

IGF Remote Hub



History of the IGF

- Created as an outcome of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)
 - Phase I – Geneva, 2003
 - Phase II – Tunis, 2005
 - <http://www.itu.int/wsis>

Geneva Declaration of Principles

48. The Internet has evolved into a global facility available to the public and its governance should constitute a core issue of the Information Society agenda. **The international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations.** It should ensure an equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all and ensure a stable and secure functioning of the Internet, taking into account multilingualism.

<http://www.itu.int/wsis/docs/geneva/official/dop.html>

Tunis Agenda for the Information Society

58. We recognize that **Internet governance includes more than Internet naming and addressing**. It also includes other significant public policy issues such as, *inter alia*, critical Internet resources, the security and safety of the Internet, and developmental aspects and issues pertaining to the use of the Internet.
67. We agree, *inter alia*, to invite the UN Secretary-General to convene a **new forum for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue**.

Tunis Agenda, paragraph 72

- The mandate of the Forum is to:
 - Discuss public policy issues... to foster the **sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development** of the Internet.
 - Facilitate discourse between bodies ... and **discuss issues that do not fall within the scope of any existing body.**
 - Interface with **appropriate intergovernmental organizations and other institutions on matters under their purview.**
 - Facilitate the exchange of information and best practices, and... **make full use of the expertise of the academic, scientific and technical communities.**
 - Advise all stakeholders in proposing ways and means to **accelerate the availability and affordability of the Internet in the developing world.**
 - Identify emerging issues
 - Contribute to **capacity building**
 - Discuss issues relating to critical Internet resources

History of the IGF

- 2006 – First IGF, Athens, Greece
- 2007 – Rio, Brazil
- 2008 – First IGF in Asia Pacific, Hyderabad, India
- 2009 – Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt
- 2010 – Vilnius, Lithuania
 - Last IGF in current five-year mandate

Future of the IGF

- Under-Secretary General of ECOSOC has issued statement recommending continuation of IGF:
 - http://www.intgovforum.org/cms/2010/Briefing.for.MS.on.the.question.of.the.IGF_FINAL.pdf
- United Nations Assembly to consider future of IGF in December 2010
- Likely outcome: IGF to continue
 - In 2009 Kenya volunteered to hold IGF 2011

IGF in Asia Pacific

- Asia Pacific Regional IGF (APrIGF) 2010
 - <http://rigf.asia>
- Bangladesh Consultation on Fourth Annual Meeting of the Internet Governance Forum (2009)
- Hong Kong IGF (2010)
 - Held straight after APrIGF

APrIGF

- 14-16 June 2010, Hong Kong
- Cyber-Security and Network Confidence
- Challenges and Criticalness of an Open Internet Culture
- The Digital Divide in Asia
- Managing Critical Internet Resources
- Challenges and Opportunities for Internationalized Domain Names
- Civil Society in Internet Governance

IGF remote hubs

- Webcast and ask questions via chat
 - IGF ADDRESS
- Four Asia Pacific hubs to be connected via chat:
 - Bangladesh (Dhaka)
 - Hong Kong
 - Indonesia (Jakarta)
 - Philippines (Manila)
 - APNIC WEBSITE ADDRESS

IGF 2010 - developing the future together

- Key themes
 - 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

Critical Internet Resources

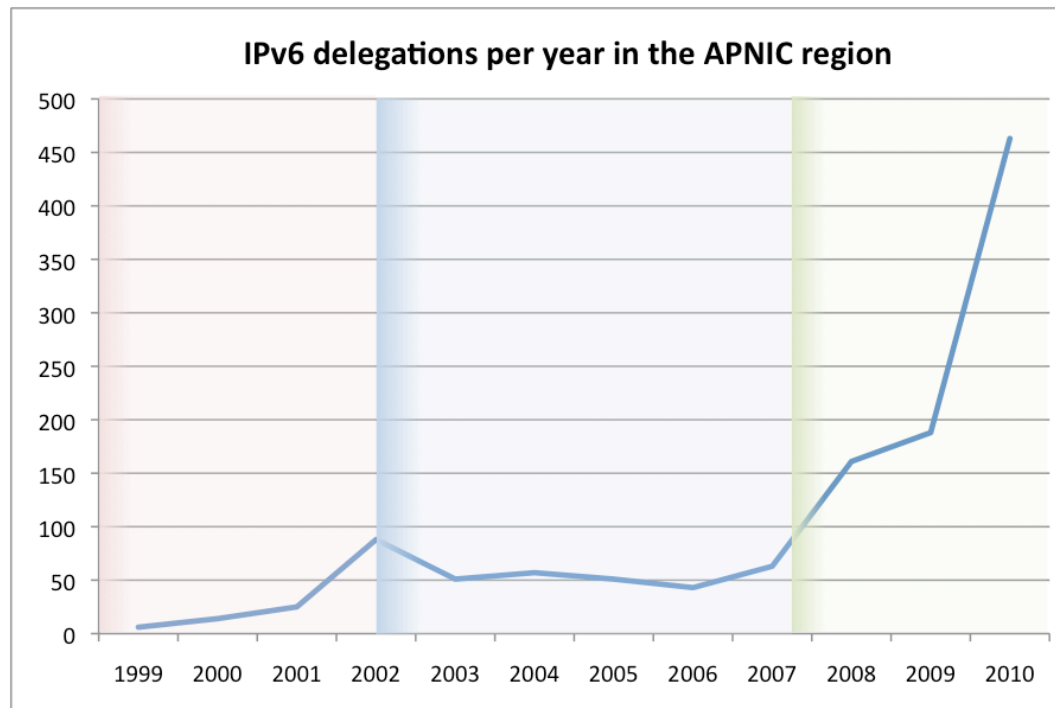
- Status of IPv6 availability around the world; examples and cases
- The internationalization of critical Internet resources management and enhanced cooperation
- The importance of new TLDs and IDNs for development
- Maintaining Internet services in situations of disaster and crisis

IPv6 availability around the world

- RIRs have allocated over two trillion IPv6 addresses to network operators
 - More than 500 times the size of the entire IPv4 address pool
 - Only 0.003% of the entire IPv6 address pool

IPv6 in Asia Pacific

- Almost a quarter of all APNIC account holders now have IPv6 addresses
 - An increase of over 150% in just over a year



<http://icons.apnic.net/display/IPv6/Three+phases+of+IPv6+allocations>

IPv6 at APNIC

- Request addresses via “one click” IPv6 kickstart
 - <http://www.apnic.net/kickstartIPv6>



- Information about IPv6 deployment
 - <http://icons.apnic.net/IPv6>
- APNIC IPv6 Program
 - <http://www.apnic.net/ipv6>

Access and diversity

- Access to infrastructure
 - Enabling environments
 - Legal frameworks
- Access to content
 - Linkages between access to knowledge and security solutions
 - Side effects of the tools and methods used to block content

Security, openness and privacy

- Interconnection between the three
- Content of session to be developed out of the workshops on the same themes held before the main session

Internet Governance for Development (IG4D)

- What exactly is it?
- Global governance issues that may have particular relevance to development
- Managing engagement with global Internet governance while also meeting national ICT strategies
- Taking the IG4D agenda further

Emerging Issues: Cloud Computing

- What is 'cloud'?
- How can it be used
- Why should users use the cloud?
- Infrastructure, hardware, and environment
- Privacy, integrity, confidence in the cloud, public policy, regulation