GigaNet Annual symposium 2021

Draft paper submission

Who do you think you are? Individual stakeholder identification and mobility at the Internet Governance Forum

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1. Introduction

The Internet's Governance ecosystem is based on principles of multistakeholder participation. Given the transcendence of the policy debates that need to inform Internet Governance (IG), various key actors have considered that a multiplicity of actors need to be involved in order to enable the internet to work effectively for all. Input into IG has thus required a variety of expertise and advice from different sectors and backgrounds. As the debates on digital governance are again at the fore of international policymaking (see, e.g. the UN Secretary General's statements on Digital Cooperation, or moves towards digital sovereignty in regions of the world), we aim to revisit debates on the effectiveness of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

To critically understand how multistakeholder governance takes place, we choose to take a global picture of participation of various stakeholders in the Internet Governance Forum (IGF). Our paper critically addresses how stakeholders identify themselves in the given frameworks that are applied across the IGFs. We examine stakeholder identification and the nature of stakeholder mobility. We analyse how stakeholders identify themselves and how they are understood by the wider community. Moreover, we are interested understanding how stakeholders move across stakeholder groups over time. Combined, these elements allow us to reflect on cross-fertilization of ideas and movement of interests that add to the discussions of the legitimacy of the multistakeholder model.

Drawing on the public IGF participation lists from 2006 to 2019 (data for 2020 is not included as we focus on the physical meetings), we will analyse how individual participants chose to identify their stakeholder categories. Our basis is derived from reported participation in annual IGFs, as provided from the IGF website. To ensure the data were usable, we started by assigning one name to an organisation and homogenising alternative spellings, translations, and punctuation. We also structured the dataset to bring together subdivisions of one organisation, as part of the original organisation. We then build on the work of Tjahja *et al'*s (2021) recent IGF civil society mapping, which presented a framework to assess stakeholder categories. The dataset used in that paper has been expanded to allow us to include all organisations and individuals across all stakeholder groups. We will subsequently analyse the data to address the following questions:

1. How have stakeholders identified themselves in comparison to their allocation in the internet governance stakeholder framework, and where do the discrepancies lie?
2. Have individuals maintained their roles during different editions of the IGF?
3. Have stakeholders moved between stakeholder groups?

Addressing these questions will give us the means to open up a space for critical reflection on the multistakeholder model at the IGF.

The paper will be structured as follows. In the first section of the paper, we review how different Internet Governance fora categorise stakeholder groups, such as the WSIS Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG), NetMundial, the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), ICANN, the IETF, the ITU and the W3C. This section aims to illustrate the differences of understanding in categorisation of stakeholder groups.

The second section maps and analyses individual stakeholders who have participated at the Internet Governance Forum, with the aim to understand stakeholder self-identification. We compare individual stakeholders' self-defined identities against the framework elaborated in previous work (Tjahja et al, 2021), which include civil society, government, technical community, private sector, end user and combinations of these stakeholder groups where applicable, in order to investigate individuals' understanding of their participation in the IG ecosystem.

This leads us, in a third section, to examine stakeholder mobility between stakeholder groups. Critical discussions concerning IGF participation have often argued that despite being an open forum, participation is limited, due to resources and knowledge. However, according to our initial findings, over 60% of participants at each IGF are first-time participant. This result was obtained by tracking whether individuals attended only once ("newbie") or returned in any of the following years. If they participated more than once, we paid attention to whether they attended with the same organisation ("fixed affiliation") or changed their organisation ("job hopper"). Our preliminary findings indicate that up to 20% of returning individual stakeholders have changed organisations at least once in their IGF participation history. We shall also test to see if location plays an important role for returning participants to the IGF.

In the final section, we reflect on individual stakeholder IGF participation throughout the years and address any patterns that we may find.

This paper engages with literature in the field of stakeholder mobility and stakeholder interests (Belli, 2015) with a perspective of examining how this impacts on the legitimacy of multistakeholderism.

2. Literature

In order to effectively gather input from different actors (which is the essence of multistakeholderism in its broadest sense), a clear identification of the positions (roles and responsibilities) taken by different stakeholders in multistakeholder policy debates is imperative (Malcolm 2008; 2015). This kind of stakeholder mapping exercise has been attempted in a myriad of different ways, mostly qualitative (Radu 2019; Radu, Zingales, and Calandro 2015; van der Spuy 2017; Belli 2015; Pavan 2012; Pavan and Padovani 2009). We propose to add to the debate by providing a detailed analysis of the participation numbers at the IGFs between 2006 and 2019.

Despite being celebrated since the WSIS, the multistakeholder approach to governing the internet is still evolving. Belli comments that "existing examples of multistakeholderism primarily focus on the participation that may be associated to predefined categories and often neglect to analyse the [underlying] interests" (Belli 2015, see also (Doria n.d.)). Belli adds that "multistakeholder processes are based on voluntary participation rather than representation" as can be observed in the Internet Governance Forum.

3. Methodology

Drawing on the public IGF in-person participation lists from 2006 to 2019, we analysed how individual participants chose to identify their stakeholder categories with the aim of understanding the composition of these stakeholder groups. We also used these lists to understand the mobility across stakeholder groups. The baseline data is derived from reported participation in annual IGFs, as provided from the IGF website.[1] To ensure the data were usable, we developed a database where we removed duplicates by assigning one name to an organisation and homogenising alternative spellings, translations, and punctuation. We also structured the dataset to bring together subdivisions of one organisation, as part of the original organisation. We identified multiple affiliations (also known as "double hats" regardless of amount of affiliations) and these were separated to acknowledge the different organisations and by extension affiliation represented. A full overview of the data management steps is available upon request. At the end of this first step, we identified 18.968 unique IGF participants from 2006 to 2019, representing 7.326 unique organisations. In total 26.935 persons have attended the IGF between 2006 and 2019.

