26th OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum
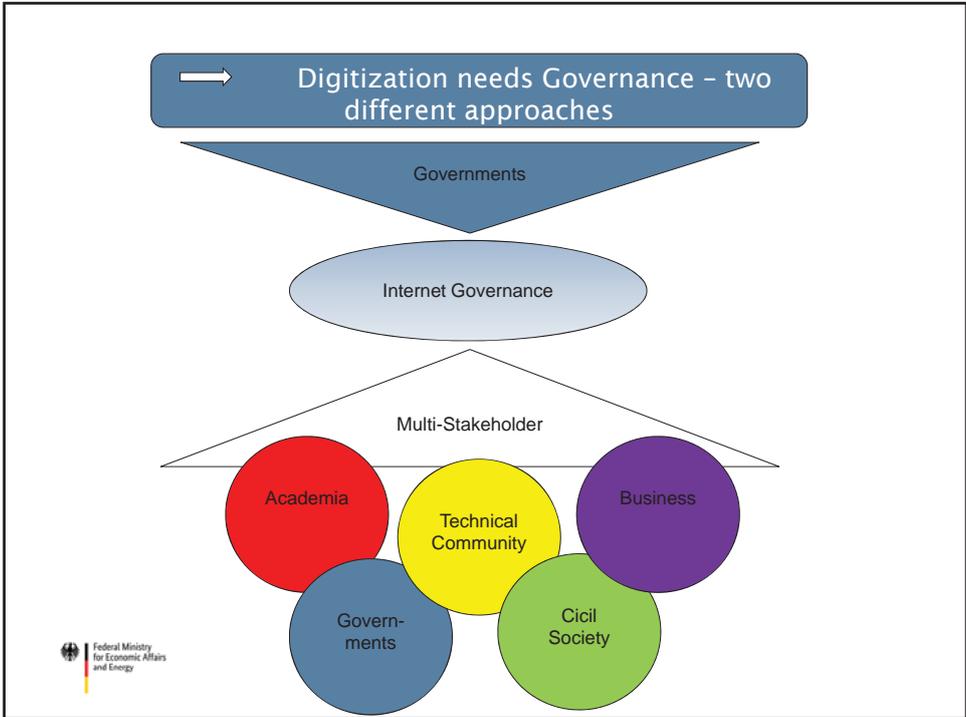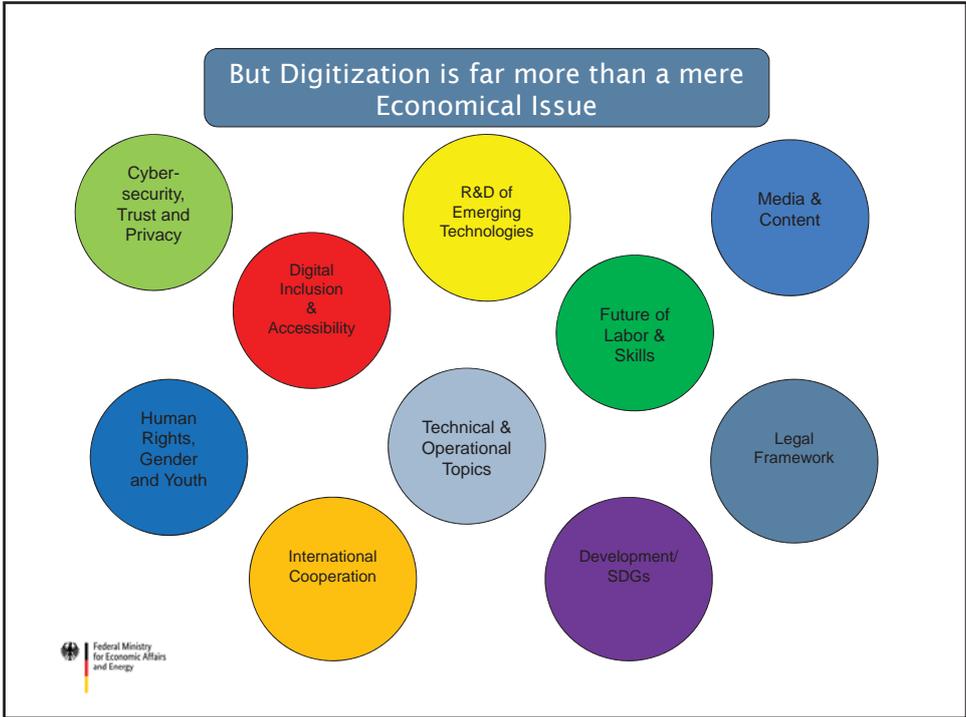Concluding Meeting
Prague, 5-7 September 2018
Session I: Fostering a multi-stakeholder approach to leverage the opportunities of digital economy
Dr. Rudolf Gridl, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, Germany

EEF.DEL/43/18
6 September 2018

ENGLISH only

But Digitization is far more than a mere Economical Issue

- Cyber-security, Trust and Privacy
- R&D of Emerging Technologies
- Media & Content
- Digital Inclusion & Accessibility
- Future of Labor & Skills
- Human Rights, Gender and Youth
- Technical & Operational Topics
- Legal Framework
- International Cooperation
- Development/ SDGs

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Digitization needs Governance – two different approaches

Governments

Internet Governance

Multi-Stakeholder

- Academia
- Technical Community
- Business
- Govern-ments
- Cicil Society

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Example 1/Public : Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

IGF – is a multistakeholder forum for policy dialogue on issues pertaining to Internet Governance

formally introduced by the United Nations Secretary-General last July 2006

The IGF was created after the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society came up with a consensus statement released by the WSIS on November 18, 2005 in Tunis, Tunisia.

Secretariat, based in the United Nations Office in Geneva

open and Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG)

The Art of Multi-Stakeholder policy making: *„Making each stakeholder equally unhappy."* (M. Kummer, former Executive Coordinator of the IGF-Secretariat)

TUNIS AGENDA

paragraph 72:
- called for an open and inclusive process to convene by the second quarter of 2006;
- called for a meeting of a new forum for a multistakeholder policy dialogue which is now called the Internet Governance Forum

TUNIS AGENDA

» A working definition of Internet Governance is the development and application
by Governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles,
of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes
that shape the evolution and use of the Internet«

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Example 2/Private : Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)

Task: Ensuring the stable and secure operation of the internet

Public policy issues are one aspect

ICANN Multi-Stakeholder Model

Ombudsman

President and CEO

ICANN Staff
MDR – 68
SV – 11
DC – 9
Sydney - 5
Brussels - 5
Other US - 11
Other non-US - 14

Board of Directors

Nominating Committee
Per ICANN Bylaws, Article VII, section 2

Governmental Advisory Committee **G A C**

Technical Liaison Group

Internet Engineering TaskForce

TLG

IETF

ASO

Regional Internet Registries
AfriNIC
APNIC
ARIN
LACNIC
RIPE NCC

GNSO

gTLD Registries
gTLD Registrars
IP interests
ISPs
Businesses
Non-Commercial Interests

ccNSO

ccTLD registries
(.us, .uk, .au, .it, .be, .nl, etc.)

At-Large

Internet Users
(At-Large Advisory Committee, in conjunction with RALOs)

ALAC

Security & Stability Advisory Committee

SSAC

Root Server System Advisory Committee

RSSAC

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