

INTERNET & JURISDICTION

A GLOBAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER
DIALOGUE PROCESS

2012
ANNUAL
REPORT

In partnership with:

**ACADEMIE
DIPLOMATIQUE INTERNATIONALE**

ADVANCING EFFECTIVE PRINCIPLED DIPLOMACY IN GOVERNMENT, BUSINESS AND CIVIL SOCIETY

More information about
the Internet & Jurisdiction Project:

www.internetjurisdiction.net

Twitter: @IJurisdiction

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HOW TO ADDRESS THE GROWING TENSION BETWEEN A CROSS-BORDER INTERNET AND NATIONAL JURISDICTIONS?

This question has recently become a growing concern for many public, private and civil society actors as the global nature of the Internet challenges an international legal system based on separate national sovereignties.

The Internet & Jurisdiction Project was launched as a result in January 2012. Organized in partnership with the International Diplomatic Academy in Paris, it provides a platform for a structured, global multi-stakeholder dialogue process to help frame this debate in a constructive manner. The Project has two major tracks:

Monitoring and Analysis: the Internet & Jurisdiction Observatory, a network of international experts, provides an extensive and ongoing overview of legislative and administrative decisions, court rulings and other relevant cases to detect trends.

Dialogue Facilitation: the Project fosters an in-depth and holistic discussion of sensitive issues among the various stakeholders around the world. Insights produced by private thematic workshops under Chatham House rules later feed into public international meetings, such as the Internet Governance Forum.

Our work is guided by three fundamental principles. First, the Internet & Jurisdiction Project is not an advocacy effort, but a neutral platform to facilitate constructive deliberation. Second, its success and relevance depends upon multi-stakeholder balance, by involving a diversity of representatives from businesses, public authorities, civil society initiatives and international organizations from around the world. Last but not least, a specific effort is made to involve actors who collectively represent a critical mass or provide connections to larger networks, while maintaining openness for smaller players.

After one year of hard work, we are proud to see the interest the Project has generated. This report will allow you to better measure progress. Our 2012 activities helped identify two complementary issues that will further structure our work in 2013:

Trans-border impacts of sovereignty. The legal geography of cyberspace does not replicate the clean physical boundaries of national territories. Since the Internet is a shared space and infrastructure, sovereign decisions in one country may impact citizens in other states, or even the network as a whole. What is the responsibility of states to prevent potential trans-boundary impacts of their decisions? And how to manage these new commons?

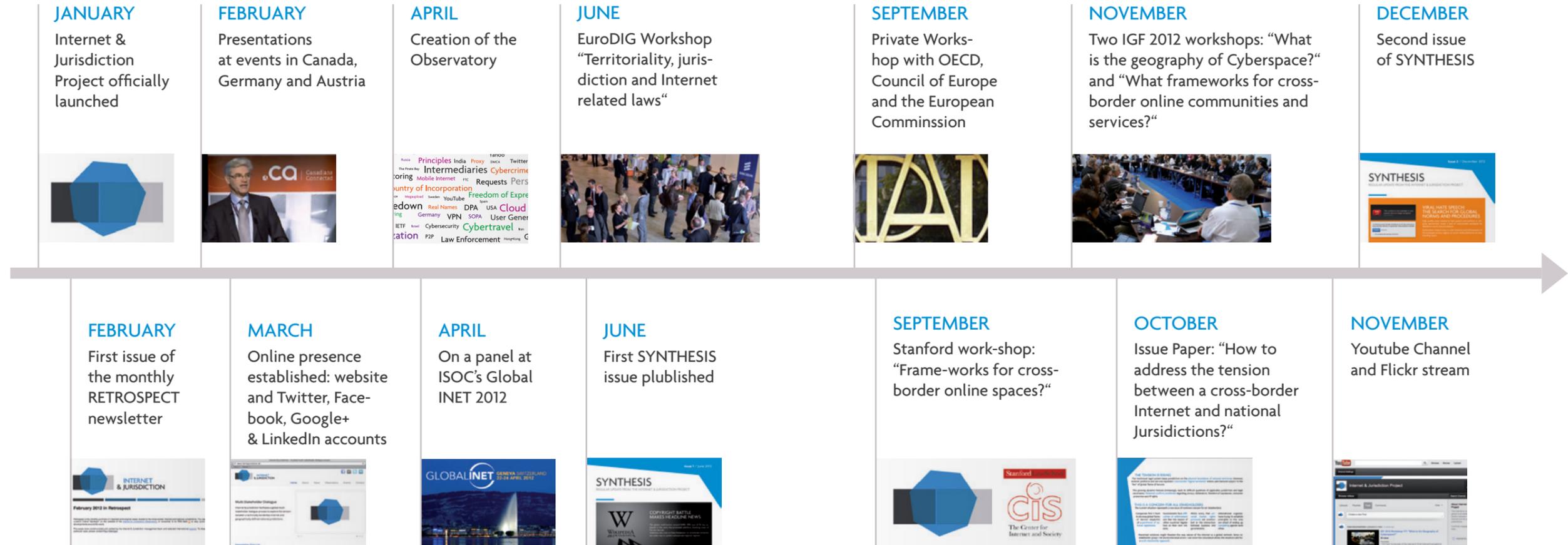
Interoperability and due process. Various procedures are developed by public authorities to enforce their national laws and by global platforms to implement their Terms of Service. How to ensure the respect of due process and promote better interoperability between these actors?