We then build on the work of Tjahja *et al*'s (2021) IGF civil society mapping, which presented a purpose-focused framework to assess stakeholder categories. The dataset and codebook used in that paper was expanded to allow us to include all organisations and individuals across all stakeholder groups (see Annex A). Indeed it was further developed to inductively reflect on the Government, Intergovernmental Organisation (IGO), Private Sector and Technical Community stakeholder groups and their intersecting stakeholder groups, (in addition to identifying End Users) to further develop the Purpose-focused framework. The codebook was then used to assign stakeholder groups following the purpose-focused typology across all in-person participants from 2006-2019 to understand. The missing IG framework entries in the data set were mostly coded by one person and checked by two people. Any ambiguous entry was marked for discussion and reflection. In this coding round, 80% of the data was single coded, 10% was jointly coded, 10% was marked for review.

[1] https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/

Finally, we created formulas to bring together data following our research questions and designed tables and graphs to visualise our data (Annex B with detailed explanation of formulas is available upon request).

3.1 Limitations

In-person vs remote participation
We chose to focus on in-person participation due to the availability of the dataset which for remote participation was not available in all years. Furthermore, we could not confirm that the remote participation list were people attending rather than registered.

Not traceable
Participants were identified as End Users when their affiliation was not traceable. The affiliation was deemed not traceable when we either could not find the organisation or the person representing the organisation (i.e. the person does not show any connection to a specific organisation based on further research). It occurred that an organisation's name is common and referred to multiple organisations. If it wasn't not clear to which organisation it referred, the participant was also marked as an end user. There were also some linguistic barriers such as translated organisation names (e.g. when a Spanish organisation translated their name in English) which then couldn't be traced. Similarly, foreign keyboards lead to inability to trace certain organisations. However, these participants were not excluded from the study, save the acknowledgement of their vested interest. Their presence also does not disrupt the graphs and data on stakeholder mobility based on affiliation, because they would remain an End User if they stayed within the same organisation, or they would change affiliation and that would be reflected accordingly. Of the 26.935 IGF participants, in our dataset, 2.065 or 7.67% have been marked as End Users.

Double hats
There are participants who registered multiple affiliations per registration or registered multiple affiliations across multiple registrations. Each of these organisations were acknowledged as this is how participants self-identified themselves. However, in the former case where registration encompassed multiple affiliations, only one stakeholder group was assigned. This will be further discussed in Section 4.2.

Civil Society
Due to the purpose-focused framework which focuses on affiliations and not individuals, participants who self-identified as universities were assigned their status based on the affiliation. However, no distinction was made between academic and student, therefore, the Civil Society data that refers to academia, includes students.

4. Findings

4.1 Stakeholder allocation at IGF

In the first part of our analysis we provide an overview of our categorization of participants for the following stakeholder groups: Civil Society, Government, IGO, Private Sector, Technical Community and intersecting stakeholder groups.

Compared to the original classification in the IGF registration, ours is more granular. It provides a rich picture of the participation of different stakeholder groups. By classifying some organizations at the intersection of two or more stakeholder groups, we also acknowledge the fluidity and hybridity of interest and identity representation at the IGF. Our classification is also more consistent, while the available stakeholder categories differed per year at the IGF.

