Welcome to WIE 2014

Aspirations and fears

A discussion session at WIE

David and kc

What should we worry about?

- Current debates about regulation focus on the particulars of U.S. law: whether Title II or Section 706 is the better of two bad alternatives.

- Lots of folks have observed that in the long run, we will need a "new Title".

- But before talking about law, lets talk about what problem we are trying to solve.

- What might actually go wrong with the future of the Internet?

Aspirations

- A while back, kc and I collected a list of "aspirations" about the Internet—a set of desirable outcomes that one or another actor has put forward.

- We have listed these on the next slides.

- But every aspiration can be stated in positive or negative terms: what we want, or the failure to achieve it.

- Let's be pessimistic and think about bad outcomes.

- Reach
  - The Internet should reach to every person by some means.
- Ubiquity
  - The Internet should be available to us everywhere.
- Evolution
  - The Internet should continue to evolve to match the pace and direction of the larger IT sector.
- Uptake
  - The Internet should be used by more of the population.
- Affordable
  - Cost should not be a barrier to the use of the Internet.
- Trustworthy
  - The Internet should provide experiences that are sufficiently free of frustration, fears and unpleasant experiences that people are not deterred from using it.
- Lawful
  - The Internet should not be an effective space for law-breakers.

- National security
  - The Internet should not raise concerns about national security
- Innovation
  - The Internet should be a platform for vigorous innovation, and thus a driver of the economy.
- Generality
  - The Internet should support a wide range of services and applications.
- Unblocked
  - Internet content should be accessible to all without blocking or censorship.
- Choice
  - The consumer should have choices in their Internet experience.
- Redistribution
  - The Internet should serve as a mechanism for the distribution of wealth among different sectors and countries.

- Unification
  - The Internet (and Internet technology, whether in the public net or not) should become a unified technology platform for communication.
- Local values
  - For any region of the globe, the behavior of the Internet should be consistent with and reflect its core cultural/political values.
- Universal values
  - The Internet should be a tool to promote social, cultural, and political values, especially universal ones.
- Global
  - Internet should be a means of communication between citizens of the world.

Our group exercise

- Using this list to stimulate your thinking (or not, as you choose), tell us your top one to three fears about how the future Internet might "go off the rails".
- What bad outcomes are we trying to avoid?
  - Then we can discuss tomorrow if there is a way society (law, regulation, etc.) can intervene to reduce the possibility of this outcome.
    - Inhibit bad behavior?
    - Encourage new innovation—technology, business structure, etc?
- Before tonight, go to https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/XKZPDPS and fill in a very simple survey. Do it more than once—once for each fear you want to put on the list.

A cross-check

- Did we miss any aspirations?
- What are the multi-stakeholder activities talking about?
  - IGF
  - NETmundial

- Textual analysis by Cecilia Testart
  - RA in my group.
  - Thank you…

Human rights

- Privacy
- Censorship
- Surveillance
- Freedom of expression
- Public interest
- Access to information
- Displaced People
- Online Child Safety

Growth and development

- Developing countries gap
- Open Data Internet & Jobs
- Small Island Developing States
- The Role of IXPs
- Intermediary Liability *
- Gender
- Digital Divide
- Innovation
- Content

Public Internet Access

- Role of governments
- Role of markets
- Public Access in libraries
- Infrastructure sharing
- Funding & Affordability
- Multi-Stakeholder Engagement
- Access in Developing Countries
- Connecting the Continents Through Fiber Optic
- Open and distributed architecture
- Culture and Linguistic Diversity

Network neutrality

- Freedom of expression
- Competition
- Consumer choice
- Meaningful transparency
- Appropriate network management
  Infrastructure
- Zero rating

Internet governance

- Multistakeholderism
- Evolution, Failed and successful mechanisms
- ICANN
- ITU, UNESCO, UNGA, WSIS & Intergovernmental organizations
- Accountability & Misuse
- IG Transparency and Openness
- Openness Technical/Non-Technical community Bottom up approach
- Consensus driven Engagement
- Net Mundial / IGF

ICANN transition

- ICANN accountability mechanisms
- Relationship with the US government
- ICANN globalization
- Timeline
- Global acceptance
- Public interest

One more candidate aspiration

- Incentive
  - Law and regulation should provide positive incentives for the actors in the Internet ecosystem to play their roles.