As Internet Governance becomes a hotly debated international topic, we hope this initiative will, among others, contribute to better understanding and to the emergence of practical solutions. Never has dialogue among all actors been more needed to preserve the benefits of the most successful collaborative effort ever undertaken by humanity.

Bertrand de LA CHAPELLE
Project Director

Paul FEHLINGER
Project Manager

TIMELINE



THE LAUNCH PHASE

After a series of consultations with stakeholders in various countries throughout 2011, the Project was officially launched in January 2012.

Preliminary meetings organized by the facilitation team in Stockholm, Oslo and New York, public presentations at conferences, as well as individual discussions at Internet Governance events helped to introduce the project to potential participants and shape its orientations and methodology.

The start-up phase was also dedicated to the creation of the visual identity and the establishment of the online presence.

THE OBSERVATORY

To keep track of relevant developments in different jurisdictions, the Internet & Jurisdiction Observatory was launched in April 2012. A network of selected experts identifies important cases, detects emerging trends and analyses high-level patterns.

Various output documents (Spotlight, Retrospect and Synthesis) have been developed to inform participants in the process and the general public about the latest dynamics via a progressive, crowd-curated filtering process.

PRIVATE WORKSHOPS

A number of private meetings under Chatham House rules allowed validating some of the early findings and identifying key challenges to explore further.

A Stanford Seminar provided the opportunity for in-depth interaction between major online platforms and NGOs to examine the role of Terms of Service and the concept of "digital territories".

Another meeting, held in Paris at the International Diplomatic Academy, explored the role that international organizations could play in developing new multi-stakeholder frameworks.

PUBLIC SESSIONS

In addition to interventions at various conferences, such as Global INET, the Project organized public workshops at Internet Governance events to engage a broader audience in the discussion.

After the success of a first workshop organized at the EuroDIG in Stockholm in June, the project hosted two very well attended sessions at the 2012 Internet Governance Forum (IGF) in Baku in November.

The team also participated in or moderated six other workshops at the IGF, showing the relevance of the topic and the interest raised by the initiative.

OBSERVATORY

THE OBSERVATORY

The Internet & Jurisdiction Observatory monitors legislative and administrative developments, as well as court decisions around the world to detect the tension between the cross-border Internet and national jurisdictions. The constant stream of information serves as factual basis for the ongoing dialogue process.

For this purpose, a progressive filtering system has been put in place, tailored to the need of stakeholders: Spotlight is a real-time database feed on emerging trends. The monthly newsletter Retrospect provides a selection of the most important cases. Synthesis, the regular publication of the Internet & Jurisdiction Project, highlights high-level patterns.



EXPERT NETWORK

A growing interdisciplinary network of selected international experts supports the Internet & Jurisdiction team in identifying and categorizing the latest relevant information. Participants include:



Nicolas JONDET
@NicolasJondet

University of Strathclyde, Centre for Internet Law and Policy, UK



Nicolas VON ZUR MÜHLEN

Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany



Séverine ARSÈNE
@severinearsene

CNRS (National Center for Scientific Research), Laboratoire Communication et Politique, France



Matthias C. KETTEMANN
@MCKettemann

University of Graz, Institute of International Law and International Relations, Austria



Theresa SCASSA

University of Ottawa, Canada Research Chair in Information Law, Canada



Francis AUGUSTO MEDEIROS
@francisaugusto

University of Oslo, Norwegian Research Center for Computers and Law, Norway



Kathy KLEIMAN
@KleimK

Internet Counsel, Fletcher, Heald & Hildreth PLC, USA



Thomas SCHULTZ

Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, International Law Department, Switzerland



Lee BYGRAVE

University of Oslo, Norwegian Research Center for Computers and Law, Norway



Konstantinos KOMAITIS
@kkomaitis

Policy Advisor, Internet Society, Switzerland



Dan SVANTESSON

Bond University, Faculty of Law, Australia



Robert J. CURRIE

Dalhousie University, Law & Technology Institute, Canada



Joanna KULESZA
@Kuleszaj

University of Lodz, Department for International Law and International Relations, Poland