Figure 1. IG Framework Stakeholder Group Categories Across Years

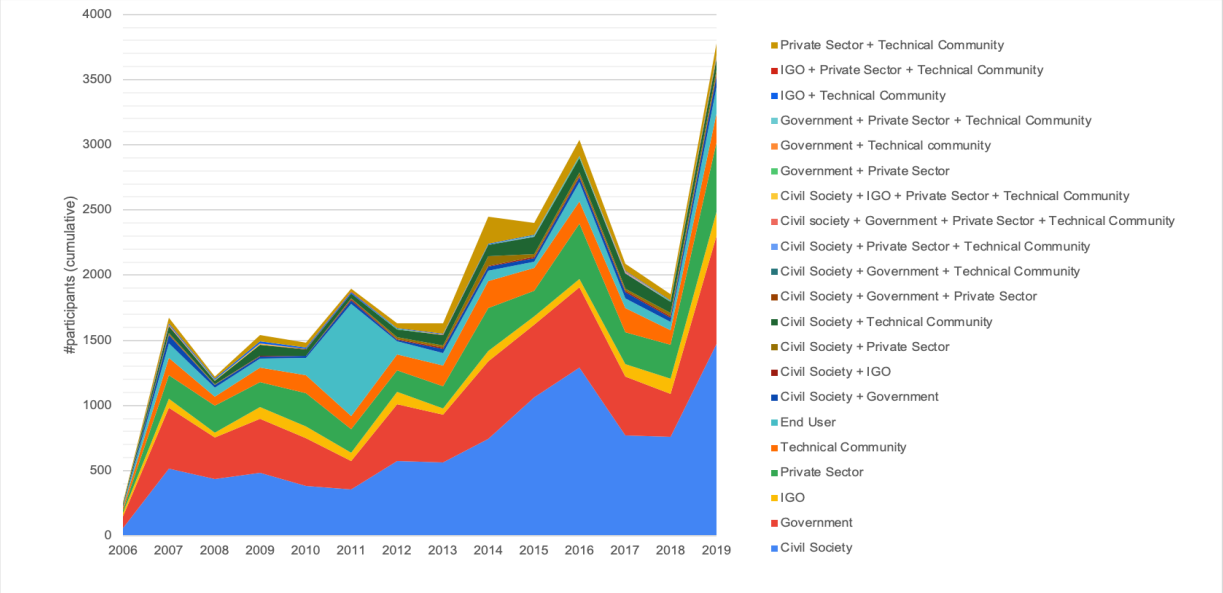


Table 1. IG Framework Stakeholder Group Total

Internet Governance Framework Stakeholder Group	% participants	# participants
Civil Society	33,5	9.460
Government	23,7	6.059
IGO	4,6	1.121
Private Sector	12,3	3.371
Technical Community	7,3	1.918
End User	7,7	2.065
Civil Society + Government	1,6	443
Civil Society + IGO	0,4	102
Civil Society + Private Sector	0,8	250
Civil Society + Technical Community	3,9	1.019
Civil Society + Government + Private Sector	0,1	18
Civil Society + Government + Technical Community	0,0	5
Civil Society + Private Sector + Technical Community	0,0	5
Civil Society + Government + Private Sector + Technical Community	0,1	20
Civil Society + IGO + Private Sector + Technical Community	0,1	11
Government + Private Sector	0,1	25
Government + Technical community	0,1	17
Government + Private Sector + Technical Community	0,0	2
IGO + Technical Community	0,4	100
IGO + Private Sector + Technical Community	0,1	9
Private Sector + Technical Community	3,3	915
Total	*100*	*26.935*

Figure 1 and Table 1 show that civil society has consistently been the largest stakeholder group present at the IGF: 33,5% civil society only; 40,5% civil society incl. intersecting groups. For an analysis of the civil society representation according to our purpose-driven typology, we refer to the first article published on the basis of this dataset (Tjahja et. al 2021). Governments are the second largest group attending, with 23,7% of participants originating from this sector (25,7% incl. intersecting groups). As we have not finished coding the geography of the IGF participants, based on location

of organizations, we cannot provide detail on which governments have been best represented at IGF yet.

Private sector comes in third place, with 12,3% (16,9% incl. intersecting groups). They represent a vast range of Internet services - and a surprising number of law firms and consultancies. 7,6% of participants represent the technical community, but there is a larger presence of other stakeholders who contribute to the development of the Internet infrastructure or standards, but from the perspective and aim of another stakeholder group, thus in our dataset resit at the intersection with technical community (8% at intersection, or 15,6% in total). Thus, for instance, Internet infrastructure providers and telecommunications companies have for the most part (unless clearly publicly owned) been classified as private sector + technical community; while organizations such as Internet Society were deemed civil society + technical community.

Finally, of the core stakeholder groups, there is least participation of IGOs, with 4,6% representation (5,6% incl. intersecting groups). They represent different agencies within the United Nations, African Union, European Union, Council of Europe, OSCE and more. End Users as unidentifiable participants constitute 7,7% of our data.

In order to respond to our first research question “[h]ow have stakeholders identified themselves in comparison to their allocation in the internet governance stakeholder framework, and where do the discrepancies lie?”, we provide an overview of the options for self identification through the IGF registration form.

