

Internet Governance:

Mapping Global Internet Governance Principles, Policies and Practices

Draft Syllabus, February 2012

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Fall 2012, Thursdays 4:55 – 7:05 PM

Course Description

The Internet has become an essential platform and engine for economic development, social justice and the protection of human rights. At the same time, the issue of global Internet governance raises challenging questions, including: where the control of the Internet should reside, what guiding principles should be used and who should take part in the policy making process? Students will explore prominent narratives and issues, such as the concept of architectural openness and the promotion of Internet Freedom. Through weekly discussions and the tracking of developmental shifts, this course seeks to provide insight into the possible future of the medium.

Learning Outcomes

After completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Describe the role of the Internet on a global level and the implications that holds for control and governance.
- Summarize a brief history of Internet governance and define what global governance means in a connected world.
- Identify the principles, policies and institutions that have shaped the discussion on governing the web and determine stakeholders and key voices in those debates.
- Contrast varying notions of human rights and notions of access as it relates to Internet literacy and the Broadband divide.
- Assess comparative and normative approaches to Internet control, including governance in terms of censorship, protection of copyrighted material, global trade and privacy.
- Predict the potential impact of social media on Internet governance and the engagement of emerging countries in the discussion.

Assignments & Evaluation

Course grades will consider interaction and contribution to the class blog (30%) two review papers (30%), and a final paper (40%) due on the last class. Formats, topics, etc. will be discussed in class.

Course Policies

Absences and Lateness

More than two unexcused absences will automatically result in a lower grade. Chronic lateness will also be reflected in your evaluation of participation. Regardless of the reason for your

absence you will be responsible for any missed work. Travel arrangements do not constitute a valid excuse for rescheduling exams. There are no extra credit assignments for this class.

Format

Please type and double-space your written work. Typing improves the clarity and readability of your work and double-spacing allows room for me to comment. Please also number and staple multiple pages. You are free to use your preferred citation style. Please use it consistently throughout your writing. If sending a document electronically, please name the file in the following format Yourlastname Coursenumber Assignment1.doc

Grade Appeals

Please allow two days to pass before you submit a grade appeal. This gives you time to reflect on my assessment. If you still want to appeal your grade, please submit a short but considered paragraph detailing your concerns. Based on this paragraph I will review the question and either augment your grade or refine my explanation for the lost points.

General Decorum

Slipping in late or leaving early, sleeping, text messaging, surfing the Internet, doing homework in class, eating, etc. are distracting and disrespectful to all participants in the course.

Academic Dishonesty and Plagiarism

http://steinhardt.nyu.edu/policies/academic_integrity

The relationship between students and faculty is the keystone of the educational experience at New York University in the Steinhardt School of Culture, Education, and Human Development. This relationship takes an honor code for granted and mutual trust, respect, and responsibility as foundational requirements. Thus, how you learn is as important as what you learn. A university education aims not only to produce high-quality scholars, but to also cultivate honorable citizens.

Academic integrity is the guiding principle for all that you do, from taking exams to making oral presentations to writing term papers. It requires that you recognize and acknowledge information derived from others and take credit only for ideas and work that are yours.

You violate the principle of academic integrity when you

- cheat on an exam,
- submit the same work for two different courses without prior permission from your professors,
- receive help on a takehome examination that calls for independent work, or
- plagiarize.

Plagiarism, one of the gravest forms of academic dishonesty in university life, whether intended or not, is academic fraud. In a community of scholars, whose members are teaching, learning, and discovering knowledge, plagiarism cannot be tolerated.

Plagiarism is failure to properly assign authorship to a paper, a document, an oral presentation, a musical score, and/or other materials that are not your original work. You plagiarize when, without proper attribution, you do any of the following:

- copy verbatim from a book, an article, or other media;

- download documents from the Internet;
- purchase documents;
- report from other's oral work;
- paraphrase or restate someone else's facts, analysis, and/or conclusions; or
- copy directly from a classmate or allow a classmate to copy from you.

