

# Preserving the Internet for Future Generations – the Next Billion and Beyond

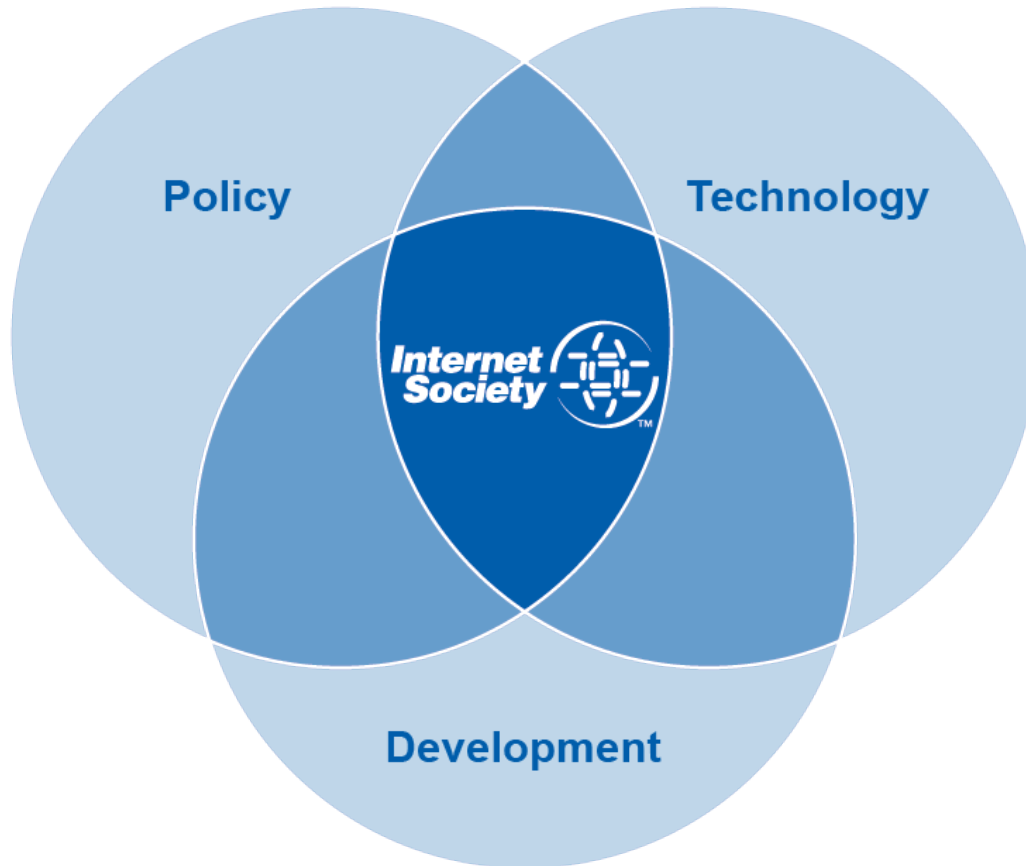
Lynn St. Amour

President and Chief Executive Officer, Internet Society



**Our mission is to promote the open development, evolution, and use of the Internet for the benefit of all people throughout the world.**

# How We Work



# Who We Are



# Global Presence

91 Chapters

65,000+ Members

145 Organization  
Members

5 Regional Bureaus

Internet Society Offices  
in 17 Countries



# Internet Engineering Task Force



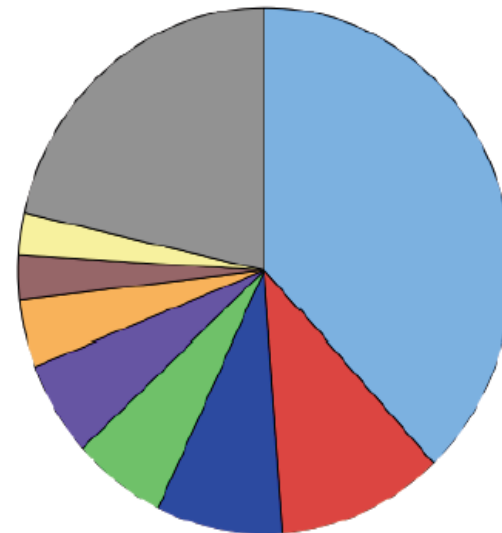
**I E T F**®



# IETF 83 Participants

- 1318 people
  - 230 newcomers
  - IETF 80 was 1196 people
- 56 countries
  - IETF 80 was 49 countries

*IETF 80 was held in Prague*



■ US ■ FR ■ CN ■ JP ■ DE ■ UK ■ FI ■ CA ■ Others

# IETF Activity since IETF 82 (Taipei)



- 3 New WG, 5 Closed WGs
  - Approximately 115 WGs currently chartered
- 576 New I-Ds (200 were updated, 46 more than once)
  - 40% (231 New I-Ds) received in the 4 weeks before the meeting
- 1144 I-Ds were updated (again, some more than once)
  - 55% (631 Updated I-Ds) received in the 4 weeks before the meeting
- 133 IETF Last Calls
- 125 I-Ds approved for publication
- 115 RFCs published
  - 64 Standards Track and 5 BCP
  - 40 Informational and 6 Experimental

