



2014 Conference Report

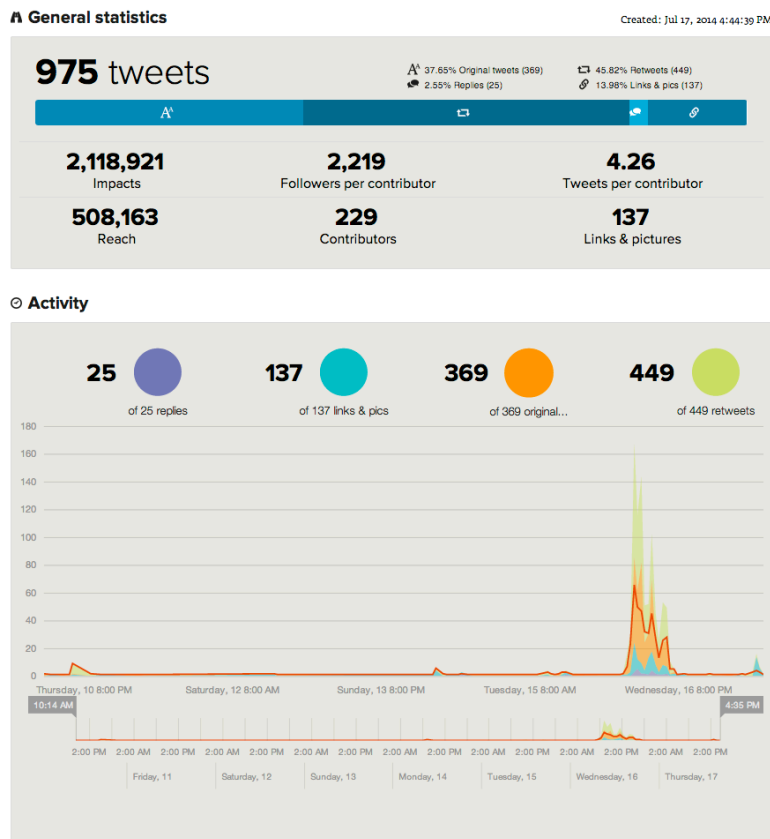
Contents

Key metrics	3
Opening Plenary.....	3
Panels.....	4
Human Rights in the Internet Governance Debate.....	4
Session Report: Human Rights in the Internet Governance Debate	4
Net Neutrality Around the World	9
Session Report: Net Neutrality Around the World.....	9
Policy Slam on the Issues Raised By New Technology.....	10
Plenary Panel - The Evolution of the Internet Governance Ecosystem	10
Session Report: The Evolution of the Internet Governance Ecosystem.....	10
Increasing the Accountability of ICANN.....	14
Session Report: Increasing Accountability of ICANN	14
Big Data, The Internet of Things, Privacy, and Trust.....	16
Session Report: Big Data, The Internet of Things, Privacy, and Trust	16
Closing Plenary	17
Highlights from breakout sessions by session leaders	17
Closing Plenary Remarks	17

The IGF-USA 2014 was a full day conference at George Washington University in Washington, DC. It took place on July 16th, 2014 and brought together thought leaders from across the Internet multistakeholder community to highlight and engage in discussions about key issues that will drive the future of the Internet.

Key metrics

- 317 people attended live in persons
- 672 viewers (906 sessions) watched the Livestream webcast
- The hashtag #igfuusa was tweeted 975 times



Complete videos available at <http://www.isoc-dc.org/igf-usa-2014/>

Opening Plenary

- Remarks by Larry Strickling – Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information and Administrator, National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) U.S. Department of Commerce
- Remarks by Danny Sepulveda – U.S. Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy at the U.S. Department of State
- Remarks by Representative Greg Walden – Chairman, House Subcommittee on Communications and Technology

Panels

Human Rights in the Internet Governance Debate

Panelists

- Deborah Brown – Association for Progressive Communications
- Scott Busby – Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, US Department of State
- Alberto Cerda Silva – Georgetown Law
- Avri Doria – International School for Internet Governance
- Ben Blink – Google
- Moderator – Carolina Rossini, Vice President, International Policy, Public Knowledge

Session Report: Human Rights in the Internet Governance Debate

TOPIC: Internet Governance from a Human Rights Viewpoint the role of US on setting the discourse.

