

XXV

TECMUN Jr.

Commission on Science
and Technology for
Development

“Cuando pones la proa visionaria hacia una estrella y tiendes el ala hacia tal excelsitud inasible, llevas en ti el resorte misterioso de un ideal. Custódiala; si la dejas apagar no se reenciende jamás. Y si ella muere en ti quedarás inerte; frío. Solo vives por esa partícula de ensueño que se sobrepone a lo real y que te hace sentir vivo”.

José Ingenieros, *El hombre mediocre*, Buenos Aires, 1913.

Delegados, embajadores, jueces, ministros, fiscales y compañeros:

Dentro del cosmos de la modernidad, entre las corrientes de la paz y el conflicto, yacen miles de hombres como tú y como yo, hambrientos de cambio, deleitados con la ficción irrisoria de un mañana distinto. Nuestra realidad es fruto de los sueños de los visionarios de antaño y nuestros ideales son las líquidas y abstractas partículas que cristalizarán la realidad de los hombres del futuro. No es hasta que reflexionamos acerca de la naturaleza de este proceso de transición que valoramos las verdaderas implicaciones de nuestras acciones.

No somos más que individuos aislados entre la masa social, sin embargo, no es esta individualidad lo que genera el cambio, por el contrario, las ideas son la fuerza motriz que marca la senda de las revoluciones; son las ideas aquellas que impulsan la materialización del cambio. No obstante, si demeritásemos el valor de la potencia personal, nos encontraríamos con la nada, pues, no existe revolución que haya sido emprendida sin conciencia individual. Es esta suma de unidades lo que empodera la raza humana y nos aproxima a la evolución perpetua.

TECMUN es el crisol que funde las perspectivas personales en una gran razón colectiva. Es aquella entidad viva que congrega a visionarios aislados en una red de sueños, esperanzas y acciones. Hago un llamado categórico hacia todos ustedes, exigiéndoles que jamás dejen morir sus ideales, pues la decadencia del deseo contrae el desgarramiento del cambio, que conducirá a la muerte de nuestro espíritu y, al cabo, a la muerte perpetua e irreversible de nosotros mismos.

Delegados, nosotros hacemos la diferencia. Vivamos con unidad, conciencia e ideales.

Kevin Zamora González
Secretario General
XXV TECMUN Jr.

“El hombre es el único animal que tiene conciencia de que va a morir, pero eso no le hace ser mejor ni más caritativo que el resto de los animales”.

Tennessee Williams

Delegados, embajadores, jueces, ministros, fiscales y compañeros:

Hoy día, no nos sorprende ver u oír malas noticias, saber que los representantes políticos de nuestro país han fallado a sus principios, enterarnos de que dos países se encuentran en conflicto entre sí, no nos preocupa la explotación de recursos, no somos empáticos con nuestro prójimo, nos centramos tanto en nosotros mismos que se nos olvida que podemos ser agentes de cambio.

Hace un año, creía que el amor podría solucionar todos nuestros problemas, al igual que los del mundo, pero, me di cuenta de que no es así. Por mucho que me agrada esa idea, no puedo establecer que sea viable. Tras haber vivido uno de los eventos más devastadores de nuestro país y haber visto que la unión realmente hace la fuerza, supe que lo que nos lleva a generar un cambio es la acción.

Las acciones que podríamos definir como insignificantes tienen un impacto mayor al que realmente creemos que tienen. En ocasiones, la gente me pregunta para qué sirve TECMUN si todo es imaginario, pero, en realidad el cambio no es imaginario. Siempre he visto a TECMUN como una herramienta de concientización más allá de ser uno de los aspectos más relevantes de mi vida. Los tópicos que se discuten en los foros, la información que está dentro de las carpetas, las Organizaciones No Gubernamentales, el público que escucha y los nervios no son imaginarios.

Parece que estamos en un mundo donde la adversidad nos rodea e intenta detener nuestra capacidad para ser grandes. Creo yo, que, si todos nos enfrentáramos a ella, la historia se contaría de una manera muy diferente. Quiero terminar este mensaje diciéndoles que hagan el cambio y creo profundamente en cada uno de ustedes.

Yael Ruiz Morales

Subsecretaria General del Consejo Económico y Social

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“A man may die, nations may rise and fall, but an idea
lives on”

(John F. Kennedy,
1963).

