



# INTERNET GOVERNANCE

Why the Multistakeholder Approach Works

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## Internet policy goals must...

- maintain the security, stability, and resiliency of the Internet,
- support global interoperability and an open and collaborative architecture,
- sustain permission-less innovation and widening access, and
- allow the Internet to flourish as a dynamic yet reliable platform for limitless opportunity and innovation around the world.

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## The multistakeholder approach is useful...

- when decisions impact a wide and distributed range of people and interests,
- where there are overlapping rights and responsibilities across sectors and borders,
- if different forms of expertise are needed, such as technical expertise, and/or
- where legitimacy and acceptance of decisions directly impacts the implementation.

# The Internet's Governance Landscape

## Other Standards Bodies

W3C  
ITU-T

Specialized Bodies

## Internet Society Affiliated Organizations

IETF  
IAB  
IRTF

## Root Servers

Network Operators

Service Creators/Vendors

Internet Exchange Points

gTLDs

ccTLDs

Individuals

Businesses

Governments

ICANN

RIRs

IANA

gTLDs

ccTLDs

Governments

Governmental Regional Organizations

Multilateral Institutions

Internet Society

Chapters

Individual Members

Organization Members

Other Policy Discussion Forums

Governments

Internet Society

Chapters

Individual Members

Organization Members

Multilateral Institutions Development Agencies

Internet Community Organizations and Businesses

Universities and Academic Institutions

**INTERNET ECOSYSTEM**

Naming and Addressing

Open Standards Development

Local, National, Regional, and Global Policy Development

Shared Global Services and Operations

Education and Capacity Building

Users

Organizations

Machines/Devices

Service Creators and Equipment Builders



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**We get better answers to global questions when a range of experts and interests can meaningfully take part in the discussion.**

**The Internet Society has identified four attributes of successful multistakeholder decision-making:**

**1**

Inclusiveness  
and transparency

**2**

Collective  
responsibility

**3**

Effective  
decision-making  
and implementation

**4**

Collaboration  
through distributed  
and interoperable  
governance

# Questions?

→ Download the Briefing Paper