Sub-topics that were discussed:

- Reestablishing US leadership
- The role of initiatives such as Freedom Online Coalition
- Lessons learned from Net Mundial about bringing Human Rights Into Internet Governance”
- Hopes for IGF

GOALS: Priorities for US enforcing HR within IG fora and policy setting

COORDINATORS/MODERATOR: Carolina Rossini, VP at Public Knowledge, and NGO working on IPR and Internet human rights issues, <crossini@publicknowledge.org>

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QUESTIONS POSED BY MODERATOR AS AGREED WITH PANELS ADVISORS

(1) How does the US approach its obligations to protect human rights online? Please provide us with examples of principles the US supports and why it decided it could not support others? Is this approach effective?

(2) All Answer: How can the US role model best practices with respect to protecting human rights in the digital realm?

Since questions 1 and 2 were related, panelists addressed them jointly. Some of the core comments of the panelists were:

Scott Busby:

- The US government recognizes that international human rights norms apply offline as they apply online.
- Our President has established a clear cyber strategy since 2011 and we are committed to free expression.
- Clinton worked with the Freedom Online Coalition. The group meets annually to share ideas and develop specific action > for instance, we have intervened in the case of Vietnam (decree 72) > and we exercise coordinate diplomacy.
- Deeply engaged in the UN > CONSENSUS around the UN.
- US has played an important role in supporting resolutions of UN Assembly by Germany and Sweden on privacy and surveillance.
- US has funded over \$100 million > including for tools such a TOR and advocacy around the world, with training, research and rapid response assistance to those at risk. Lots of funding for the Global South.

Ben Blink:

- TRUST and transparency and Necessary and proportionate measures are critical to build a role model.
- For business what matters the most - in terms of freedom of expression and privacy - is the building of trust with its users.
- US has a strong role model regarding freedom of expression.
- But US needs changes in privacy and surveillance policy and initiatives to improve trust.
- Washington Post country survey regarding perceptions: US has gotten worst regarding US protecting individual civil liberties.
- Transparency > allow companies to publish requests. This is really important if US wants to be a role model for this internationally.
- US should showcase Best Practices, and efforts like GNI and Necessary and Proportionate principles.

Avri Doria:

- Calls attention to human rights other than freedom of expression and privacy.

- Says “Hopefully we will, at some point, arrive in the freedom of association” and “we need to address privacy to ensure that in US but also abroad”.
- 3RD right that needs to be looked at > people do not use the Internet because of fear and so the right to association is also being adversely impacted.
- Last thing: Asks if in groups like FoC the process is multistakeholder? Is that in the US agenda?
- Multistakeholder – should this be part of the US HR position?

Alberto Cerda:

- Says it is really good to frame our discussion from a Human Rights perspective, since those are global rights and the internet is global.
- But since effectiveness is really hard to measure, it is hard to say if the US initiatives are sufficient. But they are welcome.
- However, Alberto says, US should be careful with the framing, since even when saying HR, US have an eye on US Constitution and this is noticed abroad and does not help with the trust building. Alberto reminds the panel that HR is much more than that. Includes:
 - HR require governments to protect and promote HR > non-state actors in the case of internet that is made of private actors;
 - HR is a challenge even for democratic countries.

Deborah Brown

- Call the attention to the extraterritoriality of HR > and says that for US to be a leader, you need your house in order;
- Online and offline > US better its obligations > how US understand the extraterritoriality of HR, she asks.
- In terms of US funding for advocates > funding for activist around the world > “we need to rebuild trust” and “we need to be sensitive, since by receiving funding, some activists may be targeted by their authoritarian governments”
- And she comments on the FoC > from an outsiders perspective – it is really interesting to see > how the coalition could act > Tallinn Declaration > to be a leader you need your house in order

Busby reactions:

- US walking the walk, not just talking the talk > we need to ensure that national and international is lined up and Obama has articulated a reform agenda (including Podesta’s Big Data Report). “We are trying to eliminate the line between US citizens and non-US citizens” (...) “the precise details are to be defined, but there is a commitment there” and adds “As a legal matter, we do not agree extraterritoriality of HR...but as a policy we seek to apply things globally”.
- On Multistakeholderism > US government is a very strong supporter, including FoC.

(3) Other countries including Brazil, Kenya, the Netherlands and Sweden have taken a leadership role in digital rights. In the wake of the Snowden revelations, do countries still look to the US as a role model?

