"We, the Internet"

Stakeholders' Dialogue on the **Future of Internet governance**

The future of digital cooperation depends on a global, trustworthy, open and secure Internet. Several organisations and academic institutes are currently conducting research on these principles. They aim to provide guidance and facilitate the ongoing conversations about why the Internet is vital for economies and societies at large.

The High-Level Panel invited by the UN General Secretary Antonio Guterres has proposed three models for better digital cooperation as starting points for further discussions: a Digital Commons Architecture (DCA), a Distributed Co-Governance Architecture (CoGov) and a reformed Internet Governance Forum (IGF+).

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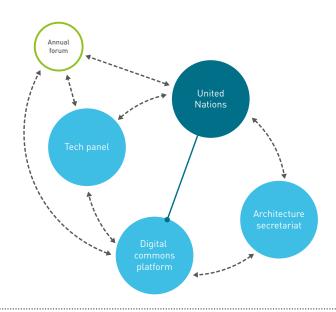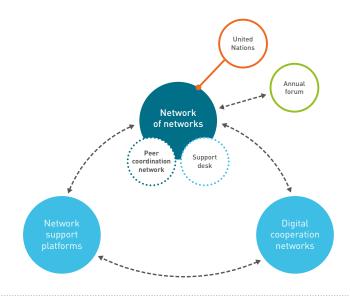antoine.vergne@missionspubliques.com
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Digital Commons Architecture (DCA)

This model seeks to develop governance solutions based on a commitment to safeguarding the Internet in the common interest through multilateral and multistakeholder tracks.
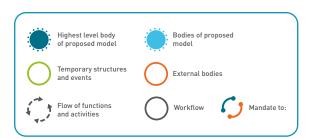

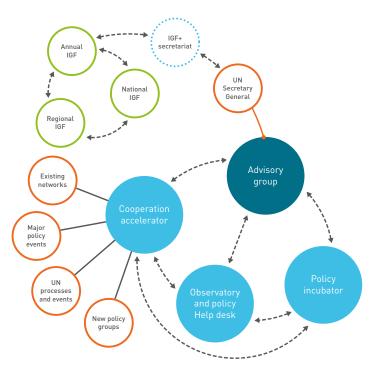## Distributed Co-Governance Architecture (CoGov)

The Distributed Co-Governance Architecture is based on horizontal networks of experts that quickly develop voluntary norms so convincingly that states and other actors see them as "normative solutions" to adopt and enforce.

Internet Governance Forum Plus (IGF+)

Building on existing structures, the Internet Governance Forum Plus adds functionalities to the world's biggest Internet-related multi-stakeholder forum with a UN mandate to increase its legitimacy and effectiveness and remedy institutional shortcomings.

Legend:
- Highest level body of proposed model
- Bodies of proposed model
- Temporary structures and events
- External bodies
- Flow of functions and activities
- Workflow
- Mandate to:

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The Report of the High Level Panel also identifies 10 key functions that future digital cooperation architectures should be structurally ready to satisfy.

1. **Leadership:** generating political will among leaders from government, business, and society, and providing an authoritative response to digital policy challenges.

2. **Deliberation:** providing a platform for regular, comprehensive and impactful deliberations on digital issues with the active and effective participation of all affected stakeholders.

3. **Ensuring inclusivity:** ensuring active and meaningful participation of all stakeholders, for example by linking with existing and future bottom-up networks and initiatives.

4. **Evidence and data:** monitoring developments and identifying trends to inform decisions, including by analyzing existing data sources.

5. **Norms and policy making:** building consensus among diverse stakeholders, respecting the roles of states and international organizations in enacting and enforcing laws.

6. **Implementation:** following up on policy discussions and agreements.

7. **Coordination:** creating shared understanding and purpose across bodies in different policy areas and at different levels (local, national, regional, global), ensuring synchronization of efforts, interoperability and policy coherence, and the possibility of voluntary coordination between interested stakeholder groups.

8. **Partnerships:** catalyzing partnerships around specific issues by providing opportunities to network and collaborate.

9. **Support and capacity development:** strengthening capacity development, monitoring digital developments, identifying trends, informing policy actors and the public of emerging risks and opportunities, and providing data for evidence-based decision making – allowing traditionally marginalized persons or other less- resourced stakeholders to actively participate in the system.

10. **Conflict resolution and crisis management**: developing the skills, knowledge and tools to prevent and resolve disputes and connect stakeholders with assistance in a crisis.