Figure 2: IGF Stakeholder Groups Across the Years

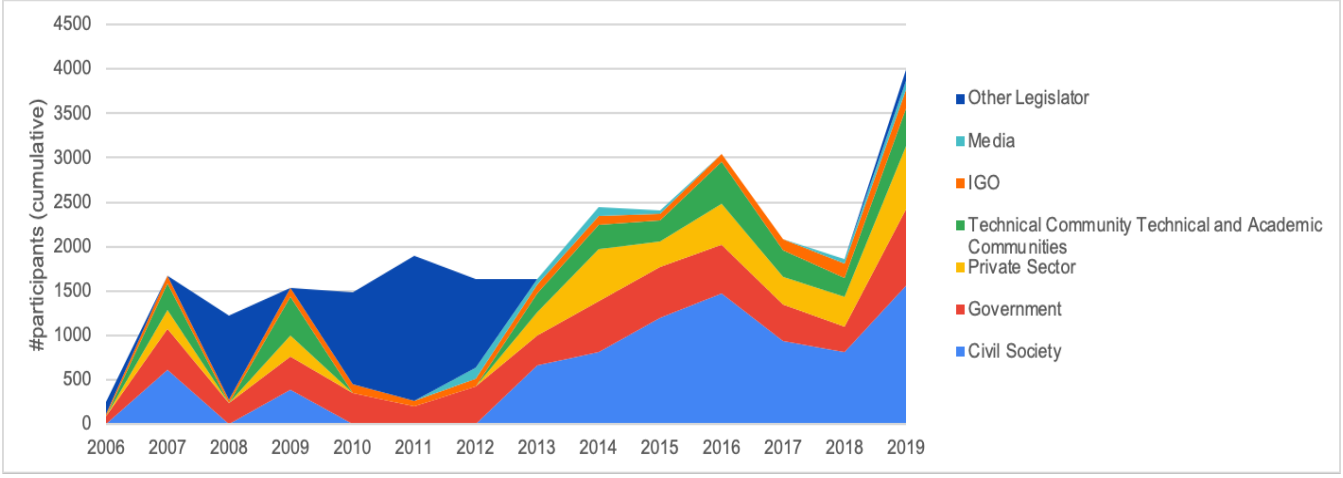


Table 2: IGF Stakeholder Groups Per Year

Year	Stakeholder Group						
2006		Government			IGO		Other
2007	Civil Society	Government	Private Sector	Technical and Academic Communities	IGO	Press Media	
2008		Government			IGO		Other
2009	Civil Society	Government	Private Sector	Technical and Academic Communities	IGO	Press Media	
2010		Government			IGO		Other
2011		Government			IGO		Other
2012		Government			IGO	Press Media	
2013	Civil Society	Government	Private Sector	Technical Community	IGO	Press Media	
2014	Civil Society	Government	Private Sector	Technical Community	IGO	Press Media	
2015	Civil Society	Government	Private Sector	Technical Community	IGO	Press Media	
2016	Civil Society	Government	Private Sector	Technical Community	IGO		
2017	Civil Society	Government	Private Sector	Technical Community	IGO	Media	
2018	Civil Society	Government	Private Sector	Technical Community	IGO	Press/Media	
2019	Civil Society	Government	Private Sector	Technical Community	IGO	Press/Media	Legislator

The form has changed from year to year, with a very limited set of options available in 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2011. In those years, the vast majority of participants registered ‘other’ (other than government and IGO, that is). For instance, in 2011, 1.632 of 1.897 (86%) participants registered as ‘other’. As our analysis above shows, this is to be expected (over the years, the stakeholder groups ‘government’ and ‘IGO’ have constituted 28,3% of IGF participants). We note positively that the registration form has become more comprehensive over time.

Table 3: Comparison of Self-Identified and Recoded IG Stakeholder Group (Basic Categories)

		(Recoded) IG Framework Stakeholder Group					
		Civil Society	Government	IGO	Private Sector	Technical Community	End User
(Self Identified) IGF Stakeholder Group	Civil Society	73,0%*	2,3%	0,5%	3,7%	3,1%	5,5%
	Government	0,4%	98,5%	0,1%	0,2%	0,0%	0,3%
	IGO	6,8%	3,0%	74,4%	1,5%	0,7%	1,5%
	Private Sector	10,5%	1,3%	0,1%	56,6%	4,7%	5,6%
	Technical Community	25,5%	4,1%	1,0%	8,2%	35,8%	6,6%
	Media	80,3%	1,9%	0,2%	6,4%	0,0%	5,9%
	Legislator	0,0%	92,6%	7,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	Other	35,7%	2,9%	0,5%	17,4%	9,5%	24,3%

*% match of self-identified and recoded stakeholder group

We find that government officials' IGF self-identification and our IG stakeholder recoding match closely (98,5%). Similarly, our coding of media and legislator corresponds in most cases with stakeholders' self-identification (81,6% and 92,6% respectively), followed by IGO (74,4%) and civil society (73%). Stakeholder categories which we define/understand quite differently than participants' own assessment are private companies and organizations in the technical community.

Regarding private sector, we consider that 10,5% of private companies play a more significant civil society role than they themselves report. The data presents a diverse picture of participants whom we recoded from private sector to civil society, including academics. Stakeholder categories are not entirely self-explanatory it seems. Furthermore, 17,8% were recoded as private sector + technical community (not shown in Table 3) to distinguish these companies' role in developing the Internet infrastructure, from those providing Internet services.

For what concerns the technical community, we considered 25,5% to have a more significant civil society role than they report. In many of these cases, the recoding is due to the 2007 and 2009 registration forms mentioning 'technical and academic communities' as one group, while 'academia' in our framework is part of civil society. In addition, as explained above, we sought to provide a more granular picture within the technical community by identifying intersections with other stakeholder groups

(from within the self-identified technical community stakeholder group, we recoded 10% as civil society + technical community and 4,8% as private sector + technical community).

Finally, the story that 24,3% end user in Table 3 tells, is that we managed to trace and recategorize ('recuperate') 75,7% of participants who registered as 'other' in 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2011.

4.2 Participant re-attendance, mobility, and double hats

A common concern raised is that the same people always attend the IGF and therefore the IGF is less inclusive than it aims to be and thus lacks representativeness. This statement is reflected in contemporary discussions where the IGF work seeks to pursue outreach to include new people/ participation at the IGF[2]. Our assumption is that due to the nature of changing geographical locations, there are many one-time attendees who are only able to attend the IGF when this is being held in their country or region, and therefore, there may be many first-time participants (newbies) who do not return for future editions of the IGF. This section seeks to address the research question "Have individuals maintained their roles during different editions of the IGF?".

In Figure 3, we calculated participants' re-attendance at the IGF and marked their affiliations. Blue delineates first-time participation (newbie), red presents returning participants with the same affiliation (fixed affiliation), and yellow indicates returning participants who have changed affiliation at least once throughout the course of their IGF participation (job hopper). This graph conveys that every year first-time participants exceed the amount of returning participants. Figure 4 confirms our finding that over 60% of participants each year are first-time participants whereas only 40% of attendees are re-attending participants. However, in terms of numbers, participant re-attendance is increasing steadily over time (Figure 3). We believed that there were many attendees who were first-time participants due to geography, yet the data conveys that this may not be the case. Indeed, the last three years of physical IGF attendance (2017 in Switzerland, 2018 in France and 2019 in Germany) were held in Europe, but there were no significant increases in re-attendance. At earlier events (2014 in Turkey, 2015 in Brazil and 2016 in Mexico), higher attendance was noted (higher than 2017 in Switzerland and 2018 in France) and similar re-attendance numbers. The data therefore shows that the geographic dispersion of participation in the IGF is not focused on Europe (which may lead us to question the 'Western-centric' nature of IG).

[2] See, for example, the MAG Working Group on IGF Strengthening and Strategy (22 January 2021). Available from: https://www.intgovforum.org/multilingual/filedepot_download/10447/2458.

