World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), two phase:

- **Phase I, 2003:** stakeholder requested the United Nations Secretary-General to establish a multi-stakeholder Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG)

  “Internet governance is the development and application by governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet.” (Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, World Summit on the Information Society, 2005)

- **Phase II, 2005:** Paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda called on the UN Secretary-General to convene the IGF:

  “Discuss public policy issues related to key elements of Internet governance in order to foster the sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development of the Internet”

For more information, consult: [About the IGF](#) brochure | IGF FAQs
IGF Structure and Working Mechanism

Core principles of the IGF: open, bottom-up, inclusive, transparent, non-commercial, community-driven and a human centric Process. Ad hominem Arguments, consensus driven.

Funding is extrabudgetary
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>IGF Poland</td>
<td>Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>IGF viIGF</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>IGF Berlin</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>IGF Paris</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>IGF Geneva</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>IGF Jalisco</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>IGF João Pessoa</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>IGF Istanbul</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>IGF Bali</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>IGF Baku</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>IGF Nairobi</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>IGF Vilnius</td>
<td>Lithuania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>IGF Sharm El Sheikh</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>IGF Hyderabad</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>IGF Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example of IGF Programme Structure

- **Connecting** with stakeholders: through discussions and bilaterally
- Different programme components represented:
  - Ceremonial | High-level leaders’ track
    300+ sessions across 7+ different session formats
  - Youth track | Parliamentary track
  - Open Mic – ‘Have your say’
  - Walk the IGF Village – virtually and onsite

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5+ DAYS</th>
<th>300+ SESSIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>175+ COUNTRIES</td>
<td>1000+ SPEAKERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Practice Forums (BPFs)</td>
<td>Policy Networks (PNs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multistakeholder networks focusing on existing and emerging good practices</td>
<td>multistakeholder efforts that provide in-depth expert view on broad Internet governance topics of global population's interest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BPF Cybersecurity**
- Cybersecurity agreements; norms; cooperation and interplay between norms and cybercrime legislation

**BPF Gender and Digital Rights**
- Impact of regulations from a gender justice perspective and generate conversations with people who are affected by these regulatory practices under three themes: Privacy and Surveillance/Reproductive Privacy; Freedom of Expression / Gendered Disinformation; and Targeting of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists

**PN Internet Fragmentation (PNIF)**
- What is Internet fragmentation and what could be the codes of conduct to prevent it?

**PN Meaningful Access (PNMA)**
- How to achieve meaningful and universal access for all?

**24 DCs focused on particular IG issues**
- DCs on: accessibility; blockchain; child rights online; connectivity; Internet values; data; health; DNS; gender; jobs; IoT; rights; IG schools; media; Internet universality indicators; security; environment and more.
National (Sub)Regional and Youth IGFs - NRIs
The 17th annual IGF is hosted by the Government of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa from 28 Nov – 2 Dec 2022.

Following the public call for inputs, the IGF 2022 programme is issue-driven and calls for full inclusion regardless of participant’s location.

Resilient Internet for a shared sustainable and common future

- Avoiding Internet Fragmentation
- Connecting All People and Safeguarding Human Rights
- Governing Data and Protecting Privacy
- Enabling Safety, Security and Accountability
- Addressing Advanced Technologies, including AI
- Intersessional Work and Capacity Development
- The 17th IGF in Addis Ababa
• (11 June 2020) United Nations Secretary-General issued a Roadmap for Digital Cooperation (A/74/821) which addresses how the international community can better harness the opportunities presented by digital technologies while addressing their challenges.

• It builds on recommendations made by the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation, and input from Member States, the private sector, civil society, the technical community and other stakeholder groups and calls on us all to:
93. ... the following ideas have emerged with a view to making the Internet Governance Forum more responsive and relevant to current digital issues. These include:

(a) Creating a strategic and empowered multi-stakeholder high-level body, building on the experience of the existing multi-stakeholder advisory group, which would address urgent issues, coordinate follow-up action on Forum discussions and relay proposed policy approaches and recommendations from the Forum to the appropriate normative and decision-making forums;

(b) Having a more focused agenda for the Forum based on a limited number of strategic policy issues;

(c) Establishing a high-level segment and ministerial or parliamentary tracks, ensuring more actionable outcomes;

(d) Forging stronger links among the global Forum and its regional, national, subregional and youth initiatives;

(e) Better integrating programme and intersessional policy development work to support other priority areas outlined in the present report;

(f) Addressing the long-term sustainability of the Forum and the resources necessary for increased participation, through an innovative and viable fundraising strategy, as promoted by the round table;

(g) Enhancing the visibility of the Forum, including through a stronger corporate identity and improved reporting to other United Nations entities.
• **OUTCOME** IGF LEADERSHIP PANEL
  In line with the IGF mandate and as recommended in the Secretary-General’s Roadmap for Digital Cooperation, the United Nations Secretary-General has established the IGF Leadership Panel as a strategic, empowered, and multistakeholder body, to address strategic and urgent issues, and to highlight Forum discussions and possible follow-up actions, in order to promote greater impact and dissemination of IGF discussions.
a main trust fund; contributions for other earmarks not included

* received contributions as at Jul’22.
Status of contributions to the IGF Main Grant*

**Contributions by Stakeholder Group - Historical**

- Technical Community: 27%
- Private Sector: 12%
- Other: 2%
- Government: 59%

**Top Contributors - Historical**

- Government of Finland
- European Commission
- ICANN
- Number Resource Organization (NRO)
- Government of Switzerland
- Government of the Netherlands
- The Internet Society (ISOC)
- Government of the United States
- Government of the United Kingdom
- Government of Japan

**Top Contributors - 3rd Project Phase**

- ICANN: $787,683
- European Commission: $692,835
- Government of the Netherlands: $566,929
- Number Resource Organization: $449,992
- Government of Finland: $446,046

*Situation Q2-2022*