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# THE INTERNET GOVERNANCE LANDSCAPE

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Overview of Key Events  
between May 2013 and  
June 2015

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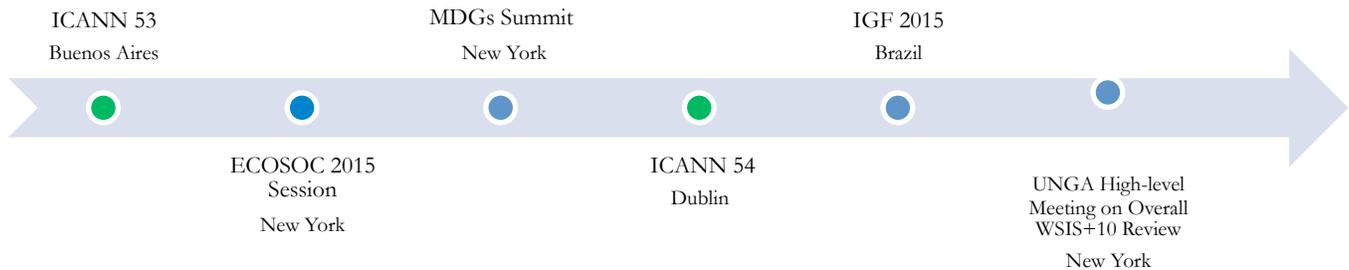
Madhulika Srikumar

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# Internet Governance- Timeline of Important Events<sup>1</sup>

## Upcoming Events



## Jan- June 2015<sup>2</sup>



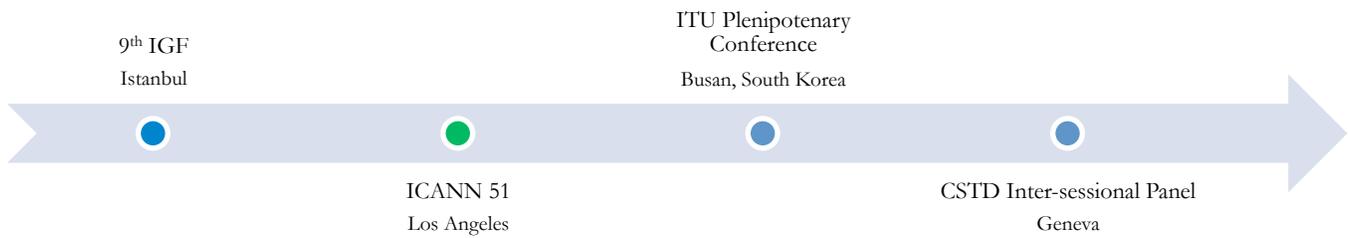
<sup>1</sup> KEY

- Governmental
- United Nations
- Technical Community
- Other

<sup>2</sup> Detailed timeline of 2015 IG events available on <http://www.internetsociety.org/igtimeline> and <https://www.freedomonlinecoalition.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Mapping-Brochure-WEB-1.pdf>

