

From: sivasubramanian muthusamy
To: [iipp2018](#)
Subject: Re: On International Internet Policy Priorities
Date: Tuesday, July 17, 2018 5:50:38 PM

Please receive and include the following response, in addition to the response submitted a few minutes ago:

I. Multistakeholder Approach to Internet Governance

A. Does the multistakeholder approach continue to support an environment for the internet to grow and thrive? If so, why? If not, why not?

Yes. The governance of the DNS and the responses to the challenges to the Internet arise far more swiftly from the multi-stakeholder process than from the multi-lateral or inter-governmental processes.

C. Are the existing accountability structures within multistakeholder internet governance sufficient? If not, why not?

No. Not sufficient. The accountability structures replicate Corporate accountability structures which are insufficient for Institutions with enormous responsibilities. It requires a more elaborate Accountability exercise and profound thinking to constitute the required Accountability framework.

What improvements can be made? D. Should the IANA Stewardship Transition be unwound? If yes, why and how? If not, why not?

No. The IANA stewardship transition positively demonstrated the United States Government considers the DNS as a global resource. The transition has actually raised America's leadership stature, after it has let the oversight function go.

G. Are there barriers to engagement at the IGF? If so, how can we lower these barriers?

The NTIA could, in consultation with the MAG and other IGF lead participants, work on securing unconditional funding from Governments, business houses and private foundations, globally, to fund IGF, and to fund the Civil Society participation in the IGF to ensure a balance.

[Sivasubramanian M](#)

President

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(Comments and Suggestions as an individual)

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On Wed, Jul 18, 2018 at 3:00 AM sivasubramanian muthusamy <6.internet@gmail.com> wrote:

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Please receive the following inputs / comments:

Jurisdiction

Response to questions:

G. What specific actions should NTIA and the U.S. Government take?

and

H. How might NTIA better assist with jurisdictional challenges on the internet?

A solution to the jurisdictional challenges concerning Internet could arise from a United States Court or from the US Supreme Court.

For all cross-border Internet issues, an Internet-wide Judiciary is required. The Internet requires an unlimited jurisdiction.

The NTIA could invite stakeholders from ICANN and the IGF to identify the range of DNS and Internet issues that may require adjudication, define the unique complexities arising out of the global and trans-border nature of the Internet; Then a think tank of former Justices could explore the options of a United States Court forming a Tribunal for Internet issues, perhaps as a multi-jurisdictional Tribunal such as the 9th Circuit Court, eventually to expand as the Internet Judiciary with multiple locations.

Courts establish tribunals when there are special needs. The Internet Tribunal, by any other name, could be a special court to which Internet issues could be referred to.

The Tribunal could be constituted initially under US Laws, but the Tribunal may be empowered to simplify judicial processes to adopt to the needs of the Internet.

It could start as a bench of US Judges, but even at inception, the Tribunal could be constituted with the inclusion of one or two Judges from elsewhere. This Tribunal could allow Lawyers admitted to Bar in other countries that have evolved Judiciaries, evolve a Judicial process that is swift as needed for the Internet, and manage hearings in such a manner as to make the Judicial process far less expensive for non-US parties. This tribunal could initially have its primary court rooms within the US, but global in judicature. As it evolves, it could have Courtrooms in more than one continent and with multiple benches of Judges from across geographies.

In the same manner as the United States held initial oversight and eventually transitioned the oversight, the evolved US Judiciary could initiate a suitable Judicial process for the Internet and transition it to the world.

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