Ben Blink:

Ben comments that we need to contextualize the countries and their (legal and political) initiatives in their on realities. Brazil for instance has had a more repressive history, but now is building its bill of rights for the Internet – the Marco Civil. He comments that to just say that many countries are becoming role models and US has lost it is too simplify this issue too much. Mentions *Report Without Borders*, who is looking now into agency level policy and not country level

Avri Doria:

Says “the shine paradigm is gone”, “US is gone”. But also calls the attention to her feeling that there is no other one model that is complete. We have to look at the pieces that make sense. In a particular area, on a particular example, and look at initiatives. US gave up the predominance, but that can change. BUT that does not mean we do not do a lot of good and she suggests US should get back on track through reform (e.g. transparency). US is one of many.

Alberto Cerda:

Suggests that we also have to look into other elements of a free Internet that is a enabling environment for free speech. Net Neutrality, for instance, is one of these elements and Alberto does not feel US is an example on that.

Busby:

Comments that there has been a “blurring of the line on who we are as a country”. He asks for our help to help US to rebuild its leadership role.

(4) Beyond delineating principles and supporting initiatives such GNI, how can the US Gov help business and civil society overseas meet their responsibilities to respect human rights online?

Not addressed due lack of time.

Debate with the audience

After this debate, the moderator opened the last 30 min for questions from present and remote participants. Three rounds of three questions each were conducted, for a total of 9 questions.

(No notes on this part, since moderator had to pay attention to audience and twitter to properly moderate and translate the questions to the panelists when appropriated)

Closing

The moderator asked about the hopes of the panelists for the Global IGF.

(Gov.) Scott Busby currently serves as Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor at the U.S. Department of State in Washington, DC. There he oversees the Bureau's work in East Asia and the Pacific as well as on multilateral and global issues, including LGBT rights, Internet freedom, and business and human rights.

Previously, he served as Director for Human Rights on the National Security Staff in the White House from 2009 to 2011 and has held prior positions at the State Department, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

(Bus.) Ben Blink is a senior public policy analyst at Google and a founding member of its free expression and international relations team. The team specializes in Internet governance, trade, and diplomatic relations. Based in Washington DC, Ben focuses on issues related to free speech and human rights. He is responsible for building coalitions in Washington to help decrease censorship and filtering on the Internet around the globe.

(CS) Deborah Brown is a Senior Project Coordinator for the Association for Progressive Communications (APC) where she focuses on Internet rights advocacy and fostering good Internet governance. She serves as a member of the steering committee of Best Bits, a civil society network on Internet governance and Internet rights. Previously as a Senior Policy Analyst for Access, she led the organization's engagement in the World Summit on Information Society review process (WSIS+10), the Internet Governance Forum, NetMundial, the International Telecommunication Union, and the Human Rights Council.

(Tech) Avri Doria: Ms. Doria is an itinerant research consultant. She is a member of the ICANN GNSO council as a representative of the Non-Commercial Stakeholder Group (NCSG) and was previously chair of the Council. She is a member of the UN Working Group on Enhanced Cooperation (WGEC) and was a member of the UN Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG). She spent 5 years as a member the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) Secretariat and is a part time research associate for the Association for Progressive Communications (APC) as well as a part time VP, Policy and Governance for dotgay LLC working with the LGBTQI community. As a technologist she has been involved in the development of Internet protocols and architectures for over 30 years, is a participant in the IETF, and a past chair of the IRTF Routing Research Group and author of multiple RFCs. Ms. Doria was awarded the ICANN Multistakeholder Ethos award in 2014.

(Acad.) Alberto J. Cerda Silva is a tenured professor in law and technology at the Center of Studies on Law and Information of the University of Chile Law School. He is also a founding member and international affairs director of ONG Derechos Digitales, a Chilean civil society

organization that works on promoting and defending human rights in digital environments. Currently, he is a Fulbright Commission scholar pursuing a doctoral degree in law at Georgetown University Law Center with a dissertation on human rights and Internet regulation in Latin America.

Net Neutrality Around the World

Panelists

- Andrew McDiarmid – Center For Democracy and Technology
- Jeff Campbell – Cisco Systems, Director of Global Policy and Government Affairs
- Yves Blondeel – T-REGS
- Grace Githalga – Kenya ICT Action Network (KICTANet)
- Moderator – Cheryl Miller, Verizon

Session Report: Net Neutrality Around the World

The session began with an opening question to the panelists: ***“Based on what you see in the different countries you are observing, what is your definition of net neutrality and what are the different case studies you are noticing?”***

Jeff Campbell, focusing on Latin America, noted that Brazil, the largest and most influential of the Latin American countries, recently passed its Marco Civil, which covered net neutrality among other policy areas. He said that the Brazilian law is by far the strictest on paper throughout the world on net neutrality. The law is very limiting, and permits little beyond sending traffic through the networks.