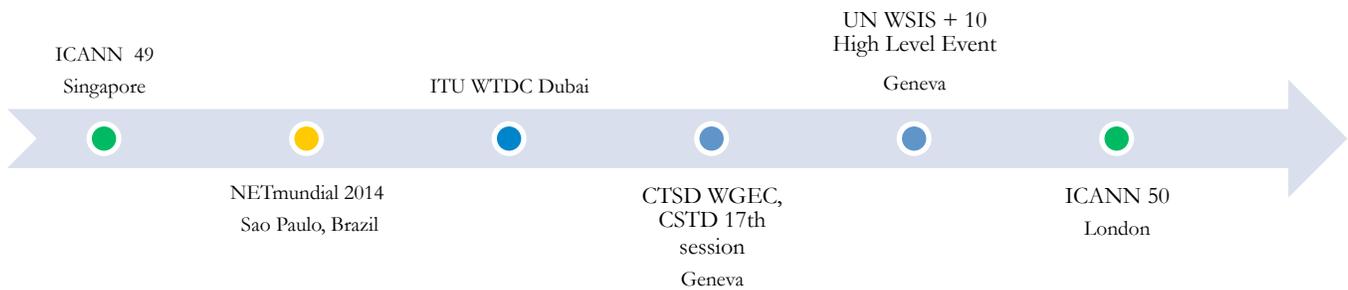
## July- December 2014<sup>3</sup>

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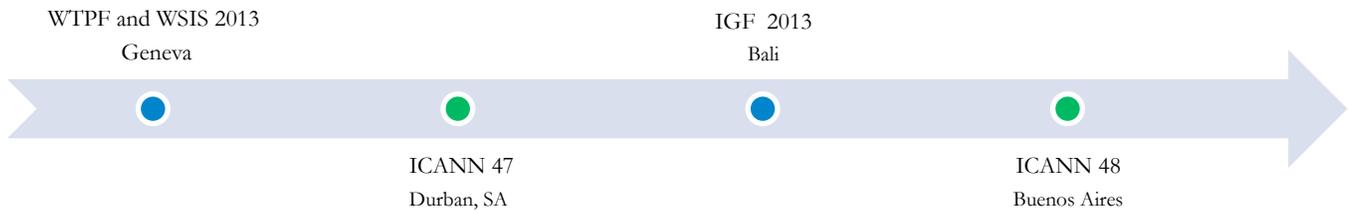
## Jan- July 2014

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## May- December 2013

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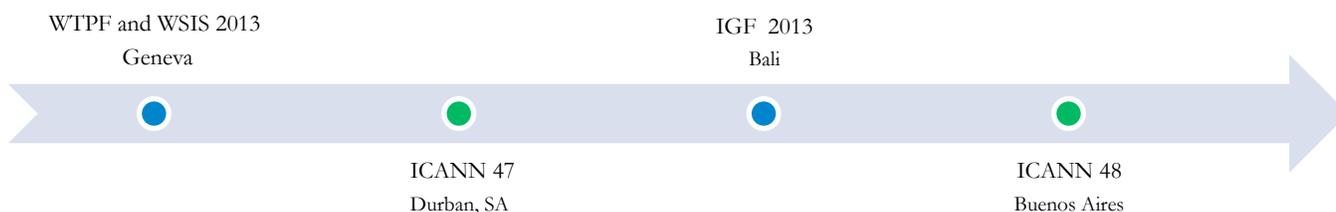


<sup>3</sup> Detailed timeline of both 2013 and 2014 events - [http://www.gp-digital.org/wp-content/uploads/pubs/GPD\\_A3%20Map%20Flyer\\_P6\\_Reprint\\_Web%20version.pdf](http://www.gp-digital.org/wp-content/uploads/pubs/GPD_A3%20Map%20Flyer_P6_Reprint_Web%20version.pdf) .

The Internet Governance landscape is populated with several events. Broadly these Internet Governance processes can be divided into those related to UN (GA/ECOSOC/CSTD, WSIS Review process, IGF and ITU), technical bodies (such as ICANN, IETF), governmental processes (GCCS, The Hague) and other processes such as WEF.

The function of this document is to act as a primer on some of these events. It is outside the scope of this report to cover all IG related meetings or to cover all the discussions that occurred at a particular meeting. Instead, this report seeks to introduce one to the (relatively) complicated network of organizations that work simultaneously to further several debates in IG and further to highlight some of the discussions in these events. For instance, each year there are national and regional IGF events happening around the world besides the annual global IGF, there is also the [Freedom Online Coalition](#) which is a partnership of 25 governments that work to advance Internet freedom. While these events have not been provided for in the above timeline, they are still a part of the IG evolution and have a role to play.

## Summary of IG Events: May-December 2013



### ▪ **World Telecommunication/ICT Policy Forum: 14<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> May 2013**

The World Telecommunication/Information and Communication Technology Policy Forum (WTPF) is a high-level international event where ITU (International Telecommunication Union) members from government, industry and the global regulatory community exchange views on the key policy issues arising from the information and communication technology (ICT) environment. ITU organized this event and described the event as one that is “designed to foster debate, build multistakeholder consensus expressed in the form of ‘Opinions’ illustrating a shared vision to guide ongoing global ICT policies, regulatory and standardization efforts worldwide.”

The ITU came out with official briefings before the event on [Supporting Multistakeholderism in Internet Governance](#), [Internet Protocol Version 4 and Version 6 Issues](#), [The Enhanced Cooperation Process](#) and on other [key issues](#). The event focused on Internet related public policy issues and discussed the [six Opinions](#) regarding fundamental issues of Internet governance. Further, Brazil came out with a seventh Opinion on “operationalising the role of governments in the multi-stakeholder model for internet governance.” While this Opinion was not endorsed, it received widespread support and it was agreed that it merited further discussion beyond WTPF.

### ▪ **World Summit on the Information Society Forum: 13<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> May 2013**

The World Summit on the Information Society Forum (WSIS Forum) represents the world’s largest annual gathering of the ‘ICT for development’ community. This forum like other annual WSIS May meetings is built on multistakeholder discussions and consultations on WSIS implementation and its format is the result of open consultations with all WSIS Stakeholders.