*These are measures of quantity; they say nothing about quality!*

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# Technology



# Policy

IGF spam human rights  
multi-stakeholder digital content  
Internet Governance  
WSIS civil society IGOs  
governments identity privacy  
NGOs WTPF  
security private sector Access  
WCIT data protection  
net neutrality

# Internet Development

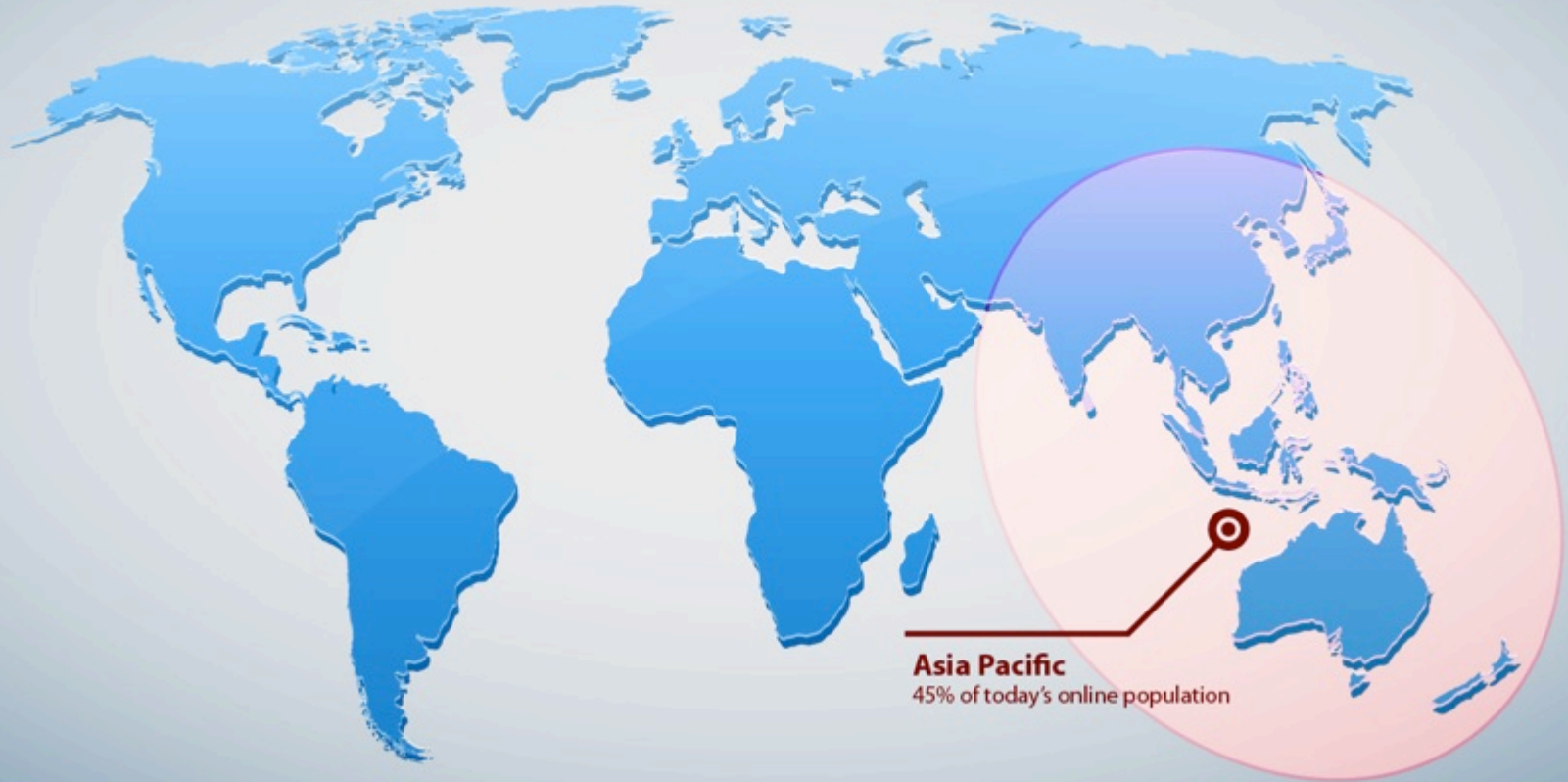


# Future Generations



# Internet Population

2.4 billion people online worldwide



# +5 Billion Still to Come Online



The Internet becomes increasingly **more valuable, useful, and interesting** when more people, businesses, institutions, and ideas are connected to it.

