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Chair, 2011 IGF

- 6th IGF Nairobi, Kenya 27-30 September 2011. : **"The Internet as a catalyst for change: access, development, freedoms and innovation"**.

- Over 2,000 participants from 125 countries.

- Open, multi-stakeholder consultations.

- 4 main sessions with feeder workshops.

- 122 workshops, best practise forums, dynamic coalition meetings and open forums.

- Remote hubs in 47 locations, for more than 823. 2,500 connections made from 89 countries.

- Web cast, with video and audio streaming. Real time transcriptions and interpretation

Sub theme: Internet Governance for Development (IG4D)

- Significance of Internet governance for development as a core element of the development agenda.

- Development outcome of relevant policies and enabling environment focusing on evidence based policy making framing issues.

- MS policy process providing the objectives of capacity building and reshaping institutional procedures.

- Mobile Internet current interplay between devices, network facilities, prices and services.

- Mobile Internet access bringing into sharp focus other key policy areas

- Access to the Internet as a human right

- Human rights dimension provide mechanism for understanding and addressing violations.

- More than access : growth in access; capacity gaps; need for multiple fora to engage in IG issues; coherent policy framework to link public and private interests.

- Centrality of Internet in development has provided a new dynamic.

- Well-established policy frameworks in the ICT sector to support Development.

- Costs of access.

- Conducive intellectual property regime.

- Practicalities of developing and distributing free and open software.

- South-south collaboration and Internet governance interventions around traffic flows and regional Internet exchange points enhance international capacity

Emerging Issues:

Is governance different for the mobile Internet from the wired Internet?

- Fastest growing technology.

- Mobile broadband subscriptions to reach 3.8 billion by 2015. Traffic from wireless devices to exceed wired devices.

- Spectrum allocation , management and new types of devices. Smart devices and smart allocation of spectrum.

- 4G and LTE for increased speeds and security, important to robustness and trust.

- Functionality of mobile devices for open innovation. Maintaining an open web platform.

- Mobile and wired important.

Access and Diversity

explored the ways in which access to the Internet can be understood as a human right.

- Access to information and freedom of expression human rights. UN rapporteur on Human Rights called for access to the Internet to be a human right.

- Access linked to the concept of accessibility.

- Access without accessibility is meaningless;

- Accessibility has several dimensions including, affordability, relevance, and design.

- Increasing access and accessibility can lead to inclusiveness and economic and social independence.

- Design access and accessibility into the products and services at their origins. Incentives required.

- Affordability major barrier to access and accessibility.

- Extending debate on access and accessibility beyond issues of connectivity to freedom of expression and freedom of association.

- Technology meaningless without the informational and transformational potentials.

- Multi-lingualism and all forms of literacy important.

- Potential of the Internet and its institutional arrangements to support innovations to deliver diversity.

Security, Openness and Privacy

Intersection of security, openness and privacy.

- Impact of seizure of domain names, blocking of websites and filtering of networks.

- Role of cyber security operations centers and law enforcement.

- Open space a human right yet openness has increased use of criminal law. Use of criminal law sometimes used to curtail freedom of expression and association.

- Inter-related nature of security, openness and privacy; especially in policy development.

- Sustaining openness and public-space nature of the Internet requires a shared responsibility.

- Existing legislation on security, openness and privacy pre-dates internet expansion. No regard to full multi-stakeholder involvement.

- Responsibility placed on Individual users, families, Internet service providers, independent law makers and regulators, global policy making institutions.

- States must be able to protect their citizens; ensure freedom of expression; service providers and other intermediaries ensure user safety and freedom of expression.

- Ongoing capacity building and education necessary.

- Recent Developments, National and global codes of conduct, declarations/ treaties handled in real time, collaboratively and in MS manner.

Critical Internet Resources

Discussions focused on the role of different stakeholders with specific reference to new gTLDs

New gTLD process managed under ICANN. An open and transparent. Meant to increase innovation and enlarge and broaden the TLD namespace; Foster choice and competition in domain registration; Remove existing limitations to ASCII gTLDswhich do not reflect growing Internet reality and needs.

- Not all stakeholders participate or can participate in the consultation process.

- Major Stakeholders Buisness, Individual users, Governments and communities

- Prohibitive costs for new gTLDS. Consultation process proposed a reduced fee.

- Implications for intellectual property and trademark defenses.

- Increased role of governments the GAC and impact on the final applicant process.

multi-stakeholder participation on the IANA contract. roles and responsibilities of IANA, its' functions and the potential procurement process.

- IANA contract, which currently gives ICANN its powers to create new top-level domains, up for competitive bidding.

- The National Telecommunications and Information Administration issued a request for proposals.

- The Statement Of Work, which defines the IANA contractor's responsibilities, contains a number of deliverables and deadlines.

- Multi-stakeholder bottom-up structures of Internet governance relevant.

- Processes should be inclusive, bottom-up, and multistakeholder.

- Promotion of capacity building to achieve this model to enable meaningful participation.

- Evaluating accountability, transparency, and inclusiveness of the management of Internet resources.

Taking Stock and the Way Forward

Reflected on the experiences of the participants.

- Contribution to the development agenda and capacity.

- Considered a great success.

- Increasing importance and relevance of the core IGF issues and multi-stakeholder Internet governance model.

- Increased participation from developing countries and remote participation.

- Themes of development and human rights had pervaded all the main sessions.

- Challenge of supporting the dialogue between each meeting of the IGF.

- New dynamic coalition on public access and libraries announced.

- Need to strengthen youth participation.

- Better use metrics and other sources of data to help inform some of the discussion and to help forge a consensus around the key issues. Avoid repetition.

- Adopt new procedures to focus on knowledge management and knowledge exchange to support capacity building.

- Leadership and financial security of the IGF Secretariat must be secured.

- The format of the IGF, and its founding principles.

- All stakeholders, on an equal and collaborative footing, are integral to any process on the future of Internet governance.

- Tunis Agenda should continue to be the reference point and guide to the responses of the UN to issues of Internet governance.

- IGF role in shaping the public policy debate on internet.

- IGF as a repository of evidence-based insights into effective Internet governance policies. Can we avoid repetition? Can we focus on outputs?

- Azerbaijan IGF in 2012

- Indonesia 2013.

Thank you