This annual gathering of WSIS Stakeholders was co-organized by ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and UNDP and while discussing WSIS implementation, included the Overall Review of the Implementation of the WSIS Outcomes (WSIS+10). These WSIS+10 related sessions formed the [WSIS+10 Visioning Track](#), the

outcomes constitute the [WSIS+10 Visioning Challenge document](#), meant to serve as possible input into further discussions during the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), the UN General Assembly as well as the ITU Council. The WSIS+10 Process marks the ten-year milestone since the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). The first WSIS phase, held in Geneva in 2003, concluded with the [Geneva Declaration of Principles](#) and the [Geneva Plan of Action](#) identifying specific action lines to advance the achievement of the millennium development goals.

The [WSIS 2013 Outcome Document](#), a 313 page document, provides for the results of this forum including country, thematic workshops, further the outcomes of WSIS Beyond 2015 were also provided in [this](#) booklet.

- **ICANN 47: 14<sup>th</sup> - 18<sup>th</sup> July 2013**

ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) meetings are held three times each year in different regions of the globe to enable attendees from around the world to participate in person. One meeting each year is also the organization's annual general meeting, during which new Board members take their seats. ICANN meetings offer a variety of sessions such as workshops, open forums, and working meetings on the development and implementation of Internet policies. Typical attendees include government representatives, business managers, IT managers and consultants, DNS industry managers and experts, intellectual property managers, academics and end users.

The GAC (Government Advisory Council) sent the ICANN Board a consensus objection to Amazon.com's applications for .amazon and the Chinese and Japanese IDN variants. This was based on strong objections from the Amazonas region countries, including an abstention from the U.S. representative. An Expert Working Group proposed a paradigm shift in WHOIS with a [Next Generation Directory Service model](#). Other issues of prominence included the "[name clash](#)" issue, with respect to "[Security, Stability and Resiliency](#)" (SSR) of the Internet, the progress of the Trademark Clearing House (TMCH) and the announcement of the Fifth Strategy Panel on the Future of Internet Governance.

CENTR (Council of European National Top Level Domain Registries) has a [detailed report](#) on ICANN 47.

- **Internet Governance Forum 2013: 22<sup>nd</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup> October 2013**

In 2003 and 2005, the United Nations organized the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). The creation of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) was one of the critical outcomes from this landmark summit. The mandate of IGF is found in the Tunis Agenda, which called for UN to convene

and UNGA did so with a [resolution](#). Subsequently the UN [renewed the mandate](#) of IGF in 2011 for another 5 years. IGF is up for renewal of its mandate again this year, 2015. It was founded on the principles of being bottom-up, transparent, and inclusive. The 8th annual IGF's official main theme was "Building Bridges – Enhancing Multi-stakeholder Cooperation for Growth and Sustainable Development".

However, the focus of the event was on mass online surveillance and the then recently announced 2014 world summit on internet governance. IGF 2013 was the first international Internet governance related meeting to be held since the Snowden revelations about widespread online surveillance. In addressing the Snowden revelations, IGF provided as a venue to share perspectives on the [balance between security concerns and human rights](#) such as the freedom of expression and right to privacy. In doing so, this was the first time that the IGF had a main session on human rights.

In the weeks preceding the IGF, the technical bodies collectively known as the [I\\* organizations](#), made a major announcement, the [Montevideo Statement](#) on the Future of Internet Cooperation. The statement called for globalization of ICANN and IANA functions and to bestow a multistakeholder body instead, with these functions. The IGF meetings addressed these concerns regarding principles of multistakeholder coordination and the role of governments in particular. This is something that several stakeholders sought to achieve in the ITU World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) in late 2012.

IGF also featured the first meeting of the [Dynamic Coalition on Net Neutrality](#). These coalitions are informal, issue-specific groups comprising members of various stakeholder groups which were established as a result of the first IGF in 2006.

- **ICANN 48: 17<sup>th</sup> - 21<sup>st</sup> November 2013**

The Buenos Aires meeting too addressed problems of ["name collision"](#) or "name clash". Name collision refers to circumstances when a domain name on a private network that matches a name in the public Internet can create security risks, confusion, and systems failure. This topic was of particular interest in the 2013 as ICANN's [New gTLD Program](#) was preparing to delegate hundreds of new domain names to the Root Zone.