Jeff further described Chile as the first Latin American country to develop net neutrality rules, with an initial focus on blocking and trafficking. Recently the regulator banned zero-rating (sponsored data) and has explored stricter net neutrality regulation. Jeff indicated that consumer indignation over the ban on zero-rating, has caused the regulator to possibly reconsider its approach. Comparatively, he described Colombia as having had a more moderate approach, based on a choice model.

Andrew McDiarmid focused his comments on Europe, and explained that his definition of net neutrality is preserving an Internet that empowers user choice, provides wide access, and puts users in control of what content they wish to publish and access. Andrew explained that the European Parliament has passed recommendations recommending stringent Net Neutrality rules that are now being considered by the European Council.

Yves Blondeel was not able to join due to connectivity problems, but we were able to watch a pre-recorded video that he prepared for the panel. In the video, Yves focuses on what is enforced in Europe today and explains that there is a concern that net neutrality should not be fragmented in the EU. The European Council is far more advanced in the issue of net neutrality, the discussion is in full swing.

Jeff Campbell also touched on the prioritization of traffic in the Internet and deployment, explaining that we need to think about ways to deploy infrastructure that benefit consumers. Andrew said prioritization is also a hot topic in Europe.

When asked to explain “slow” and “fast” lanes, Jeff said there really is no such thing. He explained as data travels along the Internet, congestion occurs not on the transmission line, but rather at routing points. When a router becomes congested it can drop packets and there will be a delay. You can use prioritization to tell routers which types of traffic’s packets should not be dropped because of the time sensitivity of the data. He explained that almost every rule or law in this area has exceptions for national security.

Andrew also highlighted the importance of transparency with respect to solving issues of congestion. There were comments from the audience that there are studies that have been put out on this issue, including one from MIT. He said improvements in public understanding of what congestion looks like and what pressure points could be helpful in education of the FCC and others on what is required for the Internet to function.

Jeff observed that the biggest challenge of the Net Neutrality debate is that there are a lot of technical details involved and the press prefers to focus on slogans (e.g. slow vs. fast lanes). In the US, it is becoming a slogan debate, and there is not enough focus on what is actually happening technically. Andrew agreed that it is a very technical topic, and that a better discussion over the technical details could lead to a better result. He believes there is a role for specialized services, and that the economic issues and ramifications are not discussed enough.

Policy Slam on the Issues Raised By New Technology

- Policy Slam Master – Marilyn Cade
- Policy Slam Judge – Rob Pegoraro

[No session report was prepared]

Plenary Panel - The Evolution of the Internet Governance Ecosystem

Panelists

- Ambassador David Gross – Wiley Rein
- Laura DeNardis – American University
- Sarah Myers West – Annenberg School of Communications, University of Southern California
- Karen Rose – The Internet Society
- Shane Tews – American Enterprise Institute
- Moderator – Tim Lordan Internet Education Foundation

Session Report: The Evolution of the Internet Governance Ecosystem

Tim Lordan framed the conversation by saying that Internet Governance, a subject typically ignored, is now “hot”. Internet security “is the new black”. He also asked for audience questions and not comments.

Laura DeNardis - Defined the term “Internet Governance” as distinct from the term “Governments,” as it includes technical specifications and international organizations like ICANN. Much of Internet Governance is not done by governments. It’s not one thing either, there are hundreds of coordination and control points. From ICANN, ARIN, and the IANA functions to Google’s handling of government requests, there are a lot of things at work.

An important theme is that arrangements of technology are always arrangement of power.

Internet Governance also encompasses the privatization of governance. Internet governance debates often become proxies for other arguments, i.e., concern about NSA surveillance take to root zone file arguments.

Tim Lordan then asked what are the biggest challenges going forward?

Shane Tews - IANA function and the misunderstanding of what that function does. The IANA function is very technical. Now that it’s gotten a lot of attention the challenge is to keep it from becoming politicized. Helping people understand the IANA function will be one of the biggest challenges going forward.

