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, let's 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.