ms. Ayesha HASSAN, Senior Policy Manager, France

Ms. Marilyn CADE, mCADE

International Diplomatic Academy

Mr. Bertrand de la CHAPELLE, France

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

Mr. Baher ESMAT, Manager, Regional Relations, Egypt

Internet Policy Ltd

Mr. Roland PERRY, Public Affairs Consultant, United Kingdom

Internet Society

Ms. Constance BOMMELAER, Senior Manager, Geneva

Mr. William GRAHAM, Strategic Global Engagement, Canada

IT for Change

Mr. Parminder Jeet SINGH, Executive Director, Bangalore, India

Kuwait Information Technology Society

Mr. Qusai ALSHATTY, Deputy Chairman, Kuwait

Lockheed Martin Corporation

Ms. Jennifer WARREN, Vice President, Technology Policy and Regulation,
Government and Regulatory Affairs, USA

London School of Economics and Political Science

Mr. David SOUTER, Academic & Consultant, United Kingdom

MAG-IGF Multistakeholder Advisory Group IGF

Mr. Fouad BAJWA, ICT4d Researcher and Advisor, Pakistan
Ms. Emily Taylor, Independent Consultant, United Kingdom

Solines & Associates

Mr. Juan Carlos SOLINES MORENO

Telefónica, S.A.

Mr. Javier SERIÑA, Manager, Public Policy, Spain

University of Aarhus

Mr. Wolfgang KLEINWAECHTER, Professor, Germany

VeriSign, Inc.

Ms. Iren BORRISOVA, Senior Manager, International Policy, USA

Verizon

Theresa C. SWINEHART, Executive Director, Global Internet Policy, Washington,
DC, USA