Sarah Myers West -Biggest trends are: Increased globalization of the internet governance discussion, IANA transition is key part of it but not all, increased participation and strength from the global south, i.e. Brazil and NetMundial. Principals that are emerging are transparency, accountability, and participation. There are differences on how to implement them globally because of divergent cultures. There needs to be a greater effort to bring the public in to the IG discussion. The role of corporations in increasingly shaping our experience online. Corporate terms of service increasingly shape our experience online, and the discussion of this has just begun. Reset the Net and the Web We Want are examples of bottom up IG movements.

Tim Lordan, Twitter question – Does the proliferation of IG events hinder the ability to participate because of the costs required to participate? Can normal folks participate?

David Gross – this problem is an ongoing problem (resources) and is a challenge. Even governments in the developing world point this out, they have trouble participating. He doesn’t think it is a challenge that will keep us from moving forward on these issues. Many important internet issues are domestic like net neutrality and the IANA functions.

Karen Rose - The proliferation of IG forums is a good thing and proof that the multistakeholder model is taking, catching on. Multistakeholderism is really being picked up as a mechanism of addressing real issues. Many of the things on the global IGF agenda are domestic in nature, i.e. access promotion and infrastructure. Content creation and use. How to use the Internet for growth. Spam prevention. These are all domestic in nature. They

come up as issues that many countries, especially developing want to have a forum to address. The developing world needs to listen to the issues that arise from the developing world as we move forward.

Tim Lordan asked **Karen Rose** about Rwanda.

Karen Rose - There's a lot of great examples and proof points of multistakeholderism. Rwanda is a country that is really taking multistakeholderism to heart.

Tim Lordan - Are governments having more or less influence?

Laura DeNardis - describes IG as multistakeholder governance. The term multistakeholder has become a meme and a value in and of itself. Do we want this? Or should we be more concerned about what kind of governance we want in specific areas? Maybe we don't want multistakeholder solutions in every area of IG, e.g. there are some areas perfectly relegated to governments, like identity theft. Contracts are in the private sector. Each area is different.

The IGF is not at all IG. It's not the practice of IG. It's a dialogue, a discussion. The actual practice is what goes on while these discussions are happening. How do you extend multistakeholderism into areas needed?

Tim Lordan, Twitter question - How does the right to be forgotten affect IG?

Shane Tews - Part of it is the lack of understanding about the layers involved in governing the internet. It's a complex topic and it will be really interesting how it plays out

David Gross - It's a reminder of how regional issues are of global importance.

We have these difficult and challenging issues like Net Neutrality here in the US and the world is watching. Even domestic issues that don't effect the world are in fact international.

Tim Lordan - So is the subtext that at the critical functions/infrastructure layer multistakeholderism works and at the content level it is up to the sovereign?

Shane Tews - This could be our biggest challenge. That's where we're going next? How do we manage through the non-infrastructure layers?

Laura DeNardis - Doesn't agree that content always falls upon governments. We have the technical mediation of the public sphere and the privatization of the conditions of civil liberties within that sphere, the intermediation of information, i.e. search and social. It falls upon those companies to set privacy and intellectual property policies. So it's up to the private sector and governments to regulate content. The term balancing rights is appropriate.

Tim Lordan - Should governments be more or less involved in multistakeholderism?

Sarah Myers West - Multistakeholder is a slippery term. There is some role for governments to play.

Karen Rose – One of the things the Internet Society thinks about is the characteristics and values of multistakeholderism. How are they reflected in policy? There is no one size fits all model. Some of these characteristics: processes are open inclusive and transparent. Any stakeholder can have their voice heard. There are processes in place for transparent informed and inclusive decision making. If the ITU moved in that direction, it would be welcomed by all of us.

David Gross – We are seeing substantial changes in the conversation and nature of the conversation. As the technology changes that creates a whole new set of dynamics. These issues need to be addressed in a constantly changing environment.

Audience questions

Marian Gordon from the State Department – A number of people in the audience participated in the ITU WSIS +10 high level event. Described by some as a breakthrough event because all who participated agreed to a consensus. Does the IGF see that it has a role to inform widely about the most important meetings that are occurring?

David Gross – Notes that the WSIS + 10 was messy at the end. In terms of fora, one of the problems is figuring out which conferences matter. Knowing where they are is important so people can participate.

Shane Tews – There's a certain point in the dialogue where things may need to be moved from the IGF to a more specific problem solving fora.

