Global Growth of the INTERNET Virtuosity Comes to American Foreign Policy

The Global Information Infrastructure: Implications for American Foreign Policy

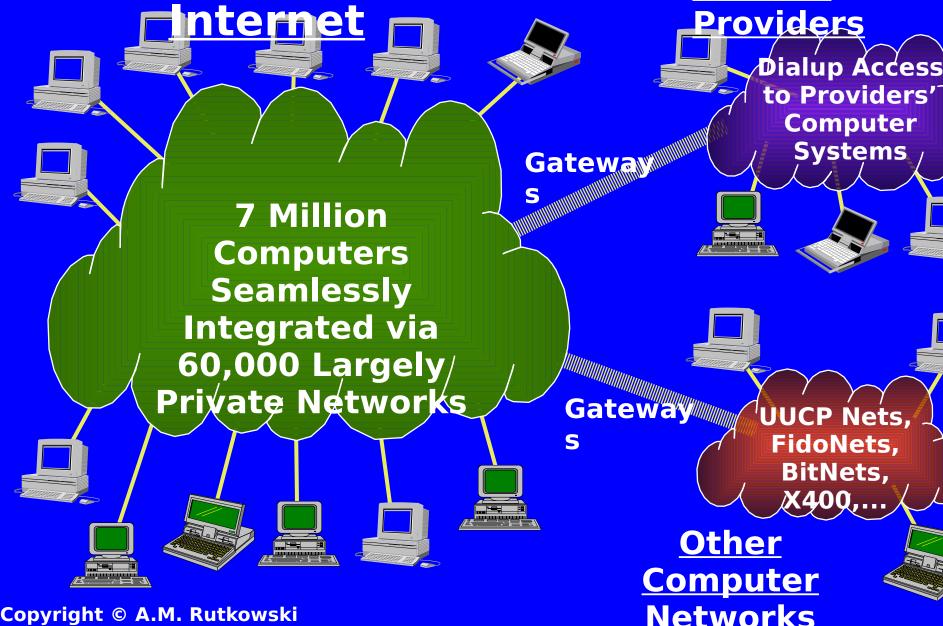
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* Statements are not presented as those of the Society -an international educational organization

What is the Internet? and Not The **On-Line**



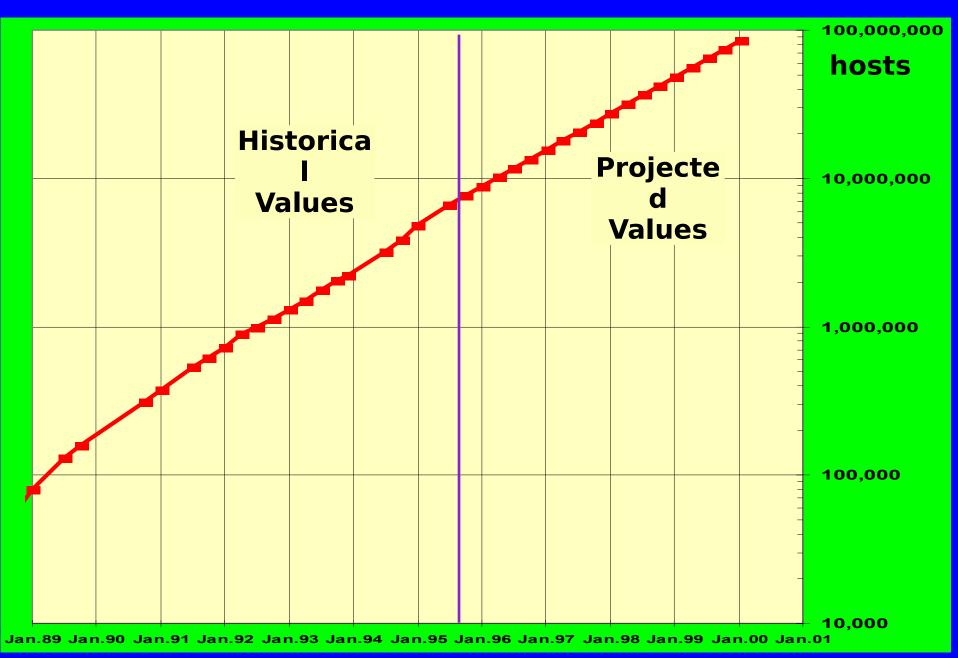
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Internet Host Counts 1989-1995