Tatiana TROPINA

Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, Germany



William H. DUTTON
@BillDutton

University of Oxford, Oxford Internet Institute, UK



Sarah LOGAN
@cirt

Australian National University, Department of International Relations, Australia



Lachlan URQUHART
@mooseabyte

University of Strathclyde, Centre for Internet Law and Policy, UK



Lilian EDWARDS
@lilianedwards

University of Strathclyde, Centre for Internet Law and Policy, UK



Tobias MAHLER
@tomahler

University of Oslo, Norwegian Research Center for Computers and Law, Norway



Rolf H. WEBER

University of Zurich, Center for Information and Communication

OUTPUTS

SPOTLIGHT AND DATABASE

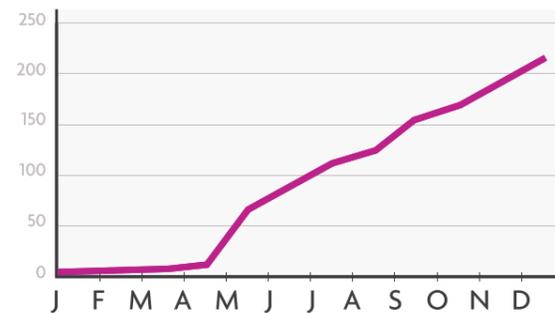
A dedicated database has been set up to collect cases related to the tension between Internet and national jurisdictions. Since its creation, over 500 cases from various jurisdictions around the world were entered in the database and categorized with over 700 tags. The curation is focused on a broad range of relevant issues including governmental or court decisions, initiatives by Data Protection Authorities, or the implementation of Terms of Service of cross-border online platforms.

Spotlight, the live feed of the database, is openly available on the website and as RSS feed. Moreover, cases are cross-posed on Twitter to guarantee maximum visibility of trending topics.

RETROSPECT

Curated cases are hierarchized by the Observatory according to their relevancy via a crowd-ranking online tool specially designed for this purpose. Based upon the evaluation of the Internet & Jurisdiction facilitation team and our interdisciplinary network of international experts, the 20 most important cases are regularly identified for the monthly newsletter Retrospect. It provides concise summaries of these top cases and features links to background information.

Retrospect is distributed via the Internet & Jurisdiction mailing list and reaches over 220 subscribers at the end of 2012. Within few months, the newsletter established itself as a valuable information source that is appreciated by the different stakeholder groups. Current newsletters and archived issues are freely available online.



Growth of the Internet & Jurisdiction Mailing List

SYNTHESIS

The insights generated by the analysis of high-level patterns and discussions between the different stakeholder groups are showcased in Synthesis. The publication appeared twice in 2012 (June and December).

Synthesis highlights major outputs of the monitoring and dialogue facilitation tracks of the Internet & Jurisdiction Project and puts forth a variety of key questions that stimulate the discussions between all stakeholder groups. The publications can be downloaded from the website and are distributed at various high-level Internet governance meetings.

ISSUE 1

I. GLOBAL TRENDS

- **Copyright:** Beyond the SOPA debacle, tensions will persist
- **Freedom of Expression:** From overall platform blocking to more granular and proactive filtering
- **Privacy and Data Protection:** Worldwide efforts to update data protection regimes
- **Defamation and Reputation:** Canadian and Irish courts disagree on competence rules
- **Consumer Protection:** A new area of contention?
- **Security:** Monitoring initiatives raise citizen's fear of excessive surveillance

2. GEOGRAPHY-BASED COMPETENCE CRITERIA

- **Location of the DNS Operator:** Should the DNS become a content control panel?
- **Location of the user:** Can compliance be achieved with 190+ national laws?
- **Location of the Intermediary:** Norwegians' privacy protected by Ireland, not Norway?

3. NORMATIVE ROLE OF PLATFORMS

- **Governance:** Are Terms of Service the "law" of a digital space?
- **Non-liability:** Do platforms bear a "special responsibility"?
- **Accountability:** Public Authorities scrutinize ToS privacy changes
- **Transparency:** Towards Platform Democracy?
- **Looking Forward:** Trying to find balance and pragmatic solutions

ISSUE 2

I. GLOBAL TRENDS

- **Copyright: After ACTA:** Contradictions, pragmatism and process validation
- **Freedom of Expression:** High profile hate speech cases reveal unclear norms and procedures
- **Privacy and Data Protection:** "Lex Americana" vs. "Lex Europae" for data protection?
- **Defamation and Reputation:** Brazil and Argentina weigh in
- **Technologies:** The legality of cybertravel
- **Security:** Online safety as new European focus?