Question – Why are most sessions panels, as opposed to let's say round tables? Why don't you want comments from the audience (to Tim Lordan) that's especially problematic to civil society.

Tim Lordan – he stands corrected. this is a dialogue and he now welcomes comments as long as they are pertinent.

David Gross – There's nothing in the WSIS documents that created the IGF that necessitates panels. The way in which it has evolved is that the MAG looks at these issues. No reason why we couldn't have a round table

Question from Person from Yahoo – What is the forgotten community that is left out of this discussion? The technical community. What can we do to better reach out and engage people from the technical community?

Karen Rose – From the Internet Society perspective the fundamental principals of openness were developed by the technical community.

Laura DeNardis – The IETF is a large part of the community and is largely technical.

Shaun Turner, from the IETF Board – The community is open. There are lots of technical people heavily involved.

Eric Burger – What do we mean by the technical community? It's kind of a nebulous thing. There's a lot of engagement already.

Tim Lordan – Why does the IETF work?

Eric Burger – It's controlled anarchy. It's the best and the worst of the multistakeholder world. It's consensus based, with no votes

Question from a computer science student – How do we live up to the multistakeholder model? How do you live up to those ideals? How do you resolve conflicts?

Laura DeNardis – Does not agree that it's obvious what multistakeholderism is. Like IG, each model varies based on actors involved. Ideally you want civil society, business, and government participation. But it also varies according to the authority relations between those actors. It's really not clear what the best implementation. It varies. In some cases it's heterogeneous poliarchy and in others it's homogenous where actors have a equal vote. There's different kinds of arrangements, the challenge is how to operationalize it in each environment.

Sarah Myers West – There are some situations were some of those values are not complimentary.

Increasing the Accountability of ICANN

Panelists

- Fiona Alexander Associate Administrator – Office of International Affairs, NTIA, US Department of Commerce
- Jamie Hedlund – Vice President, Reviews, ICANN
- Becky Burr – Neustar
- Matthew Shears – Center for Democracy and Technology
- Milton Mueller – Syracuse University and Internet Governance Project
- Moderator – Steve DelBianco, NetChoice

Session Report: Increasing Accountability of ICANN

Panelists:

Fiona Alexander, Associate Administrator for the Department of Commerce's National Telecommunications and Information Administration's (NTIA) Office of International Affairs.

Jamie Hedlund, ICANN's Vice President for Government Affairs, North America.

J. Beckwith (“Becky”) Burr, Chief Privacy Officer and Deputy General Counsel at Neustar.

Matthew Shears, leader of the Global Internet Policy and Human Rights Project at the Center for Democracy & Technology (CDT).

Steve DelBianco, Executive Director of NetChoice (moderator)

This session began with a discussion of how ICANN's accountability mechanisms have evolved. Panelist Becky Burr was at NTIA when ICANN was launched in 1998. Fiona Alexander led drafting of the Affirmation of Commitments in 2009, which replaced prior transition and accountability agreements between NTIA and ICANN.

NTIA's March-2014 decision to transition IANA contract has since evolved into two separate tracks. First, there's a track for accountability to customers of the three IANA functions: IP numbers; root zone files; and protocol parameters. This accountability seems relatively straightforward, relative to the second track.

The second track is about ICANN's general accountability in the absence of leverage presently exerted by NTIA's hold on the IANA contract. As Congressman Walden and Secretary Strickling said in the opening session, this second track of ICANN accountability should be addressed before IANA functions are transitioned to ICANN.

Panelists responded to several prepared questions and to audience interactions. Below are insights and suggestions from panelists and participants we believe would be most relevant to the IGF meeting in Istanbul.

Matthew Shears noted that both accountability tracks should be open to stakeholders outside of the present ICANN community. Per NTIA's charge to ICANN, the IANA transition track is already open to global stakeholders outside of ICANN. The ICANN accountability track should also be open to non-ICANN participants.

Becky Burr noted that ICANN should have been organized to give the Government Advisory Committee (GAC) a voting role on the board of directors. Some participants suggested using the ICANN accountability track to bring GAC alongside other advisory committees and stakeholder organizations in ICANN. Others disagreed, noting that governments have considerable power at ICANN today, particularly regarding policies for new top-level domains.

Discussants were united in the view that ICANN should limit its scope to coordination of unique identifiers (domain names and IP numbers). This limited focus should reduce the risk that ICANN would take-on new obligations and accountability problems.