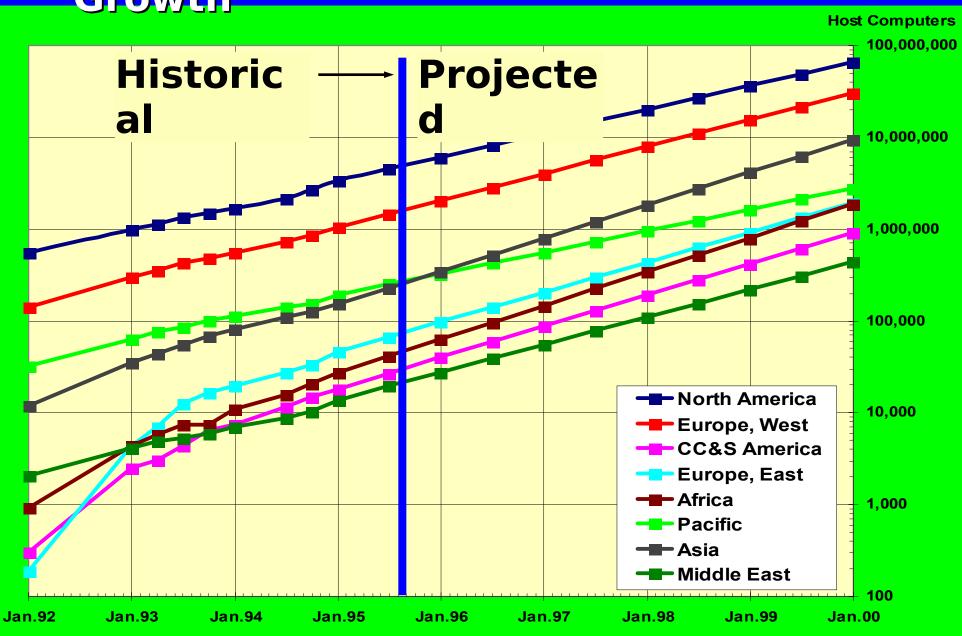


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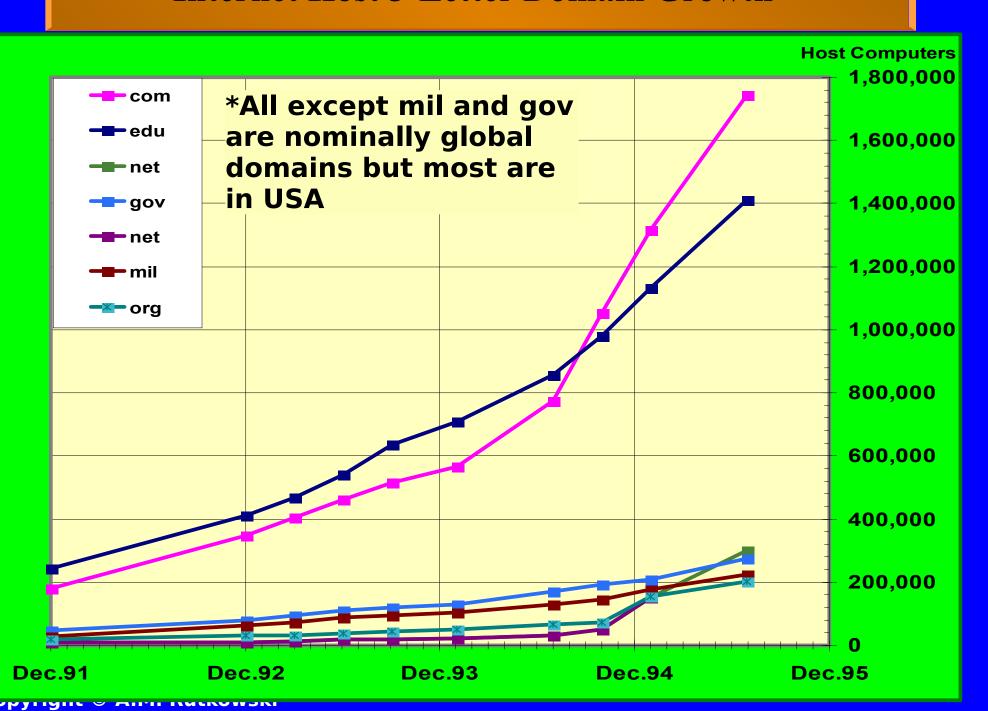
Internet Host Counts 1989-2000