# Success of the Internet

- Open, accessible, and globally interoperable technical standards
- Inclusive, transparent, multi-stakeholder governance model
- Globally distributed and participatory responsibility for its technical and administrative functions
- Permission-less innovation; creativity and the freedom of choice in the hands of users/ individuals



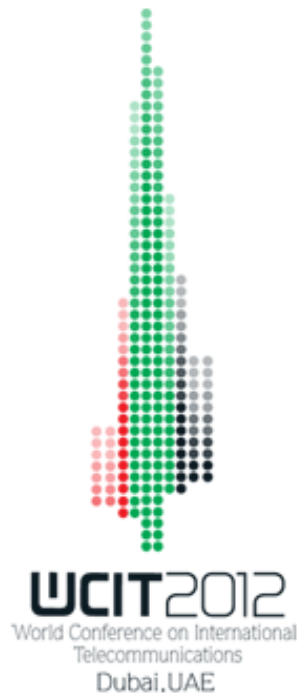
...the spirit of the Internet is based on the principles of sharing, open access, and choice.

# Internet Governance





# World Conference of International Telecommunications



# WCIT Treaty Support

AFGHANISTAN	ALBANIE	ALGÉRIE	ALLEMAGNE	ANDORRE	ANGOLA	ARABIE SAOUDITE	ARGENTINE	ARMÉNIE	AUSTRALIE
AUTRICHE	AZERBAÏDJAN	BAHREÏN	BANGLADESH	BARBADE	BÉLARUS	BELGIQUE	BELIZE	BÉNIN	BHOUTAN
BOTSWANA	BRÉSIL	BRUNÉI DARUSSALAM	BULGARIE	BURKINA FASO	BURUNDI	CAMBODGE	CANADA	CAP-VERT	RÉPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE
CHILI	CHINE	CHYPRE	COLOMBIE	COMORES	RÉPUBLIQUE DU CONGO	RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE	COSTA RICA	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	CROATIE
CUBA	DANEMARK	DJIBOUTI	RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE	EGYPTE	EL SALVADOR	EMIRATS ARABES UNIS	ESPAGNE	ESTONIE	ETATS-UNIS
FÉDÉRATION DE RUSSIE	FINLANDE	FRANCE	GABON	GAMBIE	GÉORGIE	GHANA	GRÈCE	GUATEMALA	GUYANA
HAÏTI	HONGRIE	INDE	INDONÉSIE	RÉPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE D'IRAN	IRAQ	IRLANDE	ISRAËL	ITALIE	JAMAÏQUE
JAPON	JORDANIE	KAZAKHSTAN	KENYA	KOWEÏT	LESOTHO	LETONIE	LIBAN	LIBÉRIA	LIBYE
LIECHTENSTEIN	LITUANIE	LUXEMBOURG	MALAISIE	MALAWI	MALI	MALTE	MAROC	ILES MARSHALL	MAURICE
MEXIQUE	MOLDOVA	MONGOLIE	MONTÉNÉGRE	MOZAMBIQUE	NAMIBIE	NEPAL	NIGER	NIGÉRIA	NORVÈGE
NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE	OMAN	OUGANDA	OUZBÉKISTAN	PANAMA	PAPOUASIE-NOUVELLE-GUINÉE	PARAGUAY	PAYS-BAS	PÉROU	PHILIPPINES
POLOGNE	PORTUGAL	QATAR	KIRGHIZISTAN	SLOVAQUIE	RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÈQUE	ROYAUME-UNI	RWANDA	SAINTE-LUCIE	SÉNÉGAL
SERBIE	SIERRA LEONE	SINGAPOUR	SLOVÉNIE	SOMALIE	SOUDAN	SOUDAN DU SUD	SRI LANKA	RÉPUBLIQUE SUDAFRICAINE	SUÈDE
SUISSE	SWAZILAND	TANZANIE	THAÏLANDE	TOGO	TRINITÉ-ET-TOBAGO	TUNISIE	TURQUIE	UKRAINE	URUGUAY
VENEZUELA	VIET NAM	YÉMEN	ZIMBABWE						

Source: <http://www.itu.int/osg/wcit-12/highlights/signatories.html>

# World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT-12) Final Acts

<http://www.itu.int/en/wcit-12/>

**The revised treaty contains new language relating to**

- network security, and
- unsolicited bulk electronic communications, or spam

**Concerns:**

- potential limitations on the Internet, and
- restrictions on content

# Developing Countries – Internet Priorities

**human rights**   **affordable access**  
**IP addressing and numbering**   **privacy**  
**local content**   **consumer protection**  
**ensorship**   **smart infrastructure investment**  
**representation**   **spam**

# Support for the Multi-stakeholder Model



# Fragmented Internet



# Access for All



***“If the Internet stumbles, it will not be because we lack for technology, vision, or motivation. It will be because we cannot set a direction and collectively march into the future.”***

*Vint Cerf and Bob Kahn*  
*February 1998*



Vint Cerf



Bob Kahn



# What Can We Do?

- **Be vigilant – support and defend a free and open Internet**
- **Uphold the multi-stakeholder collaborative aspects of Internet governance**
- **Ensure the continued support for the broad definition of Internet governance (WSIS 2005)**
- **Internet governance should not be about critical Internet resources, the Internet’s administrative functions, or any one organization**
- **Participate – Participate – Participate!**



# Defend the Free and Open Internet