Steve DelBianco noted that ICANN Bylaws require its directors to serve the interest of ICANN and not the organizations that elected them. This creates tension between a director's duties to ICANN the corporation versus the global Internet community. ICANN Chairman Stephen Crocker disagreed with DelBianco's view, claiming that ICANN directors are also bound to core values in the Bylaws regarding community interests. It remains to sort-out whether the legal obligations of ICANN directors are to ICANN the Corporation or ICANN the community, and to address any gaps in accountability as part of the second track.

This session explored a principle from NETmundial for providing redress to aggrieved Internet stakeholders. Three panelists embraced the idea of creating an independent judiciary for ICANN to provide redress in light of board and management decisions.

Several discussants suggested making the Affirmation of Commitments a permanent part of ICANN's Bylaws. The present Affirmation of Commitments includes review processes and obligations that are not part of ICANN's bylaws. However, the Affirmation is a bilateral agreement between ICANN and the US Government, and can be cancelled by either party. Moving the Affirmation into ICANN's Bylaws would remove the last remaining bit of ICANN accountability that specifies a unique role for a single government.

Several discussants suggested that the ICANN accountability track focus on providing predictability to stakeholders that rely upon ICANN, including contract parties, country code registries, Internet users, domain registrants, law enforcement, and governments.

A concluding comment that found general agreement was to design accountability mechanisms that could stand up to possible stress tests we might see in the next 10-15 years. Essentially, this is a call to design accountability mechanisms for the ICANN we want for the future of our Internet.

Report prepared by Steve DelBianco

Big Data, The Internet of Things, Privacy, and Trust

Panelists

- David Snead – I2 Coalition
- Joe Jerome – The Future of Privacy
- Dan Caprio – McKenna, Long, and Aldridge
- Heather West – Policy Analyst, Google
- Ruth Yodaiken – Senior Attorney, Division of Privacy and Identification Protection, U.S. Federal Trade Commission
- Moderator – Eric Burger, Georgetown University

Session Report: Big Data, The Internet of Things, Privacy, and Trust

We presented and discussed Acme Road Runner health and fitness device scenario, courtesy of Joseph Jerome from the Future of Privacy Forum. This led to the following points raised by the audience and panel:

- We cannot put the data collection genie back in the bottle. The data is out there and not going away.
- Issue for further study: do we want to move the burden of data ownership from the user (giving away everything on a click-through) to the aggregator (reaching back to the original user, because the information is *of* the user?)

- Fair Credit Reporting Act and other privacy laws are from an era of a single company with a single data base collecting data for a single purpose. Not the reality any more.
- Security is an issue: even with the best practices for data privacy, if data breached, all bets are off.
- Noted that we have regulation and self-regulation, but nobody is happy. Opportunity for more discussion!
- IoT: Disparity of design cycles for hard equipment versus, e.g., mobile applications. What works today cannot be fixed tomorrow (or for 10 years for a refrigerator).
- De-identification: what works today gets broken tomorrow. “Unbreakable de-identification of 15 years ago is like solving a sudoku puzzle today.”
- Challenge of ubiquity: how do we look at the problem when it isn’t an Internet thing, but it’s just the thing (everything is connected)?
- Big issue for discussion:
 - Most panel time on harms that happen (or who owns) when personal data gets used for things you didn’t expect it to.
 - What about harms from NOT using big data?
 - Missing dangerous drug interactions. Misusing health delivery system (Google Eric Burger & USPTO)
 - Public safety
 - Economic growth
 - Others

Ran out of time. Needed another 3 hours at least.

To that end, Dan pitched IGF Dynamic Coalition on the Internet of Things. Met in 2008, 2011, 2013, and planning on Istanbul in September. Maybe have something regional?

Closing Plenary

Highlights from breakout sessions by session leaders

- Net Neutrality Around the World – Presented by Cheryl Miller
- Policy Slam on the Issues Raised By New Technology – Presented by Marilyn Cade
- Human Rights In The Internet Governance Debate – Presented by Carolina Rossini
- Increasing The Accountability of ICANN – Presented by Steve DelBianco
- Big Data, The Internet of Things, Privacy, Security, and Trust – Presented by Eric Burger

Closing Plenary Remarks

- Remarks by Jonathan Sallet – General Counsel, U.S. Federal Communications Commission
- Remarks by Nuala O’Connor – President and CEO, The Center for Democracy and Technology