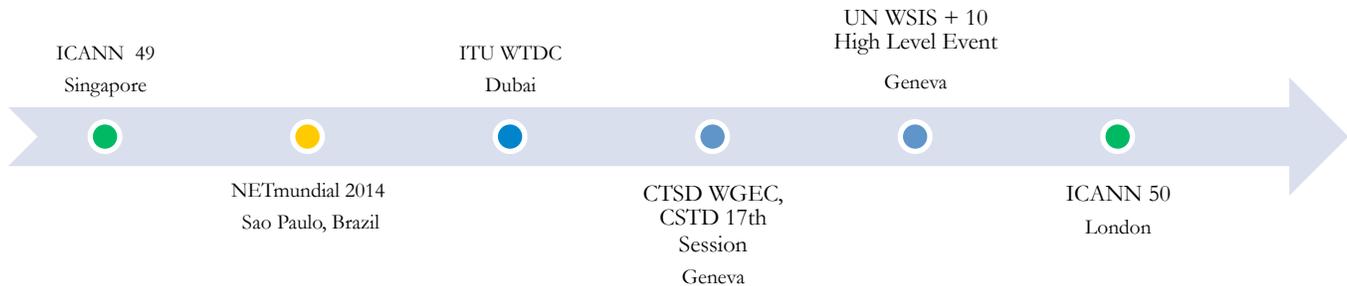
There was debate centered on what ICANN should do with the funds from the new gTLD ICANN Auctions, the ICANN Board members decided to create a document and submit it for public review. The GAC when it came to the [.wine/.vin debate](#), suggested that the ICANN Board might wish to seek a further

understanding on the subject before deciding the same. In response, the New gTLD Program Committee (NGPC) commissioned an [analysis](#).

Internet Governance was at the forefront of many discussions, in light of the Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff's speech at the UN in September 2013 condemning the NSA surveillance. Announcement of the NETmundial meeting (Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance), to be held in Brazil in 2014 was made here. This announcement came after a meeting between Brazil's President Rousseff and ICANN's Fadi Chehadé.

For a more detailed report on ICANN 48, see [this](#).

## Summary of IG Events: Jan-July 2014



### ▪ ICANN 49: 23<sup>rd</sup> - 27<sup>th</sup> March 2014

ICANN 49 followed the [NTIA announcement](#) on March 14, 2014 that stated it would begin the transition of key DNS functions to the global Internet stakeholder community. Several discussions in ICANN were centered on this development starting with ICANN President, Mr. Chehade's opening speech. Mr. Chehade spoke about ICANN's work in Internet Governance and the importance of the upcoming NETmundial meeting. There were discussions regarding the final oversight mechanism. Also the process for discussing this oversight mechanism in ensuring that all stakeholders are heard was also dealt with.

ICANN 49 may have been the first ICANN meeting held since almost [200 new gTLD strings had been delegated](#). The most recent draft of [Specification 13](#) was approved at the meeting. The specification provides limited accommodations to registry operators of TLDs that qualify as "dot Brand" TLDs rather than standard commercial TLDs. Further, the ICANN Board accepted the [recommendations](#) made by the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) concerning Name Collisions in the DNS. They will work with the IETF and IAB to identify what strings should be reserved for use in private namespaces, and the type of use that would be relevant.

More analysis can be found [here](#) and [here](#).

### ▪ NETmundial Global Multistakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance (GMMFIG) Conference: 23<sup>rd</sup> - 24<sup>th</sup> April 2014

Brazil hosted [NETmundial](#) in partnership with the Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (CGI.br) and 1Net, a forum that consists of several stakeholders involved in Internet governance. This meeting addressed the development of principles of Internet governance and further developed a roadmap for future development of this ecosystem.

The NETmundial meeting was historic for it brought together the private sector, governments, academia, technical and civil society in a productive dialogue that resulted in a shared set of [values and principles](#) to guide the future of the Internet. NETmundial consisted of three committees-(1) The High-Level Multistakeholder Committee that fostered the involvement of the international community (consisting of representatives of 12 states, including India), (2) The Executive Multistakeholder Committee that organized the event, including the agenda discussion and execution and managed the proposals from various stakeholders, (3) The Logistics and Organizational Committee that was in charge of logistics and (4) The Governmental Advisory Committee that was set up for government contribution.

The principles agreed to between the parties were contained in the nonbinding statement and ranged from human rights to IG processes principles. Some states including India asked for multilateral, intergovernmental body to govern the Internet, which was disapproved by many. The outcome of the meeting, widely agreeable to most parties called for a multistakeholder approach to Internet Governance, a marked difference from Tunis Agenda. The statement also provided for principles with respect to the IANA transition separately. When it came to surveillance, while the statement did deal with the same, several states felt that it was done so inadequately. Regardless of the specifics that were settled on by the parties in the conference, NETmundial was hailed as an event that for the first time brought all stakeholders including civil society together resulting in an open process with an agreed outcome document.

Also, during the meeting, the President of Brazil signed the [Brazilian Civil Rights Framework for the Internet](#) (Marco Civil da Internet) which is an Internet bill of rights that guarantees freedom of expression and requires net neutrality, among other things.