Your professors are responsible for helping you to understand other people's ideas, to use resources and conscientiously acknowledge them, and to develop and clarify your own thinking. You should know what constitutes good and honest scholarship, style guide preferences, and formats for assignments for each of your courses. Consult your professors for help with problems related to fulfilling course assignments, including questions related to attribution of sources. Through reading, writing, and discussion, you will undoubtedly acquire ideas from others, and exchange ideas and opinions with others, including your classmates and professors. You will be expected, and often required, to build your own work on that of other people. In so doing, you are expected to credit those sources that have contributed to the development of your ideas.

Avoiding Academic Dishonesty

- Organize your time appropriately to avoid undue pressure, and acquire good study habits, including note taking.
- Learn proper forms of citation. Always check with your professors of record for their preferred style guides. Directly copied material must always be in quotes; paraphrased material must be acknowledged; even ideas and organization derived from your own previous work or another's work need to be acknowledged.
- Always proofread your finished work to be sure that quotation marks, footnotes and other references were not inadvertently omitted. Know the source of each citation.
- Do not submit the same work for more than one class without first obtaining the permission of both professors even if you believe that work you have already completed satisfies the requirements of another assignment.
- Save your notes and drafts of your papers as evidence of your original work.

Student Resources

- Students with physical or learning disabilities are required to register with the [Moses Center for Students with Disabilities](#), 726 Broadway, 2nd Floor, (212-998-4980) and are required to present a letter from the Center to the instructor at the start of the semester in order to be considered for appropriate accommodation.
- Writing Center: 269 Mercer Street, Room 233. Schedule an appointment online at www.rich15.com/nyu/ or just walk-in.

Class Schedule

1. What is so special about the Internet and Internet Governance? (9/6 – 9/13)

Issues to be considered:

- The Internet as a multi-use platform, and the diversity of issues and actors involved.
- The Internet as a global, converged medium with other media, and the challenges of balkanization and fragmentation.

Suggested Readings:

Gralla, Preston. *How the Internet Works (8th Edition)*. Indianapolis: Que, 2006.

Kurbalija, Jovan. *An Introduction to Internet Governance (4th Edition) · The Online Companion to the Book, An Introduction to Internet Governance*. Geneva: Diplo Foundation, 2010.

Mathiason, John. *Internet Governance: The New Frontier of Global Institutions*. London: Routledge, 2008.

Working definition of Internet governance, 2005. *Report of the Working Group on Internet Governance*. <http://www.wgig.org/docs/WGIGREPORT.pdf>

2. Internet governance as global governance (9/20)

Issues to be considered:

- Principles and challenges of global governance in a connected world.
- Legitimacy and participatory deficits in current governance structures.
- The move toward a multi-polar world, and the challenge of cultural and economic protectionism.

Suggested Readings:

Coglianesse, C. *Globalization and the Design of International Institutions*. In: Nye, J. & J. Donahue. *Governance in a Globalizing World*. Brookings Institution Press, 2000, p. 297 – 315.

Drake, William J., and Ernest J. Wilson. *Governing Global Electronic Networks: International Perspectives on Policy and Power*. Cambridge, MA: MIT, 2008.

Mueller, Milton. *Networks and States: The Global Politics of Internet Governance (Information Revolution and Global Politics)*. Cambridge, MA: MIT, 2010.

Rosenau, James N. "Governance in the Twenty-First Century." *Global Governance* 1 (1995): p.13–43.

3. A brief history of Internet Governance (9/27)

Issues to be considered:

- The creation of ICANN as an experiment in non-governmental Internet governance.
- The role of the United Nations, the World Summit of the Information Society (WSIS) and the debate on intergovernmental governance models.
- The Internet Governance Forum and other attempts to institutionalize collective action regarding the Internet.

Suggested Readings:

Crawford, Susan P. "The ICANN Experiment," *12 Cardozo Journal of International Comparative Law*, 409, Fall 2004.