Figure 3: Participant re-attendance at the IGF

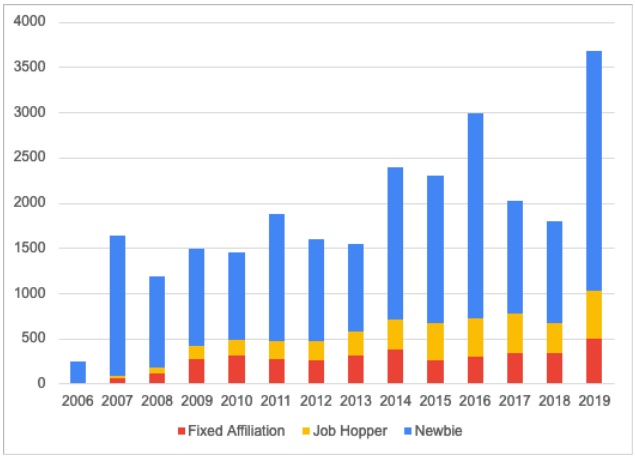
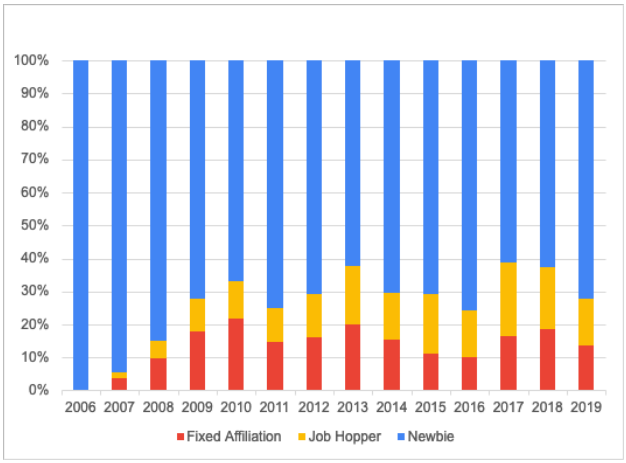


Figure 4: Participant re-attendance at the IGF (%)



From the re-attending participants, we differentiated between those who have fixed affiliations and represented the same organisation throughout their IGF participation (red), and those who changed their affiliation (yellow)[3].

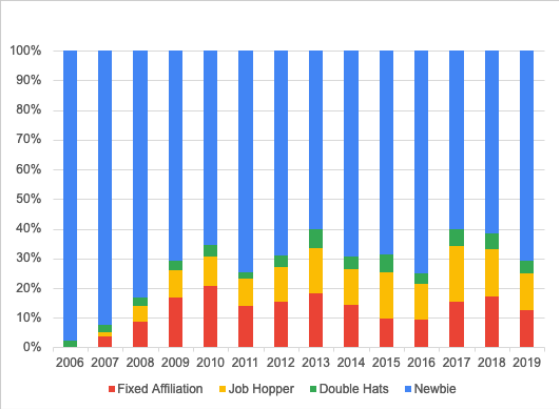
Here we sought to specifically understand participant mobility to address the individuals who did not maintain their roles during different editions of the IGF and changed affiliation. Figure 3 shows that from the second IGF onwards, participants changed roles, and this has steadily increased over time. In Section 4.3 we will further develop our analysis by looking beyond affiliation and reflect on mobility across stakeholder groups.

The “double hats” in the data also need to be addressed. As mentioned by Radu (2019), it is common practice for IGF participants to hold multiple affiliations, this is marked in green in Figure 5, which illustrates the number of participants who

[3] Those who have double hats were coded as fixed affiliations as long as at least one affiliation remained the same. Once there was no consistent one affiliation, they are indicated in the graph as a job hopper.

registered multiple affiliations[4]. Due to the nature of the registration form of the IGF, which requires registration to the platform, registering multiple affiliations is practice by writing multiple affiliations in the affiliation space, but you can only identify one stakeholder group. Interestingly, participants with double hats can have stakeholder affiliations which are composed from different stakeholder groups. Due to the limitations inherent in the structure of the registration forms, research into "double hatting" is by nature ambiguous because it may be that participants either did not register all of their other affiliations, or registered multiple organisations that haven't been individually acknowledged. Finally, the stakeholder acknowledgement vis-a-vis the affiliation could also have been inaccurate. These do have an impact on the participation statistics.

Figure 5: Participant re-attendance at the IGF including double hats



This section sought to answer the question whether individuals maintained their roles during different editions of the IGF, and we have learnt that contrary to popular belief, up to 60% are first-time participants, and of the 40% returning, increasingly participants are moving across the ecosystem and participating with different affiliations.
The next section will therefore look more closely into the data relating to stakeholder mobility and seeks to analyse whether participant mobility crosses stakeholder groups.

4.3 Stakeholder Group Mobility

Registration according to stakeholder groups has traditionally been a criterion at the IGF that informs multiple participation and inclusion processes such as participation/attendance statistics, speaker representation and requirements. These criteria aim to foster legitimacy of the multistakeholder process and further develop the IGF programme.

[4] This may include more than two affiliations.

This section seeks to address the last research question “Have stakeholders moved between stakeholder groups?” and has a closer look at the data of participants with changing affiliations, specifically focusing on the IG framework assignments and how stakeholders move between stakeholder groups.
In Figure 6, we see that up to 40% of participants are returning participants of which the majority stay with their previous stakeholder group. (In comparison with Figures 4 and 5) we can see that mostly people stay within the same stakeholder group, but there is a clear percentage (in yellow in Figure 6) that indicates stakeholder group movement.