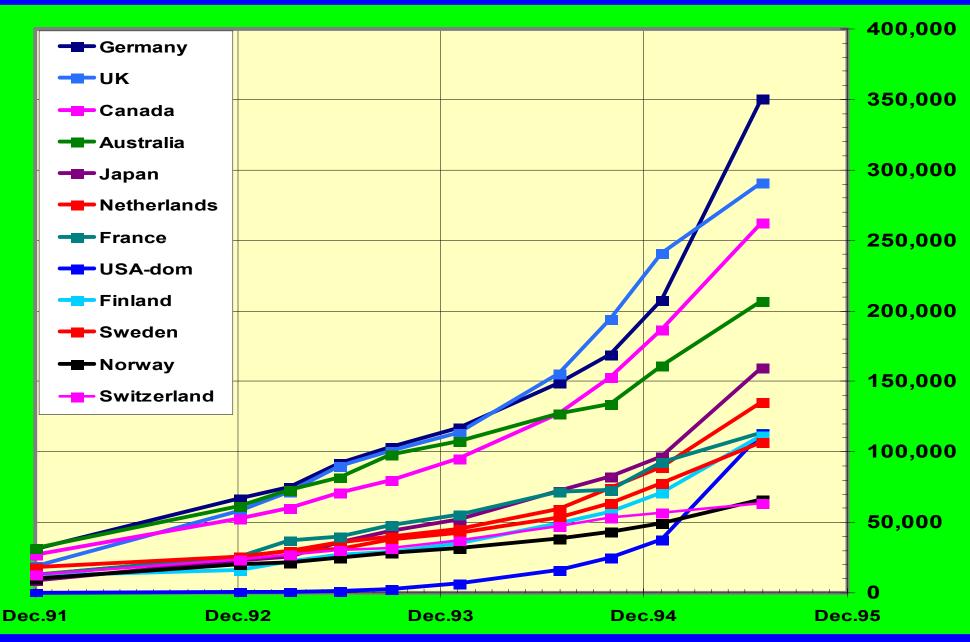
Internet Host Computers - Regional Growth