▪ **ITU World Telecommunication Development Conference 2014: 30<sup>th</sup> March- 10<sup>th</sup> April 2014**

The theme of this event was “Broadband for Sustainable Development” and to further that outcome the conference came out with the [Dubai Declaration](#). The Dubai Declaration states inter alia that “promoting and making available, affordable and accessible broadband infrastructure, with appropriate policy and strategy, is a fundamental enabling platform that fosters innovation and drives the development of national and global economies and the information society”.

Another major outcome of the event is the [Dubai Action Plan](#) adopted at the conference which encompasses programmes, regional initiatives, study group Questions, resolutions and recommendations to be implemented over the next four years, including facilitation of the relevant action lines of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).

The conference also adopted the Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D), a component of the overall ITU strategic plan, to be adopted at the forthcoming Plenipotentiary Conference. The ITU–D strategic plan makes linkages to the Dubai Action Plan and Declaration, and reiterates the challenges over the coming period.

- **UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CTSD) Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation (WGEC): 30<sup>th</sup> April – 02<sup>nd</sup> May 2014 and CSTD 17<sup>th</sup> Session: 12<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> May 2014**

The [Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation \(WGEC\)](#) of the UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) has been established to examine the mandate of the WSIS regarding “enhanced cooperation” as contained in the Tunis Agenda. The Working Group [consists](#) of representatives from 22 Member States, also representatives from the private sector, civil society, technical and academic communities and international organizations. The Agenda and transcripts of the meeting can be found [here](#).

This meeting is the fourth in a series of meetings intended for an exchange of views among stakeholders and to report the outcomes to the CSTD at its [seventeenth session in 2014](#). [The 17<sup>th</sup> CTSD session](#) came up with a [Draft resolution on Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society](#) that is recommended for adoption by the ECOSOC.

- **UN WSIS + 10 High Level Event Geneva: 9<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> June 2014**

The [WSIS+10 High-Level Event](#) was an extended version of the WSIS Forum that- (1)addressed the progress made in the implementation of the WSIS outcomes (2003 and 2005) related to the WSIS Action Lines under mandates of the participating agencies, (2) provided a platform for multi-stakeholder coordination of the implementation of the WSIS outcomes, with participation of all WSIS action line facilitators, other UN agencies and all WSIS stakeholders, and (3) develop proposals on a new vision beyond 2015. The meeting was organized taking into account decisions of the 68th Session of the UN General Assembly.

An overall review of the implementation of the WSIS Outcomes was resolved to be conducted in 2015. To achieve this, the outcomes of UN Group on the Information Society [Open Consultations on WSIS+10](#), including the UNGIS Plan of Action for WSIS+10 and multistakeholder guidance provided at the WSIS Forum 2012 and 2013 will be looked into. To further this, ITU’s Membership resolved to hold

an ITU Coordinated WSIS+10 High-Level Event in 2014 and to also establish a preparatory process based on the open and inclusive WSIS+10 Multistakeholder Preparatory Platform ([WSIS+10 MPP](#)).

The event was built upon two tracks, the High-Level Track, consisting of formal statements, handing over of prizes, and endorsement of the Outcome Documents, and the Forum Track consisting of discussions on the WSIS process including the overall review of the implementation of the WSIS Outcomes. The High-Level Track endorsed the [WSIS+10 Statement on Implementation of WSIS Outcomes and the WSIS+10 Vision for WSIS Beyond 2015](#). The [Forum Track Outcome Document](#) summarizes the outcomes of Forum Track events organized during the WSIS+10 HLE, including country, thematic workshops.

The outcome documents of the HLE highlighted the role of ICTs in achieving the objectives of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda. The new sustainable development goals (SDG), which will build on the millennium development goals (expiring in 2015) will be agreed upon in September 2015. The SDG process is likely to have an impact on the outcomes of the WSIS+10 review.

An overview of the event can be found [here](#).

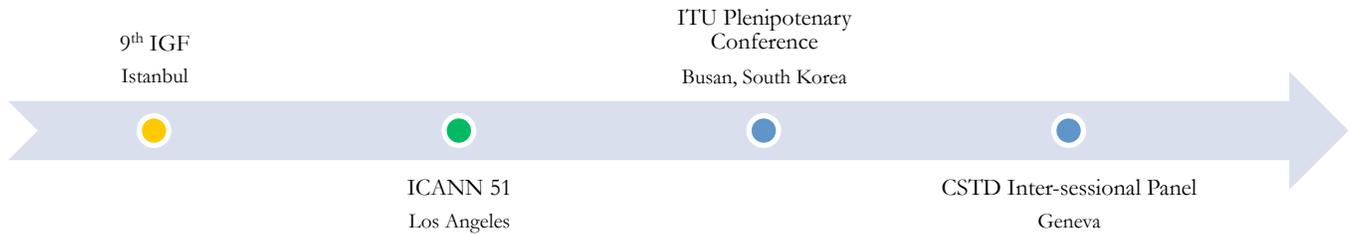
- **ICANN 50: 22<sup>nd</sup> - 25<sup>th</sup> June 2014**

