

Draft Internet Governance Strategy 2016-2019

Glossary of Terms

- **‘Digital detox’:** A period of time during which a person refrains from using electronic devices such as smartphones or computers, regarded as an opportunity to reduce stress or focus on social interaction in the physical world¹
- **European dialogue on Internet governance (EuroDIG):** EuroDIG is an open multi-stakeholder platform to exchange views about the Internet and how it is governed. Created in 2008 by several organisations, government representatives and experts, it fosters dialogue and collaboration with the Internet community on public policy for the Internet. Culminating in an annual conference that takes place in a different capital city, EuroDIG ‘messages’ are prepared and presented to the UN-led Internet Governance Forum. EuroDIG is supported by a group of institutional partners, namely the Council of Europe, the European Commission, the Internet Society (ISOC), the European Regional At-Large Organization (EURALO), the European Broadcasting Union (EBU), the Réseaux IP Européens Network Coordination Centre (RIPE NCC) and the Federal Office of Communications of Switzerland (OFCOM).
- **Freedom Online Coalition:** The Freedom Online Coalition is a group of governments who have committed to work together to support Internet freedom and protect fundamental human rights – free expression, association, assembly, and privacy online – worldwide. The Coalition was established in 2011 at the inaugural Freedom Online Conference in The Hague, the Netherlands at the initiative of the Dutch Foreign Ministry. Today the Coalition has 28 members, spanning from Africa to Asia, Europe, the Americas, and the Middle East. All member states signed the FOC founding document ([Freedom Online: Joint Action for Free Expression on the Internet](#)) and committed to the principle that the human rights people have offline are the same online. The Coalition members coordinate their diplomatic efforts, share information on violations of human rights online and work together to voice concern over measures that curtail human rights online. The Coalition also collaborates by issuing joint statements, by sharing policy approaches to complex issues, exchanging views on strategy, and planning participation in relevant forums.
- **Internet of citizens:** This refers to the draft Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the same name which states that “in addition to investing in the technical and infrastructural aspect of the “internet of things”, equal consideration should be given to its cultural dimension and to the “internet of citizens. The term “citizens” is used here in a general sense, meaning people or persons, and not in any legal sense.

¹ <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/digital-detox>

- **Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN):** ICANN is a non-profit responsible for the global coordination of the Internet's unique identifier and its stable operation and safe profit organization².
- **Internet governance:** The 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.³
- **Internet governance forum (IGF):** In the framework of the UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), in particular paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum is to:
 - a. Discuss public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet.
 - b. Facilitate discourse between bodies dealing with different cross-cutting international public policies regarding the Internet and discuss issues that do not fall within the scope of any existing body.
 - c. Interface with appropriate intergovernmental organizations and other institutions on matters under their purview.
 - d. Facilitate the exchange of information and best practices, and in this regard make full use of the expertise of the academic, scientific and technical communities.
 - e. Advise all stakeholders in proposing ways and means to accelerate the availability and affordability of the Internet in the developing world.
 - f. Strengthen and enhance the engagement of stakeholders in existing and/or future Internet governance mechanisms, particularly those from developing countries.
 - g. Identify emerging issues, bring them to the attention of the relevant bodies and the general public, and, where appropriate, make recommendations.
 - h. Contribute to capacity building for Internet governance in developing countries, drawing fully on local sources of knowledge and expertise.
 - i. Promote and assess, on an ongoing basis, the embodiment of WSIS principles in Internet governance processes.
 - j. Discuss, *inter alia*, issues relating to critical Internet resources.
 - k. Help to find solutions to the issues arising from the use and misuse of the Internet, of particular concern to everyday users.
 - l. Publish its proceedings.
- **Internet Society (ISOC):** ISOC is a non-governmental international organization for global cooperation and coordination for the Internet and its internetworking technologies and applications. The Society's individual and organizational members are bound by a common stake in maintaining its viability and global scaling of the Internet. They comprise the companies,

² <https://www.icann.org/en>

³ Report of the Working Group on Internet Governance, Château de Bossey June 2005:
<http://www.wgig.org/docs/WGIGREPORT.pdf>
<http://www.wgig.org/docs/WGIGREPORT.pdf>

government agencies, and foundations that have created the Internet and its technologies as well as innovative new entrepreneurial organizations contributing to maintain that dynamic.⁴

- **'London Process'**: The Global Conference on Cyberspace (also known as the London process) are conferences held each years since 2011 where governments, private sector and civil society gather in order to promote practical cooperation in cyberspace, to enhance cyber capacity building, and to discuss norms for responsible behaviour in cyberspace. The first conference has been hold in November 2011 in London. There, a set of principles "for governing behaviour in cyberspace" have been established after a discussion from 700 participants. The second conference was hold on October 4-5th, 2012 in Budapest. The third event was hold on 17–18 October 2013 in Seoul. The fourth one was hold in World Forum from 16 to 17 April 2015 in The Hague.⁵
- **'Net-citizenship'**: The term 'Netizen' is a portmanteau of the words Internet and citizen as in "citizen of the net". It describes a person actively involved in online communities or the Internet in general. The term commonly also implies an interest and active engagement in improving the Internet, making it an intellectual and a social resource, or its surrounding political structures, especially in regard to open access, net neutrality and free speech. Netizens are also commonly referred to as cybercitizens, which has similar connotations⁶.
- **'NETmundial' and the NETmundial Initiative**: The NETmundial meeting held in São Paulo, Brazil, in April 2014, provided a reference for governments, private sector, civil society, technical community and academia from around the world to address Internet governance challenges. Its concluding document (link is external), the NETmundial Multistakeholder Statement ("Statement"), recognized that the Internet is a global resource which should be managed in the public interest. It also reaffirmed the importance of human rights to the Internet and provided a set of Internet governance Principles, as well as a Roadmap for the future evolution and improvement of the existing Internet governance framework, ensuring the full involvement of all stakeholders. The NETmundial Initiative ("Initiative") recognizes the NETmundial Internet governance process Principles: democratic, multistakeholder, open, participative, consensus-driven, transparent, accountable, inclusive and equitable, distributed, collaborative, and enabling of meaningful participation. The Initiative seeks to carry forward the cooperative spirit of São Paulo by enabling opportunities for collaboration and cooperation between all stakeholders.⁷
- **Public service value of the Internet**: Derived from the Recommendation CM/Rec(2007)16 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on measures to promote the public service value of the Internet which is "understood as people's significant reliance on the Internet as an

⁴ <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/internet-society-ISOC.html>

⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_Conference_on_CyberSpace.

⁶ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netizen>

⁷ <https://www.netmundial.org/terms-reference>

essential tool for their everyday activities (communication, information, knowledge, commercial transactions) and the resulting legitimate expectation that Internet services be accessible and affordable, secure, reliable and ongoing”.⁸

⁸ <https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1207291>