Delegates,

We live on times of despair; now, more than ever, conflicts are rising across the world, the international tension is increasing, just like in the Cold War, and diplomacy has started to crumble, but what can we do to change it? What can a person do in a world conformed by over 7 billion people?

It is not through military actions that people change the world, it is only through ideas that we have the possibility to transform our world, and that is precisely the reason why we are all here in TECMUN, because this organization promotes debate through international perspectives to form people that will serve as agents of change in this world that cries for change.

But this is not about what this organization can give to all of us, or in general, it is not what life can give to us; instead, as Winston Churchill said, “we make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give”, the whole purpose of us being here is to create a platform where we can cooperate with each other to reach a greater good, and that is precisely what this world needs.

We don't need more people that observe the problems and let them happen right in front of them, we need people that care about this world, but most importantly, that are ready to do something for it, we need people that have the courage to stand by their ideas and are willing to make them a reality.

And yes, the risks are high and the obstacles to change the world are even higher, but if we spend our life thinking about how hard it is, then, by the time we realize how important it is for us act upon the circumstances, the sand in the hourglass will be reaching the end, and we just wasted our only chance to do something for this world.

But at the end, it is your choice, delegate, will you stay there watching how the world tears apart, or are you ready to do something about it?

Ivan Honc Ayón

President of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

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Outline of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

The Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) is a subsidiary commission of the Economic and Social Council established on 1992 and conformed by 43 members. The main objectives of this commission are to provide the Economic and Social Council advice on relevant issues through analysis and policy recommendations, review and assess progress at the international and regional levels and to use information and communication technologies for development. Also, the commission acts as a forum for the examination of science and technology questions and their implications for development and formulates guidelines for the matter within the United Nations system (UCTD, 2017).

Topic A

Creation of international policies for the regulation of the development of Artificial Intelligence, regarding human security

By: *Ivan Honc Ayón*
Mariana López Guerrero

Topic Background

Due to constant evolution in technology, scientific advances are moving towards Artificial Intelligence, and even though this is far from being as equally skilled as the human mind as a whole, it is just a matter of time until technological advances permit the implementation of almost, if not already, self-conscious Artificial Intelligence (AI). Nonetheless, its implementation introduces new concerns in relation to the security of the human race.

In order to establish the boundaries of the topic, it is necessary to analyze the primary term within it. According to Encyclopedia Britannica, Artificial Intelligence is defined as: “the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings (...), such as the ability to reason, discover meaning, generalize, or learn from past experience” (2017). Nevertheless, this definition only covers vaguely the purpose and functions of Artificial Intelligence and its implications in human security.

As the definition stated above implies, Artificial Intelligence is almost as diverse, if not equally, as human intelligence, because of that, trying to analyze it as a whole is impossible, so it is necessary to give it a focus that takes human safety as a priority.

As stated before, technological evolution has made of Artificial Intelligence a global concern due to all the possibilities its implementation can bring, but the fact that its development is starting to become global doesn't mean that its regulation is also global, which brings a lot of questions, and even threats, of what Artificial Intelligence can and cannot do.

Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence is changing the world by using its technologies to make several advances in diverse fields. Defining the term is quite **intricate** due to the fact that its definition will vary according to one's point of view; **nonetheless**, Artificial Intelligence is commonly described as a branch of computer science with the objective of making machines which are capable of imitating human intelligence. In order to comprehend what Artificial Intelligence involves, it is essential to understand that the term “intelligence” refers to the capacity of humans to manage various cognitive activities which other species find incomprehensible;

that said, this branch of computer science pretends to give machines the abilities of learning, reasoning and self-correction.

Artificial Intelligence can be classified in several ways. For example, it can be categorized as either narrow Artificial Intelligence or general Artificial Intelligence. The first one, also known as weak, refers to a system that has been designed to perform a determined task; whereas general, also referred to as strong Artificial Intelligence, has the purpose of creating systems with cognitive abilities, this way, they will be capable of finding solutions when unknown situation need to be dealt with.

Furthermore, according to Arend Hintze, professor of Integrative Biology, Computer Science and Engineering at Michigan State University, Artificial Intelligence can be classified into four types: reactive machines, limited memory, theory of mind, and self-awareness. The first type is designed for a particular task and has no memory of past experiences. Limited memory systems are capable of using previous experiences in order to know future decisions; however, this knowledge is not stored permanently. The third type, theory of mind, refers to Artificial Intelligence systems which are able to comprehend that each individual's decision is influenced by their beliefs, background and aspirations. Finally, the category of self-awareness includes systems that have consciousness, allowing them to understand themselves and deduce what others are feeling.