This ICANN meeting amongst other concerns, focused on the transition of IANA stewardship, a High-level Government Meeting and the second At-Large Summit (ATLAS 2). The High Level Government Meeting organized by the UK government brought together representatives from governments to address ICANN's accountability and the IANA transition. Processes for [working groups](#) on ICANN'S internationalization, ideas of [internal accountability](#) mechanisms for globalized ICANN were discussed at this Meeting.

The GAC brought up issues of .wine/.vin, new gTLDs, regionally important domains and domains for international organizations. Many references to the [NETmundial Multistakeholder Statement](#) were made; ICANN's CEO announced the initiative of the NETmundial Alliance as well, though the details of this alliance were not elaborated.

An overview of the event can be found [here](#). A more detailed analysis including details on the proposed coordination group for the IANA transition can be found [here](#).

## Summary of IG Events: July-December 2014



### ▪ **Internet Governance Forum: 2<sup>nd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> September 2014**

The theme for IGF 2014 was “Connecting Continents for Enhanced Multistakeholder Internet Governance”. The Programme Paper for the event can be found [here](#). The IGF meeting sought to address concerns from other IG processes as well such as recommendations of the CSTD Working Group on IGF improvements, NETmundial, including comments received from the IGF multi-stakeholder community since the 8th IGF in Bali. The meeting also took into consideration the proceedings of the open consultations and MAG meeting held from 19-20 February 2014 and the online meetings of the MAG held since then as well. At IGF 2014, the ICANN-led processes of IANA transition and ICANN accountability were featured the most though other issues such as human rights online, access and net neutrality were also discussed. With the mandate of IGF up for renewal in 2015, some of the participants at the meeting made a [Recommendation to the UN General Assembly for an Open Ended Mandate of the IGF](#), as some [commentators argue](#) that no institution is in a position to replace IGF.

CCG’s report on IGF, 2014 can be found [here](#).

### ▪ **ICANN 51: 12<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> October 2014**

As expected, this ICANN meeting too was dominated by the discussions on the IANA stewardship discussions and the ICANN accountability enhancement process. ICANN published a new [accountability proposal](#) that incorporated comments from the ICANN London meetings, further the comments from the community were considered as well and the proposal was positively received. The accountability tracks are two in number, one that deals with the overall ICANN accountability and the other that deals with IANA accountability issues.

In response to ICG’s [request for proposals](#) (RFP), the progress of draft proposals of the names, numbers and protocol communities were looked into. The five RIRs announced the [Consolidated RIR IANA Stewardship Proposal \(CRISP\) team](#) that will be responsible for consolidating IANA stewardship

proposals from the five RIR communities into a single Internet numbering community proposal which shall be sent to the ICG. With respect to protocols, the [IANAPLAN](#) Working Group published a new version of draft [IETF-IANAPLAN-ICG -response](#).

While several sessions on the IANA transition were held at the ICANN meeting, the most significant were the meetings on Cross Community Working Group ([CWG](#)) to “Develop an IANA Stewardship Transition Proposal on Naming Related Functions”. Several other communities such as the ICANN Security and Stability Advisory Committee ([SSAC](#)) also published a [Report on the IANA Functions Contract](#).

Detailed report on this ICANN meeting can be found [here](#).

Further, CCG’s detailed report on ICANN 51 can be found [here](#).

- **ITU Plenipotenary Conference: 20<sup>th</sup> October - 7<sup>th</sup> November 2014**

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Plenipotentiary Conference is a three week, high-level policy conference held every four years. Here, the ITU Member States decide on the future role of the organization when it comes to the development of information and communication technologies (ICTs) worldwide. [The Plenipotentiary Conference](#) sets the ITU general policies, adopts four-year strategic and financial plans, and elects the ITU senior management team, members of Council, and members of the Radio Regulations Board for the next four years.

Issues pertaining to [Internet Governance did not dominate](#) this conference with other debates cropping up such as the political disputes over Crimea and Palestine, resolutions to address Ebola and better ways to track planes, a four-year debate on how to define “ICT”, public access to ITU’s documents, and the unexpected 30m Swiss Franc reduction in ITU’s budget for the next four years. The [Council Working Group on International Internet-related Public Policy Issues](#), a special group established in the 2010 Plenipotentiary Conference is open only to ITU Member States with open consultation to all stakeholders. At the Busan conference, a compromise was reached which will provide for physical consultation meetings, open to all stakeholders, to be held prior to each of the CWG-Internet meetings, where all Internet stakeholders can directly contribute to the work of CWG-Internet.

