

SECTION
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Annex

ANNEX I

"THE BLIND MEN AND THE ELEPHANT"

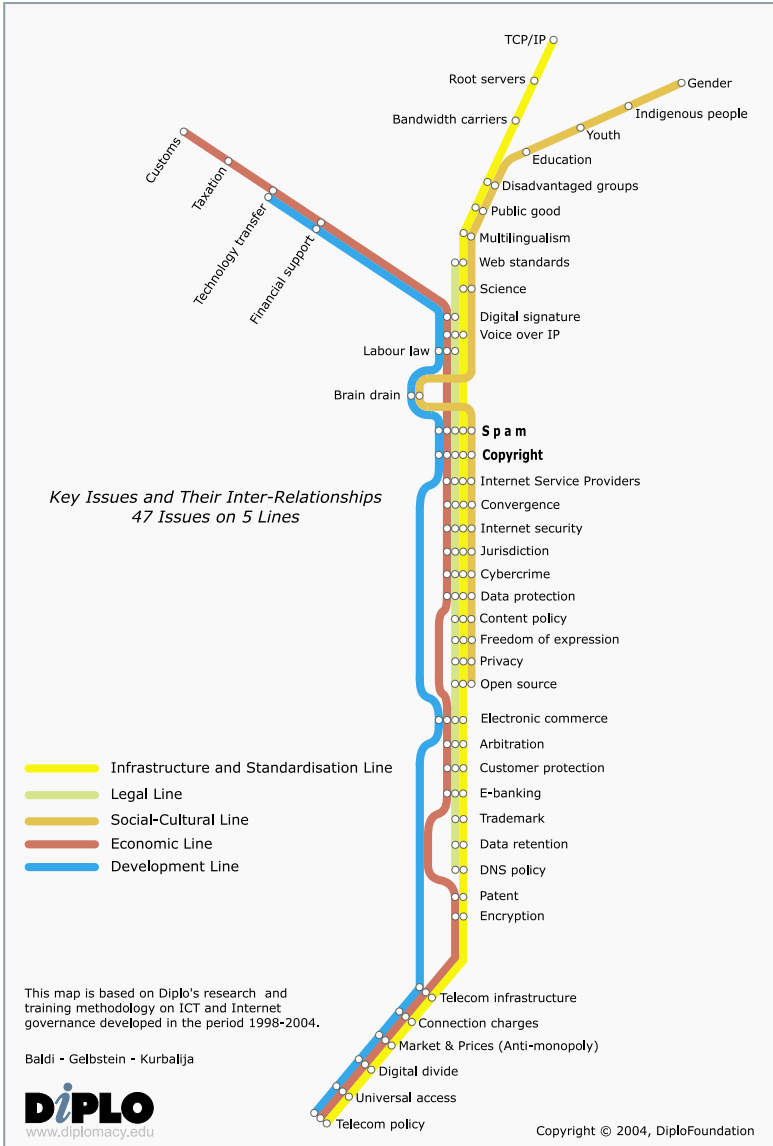
<p>It was six men of Indostan To learning much inclined, Who went to see the Elephant (Though all of them were blind), That each by observation Might satisfy his mind.</p>	
<p>The First approached the Elephant, And happening to fall Against his broad and sturdy side, At once began to bawl: "God bless me! but the Elephant Is very like a wall!"</p>	<p>The Fourth reached out an eager hand, And felt about the knee. "What most this wondrous beast is like Is mighty plain," quoth he; "'Tis clear enough the Elephant Is very like a tree!"</p>
<p>The Second, feeling of the tusk, Cried, "Ho! what have we here So very round and smooth and sharp? To me 'tis mighty clear This wonder of an Elephant Is very like a spear!"</p>	<p>The Fifth, who chanced to touch the ear, Said: "E'en the blindest man Can tell what this resembles most; Deny the fact who can This marvel of an Elephant Is very like a fan!"</p>
<p>The Third approached the animal, And happening to take The squirming trunk within his hands, Thus boldly up and spake: "I see," quoth he, "the Elephant Is very like a snake!"</p>	<p>The Sixth no sooner had begun About the beast to grope, Than, seizing on the swinging tail That fell within his scope, "I see," quoth he, "the Elephant Is very like a rope!"</p>
<p>And so these men of Indostan Disputed loud and long, Each in his own opinion Exceeding stiff and strong, Though each was partly in the right, And all were in the wrong!</p> <p>Moral: So oft in theologic wars, The disputants, I ween, Rail on in utter ignorance Of what each other mean, And prate about an Elephant Not one of them has seen!</p>	
<p>US poet John Godfrey Saxe (1816-1887)</p>	