Kleinwachter, Wolfgang. "The History of Internet Governance." *Governing the Internet: Freedom and Regulation in the OSCE Region*. Vienna: OSCE, 2007. <http://intgov.org/papers/35>

Mathiason, John, Milton Mueller, Hans Klein, Marc Holitscher, and Lee McKnight. "Internet Governance: The State of Play." Sept. 2004. <http://www.internetgovernance.org/pdf/ig-sop-final.pdf>

Mueller, Milton. *Ruling the Root: Internet Governance and the Taming of Cyberspace*. Cambridge, MA: MIT, 2002.

Ziewitz, Malte and Ian Brown, "A Prehistory of Internet Governance" in *Research Handbook on Governance Of The Internet*, Ian Brown, ed., Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2012.

4. Principles and Narratives associated with Internet Governance

Issues to be considered:

- The meaning and implication of architectural principles such as openness, end-to-end and interoperability.
- Comparative and normative approaches to Internet control.
- Balkanization versus the Internet as a common medium.
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Readings:

Barlow, J.P. "A Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace." February 1996,

Epstein, Dmitry, "Constructing the Information Society: The Binding Nature of Nonbinding Debates About Internet Governance." August 15, 2010. TPRC 2010.

OECD, *Communique on Principles for Internet Policy-Making*, June 2011

Solum, Lawrence and Minn Chung. *The Layers Principle: Internet Architecture and the Law*. University of San Diego Public Law Research, Paper No. 55.

5. "Internet Freedom" and the politics of human rights (10/4)

Issues to be considered:

- "Access to the Internet" or "Freedom to connect" as a human right.
- Challenges and responsibilities of foreign Internet companies in non-democratic countries.
- Circumvention of government control through technical means.

Suggested Readings:

Morozov, Evgeny. *The Net Delusion: The Dark Side of Internet Freedom*. New York, NY: PublicAffairs, 2011.

Rue, Frank. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, United Nations Human Rights Council 2011

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, "Remarks on Internet Freedom," at the Newseum, Washington, DC, January 10, 2010

Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, "Conference on Internet Freedom," Fokker Terminal, The Hague, Netherlands, December 8, 2011

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6. Multi-stakeholder governance models and democratic practices (10/11)

Issues to be considered:

- The concept of multi-stakeholder governance approaches.
- Practices, promises and limitations of participatory models of governing.
- Structural deficits of existing global governance structures
- New models of "networked governance" such as Wikipedia

Suggested Readings:

de La Chapelle, Bertrand "Multistakeholder Governance" *Co:laboratory Discussion Paper: Internet Policy Making*, Multistakeholder Internet Dialog, p. 22-23

Malcolm, Jeremy. *Multi-Stakeholder Governance and the Internet Governance Forum*. Wembley: Terminus Press, 2008

Singh, J. P. *Negotiation and the Global Information Economy*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge UP, 2008.

Sivasubraminian Muthusamy, "Building Suitable Frameworks for Internet Governance," *Co:laboratory Discussion Paper: Internet Policy Making*, Multistakeholder Internet Dialog, p. 81.

7. Governing the Internet as an Infrastructure (10/18)

Issues to be considered:

- Overcoming disparities in spread and accessibility of the Internet globally.
- Broadband divide and Internet literacy.
- Net neutrality and other traffic discriminatory challenges.
- Spectrum management at a time of wireless Internet worldwide

Suggested Readings:

Burri, Mira, "Re-Conceptualizing the Global Digital Divide." *Journal of Intellectual Property: Information Technology and E-Commerce Law*, December 6, 2011, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 217-225, 2011.

Frischmann, Brett M., *Infrastructure: the Social Value of Shared Resources (Introduction)*. In: *Infrastructure: The Social Value of Shared Resources*, Oxford University Press, 2012

Verhulst, Stefaan. "Net Neutrality and the Media." *Open Source Foundation*, August 2011

8. Governing Standards and Protocols (10/25)

Issues to be considered:

- Code is law/Architecture is politics
- Protocol politics and standard development bodies
- The concept of "Values in Design" and its implication for Internet governance

Suggested Readings:

Busch, Lawrence. *Standards: Recipes for Reality*, MIT Press, 2011.