While there were intense discussions on internet issues, the outcomes turned out to be insignificant. Several member states proposed an increased involvement of government when it came to allocation of IP addresses and framing policies to combat illegal international online surveillance. India also submitted a [proposal](#) that among other things, aimed to keep all domestic internet traffic within national borders. This [proposal was not adopted](#) by the Ad Hoc Working Group on Internet-related Resolutions and was

subsequently followed by a [statement](#) by Mr. Ram Narain, the head of the Indian delegation. These proposals were [successful curbed](#) by the US representatives along with their partners, that could have “provided a mandate for the ITU in surveillance or privacy issues; inhibited the free flow of data; regulated Internet content and service companies; undermined the multi-stakeholder process; or called on the ITU to develop international regulations on these issues.”

Decisions and Resolutions amended and adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Busan can be found [here](#). More information can be found in [this](#) Internet Society’s report on the conference.

CCG’s report on ITU, Busan is available [here](#). Additionally articles by CCG on the event and India’s stance can be found [here](#) and [here](#). CCG’s Backgrounder on this event can be found [here](#).

- **CSTD 2014-2015 Inter-sessional Panel: 26<sup>th</sup> - 28<sup>th</sup> November 2014**

The [CSTD 2014-2015 Inter-sessional Panel](#) discussed issues on (1) Strategic foresight for the post-2015 development agenda, (2) Digital development and (3) the CSTD’s ten-year review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes. The recommendations of the Panel will be considered at length at the 18th session of the CSTD, to be held in May 2015. The key documents including the mapping study can be found [here](#).

The CSTD adopted the [Ten-year Review of Progress Made in the Implementation of the Outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society](#) in November 2014, which was developed through an open consultation process, which will be considered during the overall review.

## Summary of IG Events: Jan- June 2015



- **World Economic Forum: 21<sup>st</sup> - 24<sup>th</sup> January 2015**

The [NETmundial Initiative](#) was catalyzed by the World Economic Forum in partnership with ICANN and key governmental, industry, academic and civil society stakeholders to apply and implement the [NETmundial Principles](#). The Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (CGI.br) later joined this initiative as well. The NETmundial Initiative was launched in [August, 2014](#) and to further to this initiative a global multistakeholder summit on Internet governance and cooperation during the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum in Davos-Klosters in January 2015 was planned.

The organizers however did not organize the summit as planned in Davos as it was [publicly rejected](#) by many key organizations in Internet Governance. A group of 24 international civil society groups [including 5 Indian organizations](#) formed the “Internet Social Forum” to oppose the formation of the NETmundial Initiative fearing that only few, elite interests are captured in the initiative. As of May 2015, the NETmundial Initiative’s proposed “[terms of reference](#)“ has not received much support after a crucial month long comment-period with several parties arguing that the mandate of the initiative seems unclear and repetitive.

- **ICANN 52: 8<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> February 2015**

ICANN 52 in Singapore was largely dominated by the IANA Stewardship Transition discussions and the ICANN Accountability enhancement process. Some of the other sessions were cancelled to accommodate more discussion on these topics, issues with respect to new gTLDs and WHOIS took a back-seat of sorts.

Four models were set forth by the CWG-IANA as possible options: (1) the aforementioned Contract Co. model; (2) an “External Trust” model; (3) an “Internal Bylaw” model; and (4) an “Internal Trust” model, these models can be found in the “[Discussion Document](#)”

Both the ccNSO and the GNSO Registry Stakeholder Group tended towards an internal solution in order to preserve their influence and to avoid the additional costs associated with an external stewardship. The ICANN Board also preferred an internal solution. The ICANN representatives were warned against delaying the transition beyond the 30<sup>th</sup> of September, considering the forthcoming US Presidential elections. The current contract between the US telecom regulator, the National Telecommunication and Information Administration (NTIA) and ICANN comes to an end on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2015.

Some of the other issues addressed include the gTLD safeguards worked on by the GAC, the Framework of Interpretation WG report, country and geographic names and two-character codes.

CCG's articles on ICANN 52, part I can be found [here](#) and part II can be found [here](#). Analysis on the key issues addressed in ICANN 52 can be found [here](#).

Further, CCG's detailed report on ICANN 52 can be found [here](#).