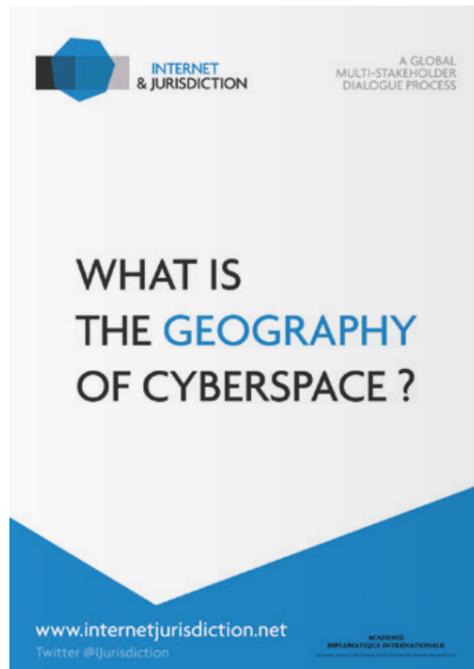
2. SOVEREIGNTY AND THE GEOGRAPHY OF CYBERSPACE

- **Geography of Cyberspace:** National jurisdictions and online commons
- **Trans-border Impacts:** Extra-territorial extension of sovereignty
- **Special Responsibility:** Sovereignty can harm sovereignty

3. WHAT FRAMEWORKS FOR CROSS-BORDER ONLINE PLATFORMS?

- **Terms of Service and national laws:** Implementation challenges
- **Procedures:** Beyond scalability issues
- **Safeguards:** How to ensure due process?
- **Interfacing Procedures:** Towards an interoperability framework?

SOVEREIGNTY AND CYBERSPACE



The capacity to freely cross physical and virtual frontiers on the Internet does not mean that they do not exist. In other terms, cyberspace is a cross-border space rather than a borderless one.

However, as online activities often involve actors and intermediaries in multiple physical locations, diverse sets of potentially incompatible laws and rules overlap and frequently are in conflict. Virtual frontiers do not map one-on-one the boundaries of national territories.

The mere extension of national physical frontiers onto cyberspace – like sovereignty extends to territorial waters or overlaying aerial space – is not a sufficient approach to manage these commons. The Internet is a complex interwoven system of physical (cables, servers), logical (DNS and IP addresses) and application (platforms and services) layers.

Yet, the geography of cyberspace and the extent to which it reflects - and differs from – the physical geography of nation states is not fully understood. Cross-border platforms can host user-generated content that might be deemed illegal in certain jurisdictions, but not in others.

In trying to enforce their local laws, some governments can end up exercising de facto jurisdiction over online activities, DNS operators and citizens in other countries. This extraterritorial extension of sovereignty can in particular leverage:

- the location of DNS operators and ISPs
- the country of incorporation of platforms and location of their data centers
- the determination of applicable jurisdiction by the platforms' Terms of Service

In an interconnected world, the exercise of sovereignty by one country can lead to an infringement of the sovereignty of another. Could a principle of no-transboundary-harm establish the responsibility of states for negative extra-territorial impacts of national decisions?



PANELISTS



Staffan JONSON
ISOC-SE and .SE



Marietje SCHAAKE
Member of the European Parliament



Cristos VELASCO
Ciberdelincuencia.org and NACPEC.org



Rolf H. WEBER
University of Zurich

TERRITORIALITY, JURISDICTION AND INTERNET-RELATED LAWS



Workshop at the European Dialogue on Internet Governance, June 14-15, 2012 – Sweden

The EuroDIG in Stockholm was the first opportunity for the Internet & Jurisdiction Project to socialize its initial findings with a broader public audience. Various exchanges throughout the first months of 2012 showed the importance of the question of territoriality, overlapping sovereignties and the rules of online platforms. The workshop raised awareness on this issue and identified several crucial areas for future discussions.



The panelists discuss territoriality and the exercise of sovereignty in cyberspace

How the physical geography of national territories overlaps with the geography of cyberspace remains unclear. A diversity of overlapping and often conflicting criteria can determine applicable jurisdiction(s). Global standard-setting frameworks are absent and national laws and decisions remain uncoordinated. Beyond conflicts of norms, the unrestrained exercise of territory-based sovereignty on DNS operators risks turning the DNS into a content control panel. In parallel, the Terms of Service of cross-border platforms become increasingly important, as they set global rules that determine the rights and responsibilities of their users.

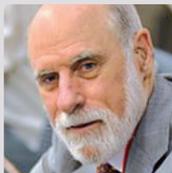
“How to deal with potential trans-border impacts of sovereignty?”