History of Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence research started over 72 years ago with the ambition that one day computers would have the ability of human thinking. After World War II, some people began working on intelligent machines. Alan Turing, english mathematician, published the article *Computer Machinery and Intelligence* in 1950, which explained the characteristics needed for a machine to be considered intelligent. He proposed a test that could demonstrate if a device was capable of thinking; now called the Turing Test. If the computer could successfully pretend to be human and trick the observers into thinking they were speaking with another person, then it was considered an intelligent machine. By that time, english neurologist Grey Walter had built some of the first robots.

In 1956, a computer scientist named John McCarthy organized a conference at Dartmouth University, where the term “Artificial Intelligence” was created and scientists debated how to deal with it. The dominating approach consisted on pre programming the computer with the principles that dictated human behavior. Over the next years, in spite of the predictions stating that machines were proximate to reach human level intelligence, there was too little to show off.

Due to the slow advance in the field, researches became less ambitious and instead of attempting to create general intelligence machines, they focused on designing systems intended to perform a particular task. By 1997, the supercomputer Deep Blue defeated the world chess champion, as it could think in a strategic way. At the beginning of the 21st Century, with the help of technological advances, Artificial Intelligence finally started to be accomplished as several systems were created; these included autonomous robots, apps with speech recognition and humanoid robots.

Advances in Artificial Intelligence

As stated before, in the 21st Century Artificial Intelligence has seen more advancements and upgrades than ever before, thus, making it not only more advanced in general, but also much more diverse within the areas it can treat.

Due to the fact that Artificial Intelligence is diversifying, it is necessary to analyze the areas of these advancements in order to provide limitations and regulations in a more oriented way.

One of the most important advances in AI is one of the latest advancements in technology called deep learning, this improvement allows the AI to mimic “the activity in layers of neurons in the **neocortex**, the wrinkly 80 percent of the brain where thinking occurs” (Hof, R. 2017). What this means is that the Artificial Intelligence now has the ability to learn from people and store what it has learned in different types of data so it can improve upon its own mistakes and upon human mistakes.

One well-known example of the capabilities that the implementation of deep learning has was when a supercomputer based on deep learning defeated the world champion of Go, a chinese board game; due to the fact that this game has almost infinite possibilities for playing, it was impossible to program the computer the moves it needed to win, instead, the computer

learned from its opponent, it created algorithms to improve from both, its own, and its opponents mistake, it literally learned how the player was playing and improved its technique to win.

The most important thing of deep learning it's precisely its ability to learn from humans and actually improve the way the human mind works, so this means that the latest improvements of AI allow to understand its environment as a human does, and even improve the things a person would do, increasing in huge amount the possibilities of use of an AI.

On the other hand, we have the rise of advanced prediction algorithms, which in fact, have been able to predict things that experts haven't in the history of humanity, such as the Kentucky Derby, in that race, an AI was able to predict the places of all the horses within the race, beating odds of 540 to 1, being this an example of how far this prediction systems had evolved.

However, the importance of this prediction systems does not rely on what they have been used for, instead, its importance relies on all the possible applications these systems can have in more circumstantial predictions involving all factors that affect or may affect human life, such as quality of life.

Within the short future these systems will be able to predict important data such as the global economy, and even things such as natural disasters, once we reach this stage of technological improvements, the impact that AI will have over human life will be enormous, to the point it may create a dependency relation, and if it is not regulated correctly, this relation may become a threat to mankind.

Human Security

Due to humanity constantly being exposed to diverse security threats, human security is required as a way of dealing with such menaces in an integrated and comprehensive manner. According to the Commission on Human Security, human security is defined as: "protecting fundamental freedoms; freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations" (CHS, 2003). Overall, human security means focusing on the safety of individuals, which can be threatened by diverse elements such as the implementation of Artificial Intelligence and its risks.

Artificial Intelligence introduces multiple risks to human security for two main reasons, the first one being the impossibility of foreseeing the boundaries of what it can achieve, in other words, humans are yet to understand the full potential of what Artificial Intelligence can do. The second reason being the lack of regulation of it, in order to prevent catastrophes that may affect human security, regulating measures need to be applied for limiting the behavior and development of Artificial Intelligence, but for this measures to work, it is necessary to apply them at an international, and if possible, global environment to ensure the best possible outcome for mankind.