Figure 6: Stakeholder Mobility between first and any follow up attendance

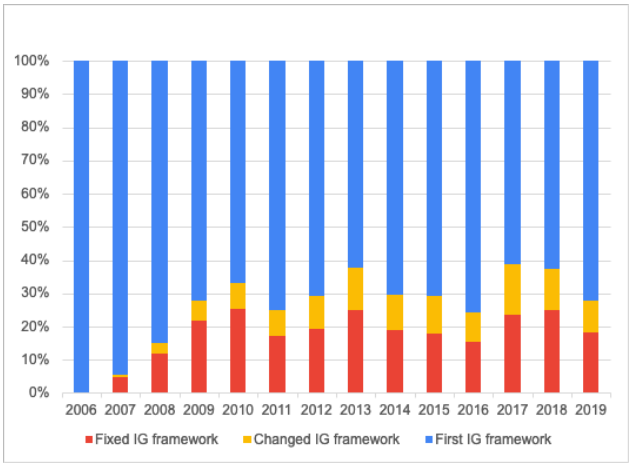
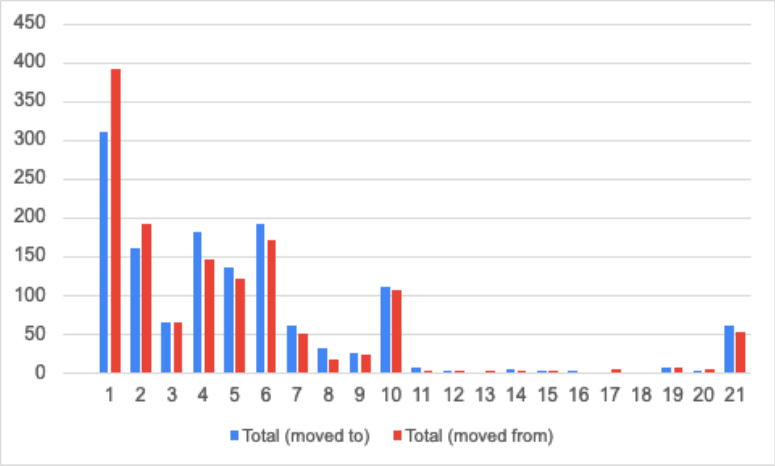


Figure 7: Stakeholder Group Mobility (moving to and moving from)



Legend

1. Civil Society
2. Government
3. IGO
4. Private Sector
5. Technical Community
6. End User
7. Civil Society + Government
8. Civil Society + IGO
9. Civil Society + Private Sector
10. Civil Society + Technical Community
11. Civil Society + Government + Private Sector
12. Civil Society + Government + Technical Community
13. Civil Society + Private Sector + Technical Community
14. Civil Society + Government + Private Sector + Technical Community
15. Civil Society + IGO + Private Sector + Technical Community

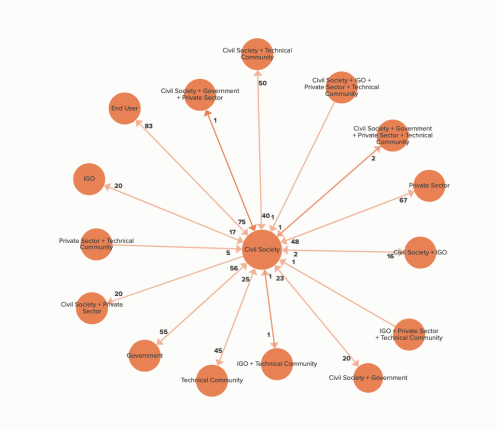
16. Government + Private Sector
17. Government + Technical Community
18. Government + Private Sector + Technical Community
19. IGO + Technical Community
20. IGO + Private Sector + Technical Community
21. Private Sector + Technical Community

In Figure 7, you can see an overview of how many participants moved to and from a stakeholder group. Where across stakeholder groups, it's relatively steady mobility in and out of a stakeholder group, it is the civil society stakeholder group which is most notable to have a lot of mobility movement. The following graphs (figures 8-12) investigate into more detail on the individual stakeholder group mobility, identifying specifically which stakeholders move to which stakeholder groups. While "End User" as a stakeholder group has been included in the graphs to provide an overall view of the graphs, they will be excluded from the analysis due to the "non-traceable" entries that are included in this stakeholder group (see limitations in Section 3). However, their presence in the graph does indicate that those participants moved jobs, but not necessarily stakeholder groups. In general, end users mostly moved to Civil Society.

As mentioned above, the civil society stakeholder group has a lot of mobility. Figure 8a shows that Civil Society moved most to the Private Sector (67 people). Individuals moving into the Civil Society stakeholder category were mostly from Government (56). This potentially indicates that the Private Sector attracts Civil Society specialists. Concerning government actors, it is possible that those working in this sector are often more inclined toward public services, and therefore move into the civil society sector once their mandate in government has ended. However, participants from the Government group also moved to IGOs (23) and the Technical Community (22). Participants from IGOs (23) tend to move into the Government stakeholder group. This is understandable because IGOs are by nature comprised of individuals with public sector experience; therefore, that affiliation may provide a connection between those two spaces (Figure 8b). Figure 8c indicates a mutual mobility direction between Government and IGO, thus exchanging spaces. Another close relationship exists between IGOs and Civil Society (going into IGO is 20, going into civil society is 17). This is understandable due to the nature of some of the projects IGOs had established that were present in the dataset and marked as "IGO + Civil Society). These include initiatives such as the No Hate Speech Movement, led by the Council of Europe, but executed by volunteers. Private Sector mobility data show that Civil Society and the Technical Community interact with the Private Sector quite prominently. The Technical Community has most mobility to Civil Society (45), however following them, Technical Community stakeholders move to Private Sector (28). The latter is unsurprising due to the for-profit nature of the Private Sector and Technical Community.