Stakeholders at the EuroDIG 2012

Panelists stressed the political urgency to raise awareness and lead a structured and inclusive dialogue on territory, jurisdiction and potential trans-border impacts of sovereignty.

PANELISTS



Vint CERF
Internet Co-founder and
VP & Chief Internet Evan-
gelist at Google



W. KLEINWÄCHTER
University of Aarhus



Erika MANN
Managing Director Public
Policy at Facebook and
Member of ICANN Board
of Directors



Marietje SCHAAKE
Member of the European
Parliament



V. C. VIVEKANANDAN
Director of the Institute
of Global Internet Gover-
nance and Advocacy Hyder-
abad

WHAT IS THE GEOGRAPHY OF CYBERSPACE?

Workshop at the Internet Governance Forum, November 6-9, 2012 - Azerbaijan

All stakeholders acknowledge the tension between the vertical nature of national jurisdictions and the horizontal nature of the cross-border Internet. The resulting complex and multi-layered interactions are difficult to picture. The workshop explored the legal geography of cyberspace and how it relates to the Westphalian international system and its patchwork of legislations. The discussions scrutinized the concept of national sovereignty in cyberspace and highlighted potential options for future frameworks or mechanisms to govern the cross-border Internet.



Vint Cerf, Co-founder of the Internet, and Bertrand de La Chapelle, before the IGF workshop

“Are online platforms digital territories?”



Discussion with the audience on the Westphalian conception of territorial sovereignty



“Managing commons, not separating sovereignties”

Connected via the Internet, 192+ national jurisdictions potentially co-exist in one shared space. However, the Westphalian concept of jurisdiction is rooted in the strict separation of territories, while the Internet was designed as a cross-border space. As the Internet’s topology interpenetrates the physical space, a meshed and more complex geography emerges, that is characterized by overlapping layers of technologies and jurisdictional competences. The panelists highlighted that the main challenge for mankind is to find frameworks to manage these new commons, in order to enable the peaceful co-existence of billions of users and a diversity of local norms on the Internet, rather than enforcing rigid sovereign boundaries. Failure to do so could result in zero-sum power redistributions and the gradual re-territorialization of the Internet, which would undermine the value that this common infrastructure created for mankind.

The issue of trans-border impacts of national decisions was scrutinized in particular. The assertion of jurisdiction over online activities or operators in one country can impact other states and their Internet users. States have a responsibility for the potential cross-border effects of their national decisions.



The panelists after the workshop: Marietje Schaaque, Vint Cerf, Vivek Vivekanandan, Bertrand de La Chapelle, Wolfgang Kleinwächter, Paul Fehlinger,

FRAMEWORKS FOR CROSS-BORDER PLATFORMS



PLATFORMS, NATIONAL JURISDICTIONS AND TERMS OF SERVICE

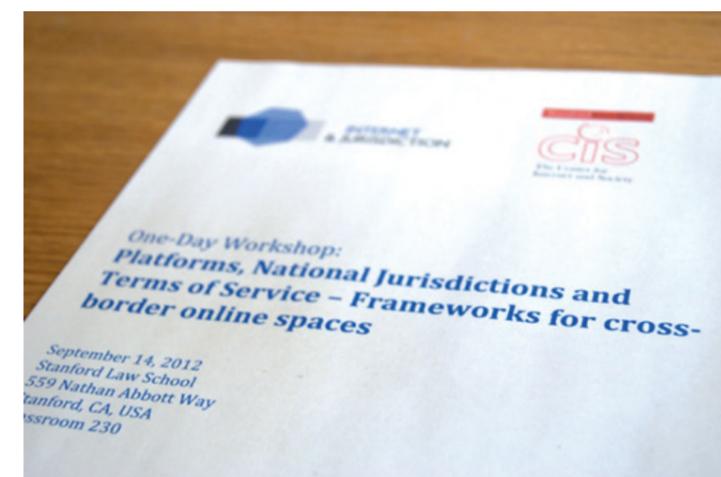
Internet & Jurisdiction Stanford Workshop, September 14, 2012 – USA

The Internet & Jurisdiction project organized together with Stanford Law School's Center for Internet & Society a private one-day workshop on "Platforms, national jurisdictions and Terms of Service – Frameworks for cross-border online spaces". The meeting was part of the preparatory process of the IGF 2012 and allowed for a useful informal interaction between major online platforms and civil society organizations. Participating entities included:

- Facebook
- Google
- LinkedIn
- Microsoft
- Twitter
- Walt Disney Company
- Yahoo
- Center for Democracy & Technology
- Center for Internet & Society, Stanford Law School
- Electronic Frontier Foundation
- Fordham University
- Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, Stanford
- Norwegian Research Centre for Computers and Law
- Privacy International

The first part of the workshop allowed key platforms to share their daily experience regarding the tension with national jurisdictions and the increasing demands for substantive determinations on acceptable content. It also documented the growing interest of public authorities for the considerable amount of collected private data. The evolution of Terms of Service was at the center of a second session, highlighting their transformation from mere liability exemption clauses in the early days of the Internet economy into the "law of digital territories", with variable but increasingly important modalities of enforcement.