DeNardis, Laura. *Protocol Politics: The Globalization of Internet Governance*, MIT Press, 2009

Van, Schewick Barbara. *Internet Architecture and Innovation*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2010

9. Internet Censorship and Content Control (11/1)

Issues to be considered:

- Technical and non-technical means of Internet Censorship
- Governmental and industry practices of controlling content
- Re-defining freedom of speech in a networked environment

Suggested Readings:

MacKinnon, Rebecca. *Consent of the Networked: The World-wide Struggle for Internet Freedom*. New York: Basic, 2012.

Zittrain, Jonathan and John Palfrey. "Internet Filtering: The Politics and Mechanisms of Control," *Access Denied: The Practice and Policy of Global Internet Filtering*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2008.

10. Protecting Intellectual Property and Innovation (11/8)

Issues to be considered:

- The challenge of protecting copyright and preventing privacy in a global networked world.
- The narratives and concepts of public domain, creative commons and global public goods.
- The impact of IPR enforcement on innovation and the Internet

Suggested Readings:

Boyle, James. (2008). Why Intellectual Property? In *The Public Domain – Enclosing the commons of the Mind*. (pp. 1-16) Yale University Press.

Lemley, Mark A., David S. Levine. and David G. Post. "Don't Break the Internet." *Stanford Law Review Online*, January 3, 2012, Vol. 64, p. 34,; *Stanford Public Law Working Paper No. 1978989*. December 2011.

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11. Trust in the Internet: Privacy and Security (11/15)

Issues to be considered:

- Comparative and divergent approaches to protecting privacy in an age of voluntary disclosure and secondary use of personal information.
- Militarization of the Internet, and other challenges of cyber security.
- Calls for collective action to prevent cyber attacks and to harmonize privacy rules globally.

Readings:

Dutta, Soumitra, Dutton, William H. and Law, Ginette. "The New Internet World: A Global Perspective on Freedom of Expression, Privacy, Trust and Security Online." August 24, 2011. INSEAD Working Paper No. 2011/89/TOM.

Deibert, Ron and Rafal Rohozinski, "Beyond Denial: Introducing Next Generation Information Access Controls," *Access Controlled: The Shaping of Power, Rights, and Rule in Cyberspace*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2010.

Zittrain, Jonathan. "Freedom and Anonymity: Keeping the Internet Open." *Scientific American*. February 24, 2011.

Whitman, James Q., "The Two Western Cultures of Privacy: Dignity versus Liberty." *Yale Law Journal*, Vol. 113, April 2004.

12. Governing the Internet and Global Trade (11/29)

Issues to be considered:

- The importance of trade rules for the free flow of information
- The intersection between trade governance and Internet governance
- Attempts to define the Internet within the concept of global trade rules

Readings:

Aaronson, Susan Ariel, *Trade and the Internet The International Economy*, February 25, 2012, p. 75, Winter 2012

"Enabling Trade in the Era of Information Technologies: Breaking Down Barriers to the Free Flow of Information", Google White Paper, 2011

Sacha Wunsch-Vincent and Arno Hold, "Towards coherent rules for digital trade: Building on efforts in multilateral versus preferential trade negotiations," Swiss National Centre of Competence and Research: Trade Regulation, Working Paper No 2011/64, July 2011.

13. The future of the Internet and Internet governance (12/6)

Issues to be considered:

- The potential impact of Big Data and Social Media on Internet Governance
- The growing voice of emerging countries in global governance
- The intersection of Internet governance and other global issues (such as national security; economic growth and development)

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Suggested Readings:

Boyd, Danah and Crawford, Kate. Six Provocations for Big Data A Decade in Internet Time: Symposium on the Dynamics of the Internet and Society, September 2011.

Malcolm, Jeremy. "Where to develop Internet policy: ITU, G8, OECD or an empowered IGF?" *Internet Governance Forum Watch*, September 23, 2011.

Zittrain, Jonathan. "The Future of the Internet - And How to Stop It". Yale University Press, Penguin UK/Allen Lane; Oxford Legal Studies Research Paper No. 36/2008.

<http://futureoftheinternet.org/download>