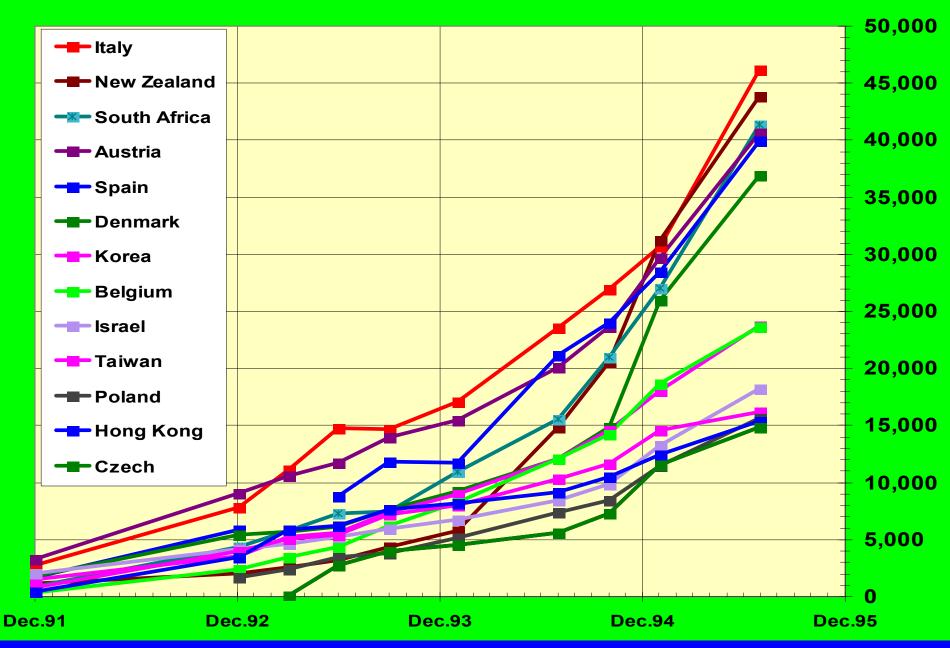
Internet Host 3-Letter Domain Growth*



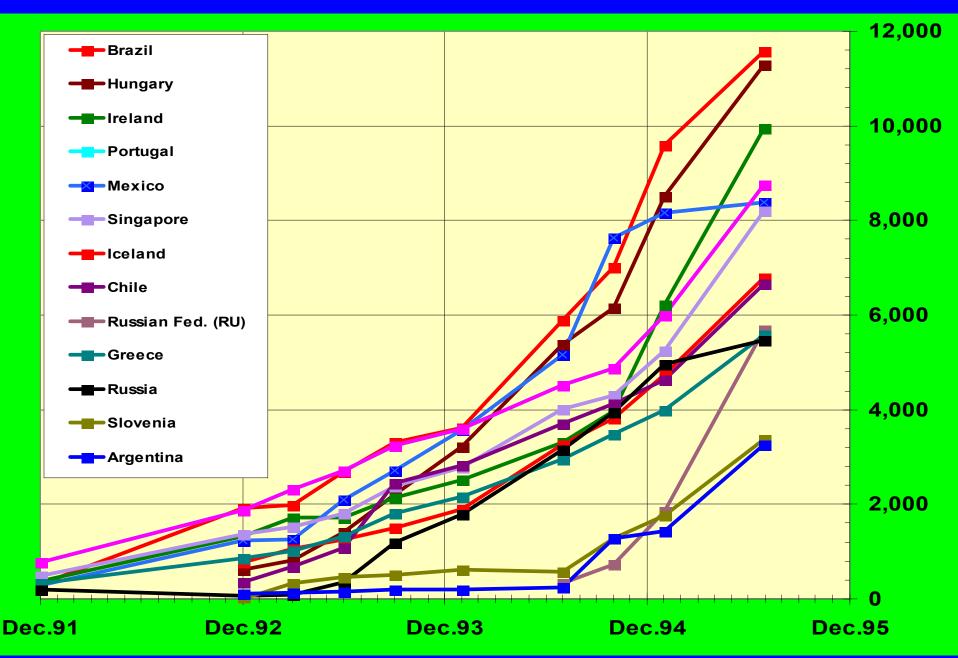
Host Count Growth - Top 16



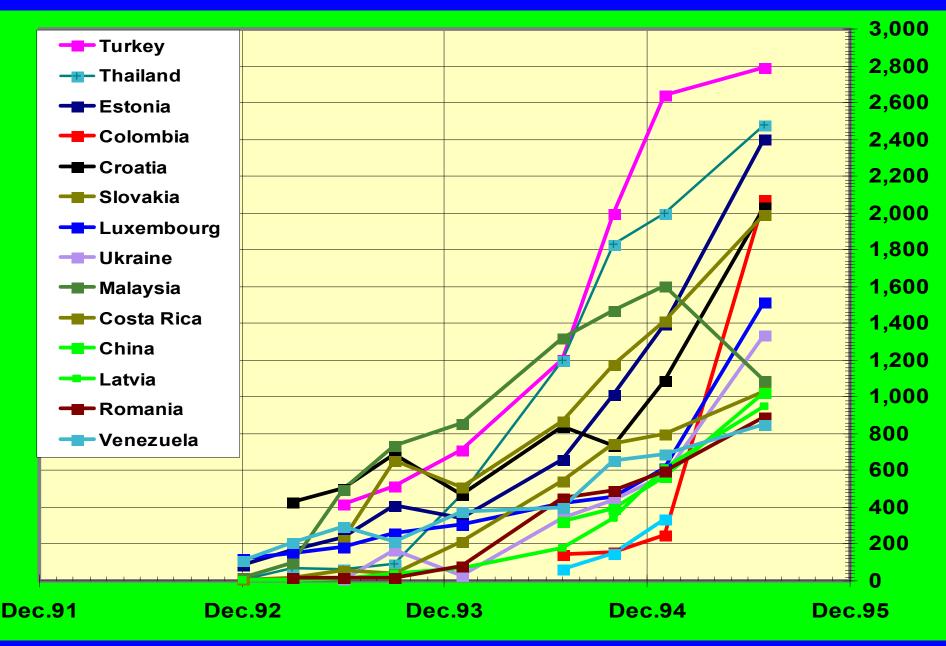
Host Count Growth - 2nd



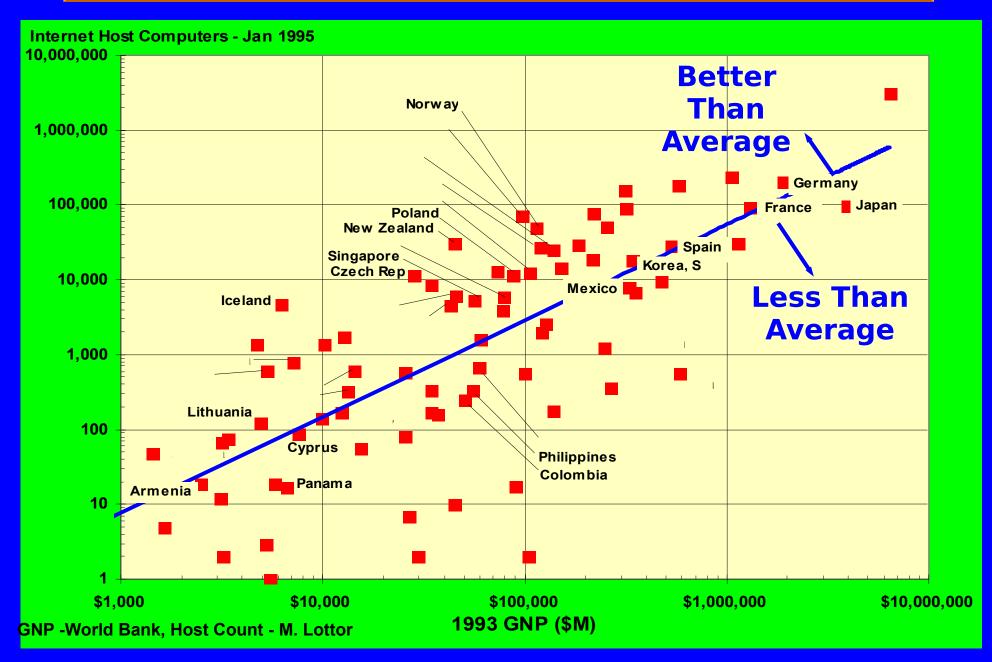
Host Count Growth - 3rd



Host Count Growth - 4th



Internet Global Infrastructure Diffusion



Factors Promoting Internet Diffusion

Minimal or no regulatory constraints on value added and shared user networks Availability of cost-based private leased lines Availability of cost-based local access lines Availability of reasonably priced computers Facilities-based competition Individuals and institutions skilled in designing and operating tcp/ip computer networks Individuals and institutions capable of effectively using computer networking Time of entry into Internet community

Vision of the Internet

In the year 2000, Internet will:

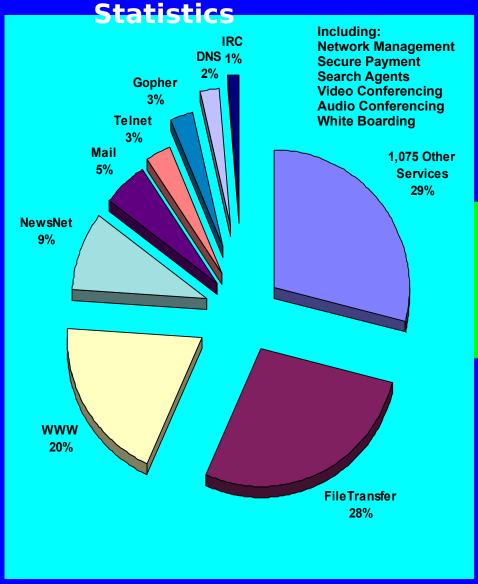
- Have more than 100 million connected hosts
- Have more than one million connected networks
- Have traffic which exceeds voice telephony
- Be ubiquitously available worldwide
- Be ubiquitously available by all transport media
- Support thousands of different applications
- Support a trillion dollars a year of transactions
- Be a seamless part of every communicative and collaborative aspect of our lives
- Reshape institutional, business, financial and political boundaries

Why Is It Happening

- Computers diffusing faster than any previous communication technology
- Internet plug-and-play being built into all computers
- Internet built into local, home, and enterprise networks
- Global trade and telecom liberalization
- Internet access by hundreds of providers via every possible medium
- Simple user interfaces
- Constant neat new tools
- High performance at low cost
- Ultimate global engine for collaboration, education, research, development, information sharing, marketing, sales, and correspondance
- People enjoy networking with others

How is it used?





Information Sharing Global Collaboration Distance Education Software Distribution Scientific Research Product Development Public Services **Marketing** Sales Customer Support Professional **Development** Correspondance Entertainment

Major Marketplace Players

Telcom Carriers

Private Network Operators Internet Systems Vendors

Software Vendors

Mass Media Providers Publisher s

On-line Providers

Entertainment Industry

Commercial Enablers

Simple, attractive interfaces for ordinary people, especially the World Wide Web Simple, low overhead monetary transaction mechanisms **Widespread availability of software** Widespread availability of access Size and growth of the public Internet Low cost and high performance Explosion of use and innovation Bottom-up infrastructure

Virtuosity Big Ticket Items

Open, competivive, fair market opportunities Growing the global economy Building a network-based economy Enhanced international collaboration on international activities Improved international human rights and quality of life National open societies, allowing diversity Good open intelligence acquisition and analysis Criminal prevention, discovery, and apprehension

Manifestations of Virtuosity: Forums

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Multilateral Activities
   WTO GATS and the committment process
   ™G7: GII
   "ITU: Cooperation re: standards, information
   Major initiatives: UNCTAD Trade Efficiency Net, World
     Bank
   Users: All UN, Specialized Agencies, NGOs and others
Bilateral Activities and National
   Liberalization
   "Competitive" Internet initiatives
Free Floaters in Global Cyberspace
   ™Legal
   Financial
   Copyright
   Human rights
   Criminal
   Intelligence
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National Complexities: The Indian Example

- Indian Administration has maintained monopolies over telecommunications and broadcasting since independence.
- It has committed to de-monopolize telecommunications in two years
- It's Supreme Court has recently held that "broadcasting media" monopolies are unconstitutional as an abridgement of the right to receive and impart information.
- Telecommunication authorities have sought to impose a server tax of \$50,000 and maintain a monopoly on Internet services
- Indian ISPs are arguing that telecom monopolization or server taxes for the Internet as a medium to publicly receive and impart information marketplace are unconstitutional

Critical To Developing Countries

- Internet technologies and costs gracefully scale and are extremely robust
 Provides "leapfrog" capabilities countries not held back by poor existing infrastructure
- Supports other infrastructure development
- Provides very low-cost, instant access to resources
 - People
 - **Information**
 - Institutions
- Promotes development of critical skills
- Supports business and market-oriented economy
- Multiple sources of funds and assistance
- Highly motivated people involved
- Allows very low-cost, instant entry into global market

Internetworks and their applications will become the most important of all electronic media in achieving global professional, corporate, and national goals in the 21st century

The 4C's of the next century: cooperation, competition, and constant change