In order to establish measures that seek primarily the well-being and security of humans, it is necessary to analyze the approach that the United Nations has for human security; the UN establishes 5 key principles for advancing in human security.

The first principle is established by the UN as “People-centered”, this one has the objective of providing tools to people in order to achieve “peace, development and human progress”, also, the UN classifies as essential within human security the need of advancements in “political, social, economic, environmental, military and cultural systems”.

The UN defines the second one as “Comprehensive” this principle has the purpose of comprehend the situation to ensure a more effective response to a human security threat, making this response “comprehensive, multi-sectoral and collaborative”.

The third key principle is called “Context-specific”, this is oriented to analyze threats to human security from its roots and with all the possible variables they may present, meaning that it analyzes a threat in different places and in different periods of time in order to provide a response according to the actual needs of where the threat was presented.

The UN defines the fourth principle as “Prevention-oriented”, this emphasizes the importance and necessity of not focusing in solving a threat, instead, this principles prioritize the prevention of the threat, which will always be more beneficial than letting the threat damage the society and then fixing it.

The fifth key principle, called “Protection and Empowerment” goes more in-depth of what the other four principles established, this principle defines the practical means to achieve the other principles, as the UN establishes:

The protection and empowerment framework further guarantees the development of appropriate responses to a particular threat. By combining top-down norms, processes and institutions, including the establishment of early-warning mechanisms, good governance and social protection instruments, with a bottom-up focus in which participatory processes highlight individuals' roles in defining and implementing their essential freedoms and responsibilities, human security improves local capacities, strengthens social networks, and ensures coherence in the allocation of resources and policies.

(United Nations, 2017)

These principles have the main goal of preserving, protecting and helping endure human security, therefore, it is imperative to have them present at all cost and in all circumstances being that they are vital for human life per se.

Technology and Human Life

As Encyclopedia Britannica defines it, technology is “the application of scientific knowledge to the practical aims of human life or, as it is sometimes phrased, to the change and manipulation of the human environment” (2017). In other words, technology is the branch of science that targets all the advancement focused on human life.

As the definition states, technology has a direct relation with human life and humans per se, which means that in order for technology to exist, science must be applied towards humans.

Then, if technology modifies or changes human life, then the relation between them is symmetrical, if humans use it correctly, then technology will improve human life, but if not, it can eradicate it, with the brutal example of armed conflicts, which are as old as human life.

So here lies the necessity of regulating technology, of constructing boundaries towards its development in order to always seek the benefit of mankind.

With the latest advances in technology, the almost self-conscious and self-aware Artificial Intelligence is starting to bring new dilemmas to the table, since the possibilities of its applications are almost infinite, the impact that it has and that it will have on human life is

unprecedented, and whether it's in a beneficial way or not depends on the measures taken by humans to regulate its development and its abilities.

Guiding Questions

1. To what extent is the evolution of technology and Artificial Intelligence acceptable?
2. How can human safety be a priority without limiting technological development?
3. Should governments of the world start making laws and social rules that can be applied to AI or is it too early to define rules and laws?
4. To what extent the development of AI may affect positively and/or negatively your delegation?
5. Is it possible to homologate protocols across the world to homologate AI development? How?

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Glossary

A

Allocation: The act or process of giving out parts of a whole, or a part given out in this way.

B

Boundaries: A real or imaginary line that marks the limit or edge of something; the limit of a subject or principle.

C

Cognitive: Related to cognition; concerned with the act or process of knowledge, perception, judgement and reasoning

D

Diversifying: To give variety to; vary. To make diverse.

F

Foreseeing: To have prescience of; to know in advance; foreknow.

Framework: It is the basic structure underlying a system, concept or text.

I

Intricate: “Having a lot of small parts or details that are arranged in a complicated way and are therefore sometimes difficult to understand, solve, or produce.”

M

Menaces: Refers to a threat or possible danger.

N

Neocortex: The largest and evolutionarily most recent portion of the cerebral cortex, composed of complex, layered tissue, the site of most of the higher brain functions.

P

Pervasive: Existing in or spreading through every part of something.

Topic B

The role of the States in the governance of Internet

By: *Iván Honc Ayón*
Mariana Lizeth López Guerrero

Topic Background

We live on an era where the technology is changing constantly, the digital media evolves at accelerated rates and the accessibility to information is closer and easier than ever; but this changes have also introduced problems and risks in the domestic and international environments. The Internet has created vulnerabilities in the security of States, going from privacy violations to threats against the national and international security, in consequence, a series of structures and measures to regulate and protect the Internet are needed.