The afternoon was devoted to potential pragmatic approaches and frameworks. Benefits and constraints of geo-IP filtering and the concept of cybertravel were explored. But above all, the interaction catalyzed the shared interest of participants in the development of "procedural interfaces" to ensure due process in the interactions between platforms, public authorities and users in areas that span from freedom of expression to privacy.



"Terms of Service have become accidental constitutions for online spaces"



The global nature of the Internet enables people around the world to exercise as never before their right to "seek, access and impart information [...] irrespective of frontiers" as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The emergence of global hosting services for user-generated content and social networking tools have amplified this capacity, which is further growing with the advent of cloud computing.

Platforms have developed increasingly complex Terms of Service that establish global norms for their users, but also determine the applicable jurisdiction for solving conflicts with them. However, provisions of such Terms of Service may be considered by some states as contradictions to their applicable local laws. Furthermore, content that is in conformity with the Terms of Service of the platform it is published on may be legal in one jurisdiction, but yet deemed illegal in other countries.

In addition, social networking facilitates the rapid dissemination of content through subscription feeds. This propels new issues such as viral hate speech or triggering violent reactions in some communities due to local political, religious or ethnic sensitivities.

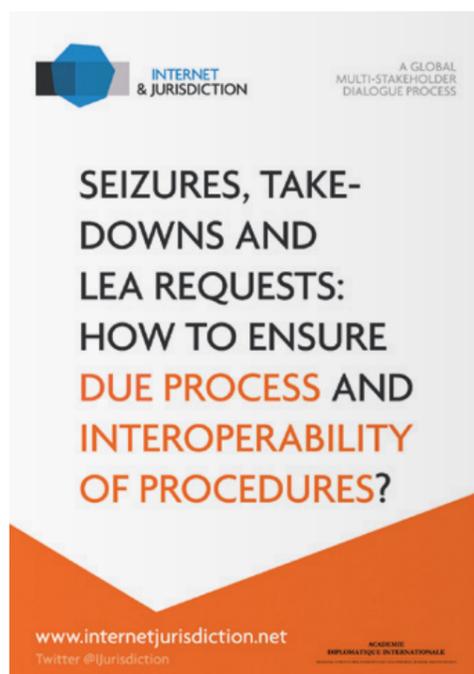
As a consequence, cross-border platforms are at the nexus of the tension between the Internet and national authorities, raising the question of the appropriate frameworks to handle these potential conflicts.

Various internal procedures are developed and put in place by the different governments and public authorities (ministries, courts or agencies) to enforce local laws. At the same time, online platforms equally have their proper internal procedure to implement their Terms of Service, which represent the law of their digital spaces.

Such procedures are, however, very heterogeneous and not always sufficiently documented, transparent, accountable and interoperable. This is of particular concern for requests regarding:

- seizures (domain names, servers, accounts)
- take-downs (copyright, defamation, illegal content, etc.)
- law enforcement access to private identifiers and data

Beyond the development of better-documented processes, is it possible to develop better interoperability between the different actors to simultaneously streamline the treatment of the multitude of requests and establish due process?



PANELISTS



Chinmayi ARUN
National Law University
India and Fellow at CIS
India



Brian CUTE
CEO of PIR
(Manager of .org)



Lee HIBBARD
Media and New Informa-
tion Division, Council of
Europe



K. KOMAITIS
Policy Advisor
at Internet Society



Michael NIEBEL
Internet Policy
Development at
European Commission



Patrick RYAN
Policy Council at Google

WHAT FRAMEWORKS FOR CROSS-BORDER ONLINE COMMUNITIES AND SERVICES?



**Internet Governance Forum Workshop, November 6-9,
2012 - Azerbaijan**

This public workshop addressed the challenges faced by both cross-border platforms and DNS operators, which register and manage domain names that are accessible worldwide. It built upon the high-level patterns detected by the Internet & Jurisdiction Observatory and previous private sessions.

Prominent cases, including the ‘Innocence of Muslims’ YouTube video or the rojadirecta seizure by US authorities were analyzed to highlight the shortcomings of the existing system and discuss possible ways forward.