- **Global Conference on Cyberspace: 16<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> April 2015**

The Netherlands hosted the [4<sup>th</sup> Global Conference on Cyberspace \(GCCS\)](#) in The Hague. Representatives from governments, private sector and civil society gathered in order to promote practical cooperation in cyberspace, to enhance cyber capacity building, and to discuss norms for responsible behavior in cyberspace. The three preceding GCCSs (in London, Budapest and Seoul) established a set of principles on Internet Governance. The GCCS 2015 worked on these principles to find practical solutions, discussions on the same were done in a multi-stakeholder way. Key themes of the event included online freedoms, security and growth. Development of international cybersecurity norms was at the forefront of the conference

The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs Bert Koenders and Minister of Security & Justice Ard van der Steur together with 42 governments, intergovernmental organizations and companies, launched [the Global Forum on Cyber Expertise \(GFCE\) in The Hague](#). This forum seeks to create a global platform that contributes to cyber capacity building, stimulate new funding streams and the sharing of expertise and experiences in areas such as cyber security. The next GCCS is scheduled to be held in 2017 in Mexico.

- **U.N. CSTD: 18th session: 4<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> May 2015**

The [UN Commission on Science and Technology for Development, eighteenth session](#) had to deal with the future of the CSTD's [report on the overall review of the implementation of WSIS outcomes in the last 10 years](#). CSTD was to hold a discussion on this report and through the Council make inputs to the UN

GA when it makes the overall review of the WSIS outcomes in December, 2015. Finally it [was resolved](#) that the report (along with the summary of the 18th session and web links to copies of the full statements made by States on the floor) shall be sent to the UNGA. There were debates regarding the proposed text on internet governance, with respect to enhanced cooperation, during the negotiations. Realizing the paucity of time, the states decided to go back to the previous ECOSOC resolution from 2014 and make minimal updates.

The draft resolutions finally agreed to by the states can be found [here](#).

CCG has synthesized the [mapping study](#) conducted by UN CSTD in late 2014, highlighting key internet policies, themes and “gaps” that the Commission has identified in tabular format, [here](#).

- **World Summit on the Information Society Forum: 25<sup>th</sup> - 29<sup>th</sup> May 2015**

This WSIS Forum like others aimed to provide structured opportunities to network, learn and participate in multi-stakeholder discussions and consultations on WSIS implementation. Prior to the summit, an [Open Consultation Process](#) was conducted inviting all WSIS stakeholders to contribute towards shaping the themes and format of the WSIS Forum 2015.

The overall theme of the [WSIS Forum 2015](#) was “Innovating Together: Enabling ICTs for Sustainable Development”. WSIS 2015 comprised of the High Level Track and the Forum Track. The outcome documents for both can be found [here](#) (*Preliminary Draft*) and [here](#) (*Draft, v1.5*) respectively.

The WSIS 2015 Forum focused on the WSIS + 10 Review, all this in the run up to the UNGA’s session in December, 2015 where the post-2015 WSIS agenda will be decided. Further, the [IANA transition](#) was also [discussed](#).

The [WSIS Action line and SDG matrix](#) was launched during the WSIS Forum 2015. The WSIS-SDG Matrix demonstrates the direct links between the WSIS Action Lines and the proposed SDGs.

The 2015 edition of the WSIS Stocktaking Report, a continuation of the WSIS Stocktaking Report series can be found [here](#). The Report highlights the efforts deployed by stakeholders involved in implementing the WSIS goals for the period April 2014 - March 2015.

The outcomes of the WSIS Forum 2015 were presented on the last day, 29th May, and will be submitted to the CSTD, the UN General Assembly and ITU Council.

CCG’s article on WSIS 2015 can be found [here](#).

The first [Stocktaking Session for the overall review by the General Assembly of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society \(WSIS\)](#) was held in New York from 10-11 June, 2015. The Co-facilitators, Ambassador Jānis Mažeiks, Ambassador of Latvia and Ambassador Lana Zaki Nusseibeh, Ambassador of the United Arab Emirates, are tasked to lead an intergovernmental negotiation process on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS, held the first stocktaking session. The delegations here also provided their views on the proposed [road map](#) for the overall review.

Reports by UN agencies, ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD, were presented on the various WSIS+10 reviews that have taken place to date. The hosts of the 2003 and 2005 WSIS summits, Switzerland and Tunisia respectively, also gave an overview of the previous summits.

## Upcoming Events



Throughout this report the events belonging to the different IG processes, be it the WSIS Review or the ICANN meetings, have been highlighted. However debates in Internet Governance are far from resolved. Several of the upcoming events till the end of 2015 have important conclusions to arrive at that can change the IG landscape in mere months, if successful. Some of the questions that we will need to answer by the end of the year are-

- What will be the path for a successful [IANA stewardship transition](#)?
- Whether the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) will be renewed?
- What will the ten-year Review of the [World Summit on the Information Society \(WSIS+10\)](#) in December bring up?

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