The Internet as a decentralized network, does not have one single governance, instead, counts with a series of bodies that structure the different parts of the Internet, nevertheless, the States have a significative role in this anarchic structure, however, due to the different interests that the States have, the Internet has started to fracture, for example, while the United States is in favor of a decentralized approach, China and Russia are in favor of centralized and controlled approach, causing a negative effect on the Internet's process of evolution, and also diverting the attention from other serious problems that the States should be taking care of, like the cyber attacks on the European Union, that cost the international community over \$400 billion every year.

But before digging deeper in the governance of Internet, it is necessary to analyze the term, according to Encyclopedia Britannica, the Internet is "a system architecture that has revolutionized communications and methods of commerce by allowing various computer networks around the world to interconnect" also known as the "network of networks" (Kahn, R. & Dennis, M. 2017). So, expanding over the definition stated, the Internet is a system based on interconnecting hardware to share all kinds of information.

And the keyword in the description above is system, the Internet, above all things, is a system with an specific purpose that follows the structure of any other system, so, as the Business Dictionary states, a system is "a set of detailed methods, procedures and routines created to carry out a specific activity, perform a duty, or solve a problem" (Business Dictionary, 2017).

So, as every other system, the Internet needs to have limitations, guidelines and protocols that will seek for well being and positive evolution of the system, however, due to the lack of limitation in the international arena, the Internet has been suffering from domestic

policies from each country, causing the internet's evolution to slow down and even go backwards due to the disparity of its application.

Also, the lack of an international policy has caused that countries focus their efforts in their own domestic problems and policies instead of joining to eliminate the international problems, which is reflecting in the international arena as a global loss of over 400 billion dollars each year, creating an enormous deficit for the international community.

Internet

The Internet has an incredible amount of purposes and an enormous diversity of content, so, trying to establish regulations and policies to this amount of content will be incredibly difficult, if not impossible, however, this committee will not try to regulate the content or its purposes, it will try to regulate the internet per se, in other words, this committee will try to establish regulations as an international standard to define, how does it work, what are its limitations, who can access it, etc. So, trying to regulate the content is not the objective, trying to regulate the system itself is.

The idea of an international policy to regulate the Internet will only work if everything that it involves is well specified and regulated, because, as any other system, all its parts are interconnected, and if only one works different depending on the country, the whole idea of regulating it will perish because of the lack of uniformity.

The first vision of the Internet has remained as the general approach of it, and even if it has expanded, the core remains the same, this vision saw the Internet as a “globally interconnected set of computers through which everyone could quickly access data and programs of any site” (Internet Society, 1997).

After understanding the core meaning of the Internet, it is necessary to have it in consideration for any regulation this commission may apply or remove, this core meaning cannot be modified because it may damage the structural formation of the Internet.

Governance

After establishing the boundaries of what this commission will understand as Internet, it is also necessary to understand the intentions of this commission within the topic in question,

therefore, it is imperative that we analyze a keyword within the topic itself, this word being governance. According to the business dictionary, governance is defined as:

The establishment of policies, and continuous monitoring of their proper implementation, by the members of the governing body of an organization. It includes the mechanisms required to balance the powers of the members, and their primary duty of enhancing the prosperity and viability of the organization.

(Business Dictionary, 2017).

This definition describes exactly what the guideline of the topic should be, in other words, this commission will always seek, within the topic, an equal benefit to all the members, in consequence, this commission will also have as a main target that the policies established are well balanced and that are viable for their proper application.

To make a wider approach to the governance of Internet, it is necessary to understand the definition above by splitting it into the different parts that circle around it.

The first section is the establishment of policies, the only way to achieve the governance of any given matter is through the establishment of policies, these consist of a set of guidelines, regulations, laws, etc. that have the purpose of define the boundaries of operation of the matter in question, in this case, the Internet.

After establishing that the main objective is the creation of policies, the following sections of governance are focused around these and their application.

The continuous monitoring of the policies in question and of their correct implementation is also an essential subsection of governance. There is no point in creating policies that will not be implemented or that will be implemented but abandoned after their implementation; the only way for them to work effectively is if they are implemented in the long-run and are monitored closely, to ensure that they are providing the best possible outcome.