Trying to accommodate the diversity of local norms, platforms experiment with new technologies for content localization based for instance on cc-TLD migration and geo-IP filtering. DNS operators rely on court decisions, but have to recognize the prevailing authority

*“We need
procedural
interfaces”*



Lee Hibbard, Council of Europe, Brian Cute, PIR, and Konstantinos Komaitis, ISOC, analyze the roots of increasing jurisdictional conflicts

The use of “ex parte” procedures in DNS seizure cases was described as an important aspect of the extra-territorial extension of sovereignty. The workshop also highlighted the absence of rules to handle potentially conflicting decisions in different jurisdictions on the same case.

“The importance of due process”

Panelists emphasized the importance of the principle of due process. In the absence of universal norms and harmonized laws for takedowns and seizures, due process emerges as a high level principle that could be incorporated into interfacing multi-stakeholder procedures to manage state-state, state-platform and in-platform procedures.

In order to preserve the cross-border nature of the Internet and its services, the workshop confirmed the growing need to develop, in a multi-stakeholder manner, appropriate procedural frameworks to ensure due process and increase interoperability between cross-border online platforms, DNS operators and national jurisdictions.

Concretely, this requires clearly defined rules and well-documented processes to guarantee openness, transparency, accountability, proportionality and appropriate appeal mechanisms.

The issue of trans-border impacts of national decisions was scrutinized in particular. The assertion of jurisdiction over online activities or operators in one country can impact other states and their Internet users. States have a responsibility for the potential cross-border effects of their national decisions.



Opening the floor to the audience at the workshop on Frameworks for Cross-border Online Communities and Services

OUTREACH

Beyond the organization of its own events, the Internet & Jurisdiction Project reaches out to new stakeholders and the broader audience. Participations in international Internet Governance events, appearances in the media and specialized journals, as well as the use of social media outlets raise awareness of the jurisdiction topic and communicate the findings of the dialogue process.

VISUAL IDENTITY

The Internet & Jurisdiction logo represents the tension between national jurisdictions, symbolized by two clearly separated grey blocks, and the overlapping, cross-border nature of the Internet, represented by the superposed blue heptagon – the signature sign of the I & J Project.



PRESENCE AT OTHER EVENTS

 <p>CENTR Annual Meeting, February 2-3, 2012 – Austria Keynote on Cross-border Internet and national jurisdictions</p>	 <p>Domain Pulse, February 13-14, 2012 – Germany Panel Discussion “Internet Governance and Network Regulation: Opinions and Options”</p>	 <p>Canadian Internet Forum, February 27, 2012 – Canada Keynote on Cross-border Internet and national jurisdictions</p>
 <p>Internet Society GlobalINET, April 23, 2012 – Switzerland Panel Discussion: “The Rule of Law and the Internet: Is the online world different from the offline world?”</p>	 <p>Internet & Gesellschaft Co:laboratory, September 25, 2012 – Germany/France Online presentation on Governance, Innovation and Jurisdiction</p>	 <p>Internet Governance Forum, November 6-9, 2012 – Azerbaijan Participation as moderator or panelists in six workshops on jurisdictional issues</p>



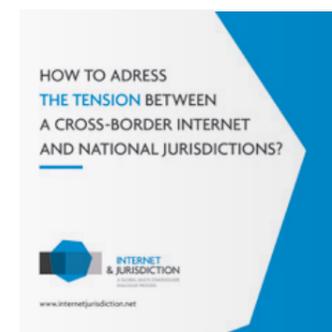
| Interview with China Central Television (CCTV)

MEDIA COVERAGE

 <p>Intellectual Property Watch, International IP Policy Cited in: Post-Baku, Pre-WCIT Special Report: Internet Governance On A Shoestring (November 19, 2012) Cited in: EuroDIG: Will Governments Let Civil Society Rescue Net Governance? (June 18, 2012)</p>	 <p>BBC World Service, One World, April 20, 2012 Interview: Bordered World - How lines on a map shape our lives, our ideology, and our development</p>	 <p>Radio France Culture, Place de la Toile, February 12, 2012 Invited Guest: L’Internet est-il vraiment sans frontières? (Is the Internet really borderless?)</p>
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ARTICLES