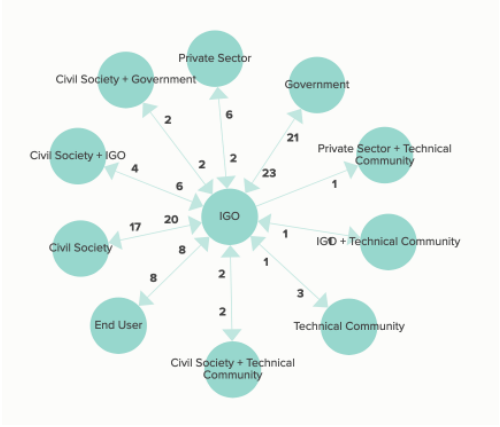
Figure 8: Social Network Analysis of Stakeholder Group Mobility (Civil Society)

a. Civil Society



b. Government

c. IGO



d. Private Sector

e. Technical Community

Returning to the question “Have stakeholders moved between stakeholder groups?”, we can establish that participants change not only their affiliations, but also their stakeholder groups, which causes mobility across the wider IG ecosystem. Notably, it seems that there is an equal distribution of movement between stakeholder groups, meaning that mostly an equal amount has moved between two stakeholder groups over time, which allows us to reflect on issues of fluidity amongst all the stakeholder groups. This raises the question regarding the legitimacy of stakeholder groups when stakeholders cross between different stakeholder groups, which we address in the following section.

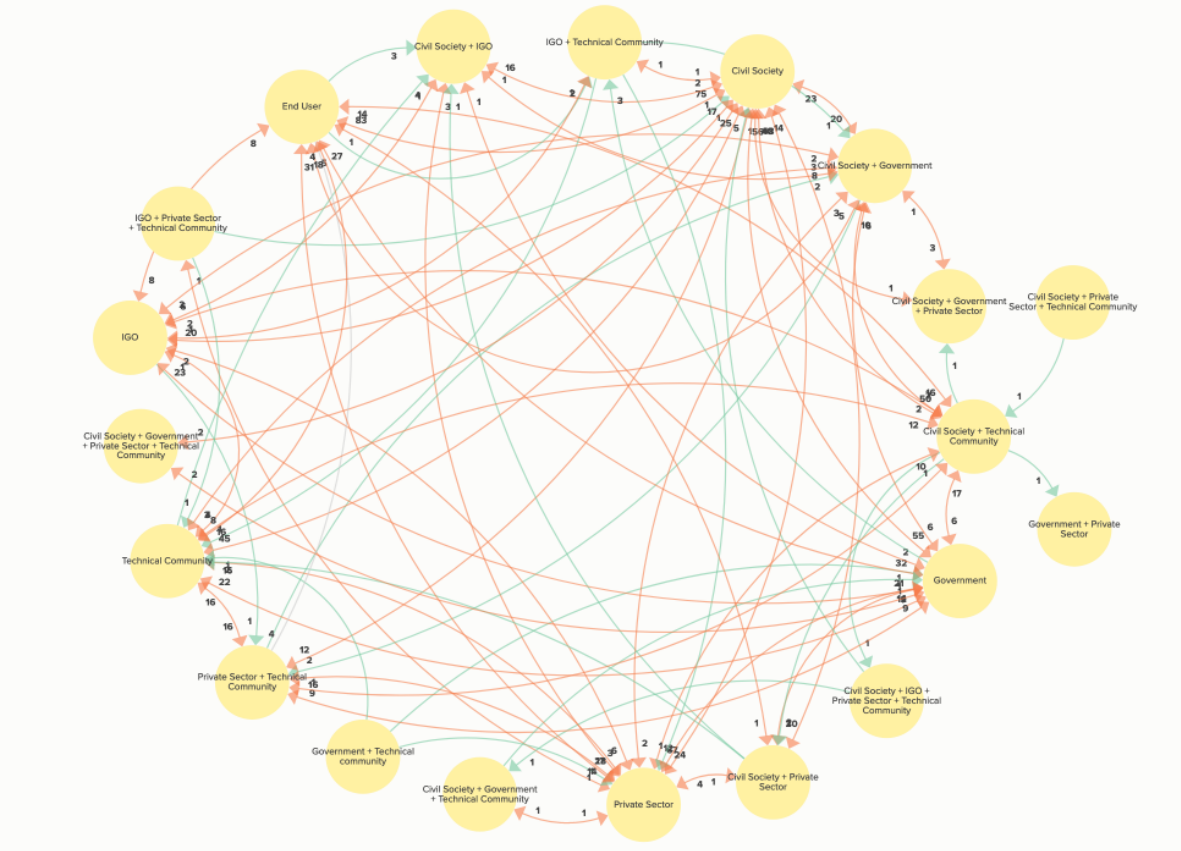
5. Discussion / Conclusions

Political discussions around the impact of multistakeholder participation in the IGF have necessitated a broader debate on the constitution of multistakeholderism in this forum. In order to contribute to this debate, we have mapped out the mobility of stakeholders in the Internet Governance Forum (IGF). Here, we emphasise the representation of different stakeholder groups and address questions concerning the success of the multistakeholder model as a participatory process.