The third subsection mentions mechanisms to balance the powers of the members of the organization, this particular subsection is very important in the topic because the objective of the Commission of Science and Development on Technology is, and always will be, to

seek for the improvement in the matter of technology for all its members, not just one in particular, therefore, there is a need of balancing the power between all the countries that are members of the commission, because only then the commission can fulfill its true goal.

And the final subsection mentions mechanisms that enhance the prosperity and viability, this subsection limits the policies established at the beginning in a way that they do not damage or corrupt the thing you are trying to regulate, in this case the Internet; so they serve as measures to protect the wellbeing of the Internet at its core, but also giving room for modifications and improvements.

Net Neutrality

If the governance of Internet is in discussion in any form, there is also a need to talk about Net Neutrality, which is one of most, if not the most, important topics of discussion developing around the Internet.

As the organization Freepress establishes,

Net Neutrality is the internet's guiding principle: It preserves our right to communicate freely online.

Net Neutrality means an internet that enables and protects free speech. It means that ISPs should provide us with open networks — and shouldn't block or discriminate against any applications or content that ride over those networks.

(Freepress, 2017).

In other words, Net Neutrality stands for the liberty of content within the Internet, comprehending the liberty of publishing content, the liberty of accessing content, etc.

So, as the definition above states, Net Neutrality is a key principle of the Internet, therefore this commission must be very careful when regulating the Internet to not damage this principle.

There are multiple approaches that the International Community has taken over this matter, some supporting Net Neutrality, some rejecting it, however, it is an obligation for this commission to standardize the approach for the sake of the members.

Therefore, when creating policies to regulate the Internet, their commission should always take into consideration these different approaches to reach a common goal, always considering the core values of the Internet but also the priorities of the international community.

Protocolization

After understanding the different parts of Governance and how it is based on the application of different policies to regulate the Internet, it is necessary to dive deeper in these policies.

Because these policies will be applied specifically to the Internet, and in a more wider view, to technology, these policies will be applied in the form of protocols, these protocols will be the ones that will give a formal structure the changes that the commission want to implement in relation to the governance of the Internet.

In order to understand this, we need to analyze what protocols are on their core, according to the Oxford Dictionary, “a set of rules governing the exchange or transmission of data between devices” (Oxford Dictionary, 2017).

So, within the topic, the protocols are a set of very specific rules that will regulate the behaviour of the Internet in a very clear way.

One of the main advantages of regulating the governance of the Internet through protocols is that these regulations will be applied in the most efficient way possible due to its formal and rigid structure.

Different Perspectives of the Internet

The topic in question is the role of states in the governance of the Internet, however, many states differ in their way of viewing the Internet and how they should regulate it.

Many different points of view that vary from promoting a totally neutral and free Internet to promoting a well regulated and limited Internet, therefore complicating the possibilities of unifying the perspectives of the Internet in order to achieve a well defined governance of the Internet.

It is precisely for that matter that this commission must act to reach an agreement between all of the states, so a uniform vision of the Internet it is created, otherwise, the whole point of establishing protocols and defining the role of states in the governance of Internet will be in vain.

Guiding Questions

1. Which are the current methods to regulate the internet?
2. What are the results of the already existing protocols towards internet around the world?
3. To what extent can the internet be controlled without compromising the freedom of speech?
4. How can the international community adapt this protocols globally without centralizing the internet ?
5. Is it really possible to conciliate two completely different policies on the use of internet (Decentralized vs. Centralized approaches)?
6. Is it possible for the Net Neutrality principle to stay undamaged when regulating the governance of the Internet and considering the priorities of the international community?
7. How can limitations, guidelines and protocols be created without slowing down the evolution of the Internet?

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Glossary

A

Anarchic: Without organization or control.

C

Centralized: The act of removing the authority of an organization, system or government from several places or countries to a central one, which will have the control.

Core: The part of something that is central to its existence or character.

D

Decentralized: The act of changing the control of an organization, system or government from a single county or place to several ones.

Deficit: The amount by which money spent is more than money received; the expenditures exceed the income.

Domestic policies: The set of decisions that a government makes relating to things that directly affect the people in its own country.

Enhancing: to raise to a higher degree; intensify; magnify.

E

Ensure: Make certain that (something) will occur or be the case.

G

Guideline: Information intended to advise people on how something should be done or what something should be.

I

Interconnected: to be or become connected or interrelated.

O

Outcome: a final product or end result; consequence; issue.

P

Perish: Suffer complete ruin or destruction.

S

Sake: For the purpose of; in the interest of; in order to achieve or preserve.