ANNEX II – THE EVOLUTION OF INTERNET GOVERNANCE

Actor Period	United States	Internet “Guardians”	International Organisations	Private Sector	Countries	Civil Society
1986	The Department of Defence (DoD) runs DNS The National Science Foundation (NSF) takes over from the DoD					
1994				NSI signs a contract with the NSF to manage DNS for the period 1994-1998		
<p>THE START OF “THE DNS WAR” After the NSF outsources the management of DNS to NSI (a private company), the Internet community (mainly ISOC) tries for many years to return DNS management to the public domain. It succeeds after 4 years. Here is a survey of this process, which involved a lot of diplomatic techniques, such as: negotiation, coalition building, using leverage, consensus building, etc.</p>						
June 1996		IANA/ISOC – Plan to take over from NSI after the end of its contract; the introduction of additional domains; a strong opposition from the trademark sector against new top domains; also a strong opposition from the ITU				
Spring 1997		An IAHC (International Ad Hoc Committee) Proposal Participants in the IAHC: 2 representatives from the trademark interest groups, WIPO, ITU and NSF; and 5 representatives from the IETF Conclusion of gTLDMoU specifying: DNS as a “public resource”; seven new domains; strong protection for trademarks. Establishment of CORE (Council of Registers – signing ceremony in March 1997 at the ITU, Geneva); CORE collapsed immediately Strong opposition from the USA Government, NSI and EU				
1997	USA government transfers the management of DNS to the Department of Commerce (DoC)					

June 1998	A DoC white paper invites the main players to propose solutions of their own	Proposals are received from: IFDT (International Forum on White Paper), ORSC (Open Root Server Confederation), and BWG (Boston Working Group)				
Second part of 1998		Instead of drafting a new paper, the ISOC focuses on: - Building a broad coalition involving international organisations (from the IAHC initiative), the private sector (IBM) and key countries (EU, Japan, Australia). - Creating a new organisation				
15 Nov 1998	DoC transfers authority to ICANN	September 1998 – An ISOC-NSI Joint Draft Agreement October 1998 – ISOC abandons agreements and creates ICANN ICANN acquires two new crucial functions: - Authority to accredit registers for the gTLD - Management of the authoritative role (the policy aspect is kept with the DoC)				
April 1999		A DOC – ICANN – NSI agreement and introduction of a “shared registry system”. NSI loses its monopoly but obtains a favourable transition arrangement (management of four domains, etc.) THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONING OF ICANN				
June 1998		Formation of the PSO (Protocol Supporting Organisation) consisting of the IETF, the W3C and other Internet pioneers	Initialisation of the WIPO Internet Domain Name Process	ASO (Address Support Organisation) – created to represent the association of DNS registries (ARN, RIPE, NCC) DNSO (Domain Name Supporting Organisation) – established to protect trademark and commercial interests	30 countries establish GAC in order to gain more influence in managing national domains ICANN reacts by establishing the DNSO subcommittee – ccTLDs	
<p>THE END OF “THE DNS WAR” The “war” was ended through compromise. ISOC managed to get more public control of DNS management although commercial interests remain very strong. Thus the interests of both private business and the “guardians” communities were properly protected. It was not the case with position of national states and the general Internet community. These are the two weakest aspects of ICANN governance.</p>						
2000-2003		Emergence of a greater focus on the Internet in ITU, WIPO, UNESCO, OECD, the Council of Europe, and the World Bank	Strong push of the private Internet (copyright laws, e-commerce, etc.)		Development of Internet legislation, court cases, etc.	NGOs’ involvement in the digital divide, human rights, gender issues on the Internet
		Multisectoral and global initiatives focusing on Internet development, governance, etc.: G-8 Dot Force, World Economic Forum, UN ICT Task Force, World Summit on Information Society, Global Knowledge Partnership				

ANNEX III – A MAP FOR A JOURNEY THROUGH INTERNET GOVERNANCE



ANNEX IV – INTERNET GOVERNANCE CUBE



The WHAT axis is related to the ISSUES of Internet Governance (e.g. infrastructure, copyright, privacy). It conveys the multi-disciplinary aspect of this approach.

The WHO axis of the cube focusses on the main ACTORS (states, international organisations, civil society, the private sector). This is the multistakeholder side.

The WHERE axis of the cube deals with the FRAMEWORK in which Internet issues should be addressed (self-regulatory, local, national, regional, and global). This is a multi-layered approach to Internet Governance.

When we move pieces in our cube we get the intersection – HOW. This is the section of the cube that can help us to see how particular issues should be regulated, both in terms of cognitive-legal techniques (e.g. analogies) and in terms of instruments (e.g. soft law, treaties, and declarations). For example, one specific intersection can help us to see HOW privacy issues (what) should be addressed by civil society (who) at the national level (where).

Separate from the Internet Governance Cube is a fifth component – WHEN.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

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Jovan Kurbalija directs online learning courses on ICT and diplomacy and lectures in academic and training institutions in Switzerland, the United States, Austria, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Malta.

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