Several issues come to the fore with this analysis. First, our data analysis carried out above shows some of the limitations of the data available to analysts of the nature of multistakeholderism in the IGF. …

Bearing these limitations in mind, the data still reveals an incredible richness of detail and opportunities for learning about the nature of multistakeholderism. Our data show that there is a high level of fluidity amongst stakeholder groups. One of the points for attention we can draw from this is that in fact the multistakeholder framework enables the creation of a transnational elite or epistemic community that in fact reduces the ideas that drive the nature of the engagement of diverse groups in the internet governance discussions (Chenou, n.d.; Stone 2008; Haas 1975).

Figure 9: Social Network Analysis of Stakeholder Group Mobility



Further research could look more in depth into stakeholder mobility and take a qualitative approach to understand and assess the motivation and representativeness of the participant across stakeholder groups by conducting interviews with stakeholders who have changed affiliation and stakeholder groups across time.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Johan Baijot for his support and assistance with formula development to manage and verify the data and help design the graphs. We would also like to thank Emil Nyquist and Jeremy Govender for their assistance with the data management. We also acknowledge the Spice Girls who inspired the title and provided the music during the work.

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Annex A. Internet Governance Stakeholder Framework Codebook

This codebook informed our decision-making in assigning our codes to organisations. It continued the work started in Tjahja et al (2021), retaining the same basic stakeholder categories and definitions: end user, government, intergovernmental organisation, private sector, civil society and technical community. However, while Tjahja et al 2021 coded civil society in the IGF participant list according to a Purpose-Driven Typology, this paper codes the entire participant list.

In our Internet Governance Stakeholder Framework, we acknowledge that organisations and especially partnerships can belong to multiple stakeholder groups. This opens up the possibility for many combinations of stakeholder groups (e.g. civil society + government; civil society + government + private sector; private sector + technical community). We inductively identified 15 stakeholder combinations beyond the initial 6 stakeholder groups, although theoretically even more combinations are possible.

In the list below we provide the definitions of the basic stakeholder categories and definitions, and some examples of stakeholder group combinations.

<u>Basic stakeholder categories</u>

End User

***Definition*:** The code *End User* refers to individuals or non-technical users whose activities the IG ecosystem is designed to support. Participants whose organisation could not be traced were also listed as end user.

***Example*:**

Individual
Independent
N/A
Myself
Sponsored by
Delegate
Ambassador

Government

***Definition*:** The code *Government* refers to public bodies from different policy areas, branches and policy levels who seek to represent the public sector. As we have no possibility to determine whether the political party might be serving in government, and is likely to be part of the legislative branch of a country, we opted to include political parties in this stakeholder group.

Example:

Government departments

Councils
National bodies
Military
Police
Cities
Legal institutions
Political parties

Intergovernmental Organisations

Definition**:** The code *Intergovernmental Organisation* refers to public organisations that are defined by an International Treaty or agreement between states. Members are traditionally states.

Example:

Council of Europe
European Commission
East African Community
UNDP Country Office in Armenia
Pacific Community
UN Major Group for Children and Youth

Private Sector

Definition**:** The code *Private Sector* refers to initiatives that have a for-profit aim (market orientation or entrepreneurship).

Example:

(Law) Firms
Banks
Money Transfer Organisations
Limited Companies
Corporations
Chambers of Commerce
Insurance companies
Consultancies
Industry Associations
Entertainment companies

Civil Society

Definition**:** The code *Civil Society* refers to the space between market and state. In our purpose-driven typology, we distinguish between civil society actors with the following aims: coordination, end user group representation, knowledge/capacity building and problem-driven advocacy. Academia and media/press are categorised as knowledge/capacity building. As we are unable to accurately distinguish between state, public and private media, all news organisations are listed as civil society.

Example:

Not-for-profit organisations
Non-governmental organisations
Youth organisations
Groups representing specific minorities
Libraries
Universities
Media organisations
Movements
Activists

Technical Community

Definition**:** The code *Technical Community* refers to initiatives that are focused on the governance of the internet's infrastructure.

Example:

Registries
Registrants
Standardisation organisations
Network Information Centres
ICANN (bodies)

Combinations of stakeholder groups: examples

Civil Society + Government/IGO

Definition**:** The code *Civil Society + Government* refers to initiatives that are supported by a government. Similarly the code *Civil Society + IGO* refers to initiatives that are supported by an intergovernmental organisation.

Example:

European Internet Forum
National Research Council of Italy
Relawan Teknologi Informatika dan Komunikasi
No Hate Speech Movement
IGF (national and regional groups)
Dynamic Coalitions

Civil Society + Private Sector

Definition**:** The code *Civil Society + Private Sector* refers to for-profit initiatives focused on corporate social responsibility by providing services to the benefit of the community.

Example:

Social enterprises
Trade unions

Civil Society + Technical Community

***Definition*:** The code *Civil Society + Technical Community* refers to initiatives focused on the governance of the internet's infrastructure with a civil society aim.
Example:

Internet Society (Chapters)
DotKids Foundation

Private Sector + Technical Community

Definition: The code *Private Sector + Technical Community* refers to for-profit initiatives that are focused on the governance of the internet's infrastructure.
Example:

Telecommunications Companies (when private)
Internet Infrastructure Providers
Internet Service Providers
Cloud Computing
Data Centers

Private Sector + Government

Definition: The code *Private Sector + Government* refers to public-private partnerships or for-profit initiatives that are supported by a government.
Example:

Cybersecurity Association of China
Geological Survey of Brazil
Guadalajara Digital Creative City
Tech Against Terrorism