 <p>CircleID Featured Blog Post, December 2012 “Sovereignty and the Geography of Cyberspace”</p>	 <p>Politique Etrangère, French Institute of International Relations IFRI, June 2012 “Internet Governance: Current Tensions, Possible Outcomes”</p>	 <p>Cahiers de l’ARCEP, the French Telecommunications Regulator, June 2012 “L’Internet est-il vraiment sans frontières? (Is the Internet really borderless?)”</p>
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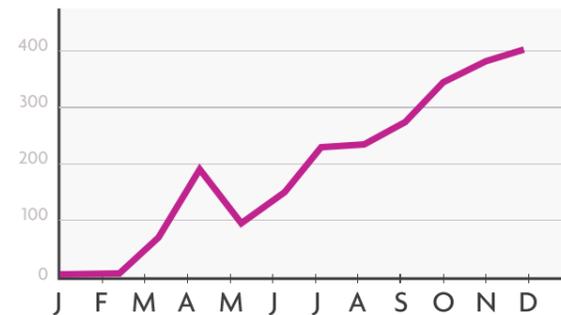
ISSUE FRAMING PAPERS

The Internet & Jurisdiction Project developed outreach documents and white papers. A first issue paper focused on the core question of how to address the tension between a cross-border Internet and national jurisdictions. It was distributed at various Internet Governance meetings around the world and, in particular to 1.500 participants of the IGF 2012.

PARTNERSHIP

ONLINE PRESENCE

Information, news about events and meetings, and all output documents of the Observatory are available at www.internetjurisdiction.net. The number of monthly visits from around the globe has grown steadily since the launch of the website, indicating the growing interest in the Internet & Jurisdiction Project.



| Number of Monthly Website Visits

The combined use of six social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook, Google+, LinkedIn, YouTube and Flickr) ensures that participants can engage with the project and stay updated on the latest trends, debates and events.



| Internet & Jurisdiction Twitter Feed @IJURISDICTION



The Internet & Jurisdiction Project is conducted in partnership with the Académie Diplomatique Internationale (International Diplomatic Academy) in Paris.



The International Diplomatic Academy is an independent and neutral institution dedicated to promoting modern diplomacy and contributing to the global understanding and analysis of the emerging dynamics in international affairs. The ADI was founded in the 1920s along with the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) and the Council on Foreign Relations in New York as one of the first institutes devoted to the sustained exploration of world affairs.

OUTLOOK 2013

Based on the input and encouragements from the different stakeholder groups throughout 2012, the Internet & Jurisdiction Project will develop its activities in 2013 to further socialize the issues it addresses, enlarge its geographical scope and focus on specific action threads.

Impact and visibility efforts will be strengthened through the active promotion of the existing online resources and reports (Retrospect and Synthesis), the production of new issue-framing papers, public interventions in selected international conferences and more active media outreach.

Private meetings are going to be organized in partnership with local actors in various regions. Two are already in preparation in Brazil and India. A particular outreach is envisaged towards Asia before the Bali IGF.

As in 2012, the insights and main findings of the ongoing dialogue process will be presented at major Internet Governance events, including the EuroDIG in June and the IGF 2013 in Indonesia. Regional Internet Governance Forums will present additional opportunities to be leveraged as appropriate.

Next to the monitoring of emerging trends, two key threads will be explored in more operational detail:

- the responsibility of public authorities for the trans-border impact of their sovereign decisions: Meetings with the key operators of the DNS layer will help prepare a Council of Europe conference on this topic anticipated in June 2013.
- possible pragmatic procedures enabling better interfacing between platforms, public authorities and users to handle conflicts or requests and reduce legal uncertainties.

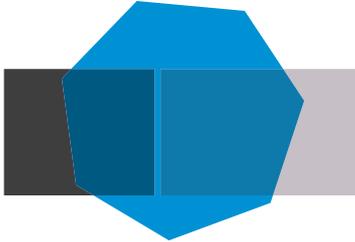
The Facilitation Team warmly welcomes inputs and proposals that can help address these issues and/or organize the dialogue between stakeholders in the most efficient manner.

FUNDING

Internet & Jurisdiction aims at establishing a balanced and broad financing structure that represents the diversity of all stakeholder groups that participate in the global dialogue process, in order to ensure the project's neutrality.

The Internet & Jurisdiction Project was financed in 2012 through donations by geographically diverse, respected organizations:





INTERNET & JURISDICTION

A GLOBAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER
DIALOGUE PROCESS

ABOUT

The Internet & Jurisdiction Project facilitates a global multi-stakeholder dialogue process to explore the tension between the technically borderless Internet and the patchwork of national jurisdictions.

Participants from states, International Organizations, companies, civil society and the technical community are engaged in the dialogue process. The Internet & Jurisdiction Project provides a neutral platform to help frame the debate in a constructive manner and enables the discussion on the future of the cross-border Internet and jurisdiction.

Launched in January 2012, the Internet & Jurisdiction Project is organized in partnership with the International Diplomatic Academy.

FACILITATION TEAM



**Bertrand
de LA CHAPELLE**
Project Director

bdelachapelle@internetjurisdiction.net



**Paul
FEHLINGER**
Project Manager

fehlinger@internetjurisdiction.net